

WSF Executive Introduction

FOR SPONSOR INVESTORS



Creating The World We Need Together

World Sustainability Fund

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Executive Summary

World Sustainability Fund aims to save the climate since global warming causes natural disasters. We are a non profit independent organization with a two tier board and the Headquarter in The Hague. WSF will provide global capacity building in 200 countries within three years through our sustainable development program with 10 projects per country.

We adopt United Nations based proven technologies, certifications and financial structures. WSF manage mission risks which are lower than climate risks. Based on the mission requirement, we started with 100 people and grow to over 55,000 employees. The initial cost per country is \$1M to run operations and \$100M for projects, a total of \$23.7B for 200 countries. Our current strategy is to establish right now operations in 14 countries, including China, India, and The Netherlands covering around 45% of global population and 33% of global CO₂eq emission for which we seek sponsor investment for a total of \$40M to start our operations in those countries.

A. Why and WSF

1. The problem

Continued emissions into the earth's atmosphere are projected to cause further warming and increase the likelihood of inescapable effects on every continent. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, the current trajectory of Greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions rates will cause global temperatures to increase by 4°C by the end of this century. This makes the globally agreed target of keeping atmospheric temperature increase below 2°C more difficult to achieve. The reserve pollution space to 2°C is 1,200 Gt CO₂ eq. and global yearly emission is 50 Gt and growing. This shows we need to act now because it takes years to build compensation capacity.

While 97 percent of climate scientists agree that climate change is occurring and greenhouse gas emissions are the main cause, political bodies have not yet been strong enough to initiate a massive policy shift away from fossil fuels and toward sustainable forms of energy.

2. We and our mission

World Sustainability Fund is a non-profit independent organization founded in December 2011 by Emile van Essen, after his involvements with the United Nations (UN) since 2003 in the areas of healthcare, education planning, and later in poverty reduction, integral global development and climate change. Deeply involved in UN's sustainable planning, processes and world politics, the founder acknowledges that UN needs capacity support to tackle global climate and humanitarian issues.

The mission of WSF is to save the climate within 25 years. To achieve this, we adopt the United Nations based proven technologies, certifications and financial structures. Our long term strategy is to provide global capacity building and best practices to accomplish Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects in 200 countries. Through the projects, WSF will create more than 55,000 sustainable jobs around the world. We aim to gain 10% to 35% return on investment to subsequently sponsor sustainable development initiatives that realise the other Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), especially for poverty, health and labour.

Since 2011, WSF continues supporting UN and Major groups on Global Development Planning, Commons Politics, Sustainable Human Rights, Global Layers of Sustainability, SDGs definition, The Global Agenda Shift, New Global Wealth Architecture and Financing Plan for the Post 2015 Agenda.

Realizing that immediate actions to save the climate are crucial, WSF is uniquely situated to take urgent actions on climate change. Our aim is, going beyond the politics in international development, to solve the climate problem at global, country, business and city and individuals (home and leisure) levels.

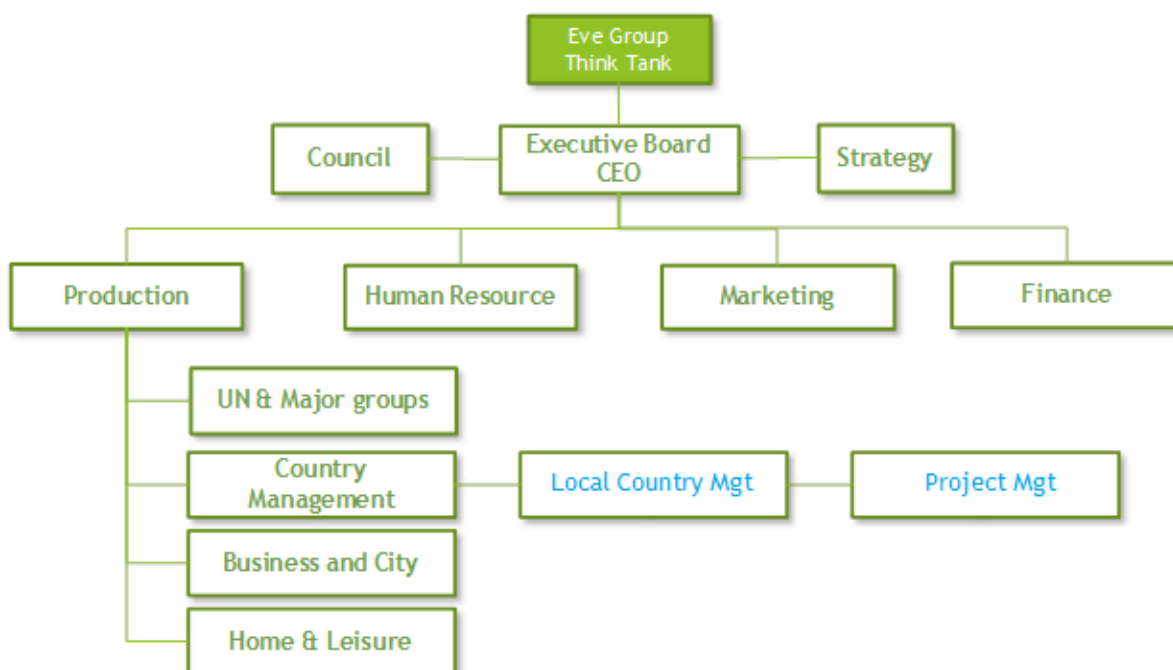
Purpose: What are we jointly becoming? The World Sustainability Fund is a global organization that facilitates initiatives that contribute to sustainable life on earth.

