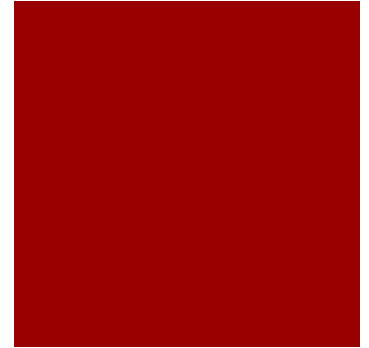




FOR A FINANCE-CLIMATE COMPACT

Rudy De Leeuw, EESC, 18 may 2018

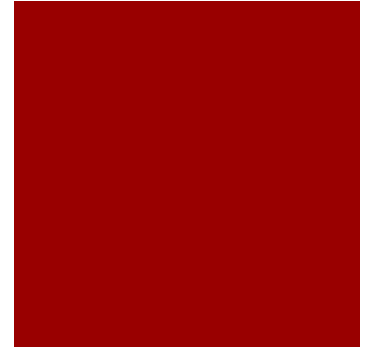
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THE FACTS Human and financial costs

- Natural disasters
- Climate refugees
- Social inequalities & growth reduction

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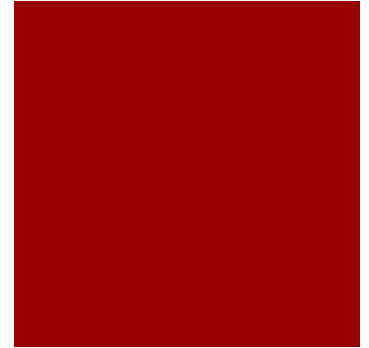
THE FACTS

New risks

The IMF

- Warns: “the world economy is like the Titanic. It accelerates just before the shock (...)”
- Stresses the risk of a new, deeper and more global crisis than in 2008.

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THE FACTS

An inefficient policy

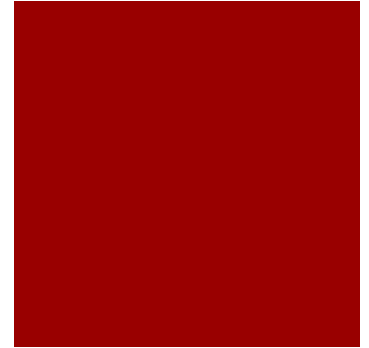
- Since 2015, the ECB has created 2,200 billion euros of which only 11% went to the real economy. The rest (89%!) just fed the speculation.

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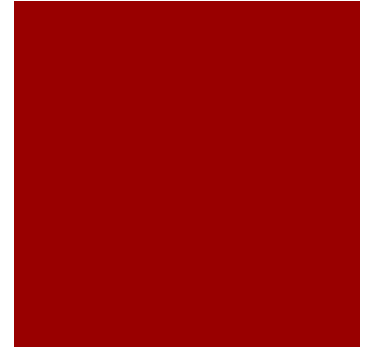
THE FACTS

Realistic objectives

- The Federation of German Industries (BDI) deems it possible to reduce polluting emissions by 80% by 2050



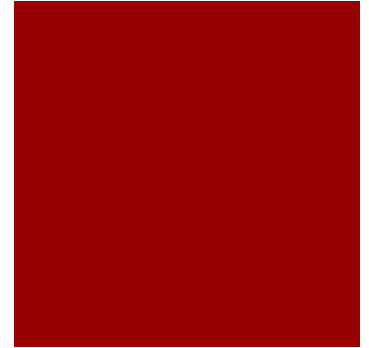
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THE FACTS Requirements

- The BDI claims it can reach the 80% target by 2050 with a total investment of 1,500 billion euros (50 billion per year)
- The European Court of Auditors quotes the figures of the Commission which considers that 1,115 billion euros will be necessary every year between 2021 and 2030

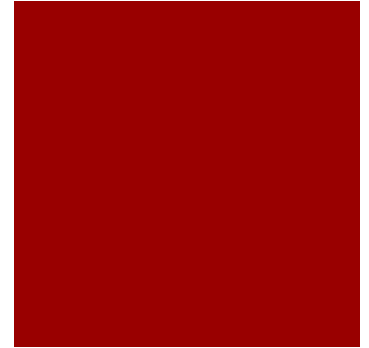
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EUROPEAN OBJECTIVES

