







KEY DELIVERABLES FROM THE GREEN & SOCIAL BOND PRINCIPLES AGM 2020:

A presentation for the wider market 22 June 2020

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Introduction

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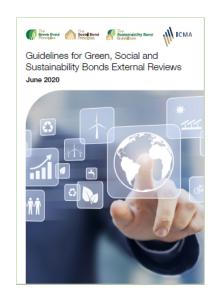








GBP SBP Executive Committee 2020 Key deliverables

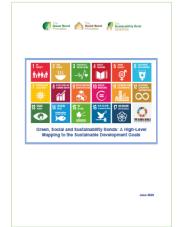




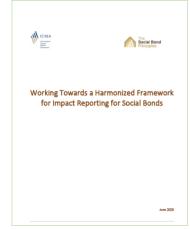






















AGENDA

*British Summer Time

13:30	Introduction
13:35	Opening Remarks
13:40	Welcome from Luxembourg Green Exchange
13:45	Social Bonds Working Group overview
14:15	Sustainability-Linked Bonds Working Group overview
14:45	Climate Transition Finance Working Group overview
15:15	Event closed











Opening Remarks

Martin SCHECK Chief Executive

ICMA













Welcome Remarks

Julie BECKER

Deputy CEO Luxembourg Stock Exchange Founder of LGX













Social Bonds Working Group overview



Moderated by:

Lars EIBEHOLM

Vice President, Head of
Treasury and
Sustainability
Nordic Investment Bank;
GBP & SBP ExCom Chair



Denise ODARO
Head of Bond Investor
Relations
International Finance
Corporation (IFC)



Francesca SUAREZESG Analyst
Mirova



Isabelle VIC-PHILIPPHead of Euro Aggregate
Amundi











Social Bond Working Group 2019/2020

- The SBWG's objective is to accelerate the development of the social bond market through the consolidation and promotion of the SBP, as well as the establishment of a market forum for potential social bond issuers, investors, and market participants.
- The 2019/2020 priority was to develop the social bond market infrastructure, review and refine the SBP, and further promote the growth of social bonds.











1. Social Bond Principles

2020

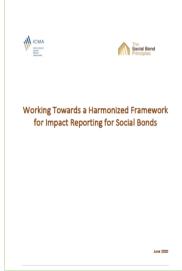
Now provides a definition of a social project as well as expansion of examples of project categories and target populations.

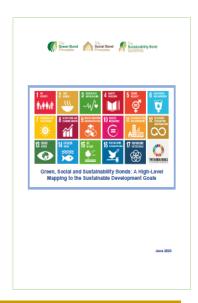
2. Impact Reporting Framework

Now includes more robust definitions of output, outcome and impacts, and reflects the expansion of target population in the SBP. The working list of sample indicators is restructured.

Deliverables (1)







3. SDG Mapping

Now includes guidance that where possible, issuers reference their methodology for alignment with the SDGs, where applicable incorporate this in their external review process, and text to encourage reporting on SDG-related indicators and any potential contradictory negative. Annex references relevant SDGs for alleviation of COVID-19.











Deliverables (2)

4. Case Studies

Offers a summary collection of frameworks utilized in the capital markets to illustrate how issuers have applied the SBP and Sustainability Bond Guidelines in practice.

5. Q&A

Additional Q&A regarding target populations and clarity on issues such as whether to report on actual and/or estimated impact, how to report on partiallyfinanced projects, and the definition of social issues and social outcomes.





6. Investor survey

A targeted investor survey has been conducted between 2 March and 15 April 2020 with the aim of collecting information on:

- (1) investor knowledge of social bonds
- (2) the current investor base of social bonds
- (3) investor expectations of social bond issuances, including reporting.









Response to COVID-19

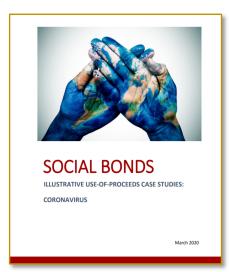
1

In March, the ExCom underlined that existing guidance for Social and Sustainability Bonds is immediately applicable to efforts addressing the COVID-19 crisis.

