

TOWARD A BUEN VIVIR FINANCE





LET'S STAY IN CONTACT!

MORE INFOS WILL FOLLOW



Session Agenda

Introduction and context

Panel Discussion

Interactive Session

Wrap-up





INTRODUCTION TO THE PANEL



Une marée humaine pour le climat a envahi les rues de Berne

Suisse Modifié le 30 septembre 2019 à 11:18





#RogerWakeUpNow: Federer 'grateful to youn climate activist' Greta Thunberg's criticism o climate crisis

After being criticised for taking no stand on the climate crisis, tennis star Roger Federer on Sunday issued a respo





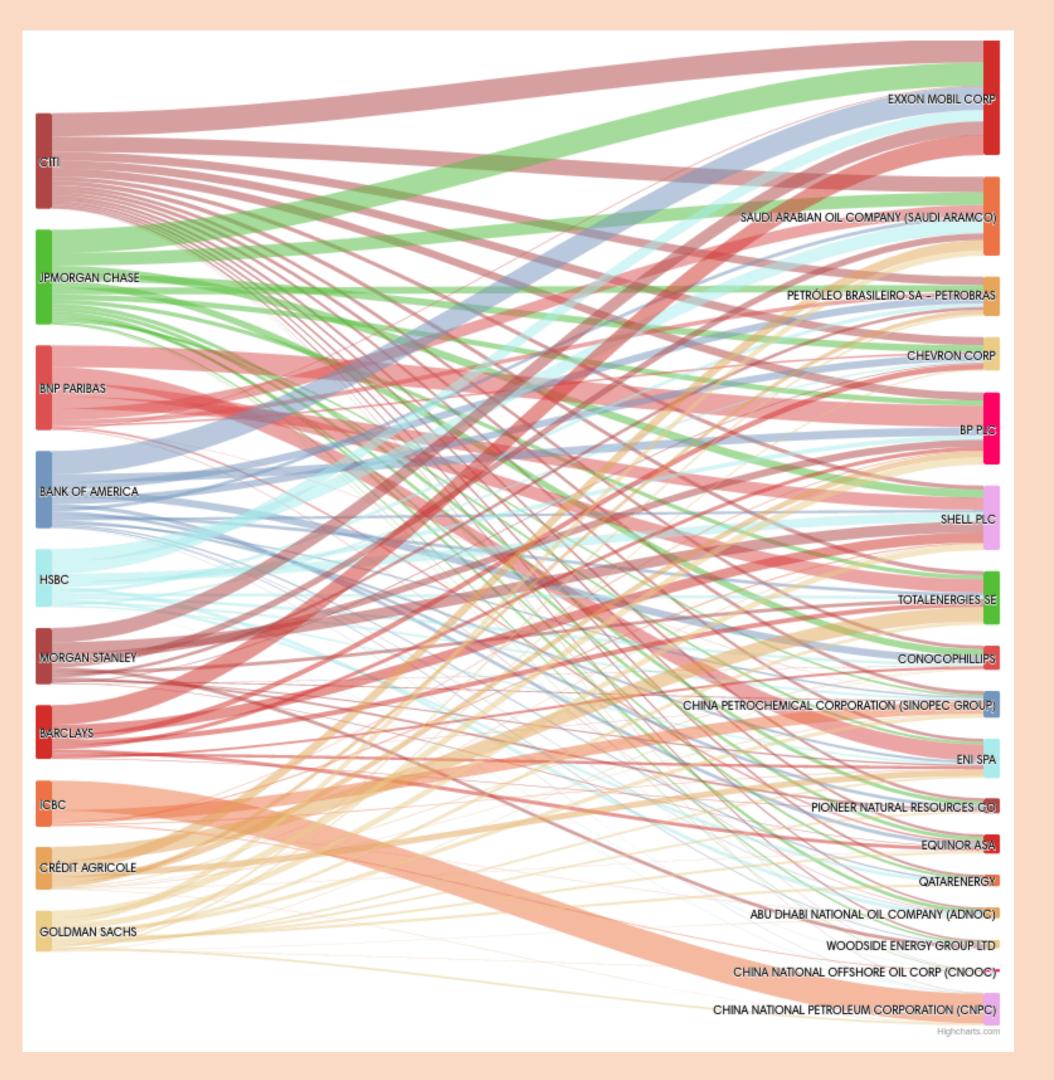












Climate Collapse Finance

Trillions into the fossil fuel industry expansion

High profits

Short-term vision

Giant advertisment budget

Highly subsidized

Giant political lobbying

Weak prudential regulation rules

Capital concentration friendly

Multiples ties with the fossil industry

Unpaid Externalities

Infrastructures lockin



Main Carbon Bombs - Fossil fuel projects

Data for Good

There are alternative resources allocation systems since a long time::

Buen Vivir Finance

50% of the world GDP is dependent on nature

Indigenous peoples' are protecting ²/₃ of the global biodiversity

Many indigenous peoples' & local communities are resisting vs fossil fuel expansion

Commons economy > taking care of the relationships,
educating children,
allocating & protecting water,
sharing tools, processes & labor force,...