- Reduction of CO2 emissions
 - 40% by 2030
 - 80% to 95% by 2050
- Net creation of 5 to 6 million jobs in Europe by 2050
- Creation of 3 million jobs in the renewable energy sector alone by 2020
- Definition of a common European taxonomy

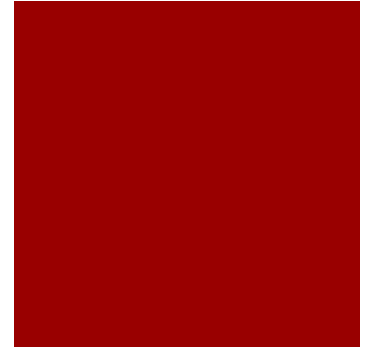
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OPPORTUNITIES

- Relaunching the European industry
- Creation of sustainable and quality jobs
- Investing in the real economy
- Aiming at energy security

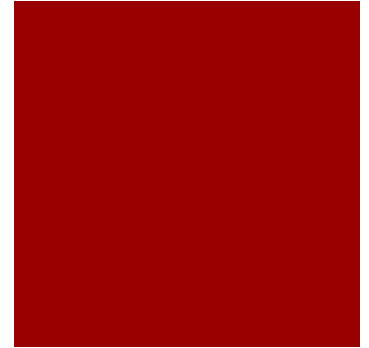
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OPPORTUNITIES

- Strengthening Europe
- Boosting European research and innovation
- Cooperating versus competing

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A WIN-WIN SITUATION FOR EMPLOYERS, WORKERS AND THE ENVIRONNEMENT

Growth in employment (in FTE)

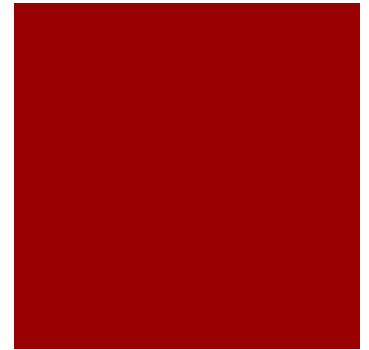
- From 2.8 million in 2000 to 4.2 million in 2014 in the green economy
- Some very dynamic sectors
 - Renewable energy: 1 million jobs created since 2000 (+182%)
 - Waste management: from 0.8 million in 2000 to 1.1 million in 2014 (+36%)

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COMPACT



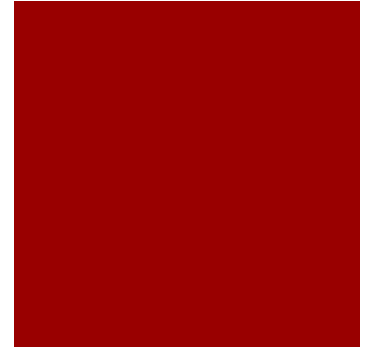
RESOURCES?

FOR A FINANCE-CLIMATE
COMPACT



ANNEXES...

FOR A FINANCE-CLIMATE COMPACT - ANNEXE



Signatories include...

Jean JOUZEL , climatologist, former Vice-president
IPCC scientific panel, winner of the 2012 Vetlesen Prize

Benoît de RUFFRAY, CEO Eiffage

Romano PRODI, former President of the European
Commission

Michel DERDEVET, General Secretary ENEDIS

Enrico LETTA, Member of the European Parliament

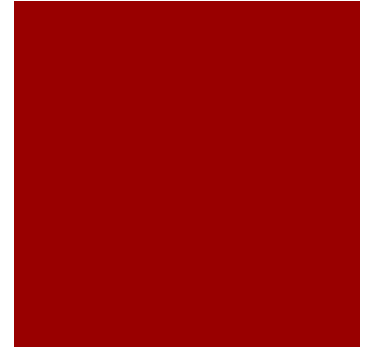
Pascal LAMY, former European Commissioner

Jean-Pierre RAFFARIN, former Prime Minister

Federico MAYOR, former UNESCO General Manager

James GALBRAITH, Professor in economics, University
of Texas (Austin)

FOR A FINANCE-CLIMATE COMPACT - ANNEXE



Signatories include...