The SBWG prepared a Q&A on COVID-19 with additional advice for issuers to addressing the coronavirus crisis with social bonds. The Q&A answers questions such as:

- What types of issuers can issue Social Bonds related to COVID-19?
- What types of proceeds are eligible for a COVID-19 focused Social Bond?
- Would an existing Social or Sustainability Bond issuer require a change to its framework to enable issuances related to COVID-19?
- 2

The Resource also made available cases studies from issued COVID-19 themed social bonds as well as <u>illustrative case</u> <u>studies</u>, authored by IFC, that highlight how issuers from various industries may use social bonds to raise financing which will go towards addressing social issues that have emerged as a consequence of the COVID-19 pandemic.













Sustainability-Linked Bonds Working Group overview



Moderated by: **Tanguy CLAQUIN**Global Head of
Sustainable Banking
Crédit Agricole CIB;
GBP & SBP ExCom
Vice-Chair



Orith AZOULAY
Global Head of Green &
Sustainable Finance
Natixis



Marilyn CECI
Global Head of ESG
Debt Capital Markets
JP Morgan



Christopher FLENSBORG
Head of Climate & Sustainable
Finance
SEB





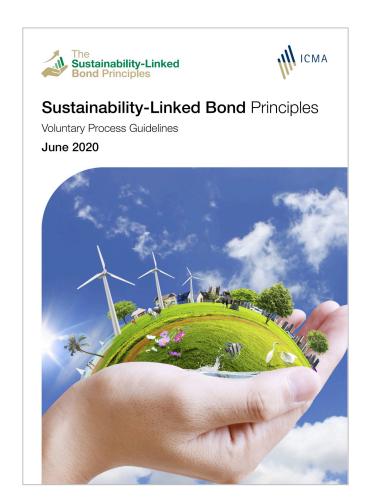






Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles

- SLBs are any type of bond instrument for which the financial and/or structural characteristics can vary depending on whether the issuers achieve predefined Sustainability/ESG objectives
- Issuers are committing, to future
 improvements in sustainability outcome(s)
 within a predefined timeline. It is a forward-looking performance-based instrument
- Such outcomes are:
 - measured through predefined KPIs and
 - assessed against agreed Sustainability
 Performance Targets.
- Within these parameters, SLBs are to be used for general purposes













Five core components

1. Selection of KPIs

- 2. Calibration of SPTs
- 3.Bond characteristics
- 4.Reporting
- 5. Verification

Recommendation for an external review confirming alignment with these five core components

The KPIs should be:

- relevant, core and material to the issuer's overall business, and of high strategic significance to the issuer's current and/or future operations.
- measurable or quantifiable on a consistent methodological basis,
- externally verifiable, and
- able to be benchmarked, i.e. as much as possible using an external reference or definitions making the ambition assessment of SPTs possible











Five core components

- 1. Selection of KPIs
- 2. Calibration of SPTs
- 3.Bond characteristics
- 4.Reporting
- 5. Verification

Information on SPTs should be positioned within the context of the issuer's overarching objectives, strategy, policy and/or processes relating to ESG

The SPTs should be **ambitious**, i.e.:

- represent a material improvement in the respective KPIs and be beyond "Business as Usual" trajectory,
- where possible be compared to a benchmark or an external reference, and
- be consistent with the issuers' overall strategic sustainability / ESG strategy
- be determined on a **predefined timeline**, set before (or concurrently) the issuance of the bond

The target setting should be benchmarked on (i) the issuer's own performance over time, (ii) his peers and (iii) scientific references









Five core components

- 1.Selection of KPIs
- 2. Calibration of SPTs
- 3.Bond characteristics
- 4.Reporting
- 5. Verification

- The bond financial and/or structural characteristics can vary depending on whether the selected KPI(s) would reach (or not) the predefined SPT(s), i.e. SLB will need to have a financial and/or structural impact involving trigger event(s)
- The variation of the bond financial and/or structural characteristics should be commensurate and meaningful relative to the issuers' original bond financial characteristics









