



New Nature Economy Report (NNER) Series provided pathways for business to mitigate risks and unlock opportunities in a nature-positive economy





Nature risks become material for businesses due to physical risks, transition risks and systemic risks.

Over half of the world's GDP – \$44 trillion – is moderately or highly dependent on nature and the ecosystem services.



The Future of Nature and Business

15 transitions for nature-positive pathways in three socioeconomic systems could generate \$10.1 trillion annual business value per year and create 395 million jobs by 2030



Sector Transitions to Nature Positive

By taking sector-specific nature-positive actions in the chemicals, cement and concrete, and personal care product sector, businesses can unlock early commercial opportunities and generate up to \$420 billion annual business value per year by 2030.

Nature loss creates significant risks for businesses and the wider economy...

I. Physical Risks

- Acute risks (e.g., natural disasters)
- Chronic risks (e.g., loss of crop yield due to decline in pollination services)

II. Transition Risks

- Policy & regulation
- Reputation and Market
- Technology

III. Systemic Risks

- Ecosystem collapse
- Aggregated risks
- Contagion (e.g., Financial difficulties to account for exposure to nature-related risks spill over to the financial system as a whole)

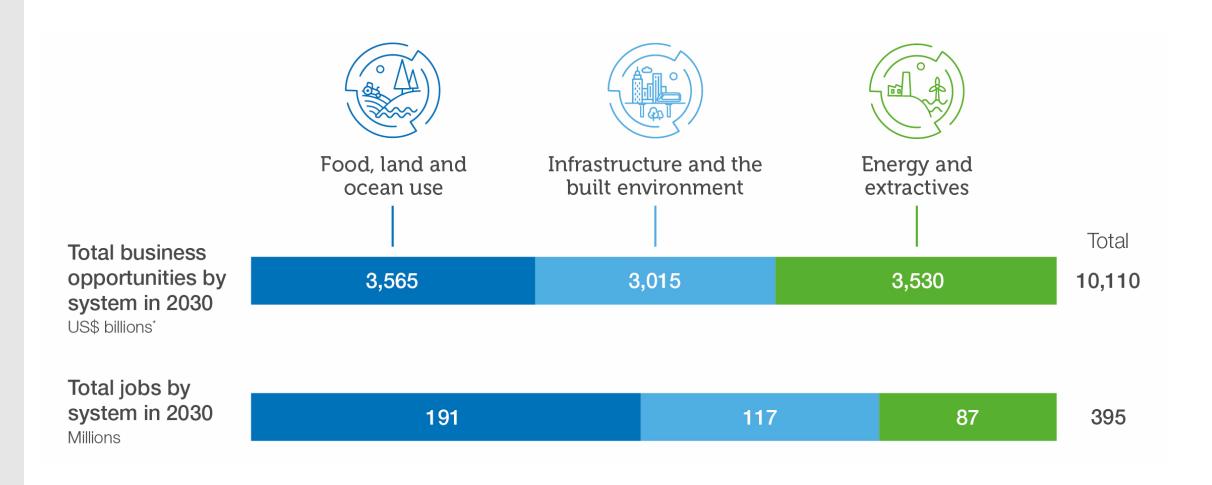


Over half of the world's GDP – \$44 trillion – is moderately or highly dependent on nature and the ecosystem services.



G7-Alliance on Nature Positive Economies

...while a nature-positive transition creates \$10.1 trillion business opportunities by 2030





15 transitions for nature-positive pathways were identified in three socioeconomic systems



Food, land- and ocean-use system

- 1. Ecosystem restoration and avoided land-use and ocean-use expansion
- 2. Productive and regenerative agriculture
- 3. Healthy and productive oceans
- 4. Sustainable forest management
- 5. Planet-compatible consumption
- 6. Transparent and sustainable supply chains



Infrastructure and builtenvironment system

- 1. Compact built environment
- 2. Nature-positive built-environment design
- 3. Planet-compatible urban utilities
- 4. Nature as infrastructure
- 5. Nature-positive connecting infrastructure



Energy and extractives system

- 1. Circular and resource-efficient models for materials
- 2. Nature-positive metals and minerals extraction
- 3. Sustainable materials supply chains
- 1. Nature-positive energy transition



A sectoral approach is needed to accelerate the nature positive transition

The World Economic Forum collaborated with Business for Nature and WBCSD and launched sector-specific guidance for 12 global industries



- 1. Household & Personal Products
- 2. Cement and Concrete
- 3. Chemicals



- 4. Forest Product
- 5. Built Environment
- 6. Energy



- 7. Agri-food
- 8. Fashion and Apparel
- 9. Travel and Tourism
- 10. Waste management
- 11. Water Utilities & Services
- 12. Finance sector



Our sector's activities are impacting the ecosystems that we and all other species depend on. That's why we need transformational change by all actors – and we need it now.

