



# Current CO<sub>2</sub>e measurement methods in the Dutch financial sector

Description of the current methods for measuring the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of relevant financing and investments

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# Introduction

## The Paris Agreement and the role of the financial sector

In order to reduce the most harmful effects of climate change, it is important to limit global warming to less than two degrees Celsius by drastically reducing greenhouse gas (hereinafter: CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions. On the basis of the Paris Climate Agreement (hereinafter: the Paris Agreement), the Netherlands has established in its Climate Act that by 2030, CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions in our country must be reduced by 49% compared to 1990, to eventually achieve a reduction of 95% by 2050<sup>1</sup>. The role of the Dutch financial sector in combating climate change is not to be underestimated: through financing and investments, it can impact the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of the real economy. An important instrument in this respect is measuring the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of its (potential) investment and credit portfolios. Meanwhile in the financial world, various measuring methods are being used, which may result in challenges with regard to the

comparability of the outcomes. Therefore, financial institutions further develop these CO<sub>2</sub>e impact measurement methods in close cooperation. Internationally, Dutch financial institutions have also played an important role in the development and standardization of these methods.

## The Climate Commitment of the Dutch financial sector

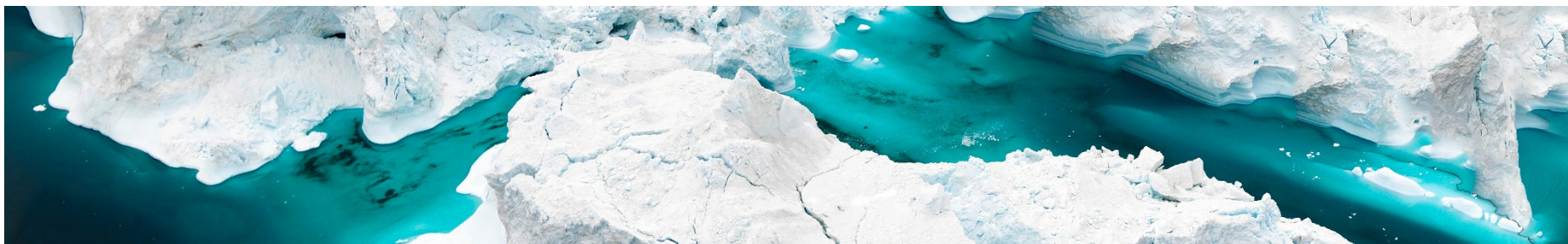
In 2019, 53 financial institutions agreed to report on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of their relevant financing and investments in *The Climate Commitment of the Financial Sector* (hereinafter: the Climate Commitment) from the 2020 financial year onwards. In addition, by 2022 at the latest, they will have action plans in place explaining the steps they are taking for all of their relevant financing and investments in order to contribute to the goals of the Paris Agreement. This could entail a combination of approaches, including CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction targets for the portfolio where

possible, financing of CO<sub>2</sub>e reduction projects and engagement.

## Objective of this report

This report describes the current status of measuring CO<sub>2</sub>e impact in the financial sector. In this respect, CO<sub>2</sub>e impact can refer to both CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions and CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity as will be explained later in this report.

The report provides a brief description of the main initiatives, methods and indicators used by financial institutions to measure CO<sub>2</sub>e impact and the differences between these methods. This report does not provide an overview of other initiatives in the field of climate-related measurement methods, such as those relating to climate risks or engagement.



# Summary

## Management summary

In order to effectively steer on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of financial institutions, gaining insight into the CO<sub>2</sub>e contribution of financing and investments is the first step. More than half of the financial institutions that have signed the Climate Commitment already report to a greater or lesser extent on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of their relevant financing and investments.

For example, there are currently several initiatives aimed at measuring, managing and reporting CO<sub>2</sub>e, most of which focus on the methods of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)<sup>2</sup> and the Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) method<sup>3</sup>. Dutch financial institutions have played an important role in the development of both these international standards. Although most financial institutions use the PCAF method, both methods can be applied complementarily. However, the purposes for which they are used may differ.

