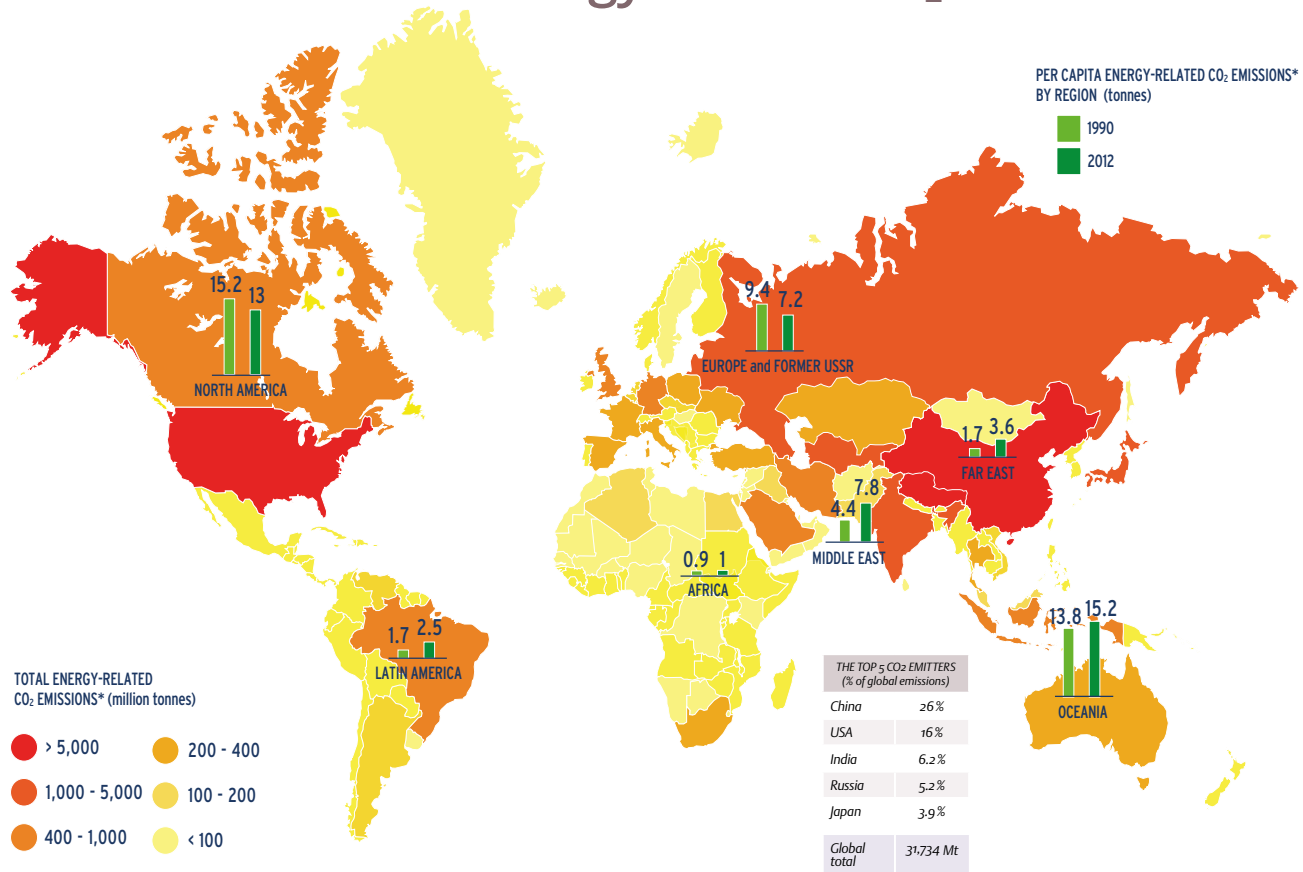


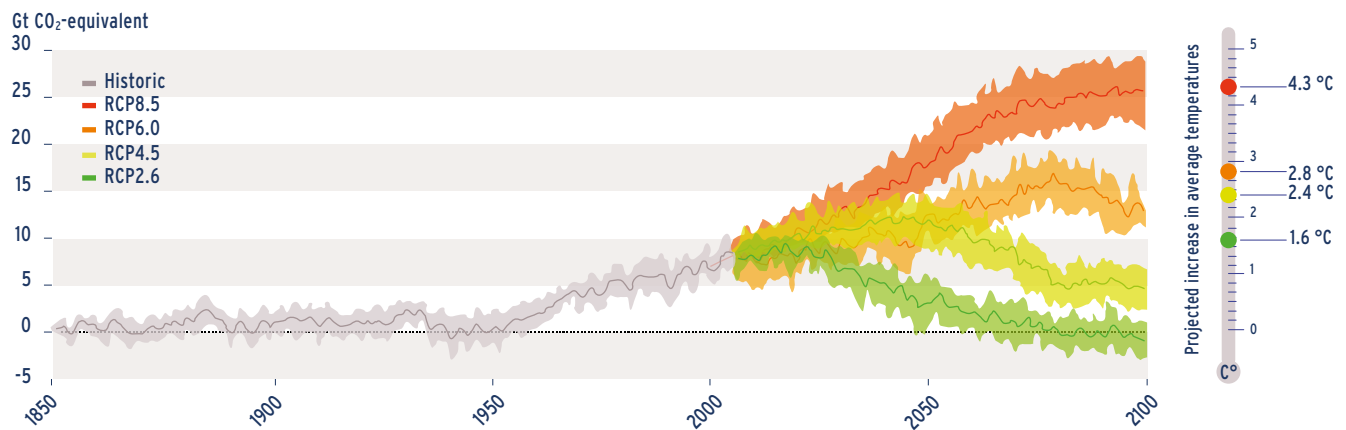
Whether the impacts of climate change are already upon us, or heading our way in the future, they will affect the entire planet. Controlling GHG (greenhouse gas) emissions is therefore a major global challenge. Latest international negotiations have set a target of limiting climate warming to an increase of 2°C. Yet substantial investments will be required to meet this challenge – that cannot be achieved without a massive mobilisation of private capital on behalf of sustainable projects.

Global overview of energy-related CO₂ emissions



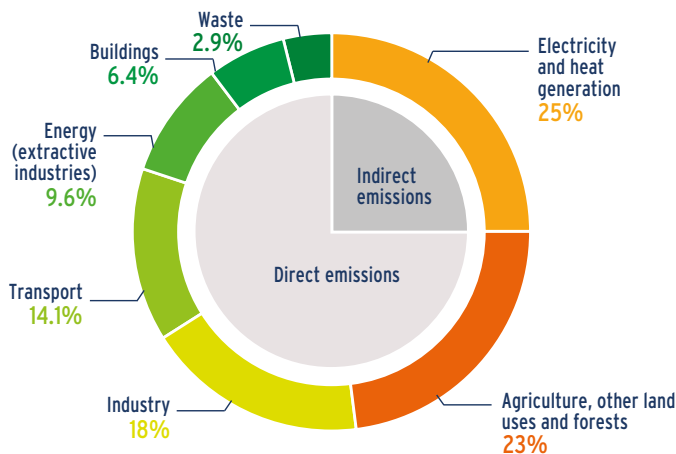
*Energy-related emissions account for the vast majority of the total. These figures do not include non-energy-related emissions, which affect only a small number of countries and where the figures are less reliable. Source: IEA, 2014