Elisabeth AYRAULT, President of the board and CEO of CNR

Prince Albert of MONACO

Catherine LALUMIERE, former minister and former General Secretary of the Council of Europe

Jeffrey SACHS, economist, Director of the Earth Institute at Columbia University

Edgar MORIN, philosopher

Michel SERRES, philosopher

Olivier de SCHUTTER, former United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to food

Bruno PARMENTIER, Mining engineer, economist, former General Manager ESA

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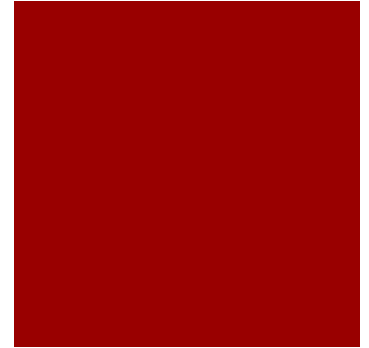


Instead of going to the real economy, 90% of the money created by the central banks feed the speculation.

The Dow-Jones index, which culminated at 14,000 points in 2008 before plunging, raised to 20,000 points at the beginning of 2017 and is now over 26,000 points in February 2018.



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“The European Court of Auditors harshly criticizes the inefficiency of the EU climate policy. It estimates at 1,115 billion euros the investments needed every year between 2021 and 2030.”
AFP, 22 September 2017

FOR A FINANCE-CLIMATE COMPACT - ANNEXE



Climat: l'industrie allemande réclame 1.500 milliards d'euros

Le Figaro - 18 janvier 2018

La fédération allemande de l'industrie (BDI) a jugé jeudi "faisable" de réduire de 80 % les émissions polluantes d'ici 2050 par rapport à 1990 mais appelle le prochain gouvernement à y mettre l'argent nécessaire, soit 1.500 milliards d'euros.

"Il existe un écart considérable entre la politique climatique ambitionnée et les moyens mis à disposition pour y parvenir", a déclaré le patron de la BDI, Dieter Kempf, reprenant des critiques récurrentes sur les contradictions du modèle écologique allemand.

La fédération a publié une étude sur la faisabilité des objectifs nationaux en matière de réduction de gaz à effet de serre. Fixés par le gouvernement, ceux-ci prévoient une baisse de 40% d'ici 2020, et de 80% à 95% d'ici 2050 par rapport au niveau de 1990.

Pour atteindre les 95%, il faudrait 2.300 milliards d'euros d'investissements publics, selon la même source.

BDI-Studie: Klimaschutz könnte mehr als 1500 Milliarden Euro kosten

Gefällt mir 75.063

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NEWSUCHE

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GO

BERLIN (dpa-AFX) - Die Industrie befürchtet, dass die angestrebte Reduktion der Treibhausgas-Emissionen bis 2050 Kosten von mindestens 1500 Milliarden Euro verursachen könnte. Diese Zahl ergibt sich aus einer Studie im Auftrag des Bundesverbands der Deutschen Industrie (BDI), über die zuerst die "Welt am Sonntag" berichtete. Entsprechend dem Klimaziel des Pariser Abkommens hat sich Deutschland vorgenommen, bis 2050 den Kohlendioxid-Ausstoß um mindestens 80 Prozent gegenüber 1990 zu reduzieren. Auch die Jamaika-Verhandlungspartner wollen daran festhalten.

Die Energieeinsparungen durch CO2-reduzierende Maßnahmen seien für die Unternehmen unter dem Strich geringer als die zusätzlichen Kosten, ergab die Studie. "Vier Fünftel der Maßnahmen im 80-Prozent-Klimapfad haben positive direkte Vermeidungskosten, das heißt, die emissionsmindernden Maßnahmen kosten mehr als sie einsparen", heißt es darin nach Angaben des BDI.