Inequalities are fueling social tensions

Cooperatives are more resilient to shocks than other kinds of entreprises

Community based finance systems: mutuals, union banks, tontines, minga,... providing for social needs over private profit

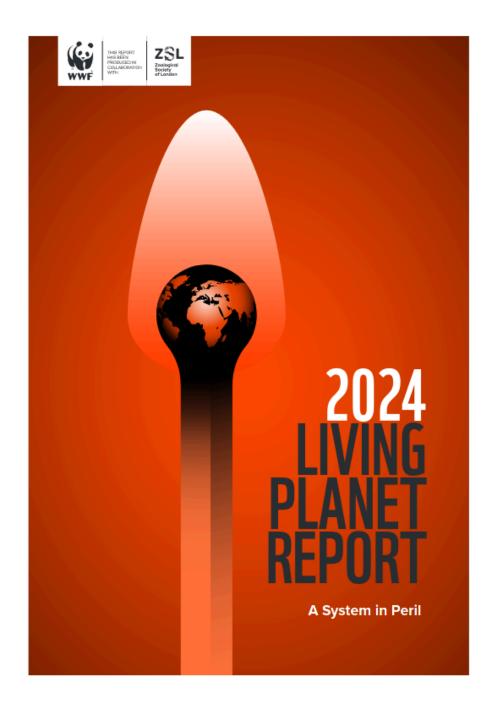
More than half of global GDP is exposed to material nature risk without immediate action, finds PwC

- New PwC research reveals a stark threat to economies from nature's decline with \$58 trillion at risk.
- PwC launches a global Centre for Nature Positive Business ahead of Earth Day
- Future plans include doubling number of nature specialists to 1,000 globally, and offering 328,000 staff, including 25,000 in UK, upskilling in nature positive training
- Nearly half (47%) of companies on London Stock Exchange are highly or moderately dependent on nature, compared with 40% on the NYSE.

Businesses must place nature loss on the same level as climate change in their risk assessments, with more than half of global GDP moderately or highly dependent on nature, according to new PwC analysis.

The findings of new PwC research reveal the extent to which economic activities and natural ecosystems are linked, with 55% of global GDP—equivalent to about US\$58 trillion— moderately or highly dependent on nature – up almost one-third (\$14tn) since 2020.

Sources: WWF, IFC, PwC





IFC's Approach to Biodiversity and Nature Finance



Cooperatives are more resilient to shocks than other kinds of entreprises



RESEARCH ARTICLE

The resilience of the cooperative model: How do cooperatives deal with the COVID-19 crisis?

Adrien Billiet, Frédéric Dufays X, Stefanie Friedel, Matthias Staessens

First published: 10 March 2021 | https://doi.org/10.1002/jsc.2393 | Citations: 38

All authors contributed equally to the article and are listed alphabetically. **Funding information:** FWO—SBO project, Grant/Award Number: S006019N; FWO—SB Fellowship Adrien Billiet, Grant/Award Number: 1S95420N; KU Leuven C2-project, Grant/Award Number: C24/18/004



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Advertisement

Facts and figures

International

Cooperative



At least 12% of people on earth is a cooperator of any of the 3 million cooperatives on earth. Cooperatives provide jobs or work opportunities to 10% of the employed population, and the three hundred largest cooperatives or mutuals generate 2,409.41 billion USD in turnover while providing the services and infrastructure society needs to thrive (World Cooperative Monitor).

Cooperatives: Resilient to crises, key to sustainable growth

In a message marking International Day of Cooperatives, ILO Director-General Juan Somavia salutes the approximately one billion people worldwide who are involved in cooperatives.

