

1. Climate action is not a budget buster or economy-wrecker. Shifting to a green economy could yield a net benefit of \$26 trillion through 2030 compared with business-as-usual. This could produce over 65 million new low-carbon jobs.

2. Significant infrastructure investment 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 investments in infrastructure are worth up to \$17 trillion in economic savings by 2050 and will stimulate economic growth by improving access to jobs and housing.

5. Investments in agriculture 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 reduction in fossil fuel costs.

7. Putting a net \$2.8 trillion that could be reinvested in public priorities.

8. In 2020, G20 governments committed \$233 billion to fossil fuel subsidies and consumption, compared with \$146 billion to renewable energy, energy efficiency and low-carbon alternatives such as cycling and pedestrian systems.

9. Investments in infrastructure could improve economic growth rates in some regions by up to 6 per cent.

10. The costs of