Principles: How do we achieve our purpose?

- We are transparent in our actions, in how we provide structure for our organization and relations;
- We act out of compassion for every life form and every individual;
- We communicate with respect for each other and clarity in our message;
- We add value by connecting to what is needed and by providing customized support.

Our mission is “Creating The World We Need Together” where everyone lives in prosperity and then passes it to next generations.

3. Structure



The organization is structured to support the mission requirements. WSF consists of four main departments including Production, Human Resources, Finance and Marketing. These functions are governed by the Executive Board that is supported by the Council and Strategy Members.

Council is responsible for appointing board members and approving the annual reports, organization plan and budgets. Council is also responsible for the overall operations.

Executive Board supports the CEO in the overall planning and assists in implementing and monitoring the organization’s objectives. The responsibilities also include monitoring and strengthening programs and services and securing adequate financial resources for the organization to fulfil its mission.

Strategy is responsible for core strategy, corporate quality assurance, balanced scorecards and security.

Human Resources manage payroll, recruitment, retention, staff training and development, safety, labour compliance and education programs.

Marketing develops and implements marketing strategy, branding, communications, social media, customer relation and sales.

Production is accountable for the country development program, country processes, market monitoring and development, and project planning and management.

Finance manages budgets, sponsor investments, UN finance, Time Banking, 4P realization and Facilities.

4. Capacity

Our specialities are climate change by CDM - Clean Development Mechanism - and global development by SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals – with priorities on poverty reduction and healthcare. We gain direct access to Heads of State, country ambassadors, United Nations & Major groups, and over 700 NGOs.

WSF currently has 100 volunteers in The Hague, The Netherlands and several countries. Per country, WSF will start with 15 staff that will grow to 250 with project implementation. Thanks to the general design of our Global Country Development Program & Management for 200 countries, the complexity of capacity growth is standardized and manageable. Our human resource department and management team have been well prepared to support the growth.

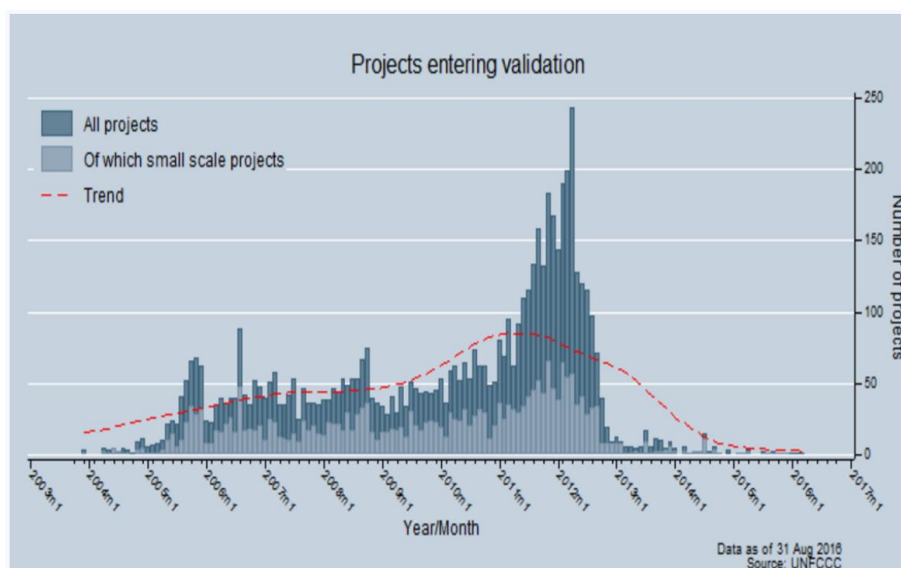
B. What we do

1. Solution

WSF supports the UN's mission to achieve 17 SDGs and 169 objectives by creating global capacity building to implement CDM projects to solve the climate change at four impact levels. The solutions are designed to meet a dual objective:

- To assist to develop to the needed sustainable level, and
- To help developed countries fulfill their commitments to reduce emissions

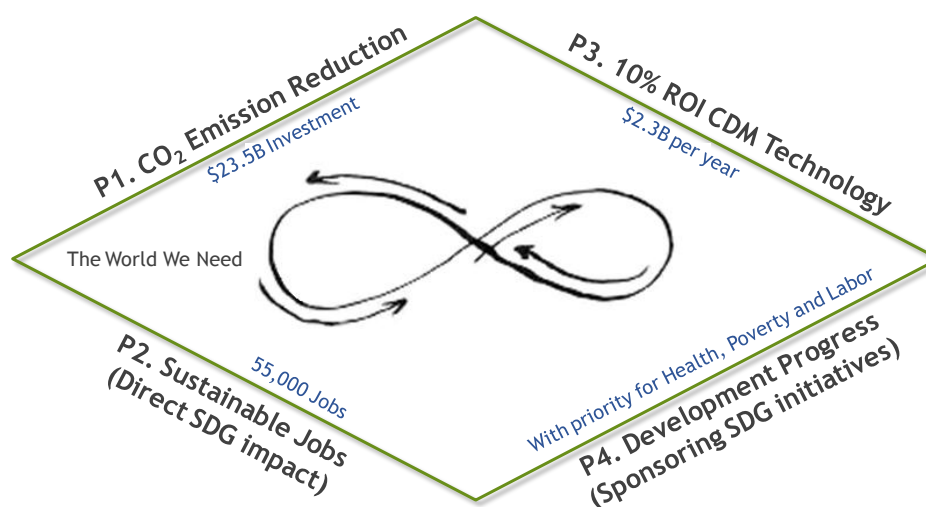
There are over 6,000 CDM projects approved by the UN that are done by others all over the world proving positive impact and effectiveness of CDM solutions towards climate change.



