



ALIGNING FINANCE FOR ONE PLANET

Assessing Portfolio Contributions to
Science-Based Sustainability Targets



THE WAY WE INVEST MATTERS

As the physical conditions for life and well-being on Earth are increasingly under threat, the finance industry plays an ever more imperative role in securing a sustainable future for all. Climate change is one 'planetary boundary', but it's only one of many factors impacting the natural systems which provide the foundation for societal and economic well-being.

WWF focuses on achieving Global Goals for Forests, Wildlife, Freshwater, Oceans, Climate & Energy and Food. There are several drivers which determine outcomes for these Global Goals, such as regulation, technological development and financial flows. The objective of the WWF Finance Practice is "to encourage a meaningful shift in Finance... in accordance with best available science and international agreements,¹ and [to] drive change at speed and scale."

To bring about this change, we must align financial portfolios with science and financial decision-making must be:

- Science-based
- Geared toward absolute performance benchmarks
- Outcome-oriented
- Forward-looking
- Quantitatively measured
- Time-bound

By aligning financial portfolios with these characteristics, collectively we can build the foundations for systemic change and establish a new norm for financial regulation and responsible investing, including mainstream finance. In essence, alignment of portfolios will be measured by both the finance industry's positive and negative contributions to science-based sustainability objectives.

1. International agreements relevant to WWF Goals include, for example: Agenda 2030; the Paris Climate Agreement (UNFCCC); the UN Convention on Biological Diversity; and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification.

SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORKS

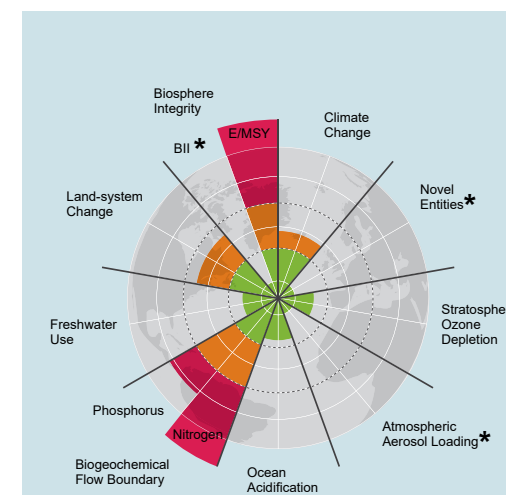
Sustainability frameworks break down the broad concept of sustainability into measurable and progressive objectives. Two of the most widely-recognised frameworks include Planetary Boundaries and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. A third is the Living Planet Index, though this is not forward-looking.



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at the UN Summit in September 2015. It includes 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), seen today as the preeminent sustainability reference by diverse stakeholders, including many financial institutions. These 17 goals and their 169 targets are based on a combination of scientific evidence and public policy considerations.

www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/



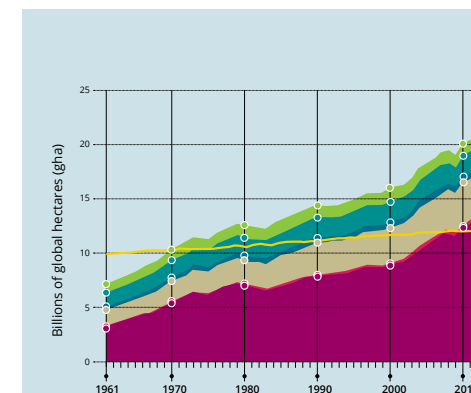
PLANETARY BOUNDARIES

Spearheaded by an international consortium of scientists, the Planetary Boundaries framework defines the carrying capacity of the nine environmental systems that sustain life on Earth. For each system, the framework identifies a measurable threshold, which represents a limit not to be transgressed, and current levels of pressure on the system. The model provides absolute targets for sustainability that could be applied as benchmarks in the public and private sectors. Planetary Boundary thinking compares current levels of consumption (or emissions) to the planet's carrying capacity and ultimate threshold. This framework supports the concept of "fair share" to distribute environmental impact and associated costs equitably among global actors. Allowed emissions per entity is one implementation of this concept.

www.stockholmresilience.org/research/planetary-boundaries/planetary-boundaries/about-the-research/the-nine-planetary-boundaries.html

LEGEND

- Below boundary (safe)
- In zone of uncertainty (increasing risk)
- Beyond zone of uncertainty (high risk)
- ★ Not yet quantified