Anzeige

Klassenfotos von

1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 ...
1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956 ...
1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 ...

 Klassenfotos

welt ABO   

BILANZ KARRIERE DIGITAL GELD

ENERGIE BDI-STUDIE

Klimaschutz kostet uns 2.300.000.000.000 Euro

Von Daniel Wetzel | Stand: 18.01.2018 |
Lesedauer: 5 Minuten



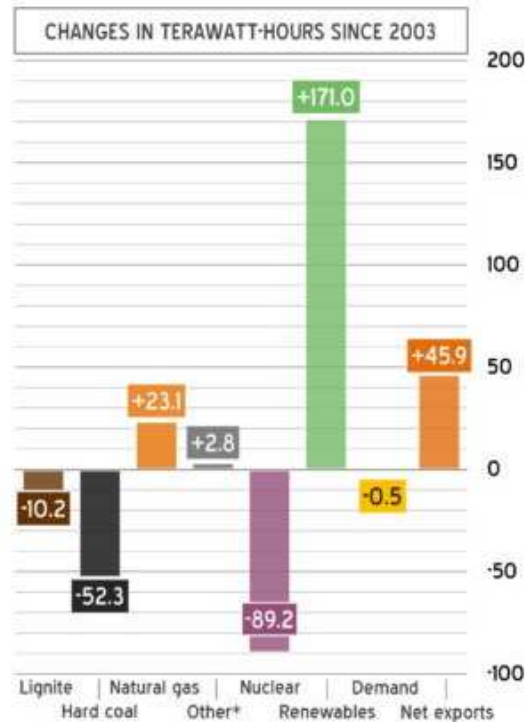
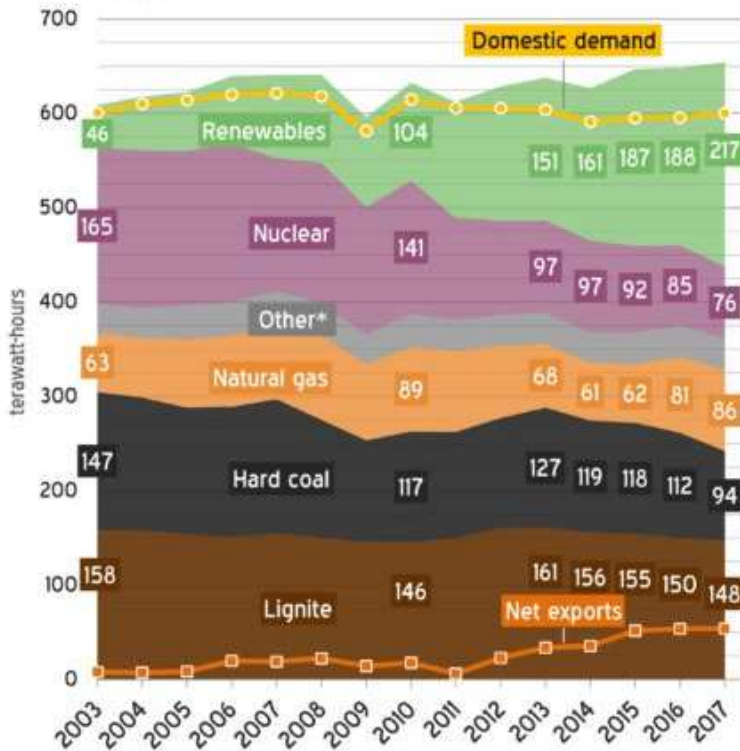
In Deutschland muss bis zu 2,3 Billionen Euro

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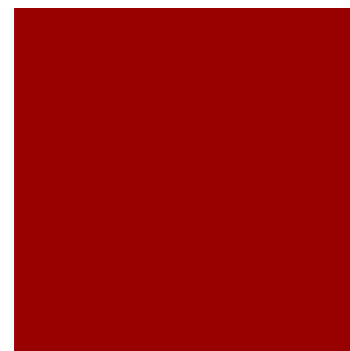
Electricity generation, demand & exports in Germany, 2003-2017