WSF adopts the UN's based proven CDM technologies and methodologies. We work with CDM, SDG and Project Design Document (PDD) experts to design, implement and monitor our CDM projects following UN standards.

2. Impact Model

Our business model is designed as "WSF Quadra P Matrix" for Planet, People, Profit, and Progress. According to the actual market data, CDM solution investments can yield an average net ROI ranging from 10% to 35%. WSF commits to use this money to sponsor the other SDG initiatives, the 4th P – Progress, from the Year 2020.



WSF Quadra P Matrix Business Model

Production

Organisation Experts MGT - Country Management Experts MKT - Local Marketing Experts FIN - Financial Planning Experts	Core Management			
	Board - Council and Policy Head Quarter - HR, MKT, Finance Departments + Global Country Management - Planning, Monitoring, Support, Report			
	14 Countries 40M\$ Brochures ready	26 Countries 30M\$ Brochures ready 2016	2017 every month 10 Countries Brochures 10M\$/month	2018 4 months 10 Countries Brochures 10M\$/month
	14 Country Mgt Teams: To be trained; start, support	26 Country Mgt Teams: To Select, train; start, support	2017 Country Mgt Teams: To Select, train; start, support	2018 Country Mgt Teams: To Select, train; start, support
Technology Experts				
PDD - Project Design Document Experts, >20 Experts CDM - Clean Development Methodologies, Sector 1-15, >45 Experts SDG - Sustainable Development Goals 1-17, >51 Experts				

C. How we do it

The union of concerned scientists (UCS) has advised that there is no single solution to global warming, which is primarily a problem of too much heat-trapping carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane and nitrous oxide in the atmosphere. Unique challenges require locally-suitable solutions to prepare for and respond to the impacts of global warming.

Solutions to global warming in Africa include effective land use planning to avoid forest degradation, developing renewable energy and limiting the expansion of coal-fired power plants.

Solutions across the varied countries of the Asian region include providing cleaner cook stoves to rural families, improving rice cultivation to decrease methane emissions, reducing emissions from deforestation, cutting a deepening dependence on carbon-emitting coal, and tackling emissions from a growing number of cars, trucks, and buses.

Solutions pursued by the European region include binding national commitments to reduce emissions and strong supports for its renewable energy and energy efficiency industries.

Therefore technologies and approaches to bring down the greenhouse gases emissions must be considered carefully to see how they are best deployed in each region and country of the world.

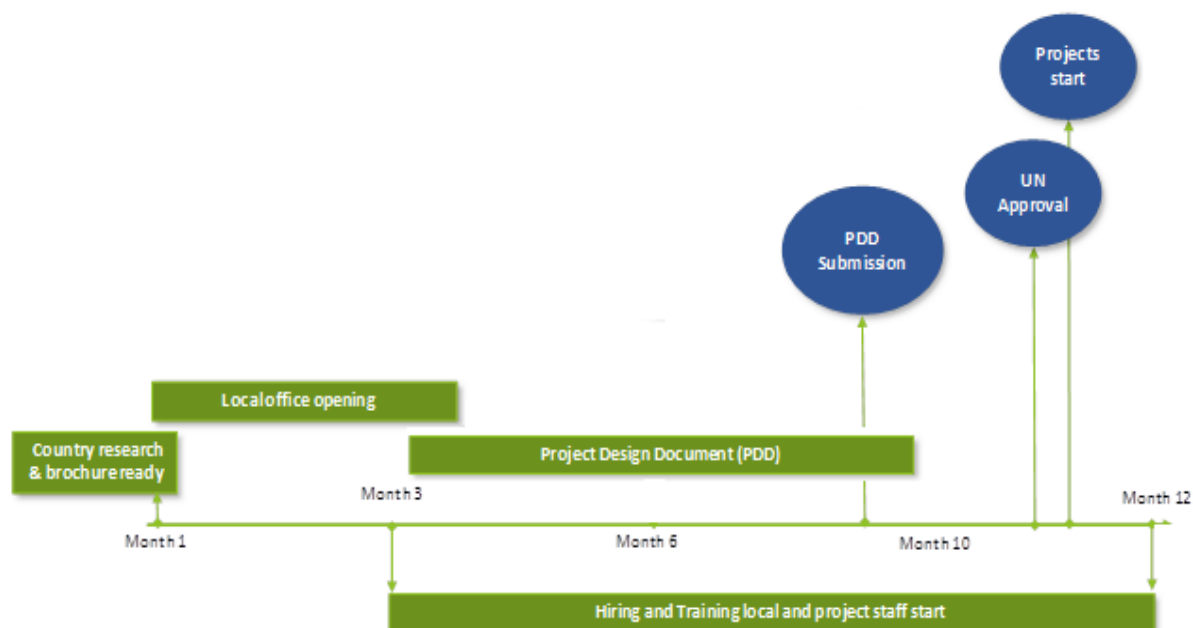
1. Country Program and CDM Project cycle

