

# Sustainable Finance

## The EU Taxonomy

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# Sustainable Finance within the EU

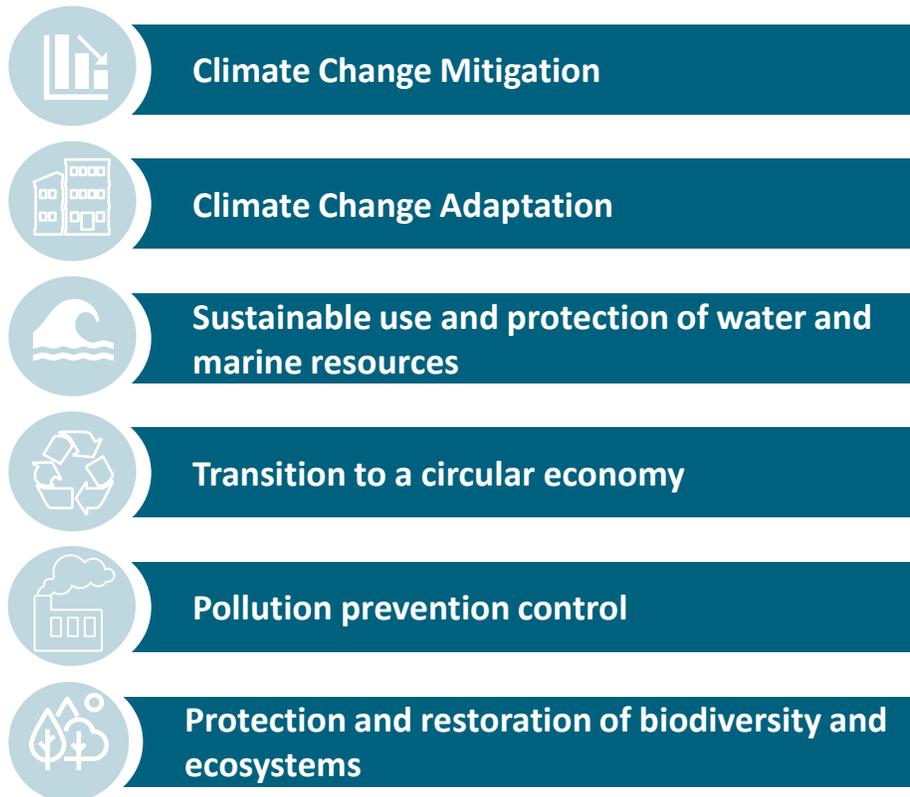
In the EU's policy context, sustainable finance is understood as finance to support economic growth while reducing pressures on the environment and taking into account social and governance aspects. Sustainable finance also encompasses transparency on risks related to ESG factors that may impact the financial system, and the mitigation of such risks through the appropriate governance of financial and corporate actors.



# Challenges related to this efforts

 <b>KEY CHALLENGES</b>	 <b>ACTIONS</b>	
No common definition of 'sustainable investment'	 EU classification (taxonomy) for sustainable activities	 <b>RELIABLE INFORMATION</b>
Risk of 'greenwashing' of investment products	 Standards and labels for 'green' financial products give investors certainty	
Banks and insurers often give insufficient consideration to climate and environmental risks	 Study if capital requirements should reflect exposure to climate change and environmental risks	 <b>SUSTAINABILITY AND RISK MANAGEMENT</b>
Investors often disregard sustainability factors or underestimate their impact	 Clarify institutional investor duties to consider sustainable finance when allocating assets	
Too little information on corporate sustainability-related activities	 Enhancing non-financial information disclosure	 <b>LONG-TERMISM IN GOVERNANCE</b>

# EU Taxonomy Regulation



**Four criteria that need to be met in order to be considered a „environmentally sustainable activity“:**

- 1) Substantial Contribution to at least one target (SC).
- 2) „Do no significant harm“ to any other target (DNSH).
- 3) Minimum Safeguards concerning social and governance aspects .
- 4) Meet robust scientifically sound evaluation criteria.