Nollaig Forrest
Chief Sustainability Officer, Holcim



WORLD ECONOMIC FORUM

By prioritizing nature-positive actions, businesses can unlock early commercial opportunities



- Provide essential materials for 95% of all manufactured goods worldwide
- Accounts for 37% of all energy used in manufacturing in the US
- 22% of Europe's surface water bodies are significantly affected by diffuse pollution from agriculture

By prioritizing manufacturing efficiency, water stewardship, responsible sourcing, nature conservation, innovation and circularity, the sector can unlock \$320 billion per year of business value by 2030.



- After water, concrete is the second most consumed material in the world
- Accounts for 9% of global industrial water withdrawals
- Global aggregate production uses more than 50 billion tons of sand extracted globally every year

By prioritizing water stewardship, emissions reductions, biodiversity management and land stewardship, circularity and innovation, the sector can unlock \$44 billion in annual business value by 2030.



- Generate approximately \$700 billion in annual revenues
- 22% of global plastic waste evades waste management and goes into uncontrolled environments
- 50% of packaged supermarket products contain palm oil or derivatives

By prioritizing water stewardship, responsible sourcing, customer behavioural change, nature conservation and circularity, the sector can unlock \$62 billion per year of business value by 2030.





Backup slides



The six transitions in our food, land and ocean use system

- Ecosystem restoration and avoided land use expansion: halt conversion, stabilize and gradually reduce the size of agriculture and fishing footprint, and restoring land and ocean spaces
- 2. **Productive and regenerative agriculture**: transform agricultural landscapes by combining traditional farming practices with agri-technology
- 3. Healthy and productive ocean: manage wild fisheries sustainably and transform and scale healthy aquaculture
- 4. Sustainable forest management: leverage techniques like precision forestry that allow forests to flourish while meeting the world's needs, while working with indigenous peoples and local communities
- 5. Planet-compatible diets: shift away from overconsumption of resource-intensive foods and reduce consumer waste
- Transparent and sustainable supply chains: build transparent, and traceable supply chains with increased collaboration to eliminate illegality, reduce loss, and provide data to end user





The five transitions in infrastructure and built environment system

- Compact built environment: Improve urban planning and design to protect critical ecosystems from conversion to settlements and promote compact development in existing cities and new cities
- Nature-positive built environment: Leverage nature for heating, cooling and lighting to boost natural ecosystem health, reduce GHG emissions, provide cost savings, and promote well-being
- 3. Planet-compatible urban utilities: Smarter and cleaner utilities that provide cleaner air, safer water, more efficient sanitation, modern energy, and comprehensive waste and recycling services
- 4. Nature as infrastructure: Protect and restore natural ecosystems such as floodplains, wetlands and forests to build resilience to extreme weather events and provide essential services such as water supply and treatment
- 5. Nature-positive connecting infrastructure: Use ecosystem impact assessments, biodiversity "offsets", subterranean infrastructure or eco-bridges and new forms of transportation to reduce the need for physical assets for logistics





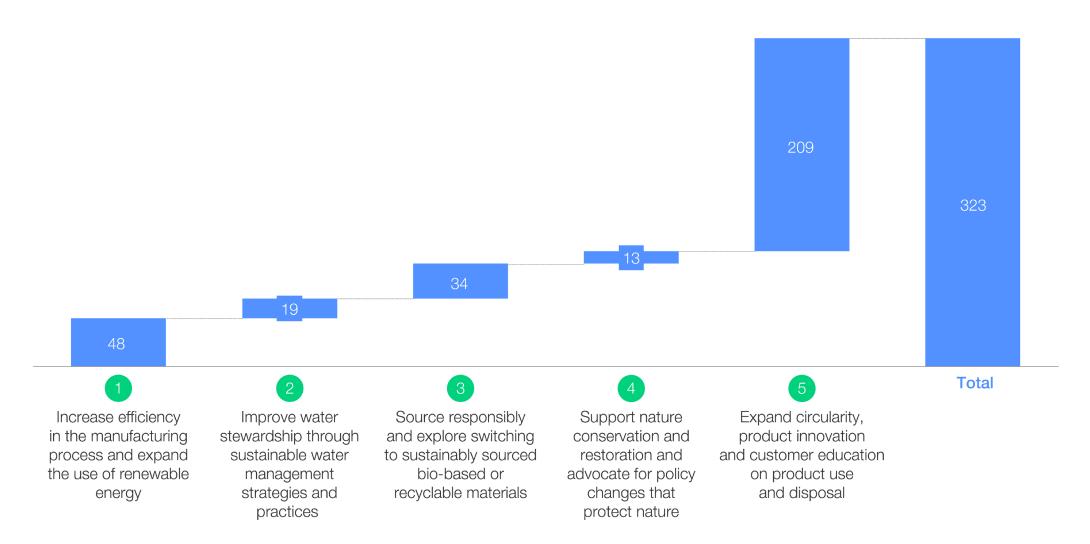
The four transitions in our energy and extractive system