Since 2013 WSF has tested twenty sustainable projects and developed best practices for sustainable project implementation. We have created a toolkit that we use for country research, analysis and program development planning. Through this toolkit, we will obtain country-specific situation towards climate change, insight of what the country needs in terms of sustainability, project locations and identification of potential local partners and stakeholders.. At the project design stage, we will propose an appropriate solution plan for a given country, typically consisting of 10 large scale projects focusing on wind, solar, hydro, energy distribution, energy demand, transportation, waste handling, afforestation, reforestation and agriculture.

The proposed projects must qualify through a rigorous and public registration and issuance process that includes 7 steps.

1. **Project Design:** WSF prepares project design document (PDD) that mainly includes our proposed CDM projects, a proposal of a new baseline and/or monitoring methodology and use of an approved methodology.
2. **National Approval:** WSF secures letter of approval from UN indicating the proposed CDM project activity contributes to sustainable development and allowed to be implemented in the country.
3. **Project Validation:** Project's PPD will be validated by accredited designated operational entity, private third-party certifier.
4. **Registration:** Valid projects will be submitted to CDM Executive Board. Project registration is the formal acceptance by the Executive Board of a validated project as a CDM project activity.
5. **Monitoring:** WSF is responsible for monitoring and evaluating actual emissions according to approved methodology.
6. **Verification:** Designated operational entity will verify that emission reductions took place, in the amount WSF claimed, according to approved monitoring plan.
7. **Issuance of CER's:** Certified Emission Reduction.

We have designed a standard program package called Country Sustainable Development (CSD) Sponsor Investment Program (SIP). The CSD-SIP contains 7 core values and an 11 step process to set up operations and launch projects in a country.



2. SWOT Analysis

Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats

WSF has three strengths that are standing central:

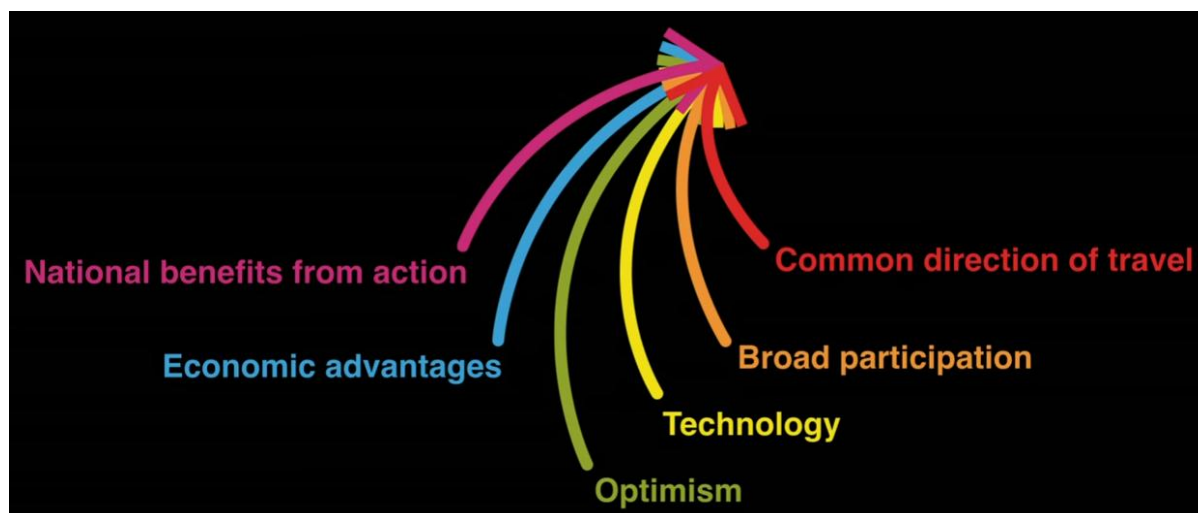
- The focus on responsibility for climate change;
- The understanding of the United Nations System;
- The understanding and skills of global management, organisation, and partnerships:

Key Partners	Key Activities	Value Proposition	Customer Relationships	Customer Segments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> United Nations. Producers green technology (CDM's project). Global Compact. WSF. UNFCCC organization. Government – local and national. NGO linked with sustainability. Academic researchers (potentially internal in far future). UNESCO, Greenpeace. Global, Regional & National level orgs with focus on climate change. Investors. Beneficiaries of projects. Office of the adviser for economic affairs in NL. Min. of the development department in country. Municipalities in country. Local development agencies in country. Press. Volunteers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advisory services. Country management. Research. Fund raising. CDM defined project activities in PDD. Stakeholder conference organization & conduction. Opening & mgt of country offices & WSF & core programs. Project planning activities. Education. Specialist SDG group development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CDM & CER cert. UN knowledge of project development cycle for CDM project activities. Global standards (efficiencies and quality). Local focus and delivery. Translate and bring specialist news to the people. National customized approach with global results. Bringing expertise at low costs. ROI for Orgs on Sus. investments. #13 SDG Project funding. Catalyzing fight climate change. Catalyzing sustainability. In-dept knowledge. Holistic approach issue at hand. Toolkit Unique CDM approach. Sustainable dev. vision. Project dev. & mgt. experience. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customer intimate. Stakeholder conferences for projects. Country office & CDM. Local office. Personal (direct customers). Impersonal (website, SoMe, brochures, books, press, etc. Mainly indirect customers). UN 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Country government. United Nations. Climate Action (#13 SDG). Organization investing in sustainability and against climate change orgs. Project Investors. Stakeholders. Nature. Product buyers. Universities & academics.
Cost Structure	Key Resources	Revenue Streams	Channels	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Global and local country project teams. WSF organization supporting process costs eg. Sales, marketing, IT, HR etc. HQ operations. Administrative & maintenance office & local travel & living expenses. Project implementation cost/operations. Interest on Investment costs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HR. Knowledge. Country management skills. Global NGO. Climate change. 10 % on ROI for project implemented. Investors contacts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project commission. Donations. WSF as a guest speaker. Interest on Financial investments. Investors financial inputs. Low-cost charges from project beneficiaries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet / WSF website. Specialist membership. Specialist networks. Conferences. News articles. Direct approach of target group. Personal contact. Workshops/meetings for awareness campaigns. Educational brochures. Advisory reports. 	

We know what is needed but the countries are behind and need to do a lot of promotion to get their population ready for supporting massive actions for climate change. The Countries INDC planning

are most of the time still under development and not yet covering the real need for impact. More weaknesses are Countries financial positions. The help from banks needs focus not primarily on interest and risk of return but also on survival of humanity and the bank system itself.

The opportunities:



Threats - The risk of not saving the climate is bigger than the operational risk.

The actual data from over 6,000 implemented projects has shown that financial risks on CDM projects and technology for sponsors and investors are low. Based on our calculation, with assumption that 10% of projects don't yield expected results, WSF still can guarantee 100% of the initial investment. The cost of this guarantee is 0.71% per million of the targeted project investment amount.

The other principal threats for the proposed solutions will be parallel initiatives, governmental boycotts, IT breakdowns, internal management challenges and project failure. WSF has a well planned approach to sustain and overcome each of these threats.

1. **Parallel initiatives:** Learning from parallel initiatives and working cooperatively through mergers
2. **Governmental boycott:** Over 100 of the 193 U.N. member countries recognize the shortcoming of their plans of action. However, countries may boycott the solution out of market/income protection. We will focus on NGOs and people power in non cooperative countries and start a leadership development program.
3. **IT breakdowns:** Developing and implementing global business continuity plan to deal with potential threat.
4. **Internal management challenges:** Connecting with leading state of art management development.

In terms of safety and security risks, we use CATWOE a methodology developed by Carl A. Roper.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation

To measure impact at the global and country levels, we use the Climate Action Tracker ([CAT](#)), an independent scientific analysis tracking climate action and global efforts towards the globally agreed aim of holding warming below 2°C.

Our monitoring and evaluation will heavily focus at the project level. WSF identifies the following key questions that will guide the evaluation of project processes and impacts:

1. **Goal:** To what extent has the project contributed towards its longer term goals? If not, then why? What unanticipated positive or negative consequences did the project have? Why did they arise?
2. **Outcomes:** What changes have occurred as a result of the outputs and to what extent are these likely to contribute towards the project purpose and desired impact? Has the project achieved the changes for which it can realistically be held accountable?
3. **Outputs:** What direct tangible products or services has the project delivered as a result of activities?
4. **Activities:** Have planned activities been completed on time and within the budget? What unplanned activities have been completed?
5. **Inputs:** Are the resources being used efficiently?

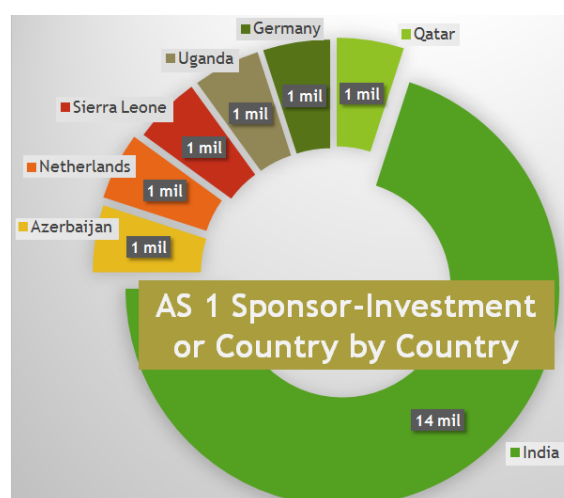
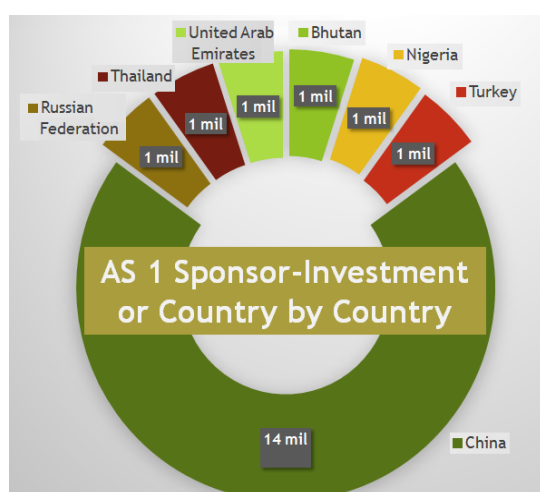
D. Finance