# In-Scope activities

- **Substantial contribution** to one of the six environmental objectives *(Article 10, 11,12,13,14,15)*
  - **Criteria:** Likely to be stable and long-term
  - **Examples:** Zero emissions transports, near to zero carbon electricity generation
- **Transitional activities:** Activities that contribute to a transition to a zero net emissions economy in 2050 but are not currently operating at that level. *(Article 10 (2) )*
  - **Criteria:** Likely to be subject to regular revision, tending towards zero emissions.
  - **Examples:** manufacturing of hydrogen <5.8 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t, manufacture of cement < 0.498tCO<sub>2</sub>e/t
- **Enabling activities:** Activities that enable those above *(Article 16)*
  - **Criteria:** Likely to be stable and long-term (if enabling activities that are already low carbon) or subject to regular revision tending to zero (if enabling activities that contribute to transition but are not yet operating at this level).
  - **Examples:** Manufacture of wind turbines, installing efficient boilers in buildings

# What is the taxonomy ...

IS	IS NOT
A list of economic activities and relevant criteria	A rating of good or bad companies
Flexible to adapt to different investment styles and strategies	A mandatory list to invest in
Based on latest scientific and industry experience	Making a judgement on the financial performance of an investment – only the environmental performance
Dynamic, responding to changes in technology, science, new activities and data	Inflexible or static

# Three groups of taxonomy users



Financial market participants offering financial products in the EU, including occupational pension providers

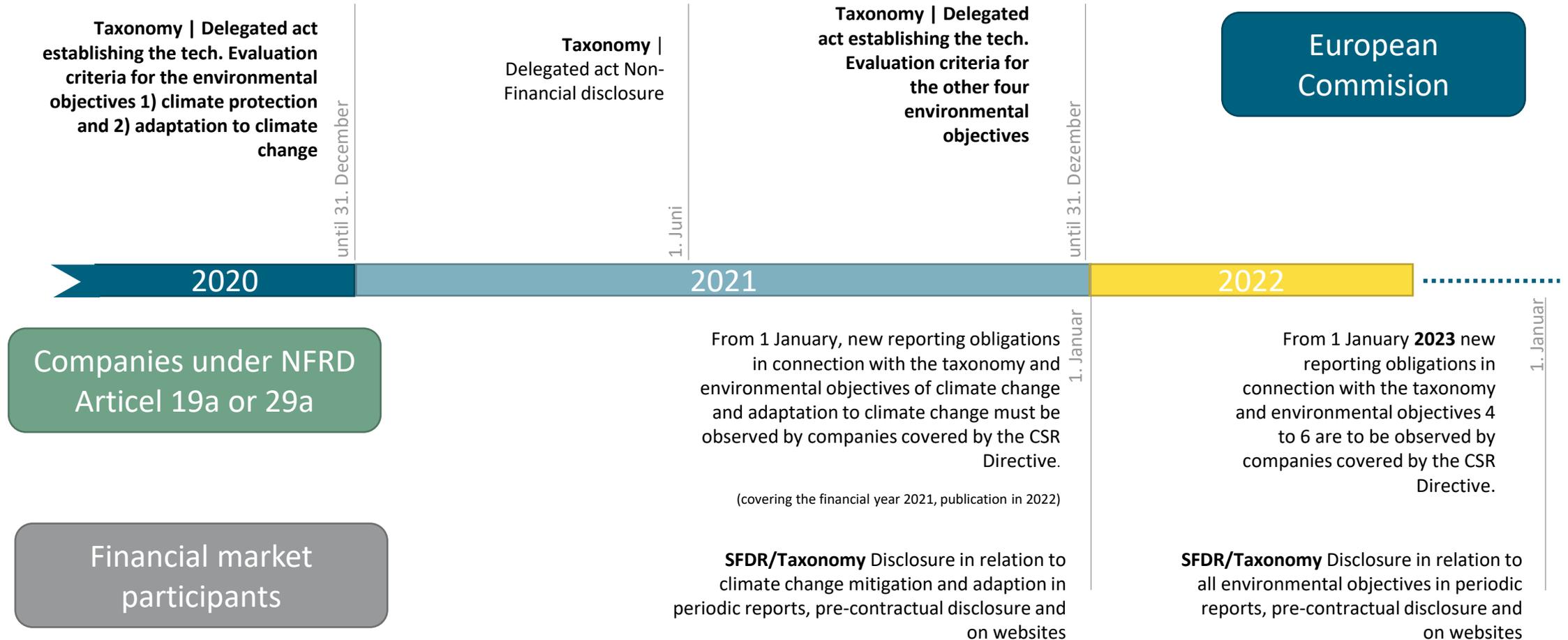


Large companies who are already required to provide a non-financial statement under the Non-Financial Reporting Directive;