- Circular and resource-efficient models for materials: reduce the amount of new resources required by rethinking models to reduce or recapture material waste and switch to refurbish and rent rather than own
- 2. Nature-positive metals and mineral extraction: scale the use of non-invasive exploration, sustainable management of sites, more-efficient extraction, and extensive rehabilitation to reduce the impact of the extraction that is unavoidable
- Sustainable materials supply chains: integrate transparency and traceability
 into supply chains to help combat the threat of illegal and often environmentally
 degrading extractive activities.
- 4. Nature-positive energy transition: manage the design, siting and resource demand of renewable energy projects and capture the substantial opportunity for protection and use of natural climate solutions

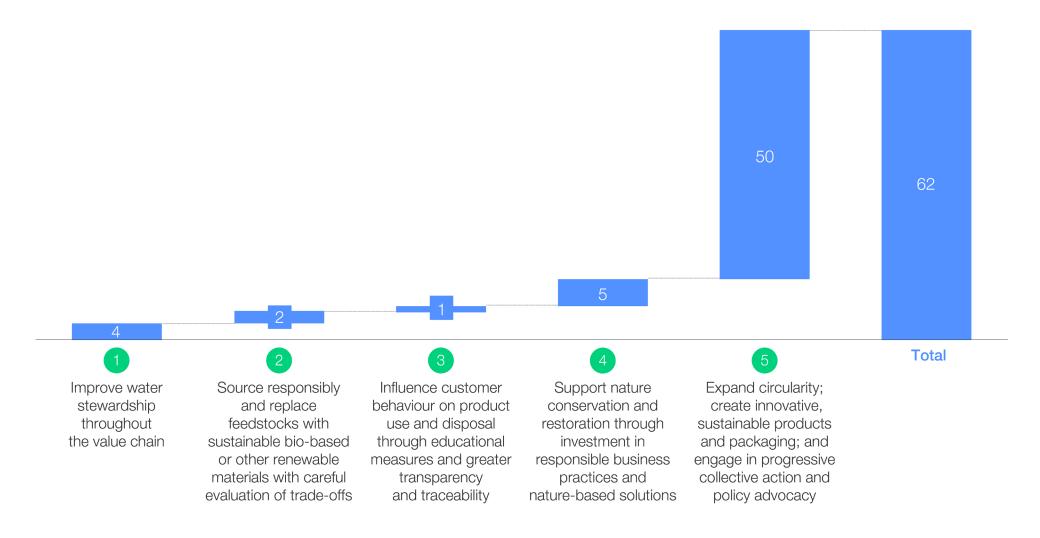


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Business opportunity for the chemical sector

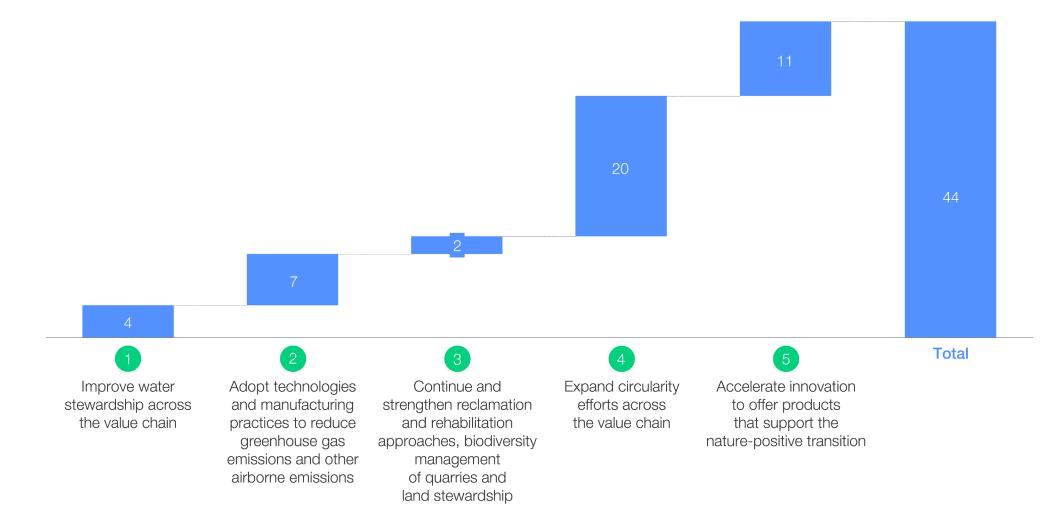


Business opportunity for the household and personal care products sector



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Business opportunity for the cement and concrete sector



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