Besides 3P we aim at a 10 to 35% ROI based on industrial forecast research. For the long run, \$200M for initial operations and \$23.5B for project sponsor investments are required to cover large capacity development in 200 countries for CO2eq emissions reduction. Initial operations allocate, and certify projects; making them ready for operational sponsor investment. Over 100 countries qualify for 50% co-finance support for initial operations from U.N.

1. Country operations cost and income

The budget set for country operations is on an average of \$1M per country. It mainly includes costs of opening legal entity, office rental, salaries, benefits, travel, contracted services, project design document development, monitoring and evaluation.

As per our strategy, we plan to start with 14 countries including Bhutan, Nigeria, Turkey, China, Russia, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, Azerbaijan, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Germany, Qatar and India. Financially, WSF needs \$40M operational cost for these countries. The operational cost for China and India each is projected \$14M and the other 12 countries, \$1M each. The \$40M relates to allocation and certification of 400 projects and \$4B sponsor investments, with a projected annually ROI of \$400M to \$1.4B during 20 to 40 years, and a total ROI of \$8B to \$56B (\$34B average). This net ROI on CDM projects will be reinvested and spent on SDGs with a focus, but not limitation, on poverty, health, and education for welfare.



The cost details are broken down as follows:

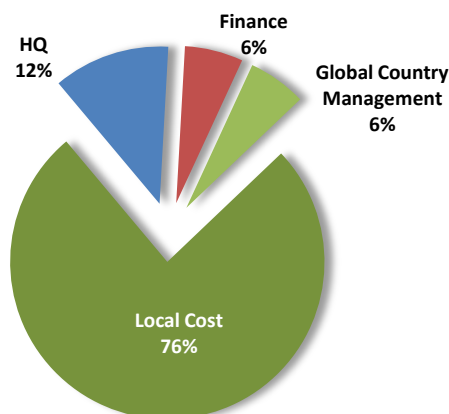
BREAKDOWN OF FIRST YEAR COST CDPM - COUNTRY OFFICE Based on Countries open and financed.		GLOBAL AVERAGE PRISING	20 x	40 x	140 x	200 x
			China + 6	India + 6		
1 Overall Costs, estimation		1.000.000	20.000.000	40.000.000	140.000.000	200.000.000
Head Quarter	120.000		2.400.000	4.800.000	16.800.000	24.000.000
Global Country Management	60.000		1.200.000	2.400.000	8.400.000	12.000.000
Country Management	759.000		15.180.000	30.360.000	106.260.000	151.800.000
Interest and cost on sponsorship loan	60.000		1.200.000	2.400.000	8.400.000	12.000.000
2 Head Quarter		120.000	2.400.000	4.800.000	16.800.000	24.000.000
Cost of CDPM and Organization development	6.000		120.000	240.000	840.000	1.200.000
Country Toolkit, Brochure, and First finance	30.000		600.000	1.200.000	4.200.000	6.000.000
First year Org. support (Mgt, Legal, Fin, IT, Mkg.)	18.000		360.000	720.000	2.520.000	3.600.000
First year HQ Country Manager support	12.000		240.000	480.000	1.680.000	2.400.000
First year support CDM technology specialists	30.000		600.000	1.200.000	4.200.000	6.000.000
First year traveling costs	12.000		240.000	480.000	1.680.000	2.400.000
First year reserves	12.000		240.000	480.000	1.680.000	2.400.000
Global Country Management		60.000	1.200.000	2.400.000	8.400.000	12.000.000
Staff, Monitoring, Report, Support, facility mgt.	24.000		480.000	960.000	3.360.000	4.800.000
UNFCCC, DOE, UNDP & global partnership mgt.	18.000		360.000	720.000	2.520.000	3.600.000
Region mgr contribution and traveling	12.000		240.000	480.000	1.680.000	2.400.000
First year reserves	6.000		120.000	240.000	840.000	1.200.000
3 Country Management		759.000	15.180.000	30.360.000	106.260.000	151.800.000
First year Office rent	36.000		720.000	4.800.000	5.040.000	7.200.000
Furniture, IT, Equipment, Cars	30.000		600.000	4.800.000	4.200.000	6.000.000
Main staff (Gen.Mgr, HR, Adm&Fin, Mkt&Sales, PDD Mgr)	150.000		3.000.000	4.800.000	21.000.000	30.000.000
10 Project Design Document Staff, 8 months average	300.000		6.000.000	4.800.000	42.000.000	60.000.000
DOE fees for PDD submission control	36.000		720.000	4.800.000	5.040.000	7.200.000
External cost (local advisors, authorities, allowances)	24.000		480.000	4.800.000	3.360.000	4.800.000
Field research cost	30.000		600.000	4.800.000	4.200.000	6.000.000
Communication, report, and traveling cost	48.000		960.000	4.800.000	6.720.000	9.600.000
Unexpected cost	30.000		600.000	4.800.000	4.200.000	6.000.000
Reserve	75.000		1.500.000	4.800.000	10.500.000	15.000.000
Interest and cost on the 1 Million sponsorship loan		60.000	1.200.000	2.400.000	8.400.000	12.000.000
The cost will enable the 100.000.000 Million Project finance	100.000.000		2.000.000.000	4.000.000.000	14.000.000.000	20.000.000.000
Cost of finance (equals Overall cost, estimation)	1,0%	1.000.000	20.000.000	40.000.000	140.000.000	200.000.000