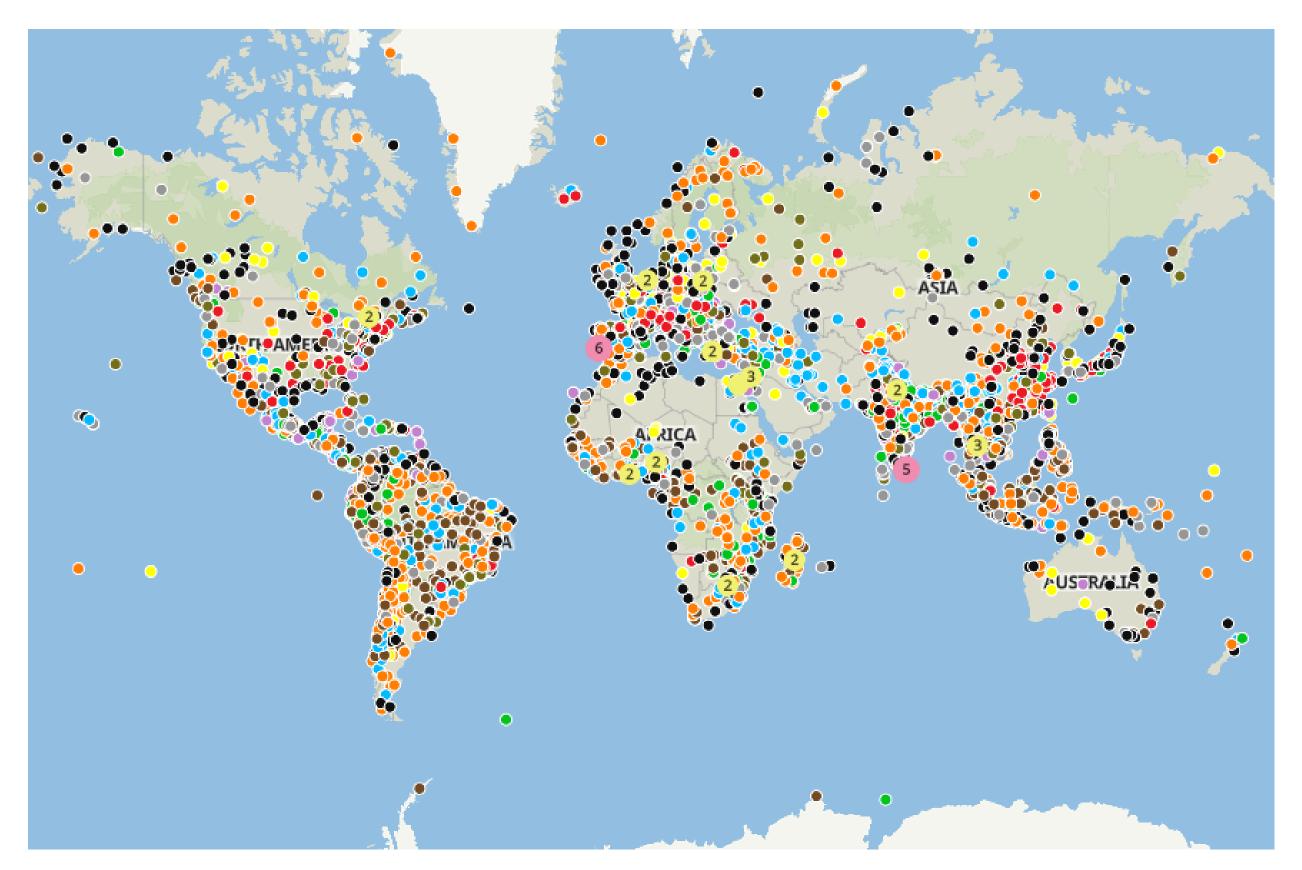
6 July 2012







Thousands of indigenous peoples' & local communities are resisting vs fossil fuel expansion and attacks on biodiversity



Global Atlas on Environmental Justice - University of Barcelona

VOCABULARY

Type of finance	Main objective	Approach	Example
Ethical finance	Align investments with moral or ethical values	Excludes sectors considered harmful (weapons, tobacco, gambling)	Triodos Ethical Funds (UK) Ethos (Switzerland) BAS (Switzerland)
Green finance	Finance projects explicitly for environmental benefit	Invests in renewable energy, clean mobility, energy efficiency	Green bonds for wind or solar farms
Sustainable / ESG finance	Integrate environmental, social, and governance criteria across investments	ESG analysis to reduce risk and improve long-term outcomes	ESG and Sustainable Investment Funds
Impact finance	Maximize measurable positive social/environmental impact in addition to financial return	Measures and reports concrete impact on communities or the planet	Acumen Fund, BlueOrchard,

Ethical Finance:



FEBEA, the European Federation of Ethical and Alternative Banks GABV (Global Alliance for Banking on Values)

- Traditional banking activities prioritized
- Strong capitalization and stable liquidity maintained
- Consistently outperformed conventional banks in terms of PROFITABILITY

Traditional banking activities such as CREDIT representing 65,4% of assets, against 50,8 % for conventional banks, which prioritize financial activities such as investments or the placement of funds and securities.

(IMPROVED CAPITALIZATION BUT HIGHER LIQUIDITY RISK)

Ethical Finance:

Examples: MERKUR (DENMARK): It focuses on agricultural

emissions, which account for 84% of financed emissions.

The bank is committed to promoting agriculture rather

than livestock farming and to developing climate action

plans in collaboration with its clients.

BANCA ETICA (ITALY): Clients' emission reduction plans may lead to the application of more favorable interest rates on loans.