LIVING PLANET INDEX

Though it does not set tangible sustainability targets, this WWF index tracks the state of global biodiversity since 1961 by measuring the population abundance of thousands of vertebrate species around the world. Ecological Footprint accounting tracks human impacts on the environment by quantifying changes in the global productive area required to meet competing demands for the sustenance of life, including food, fibre, timber and infrastructure.

wwf.panda.org/knowledge_hub/all_publications/living_planet_index2/

LEGEND

- Carbon
- Built-up land
- Cropland
- Fishing grounds
- Forest products
- Grazing land
- World biocapacity

PROPOSAL FOR A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

The proposed Conceptual Framework for Aligning Finance for One Planet suggests a structured approach to help financial regulators and institutions assess both (a) **environmental impacts on financial portfolios, i.e. financial risks** and (b) **financial portfolios' impacts on the environment***, which can be positive or negative.

- The Aligning Finance for One Planet Framework brings together:
- Environmental indicators to evaluate investments' sustainability levels in absolute terms
 - Existing methodologies to assess the [environmental] impacts of financial portfolios

In doing so, the Aligning Finance for One Planet Conceptual Framework identifies gaps in existing methodologies required to enable finance alignment with sustainability objectives.

* This two-fold impact is referred to as "double materiality" in the European Commission's "Guidelines on non-financial reporting: Supplement on reporting climate-related information" (2019)

SCIENCE-BASED SUSTAINABILITY TARGETS

While the level of sophistication varies, several targets, indicators and assessment tools are already available to companies, financial institutions, regulators and supervisors interested in assessing environmental impact.

Examples of science-based, forward-looking and quantitatively-measurable sustainability targets are:

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per economic activity in relation to a scenario for climate stabilisation (used by IPCC)



Doubling the global rate of improvements in energy efficiency to 2.9 per cent per year (used by SDG 7.3)



Sustainable freshwater use based on local or regional basins and projected changes in production and consumption (used by Water Risk Filter)



Conserving at least 30 per cent of coastal and marine seas by 2020 (used by SDG 14)



Mean Species Abundance (MSA), the minimum level of biodiversity required to maintain a resilient ecosystem (used by CDC Biodiversité)



Overfishing based on the carrying capacity of ecosystems (used by Fish Tracker)



TOOLS FOR ASSESSING FINANCIAL PORTFOLIOS

Numerous tools are available to assess **sustainability risk to financial portfolios**, as well as the relative sustainability performance of these portfolios. However, when it comes to assessing **absolute sustainability performance** in relation to science-based sustainability targets, existing tools remain very limited. A lack of fit-for-purpose targets and assessment methodologies hinders the present ability to systematically monitor and direct capital to measurably comply with sustainability frameworks.

Based on research and analysis of 20 methodologies**, most existing tools focus on risk and relative assessment to assess contributions or reductions, rather than absolute performance to physical limits or targets. Climate change appears to be the environmental topic for which the most comprehensive financial portfolio assessment methodologies currently exist. Only partial assessments are available for other goals such as forestry or freshwater.

** While WWF and Quantis have made an extensive scan for targets and tools/methodologies, this list is not exhaustive. We acknowledge that a lot of work is in progress that may not have been possible to include at the time of producing this documentation, and we welcome suggestions for additional tools and developments which can align finance with One Planet.

AT PRESENT, NO MATTER HOW COMMITTED AN INVESTOR OR GOVERNMENT IS TO LONG-TERM SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, DECISION-MAKERS ARE UNABLE TO CONFIDENTLY ENSURE THAT THE INVESTMENTS THEY MAKE SET THEM ON THE RIGHT COURSE, AND AT A SUFFICIENT PACE, TOWARDS THEIR DESIRED OUTCOME.