WSF Cost Estimation	Unit per country	Selection 1 - 6 countries & China		Selection 2 - 6 countries & India	
		(Bhutan, Nigeria, Turkey, Russia, Thailand & United Arab Emirates)	Large country China	Azerbaijan, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Germany & Qarta	Large country India
OPERATIONS COST	(x1)	(x6)	(x14)	(x6)	(x14)
Personnel	561,000	3,366,000	7,854,000	3,366,000	7,854,000
Fringe Benefits	1,000	6,000	14,000	6,000	14,000
Travel	24,000	144,000	336,000	144,000	336,000
Equipment	30,000	180,000	420,000	180,000	420,000
Contracted Services	114,000	684,000	1,596,000	684,000	1,596,000
Other Direct Costs	186,000	1,116,000	2,604,000	1,116,000	2,604,000
Monitoring, Learning and Evaluation	24,000	144,000	336,000	144,000	336,000
Overhead Costs (not more than 15%	60,000	360,000	840,000	360,000	840,000
	\$1,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$14,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$14,000,000
Total cost of Selection 1:			\$20,000,000	Total cost of Selection 2:	\$20,000,000
Total cost of Selection 1 and 2 combination:					\$40,000,000

Currently, we are seeking \$20M to \$40M from sponsor investors to implement our operations plans for Selection 1 and Selection 2 separately or both at the same time.

2. Operational cost and income allocation

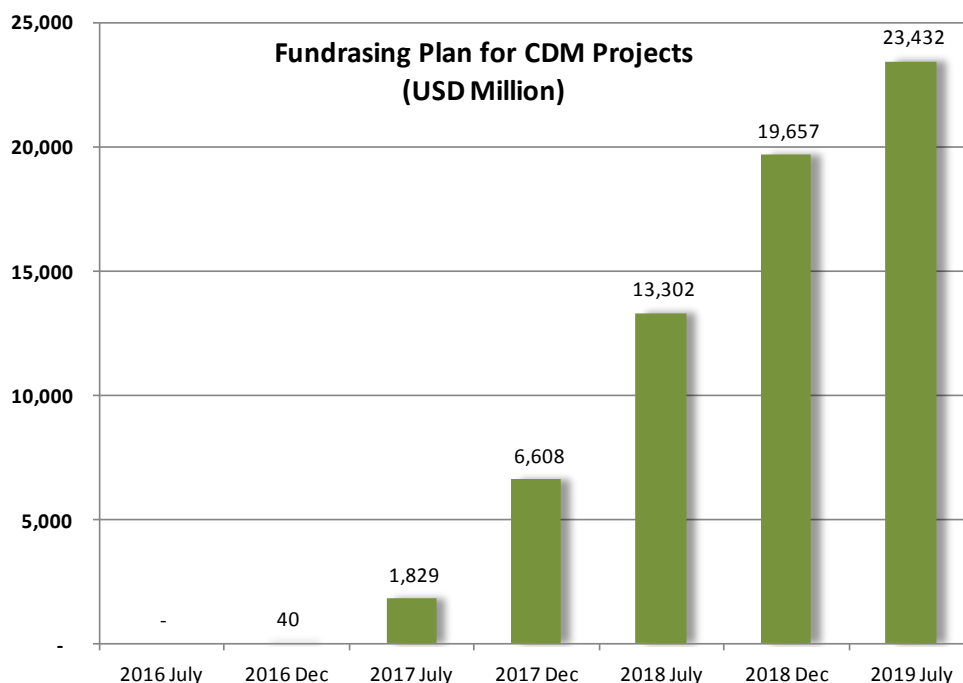
76% of the country operations cost (from \$1M to \$14M) will be allocated to its local office. 6% of which will be used for Global Country Management and Finance each. The other 12% will be allocated to the Headquarters. The projected sponsor investment income is 100x the operational cost.



\$1M to \$14M operations cost allocation per country

3. Project implementation cost and income

The country project implementation budget made of project materials and supply costs is required once the project design document for the country is approved by the UN. The total cost is projected at \$23.5B for 200 countries, of which \$1.4B each will be reserved for China and India, \$200M each for some other large countries and ca. \$100M each for the rest. WSF's main sources of funding for projects will be from UN financial related institutions and big investors.



The UN CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project) representing 830 financial institutions with over \$100T on assets are ready to invest in sustainable development. Additionally, Green Climate Fund, an initiative of UNFCCC, commits to invest \$100B per year to save the climate. 2015 in Paris announced at COP21, big investors declared to divest out of fossil fuels related funds \$2.6T for sustainability

investments. They claimed that however there are not enough sustainability development opportunities for them to sponsor invest.