PCAF reporting and signatories

Ethical finance institutions strategically **exclude certain sectors from their operations**, including weapons production, environmentally detrimental projects, human rights violations, exploitative labour practices, etc..."



PANEL DISCUSSION

Panel Discussion Speakers

O1 Orlando Javier Carriqueo,

O2 Angelica Dacanay, CEED

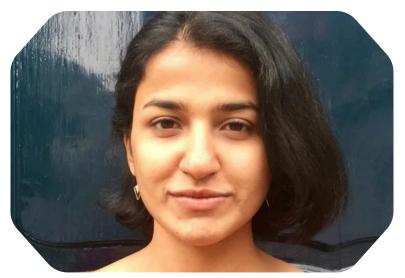
O3 Dr. Tanushree Kaushal

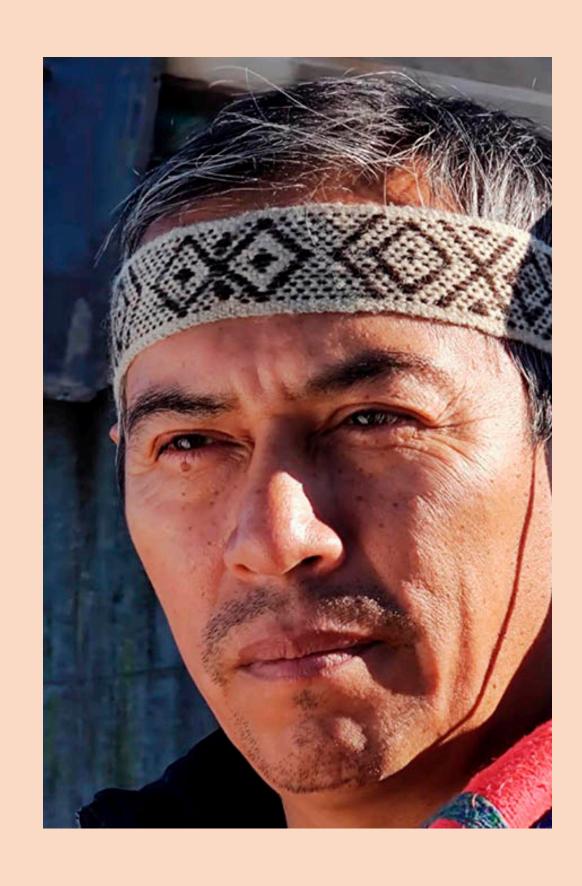
04 Christian Arnsperger, UNIL







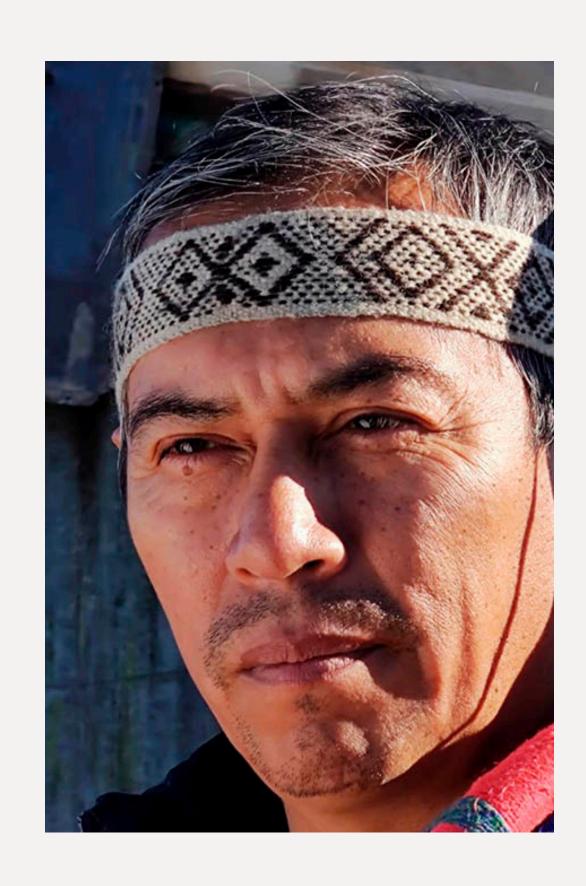




Orlando Javier Carriqueo

Orlando Carriqueo Pignen is Werken (messenger) of the Coordination of the Tehuelche Parliament of Rio Negro. He was born in Valcheta, which was Argentina's first concentration camp on Mapuche territory during the "Desert Campaign" in 1879.

The Mapuche (**Peoples of the Earth**), one of South America's most significant indigenous peoples, have a rich cultural heritage that spans over a thousand years. Native to the southern regions of Chile and Argentina, the Mapuche people's history, culture and struggles are deeply intertwined with the land they inhabit. Despite centuries of colonization, displacement and marginalization, the Mapuche have managed to preserve their traditions, language and identity, playing a crucial role in contemporary discussions on indigenous rights, autonomy and land reclamation.