Source: AGEB (August 2017) | *Oil, waste, etc

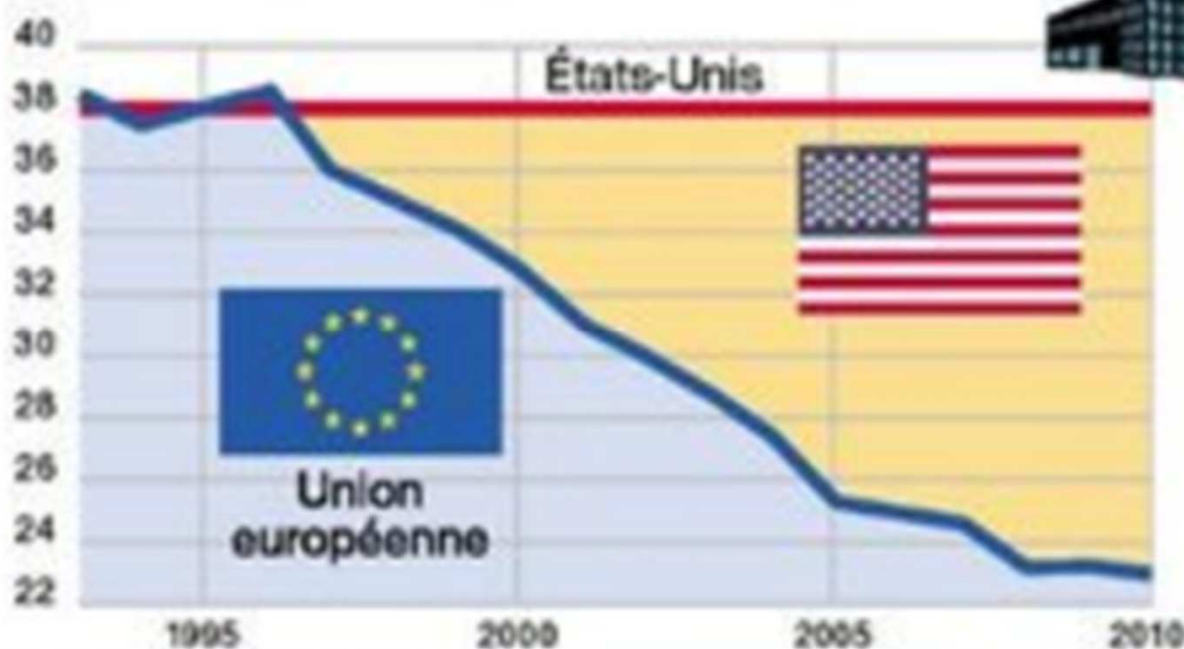


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Corporate tax rate evolution



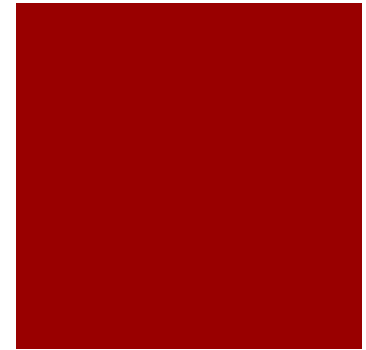
Évolution du taux d'imposition sur les sociétés



Source : KPMG.