IPCC scenarios for global emissions from fossil fuels, 1850–2100



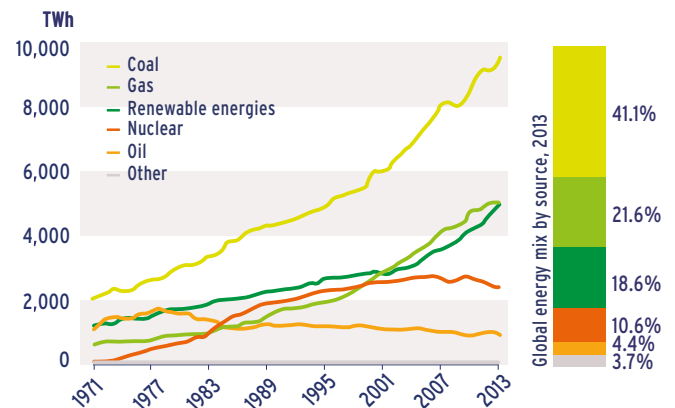
Note: This graph represents projected fossil-fuel-related emissions following the four greenhouse gas (GHG) concentration pathways mapped out by the IPCC and their associated temperature changes (expressed as an average covering the period 2081 – 2100 compared with the pre-industrial era). Only the RCP 2.6 scenario remains within the target under limit of a 2°C temperature increase compared with the pre-industrial era. The RCPs (Radiative Concentration Pathways) are reference scenarios for trends in the radiation balance (downward radiation minus upward radiation) in the upper troposphere (altitude 10 to 16 km), reflecting climate change factors effective over the period 2006 – 2300. Source: IPCC, 2013 and our calculations based on IPCC and HadCRUT data.