The PCAF method is aimed at measuring CO<sub>2</sub>e per type of asset and the PACTA method is sector-specific and aimed at measuring the extent to which the technology mix and emissions of these sectors are in line with the Paris Agreement.

At portfolio level, for example, the PCAF method is used as an indicator for the absolute CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint and the PACTA method for the CO<sub>2</sub>e

intensity. These indicators provide different insights and can therefore be used side-by-side.

These methods, however valuable, are still faced by a number of challenges for measuring and managing CO<sub>2</sub>e impact:

- **Methodological differences between and within CO<sub>2</sub>e measurement methods:** Different methods offer different perspectives on CO<sub>2</sub>e impact. The methods differ in their application of indicators, attribution systems, the scope of measured emissions and standardization schemes.
- **Limited data quality and data availability:** Financial institutions use data suppliers that collect data (often based on estimates) from a large number of companies to determine the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of their portfolios. The availability of this data is delayed and the coverage and quality of the data varies considerably per sector and per asset class. There are also differences in the estimates of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions between data suppliers.
- **Efforts are not always reflected in the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact:** The results of certain management instruments, such as engagement, are often only visible in the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact after a period of time. This is because, in order to impact the real economy, financial institutions can choose

to include or keep CO<sub>2</sub>e-intensive assets in their portfolios and encourage companies to reduce their CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity through, for example, engagement. The results of these efforts often are only visible in the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact after a few years.

# Current climate initiatives and measurement methods in the Dutch financial sector

## Increasing demand for CO<sub>2</sub>e information

Stakeholders are increasingly asking financial institutions to report on the climate impact of relevant financing and investments, focusing in particular on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact:

*The Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures* (TCFD) requires asset owners and asset managers to report on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of their investment and loan portfolios in order to better assess the impact of climate change on business operations.

Other initiatives, such as the *Principles for Responsible Banking* and the *Carbon Disclosure Project* (CDP), also require participating institutions to be transparent about the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of their managed portfolios.

At the European level, both the consultation document of the update of the *Non-Financial Reporting Directive* (NFRD)<sup>22</sup> and the consultation document of the *Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation* (SFDR) offer concrete indicators for financial institutions on the basis of which they must report on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact.

## Dutch financial institutions play an important role in several leading international initiatives

Financial institutions participate in a wide range of activities to reduce the negative climate impact of financing and investments. This report

focuses in particular on initiatives aimed at measuring financed CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions and setting targets in this area.

For some time now, several Dutch financial institutions have been developing methodologies for measuring CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions and setting targets; as mentioned above, they play an important role in various international initiatives, such as PCAF and PACTA.

## Measuring is important but complex

To be able to effectively steer on the climate impact of financial institutions, the CO<sub>2</sub>e contribution of financing and investments has to be measured (first). In recent years, many initiatives were launched in relation to the development of such methodologies with, as a result, a corresponding increase in the attention for the harmonization between these initiatives.