Five core components

- 1.Selection of KPIs
- 2. Calibration of SPTs
- 3.Bond characteristics
- 4.Reporting
- 5. Verification

Issuers of SLBs should publish, and keep readily available and easily accessible:

- up-to-date information on the performance of the selected KPI(s),
- a verification assurance report relative to the SPT
- any information enabling investors to monitor the level of ambition of the SPTs

Reporting should be published regularly, at least annually, and in any case for any date/period relevant for assessing the SPT performance leading to a potential adjustment of the SLB's financial and/or structural characteristics.











Five core components

- 1.Selection of KPIs
- 2. Calibration of SPTs
- 3.Bond characteristics
- 4.Reporting
- 5. Verification

- Issuers should seek independent and external verification of their performance level against each SPT for each KPI by a qualified external reviewer with relevant expertise
- The verification of the performance against the SPTs should be made publicly available
- As opposed to the pre-issuance external review such as a Second Party Opinion, which is recommended, post issuance verification, is a necessary element of the SLBP.









Climate Transition Finance Working Group overview



Moderated by:

Johanna KÖB
Head of Responsible
Investment
Zurich Insurance;
GBP & SBP ExCom ViceChair



Farnam BIDGOLI
Head of Sustainable
Bonds, EMEA
HSBC Bank



Paul O'CONNOR

Head of EMEA ESG Debt
Capital Markets

J.P. Morgan



Yo TAKATSUKI
Head of ESG Research and
Active Ownership
AXA Investment Managers











Climate Transition Finance Working Group - timeline

January 2020

Working Group launched

- Open to GBP members, observers, and non-members
- Over 80 institutions globally
- Corporate
 Consultation
 launched to
 survey the
 perspectives of
 corporate
 issuers regarding
 issuance of
 Green Bonds

February 2020

- In-person working group session in London including over 50 global participants
- Representatives from issuers, investors, investment banks, exchanges, climate specialists & research, industry groups
- Discussion focus on how to evidence climate transition from an issuer-level perspective
- Output: Key takeaways from discussion (see WG paper)

April 2020

Broad market consultation launched to garner wider consensus from market participants on key points of contention from the WG's work

June 2020

A draft
 document to be
 produced
 summarising
 working group
 and market
 participant
 views on
 climate
 transition
 finance

Q3 2020

- Guidance note on best practices in Climate Transition Finance.
- Development of 2020-2021 work-plan for CTFWG











Key takeaways from in-person meeting

- Strong view from WG members that climate strategy at issuer-level is most important
- Transition is about how companies seek to contribute to achieving Paris climate goals
- Issuers should set an ambitious long-term climate strategy and objective (e.g. net zero by 2050)
- Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosure is a respected and powerful reporting framework
- Where possible, issuers should commit to TCFD but some issuers may find difficult
- Credibility of issuer's climate strategy is increasingly about science based targets and sector specific transition pathways
- However, it is very difficult to implement scenario analysis. Many sectors don't have well-defined trajectories yet. In some sectors, we do not know how the technology will get us there
- Use of proceeds could be broader than just capex and should be more focused on how corporate expenditures (of varying types) are supporting successful implementation of strategy











Initial Findings from the Consultation

What is the market perception of the relevance of existing guidelines to identify companies that are ambitious about decarbonisation within their industry and market?

Many respondents underlined that some regional standards and the Green Bond Principles
do not specify requirements of the issuer's sustainability or climate strategy/targets, which
are considered as essential in assessing the credibility of debt finance for climate transition

In evidencing issuer-level strategies to accompany debt finance for climate transition, what should issuers be required to disclose?

- Elements that respondents agreed should be required or strongly recommended were:
 - Governance arrangements to oversee transition strategy (at the board or C-Suite level)
 - The issuer's transition pathway and levers towards decarbonisation
 - Emissions reductions targets in Scope 1 and 2
 - A long-term target to align with the goals of the Paris Agreement
 - An external review from an independent expert

