Global GHG emissions by sector, 2010



Source: CDC Climat, 2015

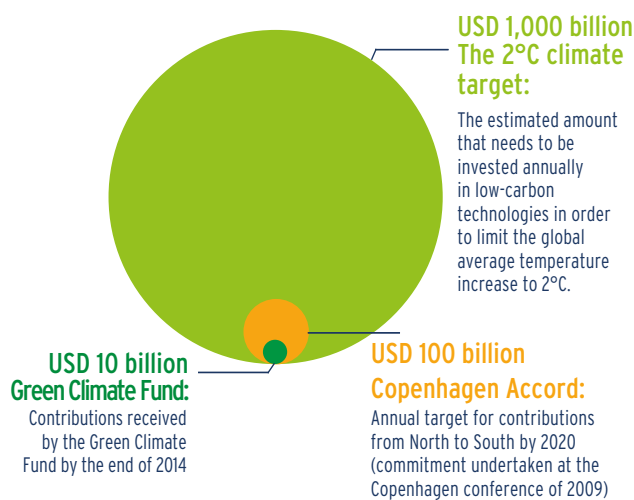
Global electricity production by source, 1971-2013



Source: IEA, 2015

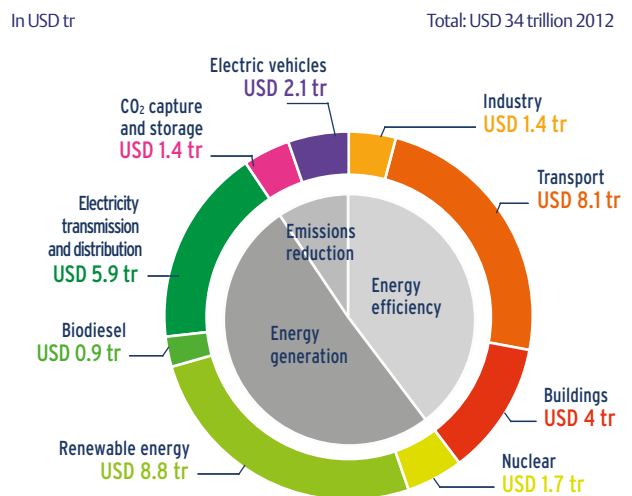
Note: The generation of energy and heat is the main source of emissions, accounting for 25% of total GHG emissions worldwide. Although most of the world's power supply is still thermally generated, renewable energies (including hydroelectric power) have for the first time overtaken gas in the global energy mix and now represent the second source of energy worldwide.

Climate finance: what's needed



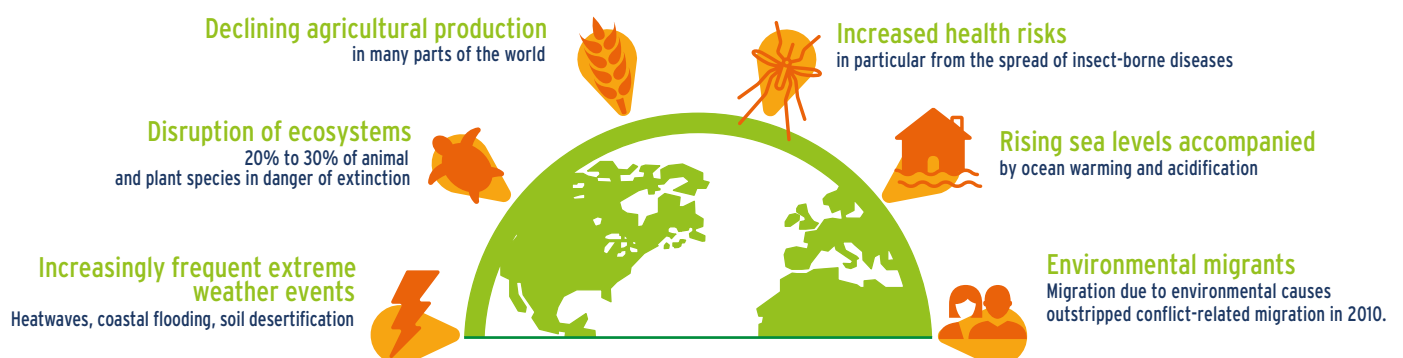
Note: the Green Climate Fund is a United Nations financial mechanism which aims to channel funding from the developed world to the most vulnerable countries in order to combat the effects of climate change.

Low-carbon technology global investment needs, 2014-2035



Note: The figures represent investments in low-carbon technologies needed between 2014 and 2035 according to the IEA's 2° scenario – in order to limit the average global temperature increase to 2°C.
Source: IEA, 2014

Key impacts of climate change



Source: French Ministry of Ecology, 2015