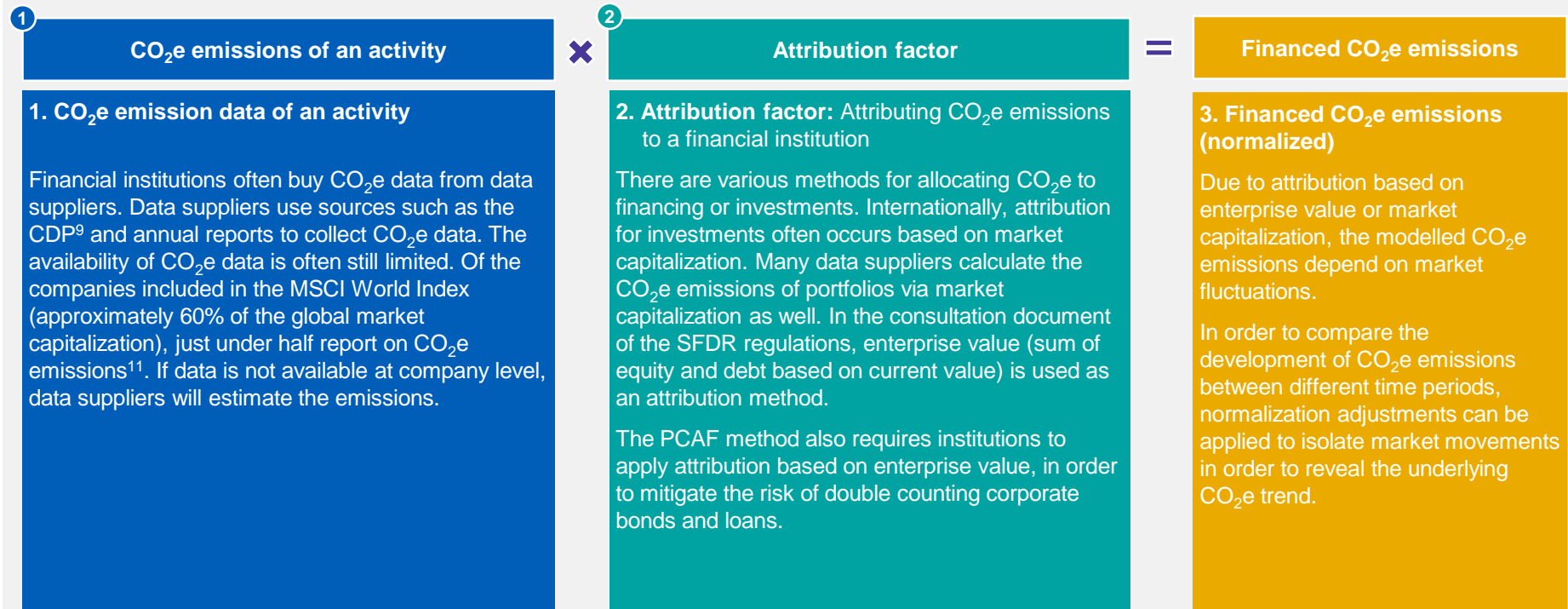
Measuring the CO<sub>2</sub>e contribution of financing and investments is a complex task. Such CO<sub>2</sub>e contribution is not measured directly by financial institutions, but it is allocated, whereby a share of the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of the assets in the financing or investment portfolio is attributed to the financial institution. Limited availability of data on the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of underlying assets is a major challenge in this respect. To be able to effectively steer on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact, one has to gain insight into these emissions. There are still steps to be taken in this area.

Financial institutions usually report the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact based on methods developed by external initiatives or with in-house-developed climate impact systems that are often inspired by such external initiatives. An overview of current measurement methods and initiatives is presented on pages 7 and 8.

# Simplified overview of a CO<sub>2</sub>e calculation for financial institutions

## Calculating CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from financing and investments (example based on PCAF)

Simplified, CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from financing and investments are calculated by allocating a share of the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of the financed activity to the financing or investment. There are several ways to do this.



# (Inter)national developments with regard to CO<sub>2</sub>e impact measurement methods

An overview of initiatives aimed at measuring and harmonizing the financed CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions is provided on the right. A distinction can be made between initiatives that are primarily focused on:

- measuring CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from portfolios (e.g. PCAF);
- measuring the extent to which portfolios are in line with the Paris Agreement (e.g. PACTA and SBT);
- sector-specific measurement methods including transition paths based on several scenarios;
- testing and harmonizing different measurement methods, such as the Institutional Investors Group for Climate Change (IIGCC) and the UN-Convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance.

These initiatives often use each other's work and are frequently updated. For example, the recently published draft version of *Financial Sector – Science Based Target Guidance* uses both PCAF and PACTA. This creates a certain degree of harmonization between initiatives.

The PCAF and PACTA methods are already used in the Netherlands and internationally by a large number of institutions. This report therefore focuses on PCAF and PACTA as CO<sub>2</sub>e impact measurement methods. As mentioned above, these methods can be used complementarily.