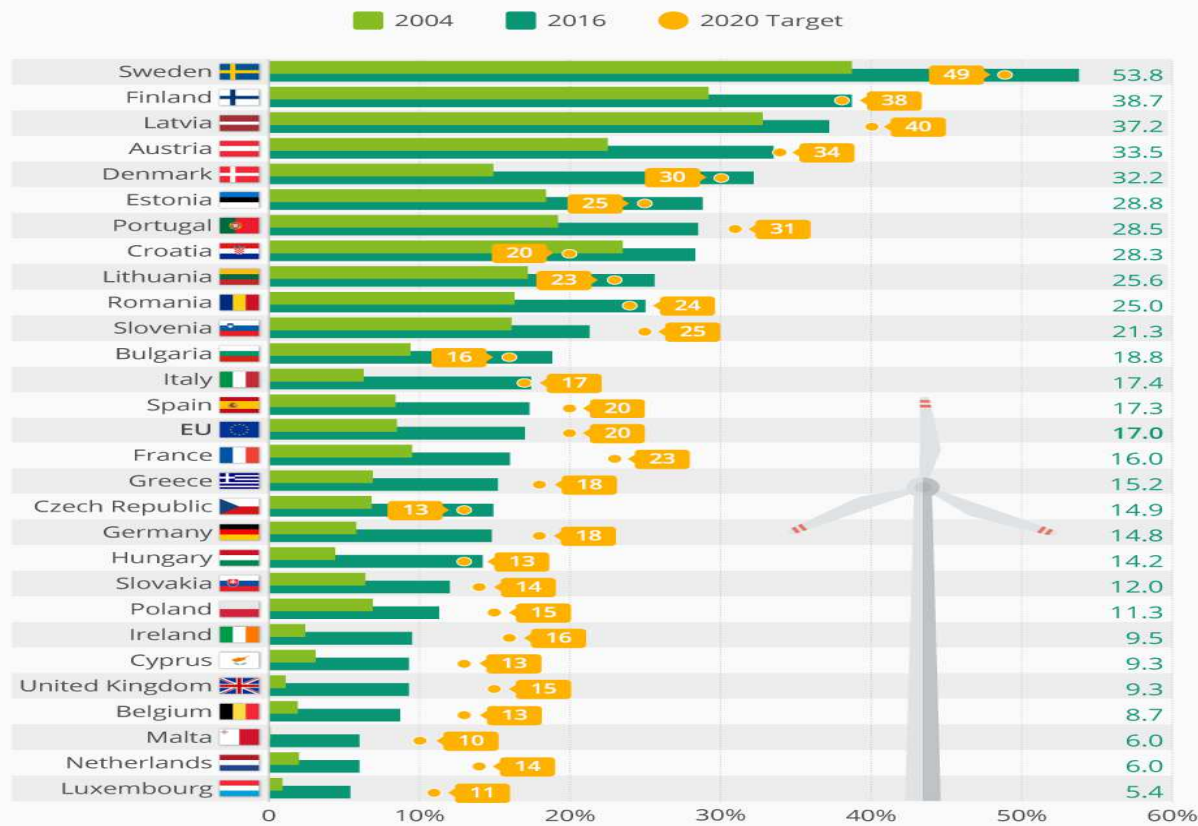
or.

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Who's Winning Europe's Renewable Energy Race?

Share of energy from renewable sources and 2020 target* (in %)