The EU and Member States, when setting public measures, standards or labels for green financial products or green (corporate) bonds.

# Timeline



# Companies' disclosure



Taxonomy Regulation introduces a new disclosure requirement for companies already required to provide a non-financial statement under the Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)



This disclosure should be made as part of the non-financial statement, which may be located in annual reporting or in a dedicated sustainability report.

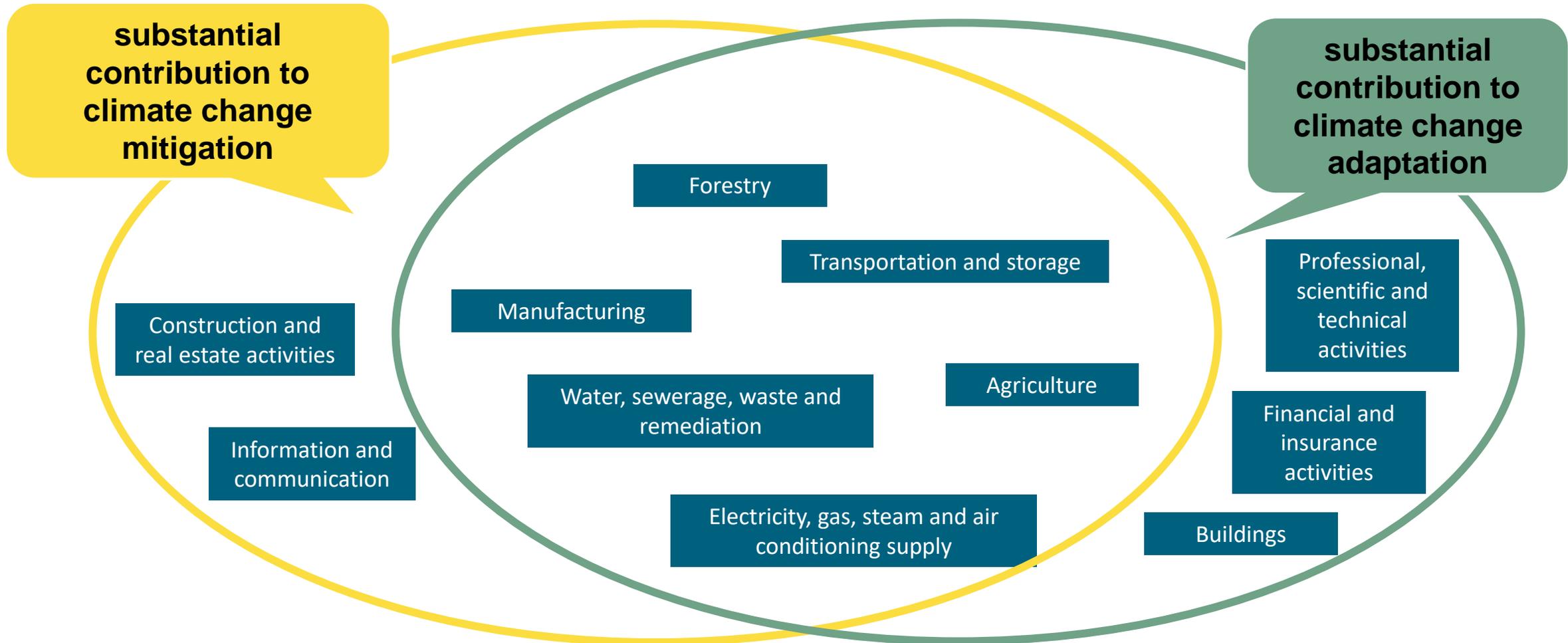
For non-financial companies, the disclosure must include:

- The proportion of **turnover** aligned with the taxonomy; and
- **Capex** and **if relevant, opex** aligned with taxonomy.