LEGEND

Level of assessment
* Asset-level
• Corporate-level
◆ Portfolio-level

+ MSA: Mean Species Abundance of original species
++ NEC: Net Environmental Contribution
+++ Science-Based Targets planned for 2020
++++ ISO 14097 standard will be available from 2021

| ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES (UNIT) | METHODOLOGIES | METHODOLOGIES | METHODOLOGIES |
|--|---|--|--|
| CLIMATE CHANGE (kgCO ₂ -eq) | <div><div></div>Shades of Climate Risk (CICERO) *○</div> <div><div></div>Climate Value-at-Risk (Carbon Delta) *○</div> <div><div></div>Climetrics (CDP, ISS) ○◆</div> | <div><div></div>Carbon Impact Analytics (Mirova, C4) *○◆</div> <div><div></div>Energy transition alignment (TRUCOST) ○◆</div> <div><div></div>NEC** (Sycomore AM, Icare, Quantis) *○◆</div> <div><div></div>Climetrics (CDP, ISS) ○◆</div> | <div><div></div>PACTA (2°C Investing Initiative) *◆</div> <div><div></div>Science-Based Targets for Financial Institutions***○</div> <div><div></div>ISO 14097 reporting standard****◆</div> |
| WATER USE (km ³ withdrawn) | <div><div></div>Water Risk Filter (WWF) *○</div> <div><div></div>Water Risk Monetizer (TRUCOST) *○</div> <div><div></div>Water Risk Valuation Tool (NCFA) *</div> | <div><div></div>NEC** (Sycomore AM, Icare,Quantis) *○◆</div> | No absolute target or assessment tool identified |
| LAND USE (km ² of converted land) | <div><div></div>Global Forest Watch (WRI) *○◆</div> | <div><div></div>SCRIPT (Global Canopy) *○</div> | No absolute target or assessment tool identified |
| TERRESTRIAL BIODIVERSITY (MSA) ⁺ | <div><div></div>ENCORE (NCFA) (Sector-level)</div> | <div><div></div>Global Biodiversity Score (CDC) *○</div> | No absolute target or assessment tool identified |
| AQUATIC BIODIVERSITY (MSA) ⁺ | | <div><div></div>Planet Tracker, Fish Tracker (Inv. Watch) ○</div> <div><div></div>Global Biodiversity Score (CDC) *○</div> | No absolute target or assessment tool identified |



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FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Put existing targets and tools into practice and help develop, test and ultimately integrate frameworks like Aligning Finance for One Planet. Demonstrate how the integration of sustainability frameworks will impact financial performance to enable forward-looking assessments of risk exposure as well as contribution to sustainability goals.



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REGULATORS AND SUPERVISORS

Promote the portfolio alignment approach by requiring disclosure from market participants that enables financial supervisors to monitor financial markets' positive and negative contributions to global sustainability goals.

CALL FOR ACTION AND FURTHER DEVELOPMENT

As time is running out for many sustainability targets, action and development must go hand in hand – learning by doing. We therefore call for action from key stakeholders.

WWF developed the Aligning Finance for One Planet framework to enable financial institutions and regulators to assess portfolios' positive and negative contributions to the systemic transition that is needed to ensure sustainability. **Asset owners** with long-term liabilities have a key role in driving demand for data and tools related to portfolio alignment. **Financial regulators and supervisory agencies** are equally crucial for their ability to require and facilitate such developments. **Data and service providers** have an instrumental leveraging capacity in providing relevant information that measures companies' contributions to sustainability targets. While there is a clear need for further development of the Aligning Finance for One Planet framework, there is just as clear a need for immediate action to align financial portfolios with science-based sustainability goals.



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CERTIFICATION BODIES, RATING AGENCIES, DATA PROVIDERS AND OTHER THIRD PARTIES

Enable the transformation of investment practices by developing robust assessment methodologies and tools for absolute alignment with science-based sustainability goals.



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ACADEMICS AND THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY

Develop and provide comprehensive science-based targets, especially in fields beyond climate change, to inform the definition and prioritisation of the future of sustainability in finance (for analysis and decision-making purposes).

FINANCIAL STABILITY REQUIRES NEW TARGETS AND TOOLS THAT ALIGN FINANCE WITH SCIENCE FOR ONE PLANET

THE WAY WE INVEST MATTERS



Working to sustain the natural
world for people and wildlife

together possible™

panda.org/aligningfinance

CONTRIBUTORS

WWF is grateful for valuable contributions to the Aligning Finance for One Planet Project from a wide range of experts from the financial industry, scientific community, policy sector and civil society. We look forward to continued exchange and collaboration on this conceptual framework and the targets and tools that make a difference.

A special thanks to Quantis International for providing expert advice and facilitation for this project.

FURTHER READING

Find out more about WWF's work on Portfolio Alignment at panda.org/aligningfinance where you can also download the technical report and scoping study from the project Aligning Finance for One Planet.

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