

# FAST FACTS



## On climate and the economy

1. Climate action is not a budget buster or economy-wrecker. Shifting to a green economy could yield a **direct economic gain** of \$26 trillion through 2030 compared with business-as-usual. This could produce over 65 million new low-carbon jobs.
2. Significant **investment in infrastructure** is needed over the next 15 years, around \$90 trillion by 2030. New infrastructure must be compatible with climate goals.
3. Investing in **resilient infrastructure** in developing countries could deliver \$4.2 trillion over its lifetime. An investment of \$1 in resilient infrastructure, on average, yields \$4 in benefits.
4. More **compact, connected and coordinated cities** are worth up to \$17 trillion in economic savings by 2050 and will stimulate economic growth by improving access to jobs and housing.
5. **Sustainable agriculture and strong forest protection** could generate over \$2 trillion per year of economic benefits, create millions of jobs and improve food security, while delivering over a third of the climate change solution.
6. Doubling global renewable energy capacity by 2030 could save the global economy between \$1.2 and \$4.2 trillion each year, largely due to a **massive reduction in costs from pollution**.
7. Putting a **price on carbon and phasing out fossil fuel subsidies** could raise \$2.8 trillion that could be reinvested in public priorities.
8. In 2020, G20 governments committed \$233 billion to **activities that support fossil fuel production** and consumption, compared with \$146 billion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon alternatives such as cycling and pedestrian systems.
9. **Better water management** could improve economic growth rates in some regions by up to 6 per cent.
10. The costs of **adapting to climate change** in developing economies may be up to \$300 billion by 2030. But investing in resilience may cut post-disaster intervention costs by at least half.