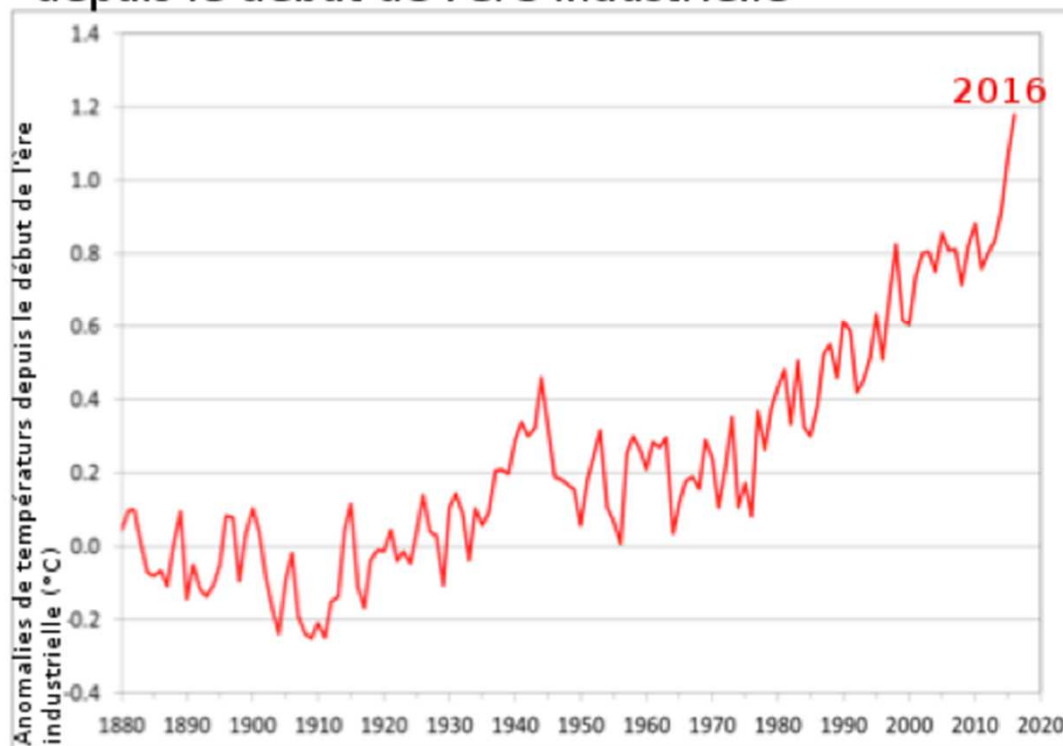


* in % of gross final energy consumption
 Source: Eurostat

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Evolution of the average global temperature since the beginning of the industrial revolution

Progression de la température moyenne globale depuis le début de l'ère industrielle

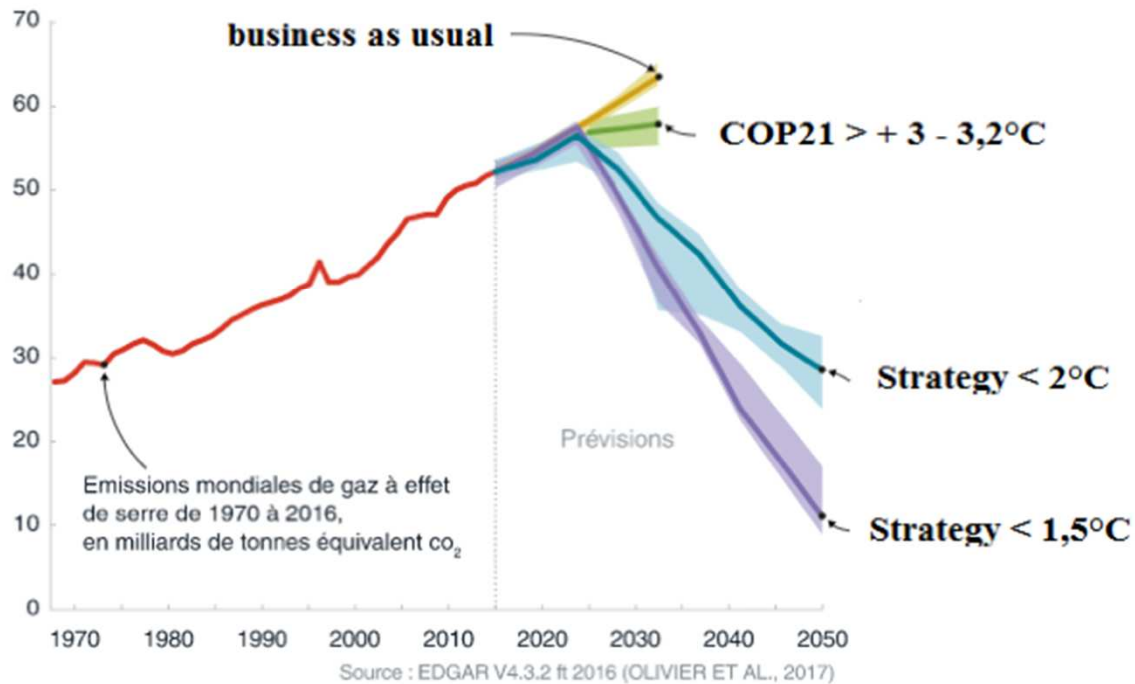


Données : NOAA, NASA, UK Met office/CRU

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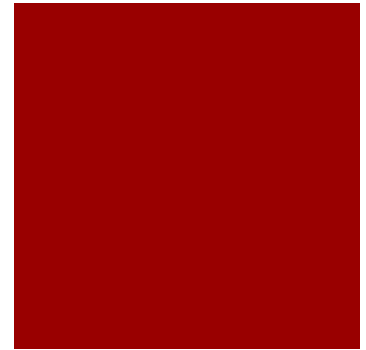
The United Nations warns about the “catastrophic gap” between the States commitments and what needs to be done to remain below the 2°C threshold

