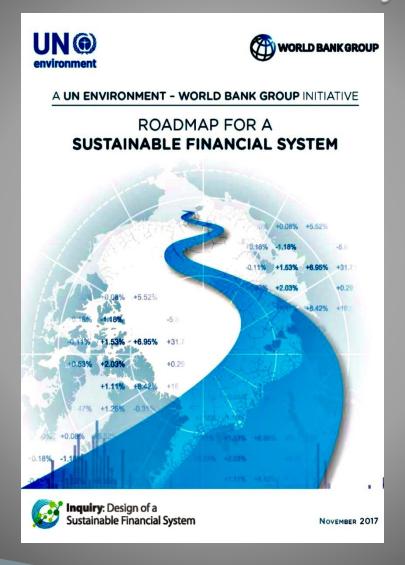
How European action on Sustainable Finance is leading to a change of mindset amongst investors

Richard Howitt

Strategic Advisor on Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability and former CEO, International Integrated Reporting Council Sustainable Impact Summit, London, 18 March 2020



Transition to a Sustainable Financial System





European response

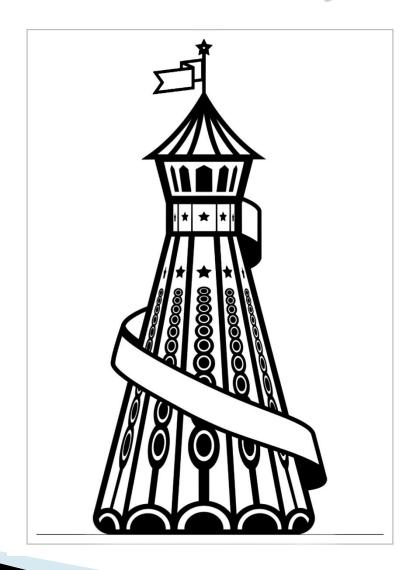




Four pillars of the EU Sustainable Finance Action Plan



An unprecedented level of activity



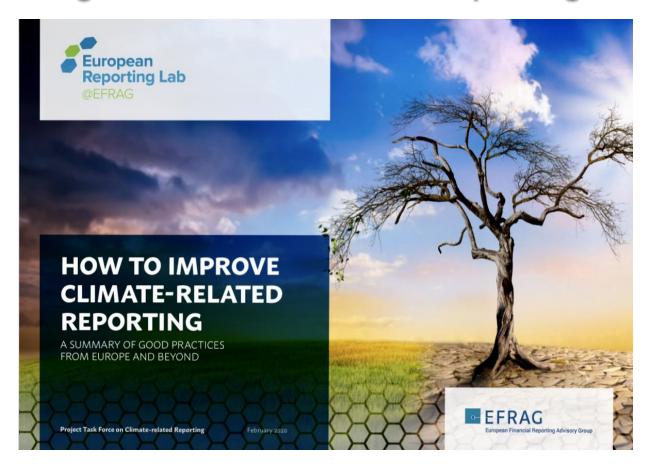


Regulation on sustainability-related disclosure

Organisation	Requirements	
Financial	At entity level, financial institutions must disclose:	
Institutions	 Details of their policies on the integration of sustainability risks into investment decision-making and sustainability in remuneration policies. 	
	 Whether and how they consider the principal adverse impacts of their investments on sustainability (comply or explain for smaller firms). 	
	For all products, financial institutions must disclose:	
	 How sustainability risks are integrated in investment decisions, their likely impact on the financial product (comply or explain). 	
	 Whether and how a financial product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (comply or explain). 	
	For funds targeting sustainability objectives, financial institutions must	
	disclose:	
	 A description of the sustainability objectives of the product, details of how 	
	they are met, and the overall sustainability impact of the product.	
Financial	At entity level, financial advisors must disclose:	
advisors	 Details of their policies on the integration of sustainability risks into 	
	investment and insurance advice, and how sustainability is integrated into remuneration policies.	
	Whether and how adverse sustainability impacts are considered.	
	For all products, financial advisers must disclose:	
	 How sustainability risks are integrated into their investment or insurance advice, their likely impact on the financial product (comply or explain). 	



Reporting lab on climate-related reporting





EU taxonomy on sustainable activities



Six environmental objectives defined in the taxonomy





Climate benchmarks

EU Climate Transition Benchmark (EU EU Paris-aligned CTB) Benchmark (EU PAB)

The main users of EU CTBs are institutional investors such as pension funds and (re)insurance companies with the objective of protecting a significant share of their assets against various investment risks related to climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy, labelled as transition risks by the **TCFD**.

The main users of EU PABs are institutional investors which aim to display more urgency than CTB investors and want to be at the forefront of the immediate transition towards a +1.5°C scenario.



