



*With the contribution of the LIFE
Programme of the European Union*



Finance ClimAct :

Session 1. Climate objectives

Climate target setting and contribution of Financial Institutions

26/10/2020

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

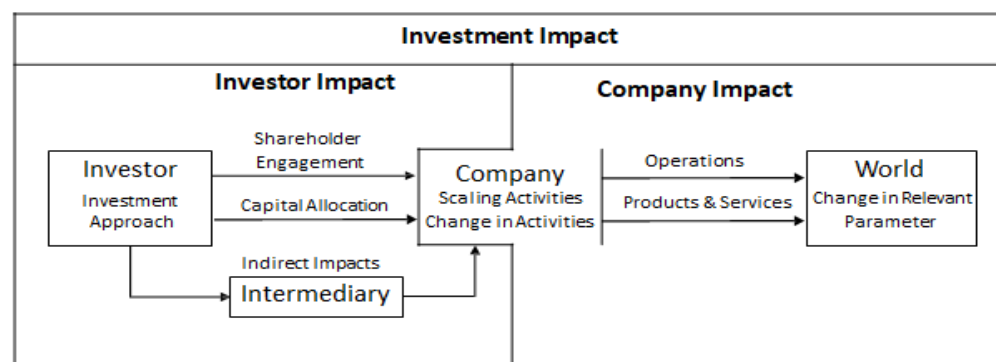
Academic literature shows that the “investor impact” notion is key to understand the Financial Institutions’ (FIs) contribution to climate goals

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

- International climate goals aim to **limit global warming** 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 various mechanisms (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.”



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 economy**⁴

Problem statement

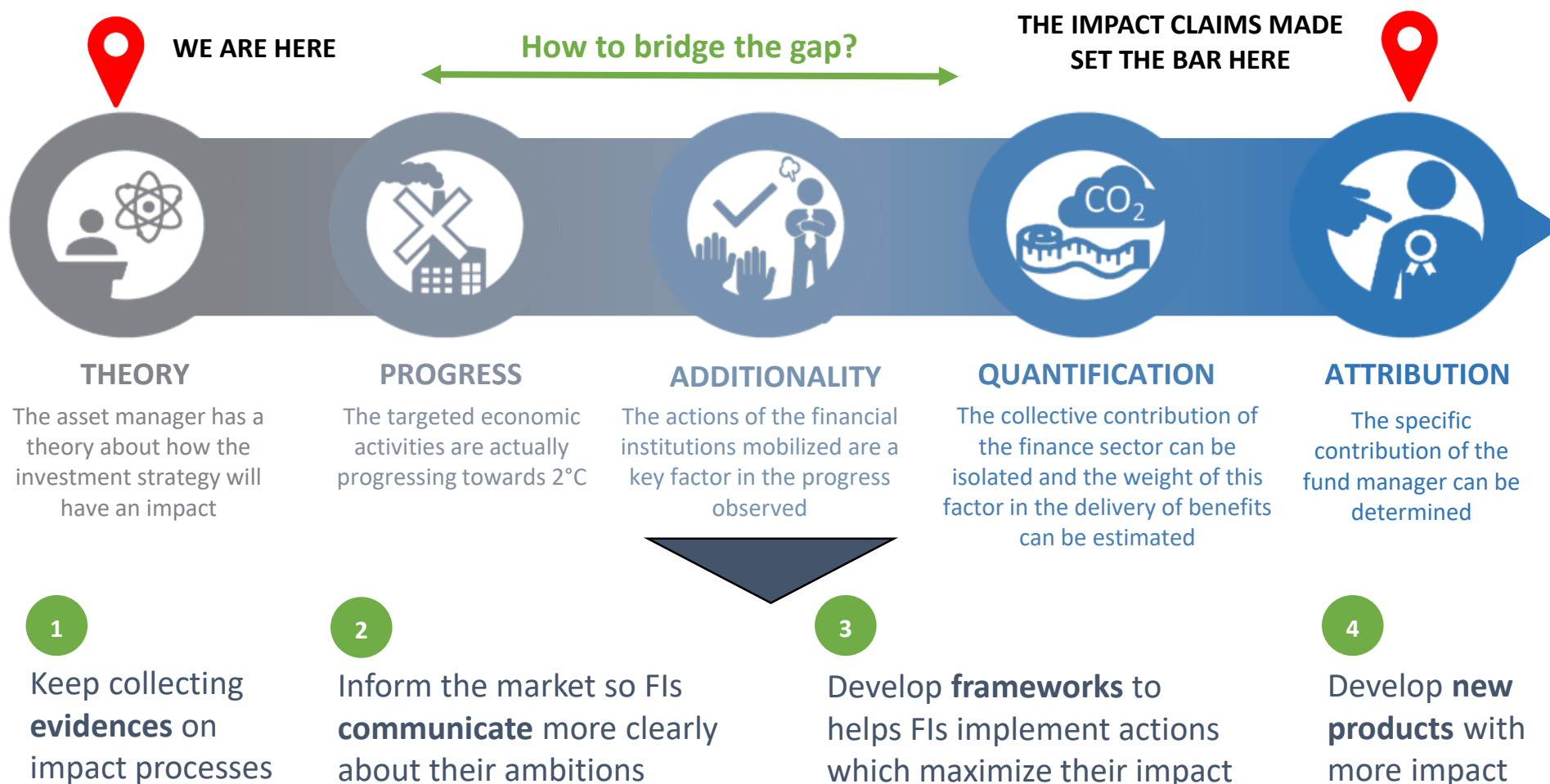
How to provide the necessary tools to steer climate action with FIs clients or investees, and guidelines on disclosing science-based targets and tracking them?