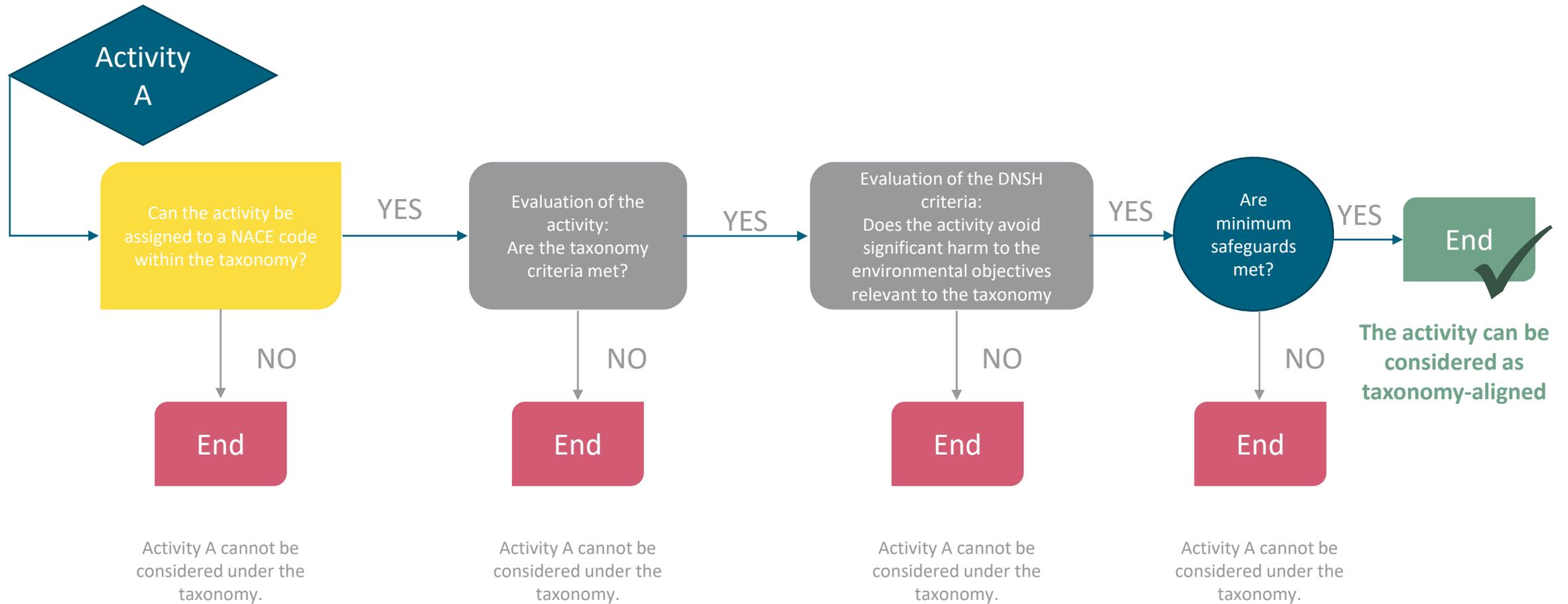
TEG recommends companies to disclose breakdown by environmental objective, and % on transitioning and enabling activities.

By 1 June 2021, the European Commission will adopt a delegated act specifying how these obligations should be applied in practice. The delegated act will consider the differences between non-financial and financial companies. First disclosures are due in the course of 2022.