European Investment Bank – world's first climate bank



Fossil fuel divestment

European Investment Bank to phase out fossil fuel financing



Revision of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive

The revision of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive

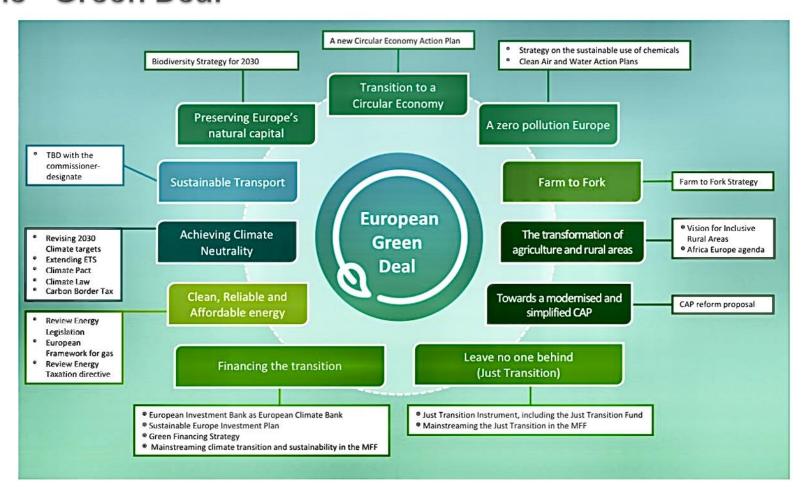


Circular Economy Action Plan





The "Green Deal"





Forthcoming measures

- Green Bond standard
- European Securities and Markets Authority sustainability technical standards
- Carbon border tax

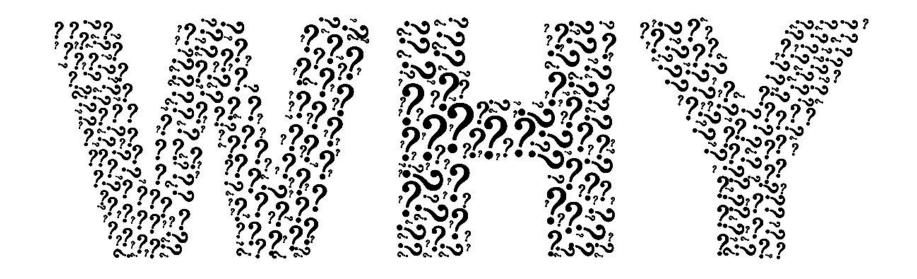
To achieve the revised, more ambitious 2030 target, by June 2021 the Commission will then propose reviews of the:

- European Emissions Trading System (EU-ETS)
 Directive;
- Effort Sharing Regulation;
- Land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) Regulation;
- · Energy Efficiency Directive;
- Renewable Energy Directive;
- CO2 emissions performance standards for cars and vans;

Several other initiatives in preparation under the European Green Deal will also help achieve the objectives of the Climate Law, including making a proposal for a "carbon border adjustment mechanism" for selected sectors, launching a new EU Adaptation Strategy and the European Climate Pact.



European activism



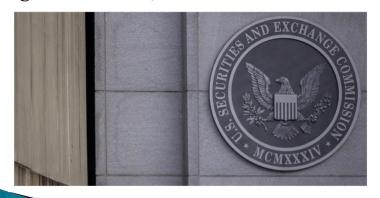


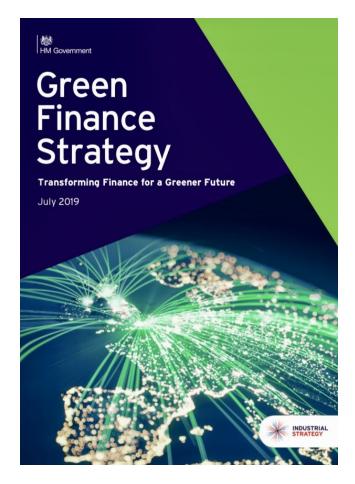
Implications for UK-based investors



March 03, 2020 03:04 PM

SEC revisits 'names rule' to address growth of ESG, other funds







ESG moving in to the mainstream





Moving towards integrated investment

The evolution of sustainable investing

Values-Based, Ethical-Investment	Socially Responsible Investment, "SRI"	"Materiality" – Based ESG-Analysis
Negative Screening	Focus on ESG-disclosures	Sector-specific ESG-analysis risk management, "HOW"
"SIN" sector-exclusions	"Best-in-Class"	"ESG-integration"
Personal preferences, "subjective"	"Glossy CSR-reports" Risk of "Greenwash"?	Analytical, risk focused, "objective"
Ethical indexes, funds	Sustainability indexes, "FTSE 4Good"	Standardisation: GRI, SASB, IR
Unclear evidence of outperformance	Some links to LT outperformance	Clear links to LT outperformance
Originally religious, later retail investors	European investors, mainly retail	European and US investors, institutional and retail

Factors leading to ESG adoption in Europe:

Meet/Get Ahead of Regulation	52%	
Mitigate ESG Risks	45%	
Avoid Reputational Risk	39%	
View ESG as a Fiduciary Duty	37%	
Align with CSR Commitments of Sponsor	28%	
Keep up with Market Standard-setters	25%	
Reduce Portfolio Volatility	25%	
Want to "Do the Right Thing"	24%	
Pressure from Beneficiaries	18%	
To Generate Higher Returns	8%	



Becoming part of 'fiduciary duty'







ESG Standardisation is on its way







Investment Association
Launches New Attempt to
Standardise ESG Definitions

EC to initiate work on European non-financial reporting standards



And what if we don't?

Ignore environmental, social and governance risks at your peril

Alexandra Britton

Thursday, February 1, 2018 - 1:15am





Thank-you!

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