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

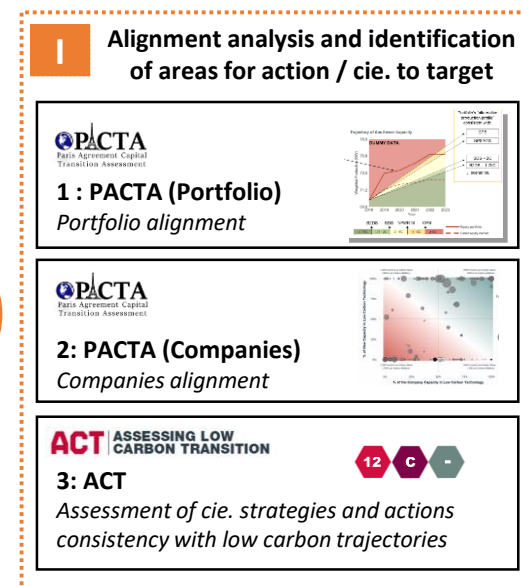
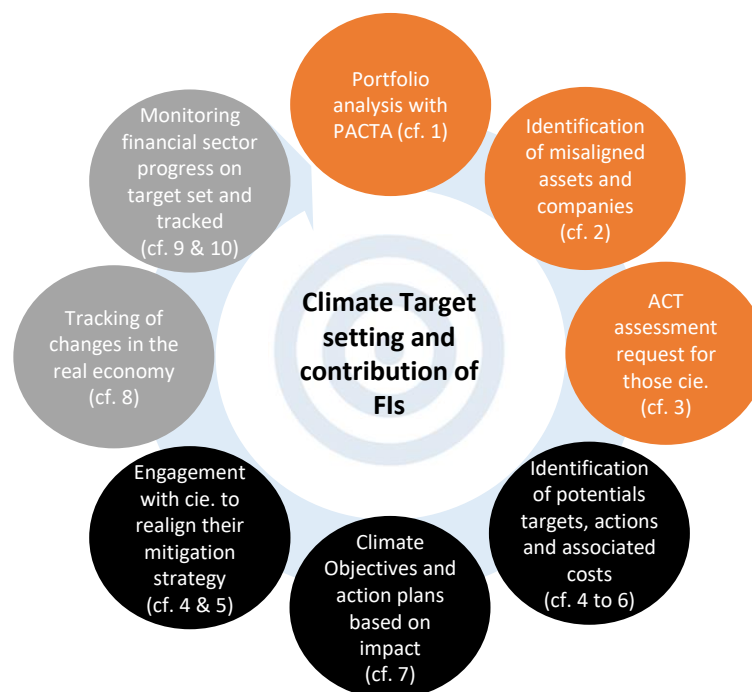
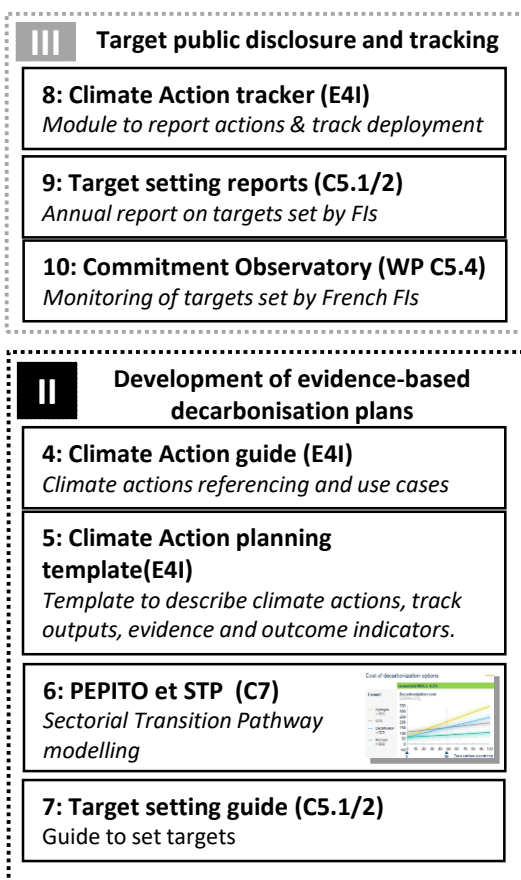
³Bilan de l'application des dispositions du décret n°2015-1850 du 29 décembre 2015 relatives au reporting extra-financier des investisseurs, CGDD, 2019

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

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



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



Focus I | PACTA & ACT



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

Data provider

Asset Resolution

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

General Tools

1

PACTA
Paris Agreement Capital
Transition Assessment



i. Portfolio analysis with PACTA (I.1)



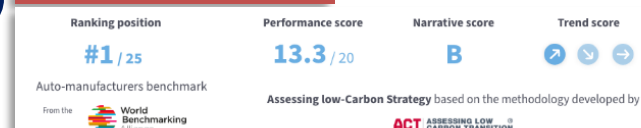
ii. Identification of misaligned assets and companies (I.2)

2

ACT ASSESSING LOW CARBON TRANSITION

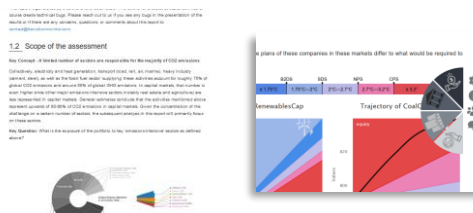


iii. ACT assessment request for those cie. (I.3)

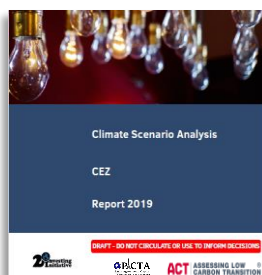


1 + 2

This report will be designed as an interactive/efficient dashboard



PACTACT
Company
(& sectoral)
Report



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

Target setting

II

Development of evidence-based decarbonisation plans

4: Climate Action guide (E4I)

5: Climate Action planning template(E4I)

6: PEPITO et STP (C7)

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



Teams & Contacts



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- Project coordination and articulation with the other WPs
- Supervision of the workstream



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