Orlando Javier Carriqueo

The Coordination of the Mapuche-Tehuelche Parliament of Rio Negro is an organization representing the communities of the province of Rio Negro, which includes some 164 communities. A large number of these communities meet annually in a Parliament that appoints leaders and representatives to carry out their functions. The Parliament's Coordination Office, divided into 4 regions, comprises eighteen members, including 16 political representatives and 2 werken.

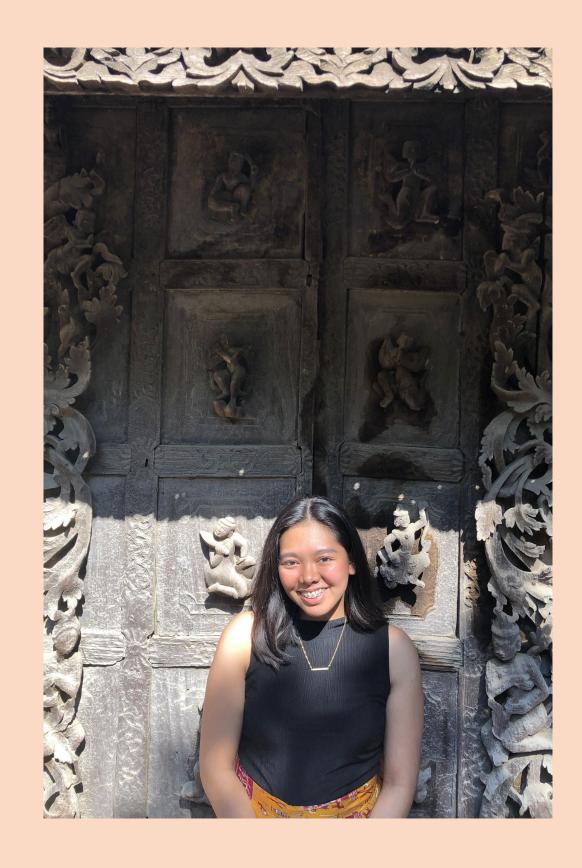






Angelica Dacanay, CEED

Angelica Dacanay is the Southeast Asia Just Energy Transition Head at the Center for Energy, Ecology, and Development (CEED). With a background in natural resource governance and a focus, she now leads collaborative efforts with civil society organizations across Southeast Asia. Her work centers on calling for a just energy transition and fighting against the expansion of fossil gas in the Philippines and throughout the region.







Southeast Asia at a Crossroads: Deterring SEA's Fossil Future with Renewables

Typhoon Opong in the Philippines - September 25, 2025







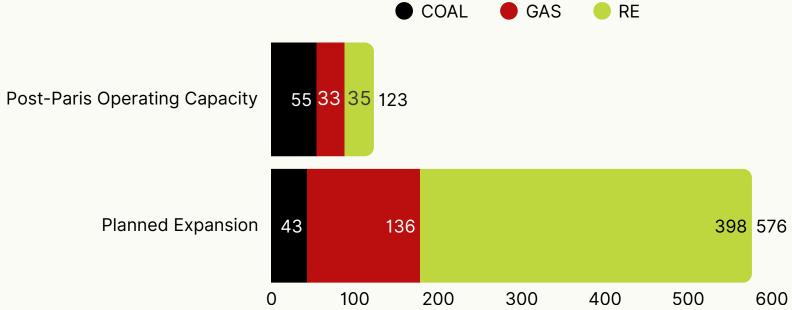
Maasin City, Southern Leyte

Pola, Oriental Mindoro

Cajidiocan, Romblon

Despite its climate vulnerability, Southeast Asia is still advancing massive fossil fuel plans





From 2016 to 2024, international banks' project financing for gas totaled USD 5.957 billion

Top international financiers of downstream gas industry in Southeast Asia since 2016