## Overview of measurement-oriented initiatives

| Name   | Description  | Focus on  |                                      |
|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|
|  |  | CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions<br>(backward looking) | Decarbonization<br>(forward looking) |
| <b>Initiatives aimed at developing measurement methods on CO<sub>2</sub>e impact</b>                 |  |   |                                      |
| <b>Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)<sup>2</sup></b>                               | A harmonized standard to measure the CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions of different types of assets.                               | ✓   | ⚡<br>(in development)                |
| <b>Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA)<sup>3</sup></b>                             | A method for measuring whether financing and investments are in line with transition paths aligned with the Paris Agreement. |   | ✓                                    |
| <b>Science Based Targets for Financial Institutions (SBT)<sup>4</sup></b>                            | A method to develop objectives for relevant financing and investments in line with the Paris Agreement.                      |   | ⚡<br>(in development)                |
| <b>Initiatives aimed at developing sector-specific measurement methods on CO<sub>2</sub>e impact</b> |  |   |                                      |
| <b>Poseidon Principles<sup>7</sup></b>   | A method for measuring the alignment of shipping portfolios with different decarbonization scenarios.                        |   | ✓                                    |
| <b>Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor tool<sup>8</sup></b>  | A method for measuring the science-based decarbonization trajectories for European commercial real estate portfolios.        |   | ✓                                    |
| <b>Initiatives aimed at testing and harmonizing measurement methods</b>                              |  |   |                                      |
| <b>IIGCC Paris Aligned Investment Initiative<sup>5</sup></b>   | Initiative to identify methods to help align portfolios based on the objectives of the Paris Agreement.                      |   | ⚡<br>(in development)                |
| <b>UN-Convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance<sup>6</sup></b>   | An initiative to bring the emissions of portfolios to 'net-zero' by 2050, including the measurement of these emissions.      |   | ⚡<br>(in development)                |

*The above list is not exhaustive but includes the main methods used by Dutch financial institutions for measuring and setting CO<sub>2</sub>e impact targets.*

# Several indicators for measuring CO<sub>2</sub>e impact

There are several indicators for measuring CO<sub>2</sub>e impact. These indicators provide different insights and can be used complementarily. The main differences are:

- **Type of CO<sub>2</sub>e indicator: absolute versus relative emissions**  
Absolute CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions are the actual or total emissions. Relative emissions are emissions per euro (or an alternative unit). Absolute emissions provide insight into the contribution of portfolios to climate change, whereas relative emissions provide insight into the efficiency of portfolios.
- **Difference in perspective of the CO<sub>2</sub>e indicator**  
One can distinguish indicators for (i) CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions and the efficiency of portfolios and (ii) the efficiency of financed activities. PCAF measures the absolute emissions and efficiency of portfolios through the carbon footprint. PACTA looks at the efficiency of financed activities per sector and compares these with different transition scenarios in order to determine the degree of alignment with the Paris Agreement.
- **Difference in scope of CO<sub>2</sub>e measurements**  
The emissions of financial institutions are calculated based on the perspective of the financed activity, with scope 1: including the direct emissions of the activity; scope 2: the indirect emissions from purchased electricity and heat; and scope 3: the other indirect emissions from the value chain (e.g. emissions from suppliers). Many financial institutions calculate the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact on the basis of scope 1 and 2 emissions. The availability and quality of data for scope 3 is still limited.

The PCAF and PACTA methods are described in more detail on pages 13 to 16.