# Activities in Scope



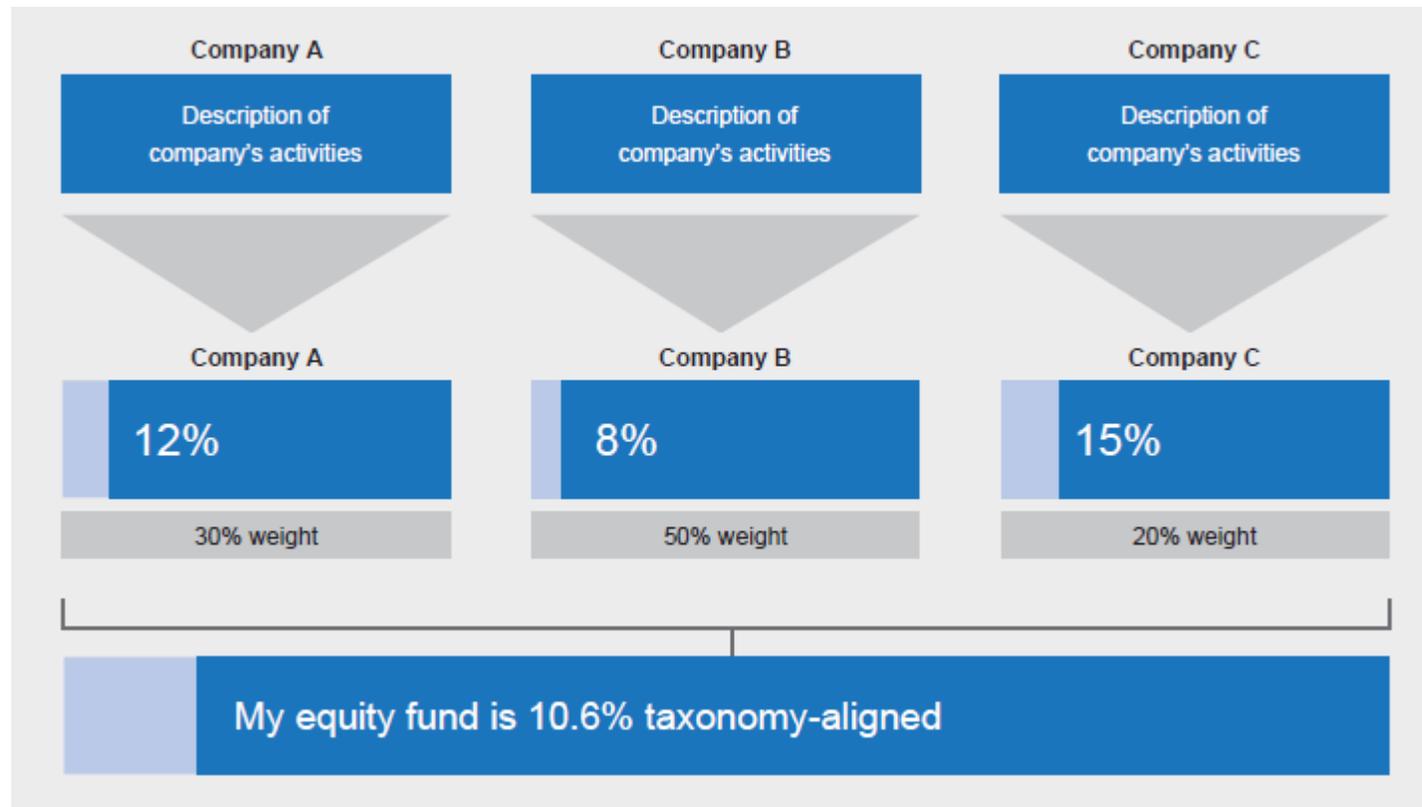
# How to use the taxonomy



# Company Disclosure Levels



# Investor perspective



## Investors' disclosures:



- How and to what extent the investments underlying the financial product are invested in environmentally sustainable economic activities.
- To what environmental objective(s) the investments contribute;
- and the proportion of underlying investments that are taxonomy eligible, expressed as a percentage. This should specify the breakdown between activities considered to be “enabling” and “transition”.

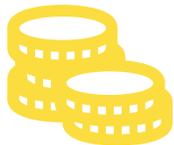
# Opportunities for your company



Improved communication with investors and other stakeholders.



Possibilities are shown how the operative business can be made more environmentally sustainable and can be aligned to risks associated with the climate change.



Positive impact on financing capacity.

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