



Finance ClimAct:

Session 1. Climate objectives

Climate target setting and contribution of Financial Institutions

Problematics





- I. What is the definition of climate impact for FIs?
- II. Guiding FIs in climate target setting: framework overview.



Challenging investor impact





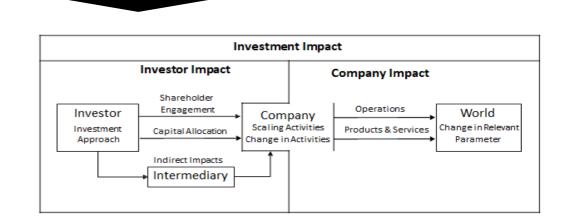
Academic literature shows that the "investor impact" notion is key to understand the Financial Institutions' (FIs) contribution to climate goals

Fls contribution to climate goals should lead to GhG emissions in the real economy

- International climate goals aim to **limit global warning** well below 2°C above preindustrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase **to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels** (Paris Agreement, 2015)
- Scientific evidences show that this will require global **net anthropogenic CO2 emissions to decline by about 45%** from 2010 levels by 2030 (IPCC, 2019), this will require "massive" and "transformative" investments
- According to ISO14097, FIs climate contribution accounts for the effects caused by their climate actions and is expressed in GhG emissions units i.e. in the real economy.

Literature shows that FIs' actions could contribute to changes in the real economy through the notion of "Investor impact"

"investor **impact** [is] the change that investor activities achieve in company impact" (Kölbel et al, 2019) through mechanisms various (engagement, capital allocation, indirect impacts), as opposed to the impact of the companies in the portfolio. It is consistent with previous research (Brest et al, 2018) and the IFC's definition."







Methodological framework





To date, there is a lack of methodological framework to help FIs set GhG reduction targets based on genuine impact indicators

Regulatory context

Retail investors expectations

FIs voluntary approach

Observations

There is a need for FIs to be able to set targets in terms of reduction of GHG emissions in the real economy

In France, Article 173 VI.-A requires FIs to disclose their contribution to international climate and energy transition goals. This contribution should be gauged regarding the targets they set and considering their consistency with the French carbon strategy (Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone)

Analysis show that 40% of consumers want to have a measurable environmental impact with their money¹, highlighting the need for FIs to set targets consistently

Financial Institutions (FIs) are increasingly communicating their ambition to contribute to the reduction of GHG emissions in the real economy (see Net zero Asset Owners Alliance, Collective Commitment to Climate Action etc.)²

Issue

Current practices are highlighting a lack of methodological framework As of June 2019, 65% of FIs in the scope of the Article 173 were not disclosing or disclosing insufficient information regarding their contribution to long term objectives and the related target they are setting²

52% of the FIs making environmental impact claims are unable to reflect a "verifiable environmental benefit or improvement" ³

There is no empirical evidence that aligning the exposure of investment/lending portfolio with a 1.5°C pathway, which is currently the main metric use to set targets, can serve as a proxy for measuring FIs contribution to the real economy⁴

Problem statement

How to provide the necessary tools to steer climate action with FIs clients or investees, and guidelines on disclosing science-based targets and tracking them?

1A Large Majority of Retail Clients Want to Invest Sustainably, 2DII, 2020 / 2"Science-Based Targets" for Financial Institutions: Position & Consultation Deck, 2DII 2020

³ EU Retail Funds environmental impact claims do not comply with regulatory quidance, 2DII, 2020 / 4 Feedback on the Second Version of the Ecolabel Criteria for Financial Products 2DII 2020





³ Bilan de l'application des dispositions du décret n°2015-1850 du 29 décembre 2015 relatives au reporting extra-financier des investisseurs, CGDD, 2019

From theory to attribution





We need to bridge the gap between FIs ambitions and current theories



THEORY

The asset manager has a theory about how the investment strategy will have an impact

PROGRESS

The targeted economic activities are actually progressing towards 2°C

ADDITIONALITY

The actions of the financial institutions mobilized are a key factor in the progress observed

QUANTIFICATION

The collective contribution of the finance sector can be isolated and the weight of this factor in the delivery of benefits can be estimated

ATTRIBUTION

The specific contribution of the fund manager can be determined



Keep collecting **evidences** on impact processes



Inform the market so FIs communicate more clearly about their ambitions



Develop **frameworks** to helps FIs implement actions which maximize their impact



Develop **new products** with more impact





Project | Global picture





As part of the Finance ClimAct project, we aim to build a framework which could help Fls bridging this gap

- 8: Climate Action tracker (E4I)
 Module to report actions & track deployment

 9: Target setting reports (C5.1/2)
 Annual report on targets set by FIs
 - Monitoring of targets set by French FIs

 Development of evidence-based

decarbonisation plans

10: Commitment Observatory (WP C5.4)

- 4: Climate Action guide (E4I)
 Climate actions referencing and use cases
- 5: Climate Action planning template(E4I)

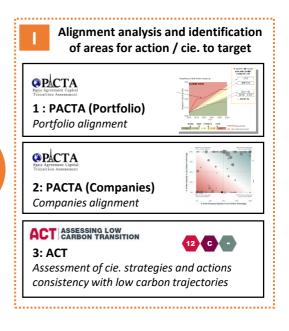
Template to describe climate actions, track outputs, evidence and outcome indicators.

6: PEPITO et STP (C7)Sectorial Transition Pathway modelling

Cost of decade enhancements (Cost of decade enhancements) (Cost of

7: Target setting guide (C5.1/2) Guide to set targets

Portfolio analysis with PACTA (cf. 1) of misaligned target set and (cf. 2) (cf. 9 & 10) **Climate Target** ACT setting and request for contribution of those cie. FIS (cf. 3) dentification Engagement of potentials with cie. to targets, actions realign their Climate and associated mitigation Objectives and costs strategy action plans (cf. 4 to 6) (cf. 4 & 5) based on impact (cf. 7)







Focus I | PACTA & ACT

Alignment analysis and identification of areas for action / cie. to target







- 230,000+ assets matched with 35,000+ companies.
- Forward-looking database of Physical Assets Matched with Securities, covering key energyrelated sectors and financial asset classes.





General

Tools







i. Portfolio analysis with PACTA (I.1)

ii. Identification of misaligned assets and companies (I.2)





iii. ACT assessment request for those cie.





PACTACT

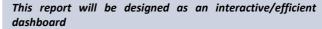
Company

(& sectoral)

Report

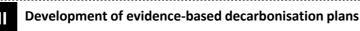


Holistic Transition Report Providing details about companies' expected production plans, 2° strategy and potential transition plans





Target setting



5: Climate Action planning template(E4I)

7: Target setting guide (C5.1/2)

4: Climate Action guide (E4I)

6: PEPITO et STP (C7)





Teams & Contacts









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- Supervision of the workstream



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