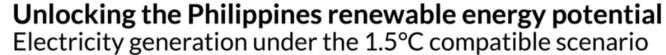


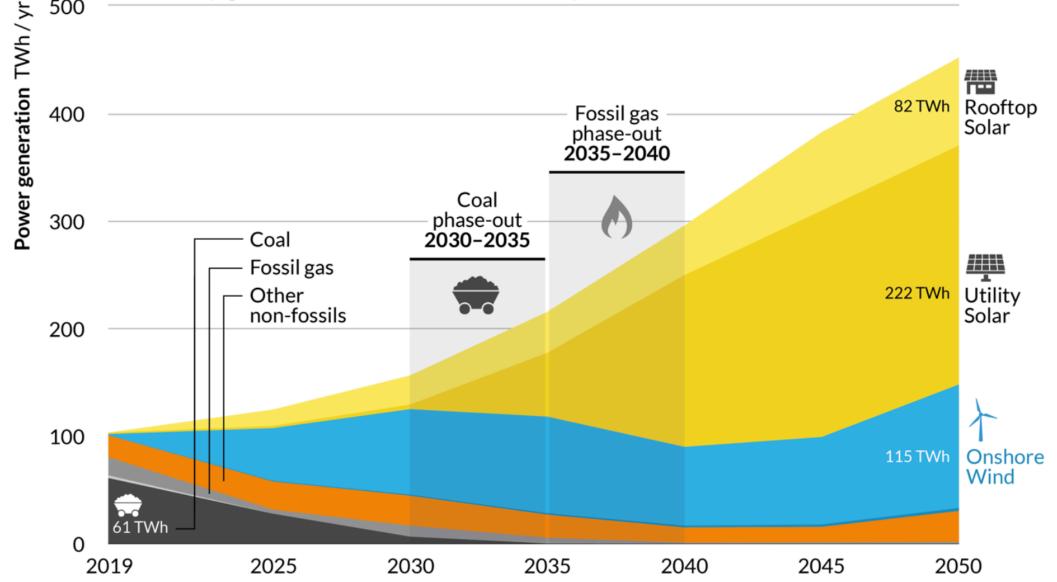






1.5 °C alignment

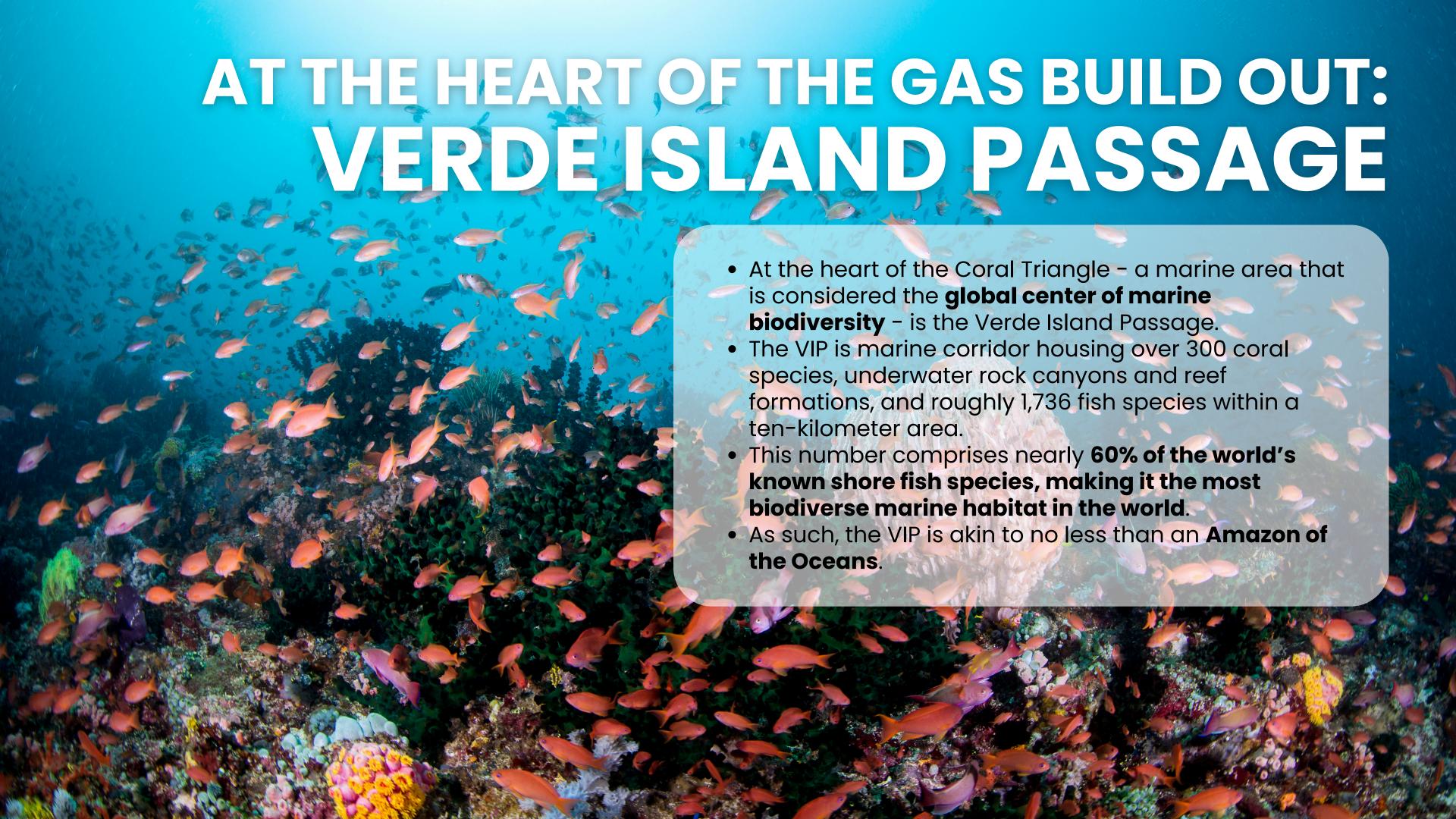




Electricity generation from different technologies under a 1.5C compatible scenario shows fossil fuel phaseout by 2035 to 2040.