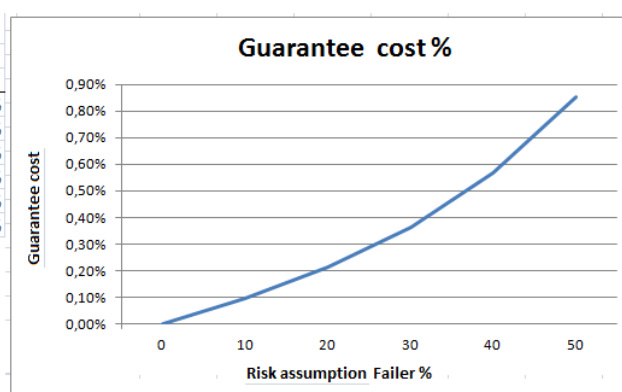
Possessing a strong understanding of UN financial structures and having hands-on experience working on financial planning with UN, WSF is optimistic about obtaining financial supports from UN financial institutions and big sponsor investors.

The total \$200M initial investment structures 2350 projects and \$23.5B sponsor investments, with a projected annually ROI of \$2.35M (10%) to \$8.2B (35%) during 20 to 40 years, and a total average ROI of \$141B.

4. Initial investment risk guarantee

WSF calculates the financial risk in this stage at 10% of the initial investment, which is 0.9 per mille of the overall sponsor investment. Suppose that 10% of the projects don't yield project investment, than the costs of guarantee are 10% of \$200M over 90% of \$23.5B = 0.09%. At 30% failure the guarantee costs are 0.36%. Subsequently, WSF is able to guarantee 100% of the initial investment.

Cost of initial cost guarantee					
Initial cost	Project cost	Risk assumption	Guarantee cost		Guarantee
M\$	B\$	Failer %	Cost, M\$	per M\$	cost %
200	23,5	0	-	23.500	0,00%
200	23,5	10	20	21.150	0,09%
200	23,5	20	40	18.800	0,21%
200	23,5	30	60	16.450	0,36%
200	23,5	40	80	14.100	0,57%
200	23,5	50	100	11.750	0,85%



E. Conclusion

The impacts of a warming world are already being felt by people around the globe. To fully appreciate the urgency of climate change, it's important to understand the ways it affects society and the natural environment. Sea levels are rising and glaciers are shrinking. Record high temperatures and severe rainstorms and droughts are becoming increasingly more common. Changes in temperatures and rainfall patterns alter plant and animal behaviour and have significant implications for humans.

If climate change continues unchecked, these impacts are almost certain to get worse. Unfortunately, those who will be hit hardest and first by the impacts of a changing climate are likely to be the poor and vulnerable, especially those in the least developed countries. Developed countries must take a leadership role in providing financial and technical help for adaptation. Delay in taking such action today will mean facing the need for much steeper cuts later, which will likely be more difficult and costly.

Our efforts to save the climate can't take effect unless we have the support of everyone on Earth.

Supporting WSF to save our planet is mutually beneficial in that it also protects your business, family and next generations.

F. Appendix

1. WSF Founder Profile

Emile (Glans) Van Essen is the Founder and Chair of the World Sustainability Fund (WSF). He has a varied educational experience and knowledge in the field of architecture, urban development, landscaping, business administration, export management, IT and sustainability development. For over twenty years he worked in several top national and international companies and has ongoing board experience from 1974.

His first sustainable involvement was to provide sound and thermal insulation to 45,000 houses, near Schiphol Amsterdam Airport.

In 1991 he co-founded the Dutch National Center for Sustainable Architecture and Living and the equal European Association with 12 countries.

In 1998, he got involved with UN regarding integrative health care and later in 2007 with poverty reduction planning, which was discovered to have a strong impact on climate change and sustainability.

The focus shifted to Global Development Planning between 2007 and 2011. Between 2007 and 2015 he contributed to the U.N. in: Commons Politics; Ten new Sustainable Human Rights; Defining Global Layers of Sustainability; Support at defining the SDGs - Sustainable Development Goals; Analyzing and reporting the main indicators of The Global Agenda Shift; Defining a New Global Wealth Architecture; Inventing and publishing 160% Wealth - The Golden Ratio for Labor Reward; Contributing to the Financing Plan for the Post 2015 Agenda.

In December 2011, he founded the World Sustainability Fund.

Within the WSF planning and development and presentation were done in 2012. In 2013, WSF tested twenty sustainable projects and found best practices for implementation.

In 2014, the website and global office and labour plans were developed.

In 2015, forty volunteers became active and helped in building the organization, in general.

In 2016, the first country program offers were published.

2. WSF Accreditations and Memberships

- Member U.N. SD - Steering Committee [Rule of law and Governance](#)
- Member U.N. [Global Compact](#)
- Director of the Instant Response Network, [Commons Cluster for the U.N.](#)
- UN [ECOSOC registration](#) with Stichting Bronning
- [UNFCCC](#) registration with Essence SUM (WSF will be in one month)
- [Green Climate Fund](#) Accreditation (WSF will be in one month)
- Member of [WFM-IGP](#)
- Member of [UEF Group Europe](#)