L'ONU dénonce un écart « catastrophique » entre les engagements des Etats et ce qu'il faudrait faire pour rester en dessous de 2°C.
AFP 31 octobre 2017

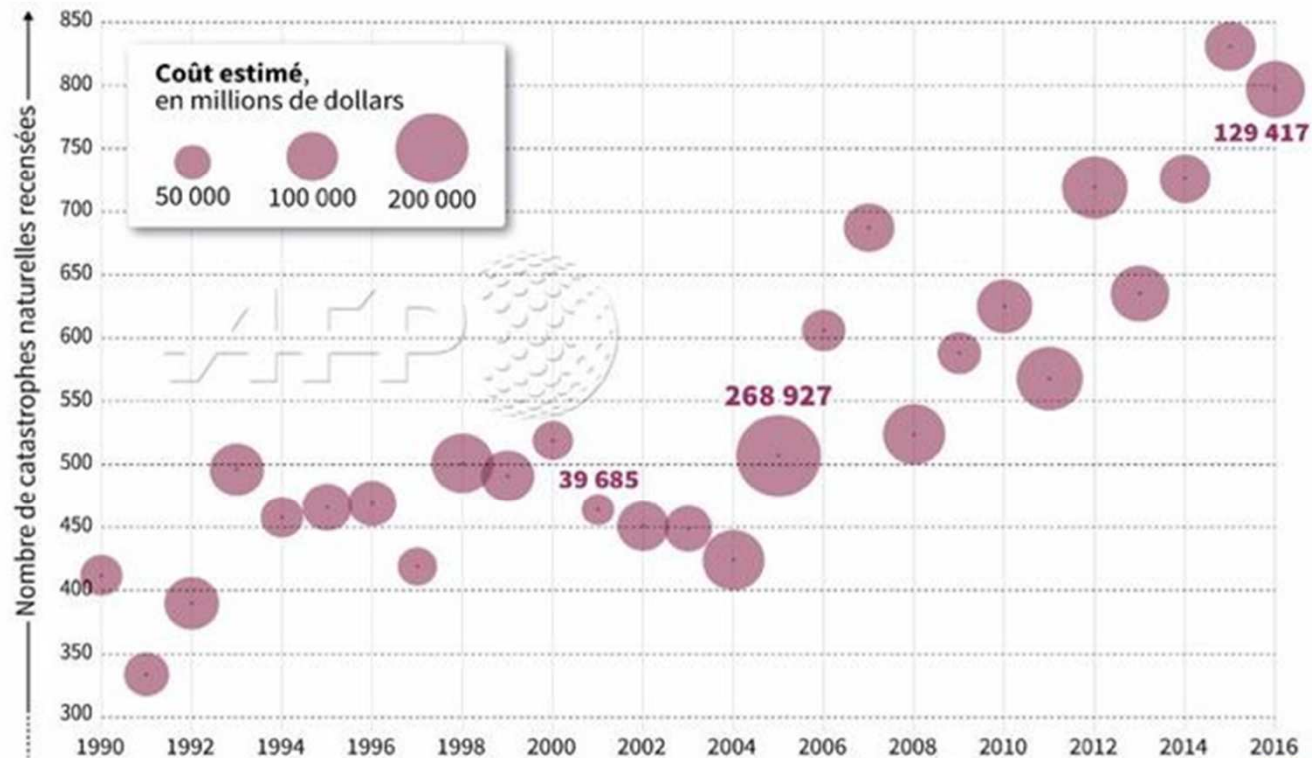


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Cost of catastrophic events linked to climate change



Le coût des catastrophes liées au changement climatique



Source : The Lancet Countdown

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