The impending energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable energy subjects the coal and gas industries to climate risks, including physical and transition risks.

Fossil fuel assets also face stranding risk as they are replaced and pushed out by renewable energy sources.





PHILIPPINES Ilijan LNG Facility

The Philippines' biggest energy players, **San Miguel Corporation, Meralco, and Aboitiz Power** are behind the gas and LNG facility that is damaging the Verde Island Passage.







"Swiss banking firm UBS AG served as the financial adviser to MGen and AboitizPower for the transaction."



For the past year, the impacts felt by neighboring communities from the gas and LNG facilities in the Verde Island Passage:

- Air pollution from emissions of the plant
- Untreated discharge from the gas power plant is causing less fish biodiversity in the area
- Noise pollution, experiencing 2x-3x a week
- Finally, the dwindling of fish catch resulting in the **loss of livelihoods**, i.e., catching 3-5kg on a "lucky" day versus 15-20kg/day before the construction of gas facilities
- High prices of electricity from gas power plant

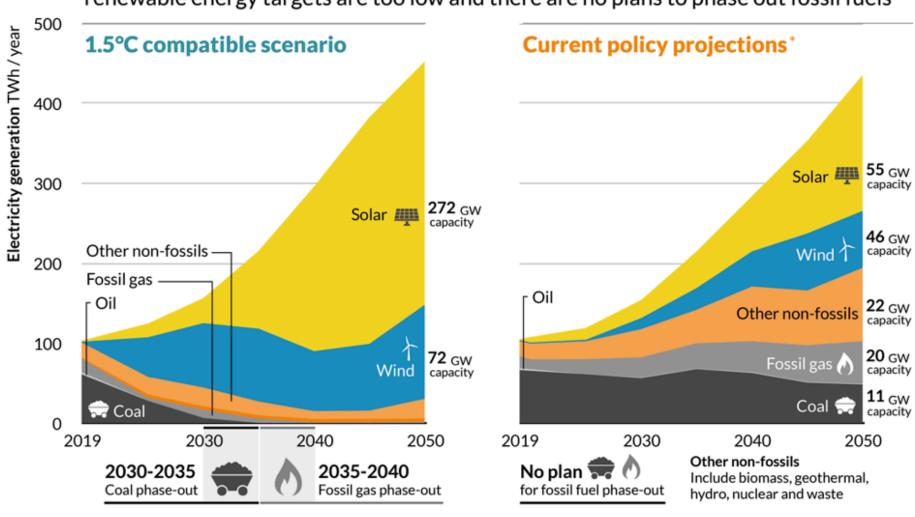


Coal and fossil gas phase out

In a 1.5°C pathway:

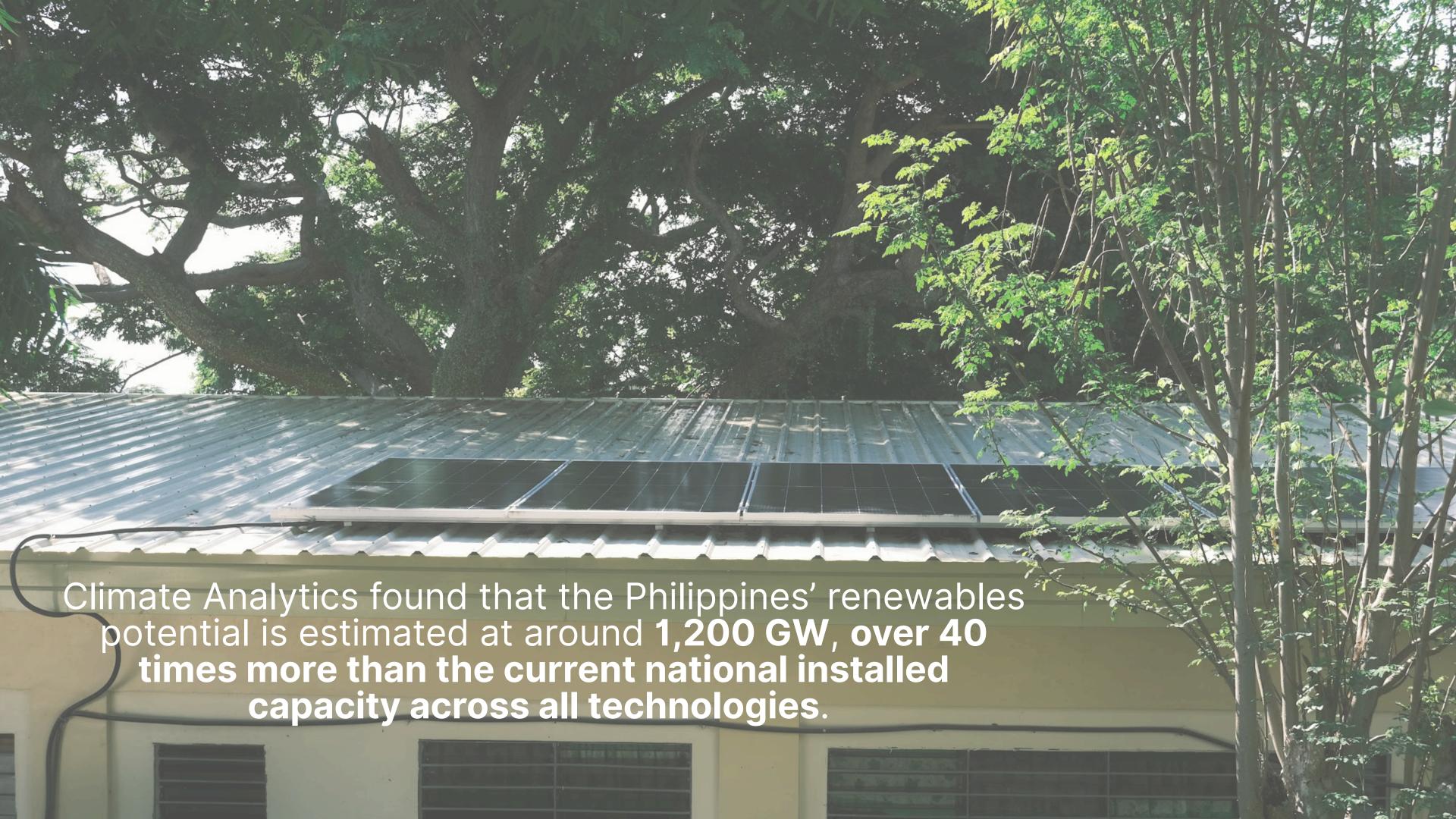
- Coal generation drops by close to half between 2025 and 2030
- Coal phase out by 2035
- Fossil gas is phased out between 2035 and 2040

An inadequate plan for transitioning the electricity system to 1.5°C The draft Philippine Energy Plan 2023 will not meet the Paris Agreement goals: its renewable energy targets are too low and there are no plans to phase out fossil fuels



















Dr. Tanushree Kaushal

Tanushree Kaushal is a political economist and anthropologist whose work bridges feminist political economy, international relations, and the anthropology of finance. She recently completed her PhD at the Geneva Graduate Institute, where her dissertation Social Finance in India: Coloniality, Gender, and Labour was funded by the Swiss National Science Foundation.

Her research traces the production of financial value across the social finance chain, from international investors to women borrowers in rural India, highlighting the gendered and affective labour that underpins finance. Drawing on extensive fieldwork in West Bengal and policy institutions in New Delhi and Geneva, her work centres experiential and subaltern epistemologies as critical to theorising contemporary capitalism.





Prof. Christian Arnsperger

Professor of sustainability and economic anthropology at the Institute of Geography and Sustainability (IGD) of the Faculty of Geosciences and Environment (FGSE)

With a PhD in economics from the University of Leuven (Belgium), he has spent many years developing his teaching and research at the interface between economic analysis, human sciences, and existential philosophy. A specialist in post-consumerist/post-growth economic alternatives and the link between ecological transition and changing mindsets and lifestyles, he has also been a scientific advisor to the Alternative Bank Switzerland (ABS).



INTERACTIVE DISCUSSION



WHICH TOOLS EXIST?

What frameworks, institutions, or mechanisms can we currently rely on to move toward a just transition?



WHAT IS BLOCKING?

What are the main obstacles to this transition, and what must we be willing to give up, even gradually?



HOW DO WE GO TOWARD A BUEN VIVIR FINANCE?

What concrete steps should be implemented to achieve and secure a truly just transition?



Thank you for your participation and attention!

Don't hesitate to follow our latest news on our website: *breakfreesuisse.org*



LET'S STAY IN CONTACT!

MORE INFOS WILL FOLLOW



To go further: Research & Reports

1



Investment
tracking
(underwriting:
bonds and loans
data)

2



Asset
Management
practices

3



Central bank
engagement and
regulators/supervisors
engagement (SNB, BIS,
FINMA)



4



Insurance engagement