|  | Indicators of CO <sub>2</sub> e impact                            | Description  | Indicator   | Recommended by* | Part of |       |
|--|---|--|---|-----------------|---------|-------|
|  |   |  |   |                 | PCAF    | PACTA |
| <b>Indicators of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from portfolios</b> |   |  |   |                 |         |       |
|  | Total/absolute CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions                        | Total CO <sub>2</sub> e footprint of the portfolio       | CO <sub>2</sub> e   | ● ●             | ✓       |       |
| Carbon intensity indicators                                    | CO <sub>2</sub> e footprint                                       | Normalized CO <sub>2</sub> e footprint per euro invested | CO <sub>2</sub> e / € invested  | ● ●             | ✓       |       |
|  | CO <sub>2</sub> e intensity                                       | Volume of CO <sub>2</sub> e emissions per euro revenue   | CO <sub>2</sub> e / € revenue of companies in which invested  | ● ●             |         |       |
|  | CO <sub>2</sub> e intensity by portfolio weight                   | CO <sub>2</sub> e intensity by portfolio weight          | CO <sub>2</sub> e / € turnover of companies in which invested   | ● ● ●           |         |       |
|  | CO <sub>2</sub> e intensity by portfolio weight (sector-specific) | Sector-specific indicators of financed activities        | CO <sub>2</sub> e / MWh<br>CO <sub>2</sub> e / km <sup>2</sup><br>CO <sub>2</sub> e / m <sup>2</sup><br>CO <sub>2</sub> e / tonne ... |                 |         | ✓     |

\* The TCFD, the NFRD and the SFDR provide indicators for financial institutions to be able to report, among other things, CO<sub>2</sub>e impact. There are currently no prescribed indicators on CO<sub>2</sub>e impact for financial institutions.

- TCFD recommendations
- NFRD (supplement on reporting climate-related information)
- SFDR (consultation)



# More than half of financial institutions report the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact

## The current status of reporting

The 53 financial institutions that signed the Climate Commitment have agreed to report the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of their relevant financing and investments from the 2020 fiscal year onwards. Based on public information, it appears that a small majority already reported on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact in 2019, with PCAF being the most referenced method.

## Coverage of the reports

There is still a lot of variation between these institutions with regard to the extent to which their reports provide insight into the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of all their relevant financing and investments. In addition, the reports of institutions that have been reporting for a longer period of time are often more extensive than those that have only recently started to do so.

The scope of reporting usually concerns listed shares. Government bonds, private equity and debt, mortgages and real estate are often not yet included in the CO<sub>2</sub>e reporting.

## The most commonly used method

Around 68% of the institutions already reporting on CO<sub>2</sub>e impact do so on the basis of the PCAF method. However, not all institutions that report on the basis of PCAF fully comply with the recommendations of PCAF. For example, some institutions use a different attribution system or other normalization method, resulting in difficulties in the comparability between PCAF-based outcomes between institutions.

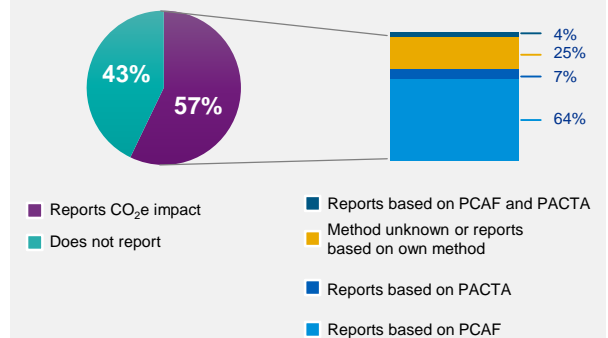
PCAF is used by all types of financial institutions: pension funds, banks, asset managers and insurers.

The Dutch financial institutions that have joined PACTA are ING and ABN AMRO. Internationally, PACTA has a lot of support among 17 international banks such as Barclays, BBVA, BNP Paribas, Société Générale and UBS.

## Indicators in reports

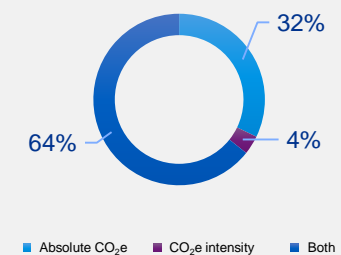
As indicated on the previous page, financial institutions use different types of indicators to measure CO<sub>2</sub>e impact. Most financial institutions choose a combination of absolute and relative indicators.

Report of CO<sub>2</sub>e impact by financial institutions\*



Source: KPMG.

Type of CO<sub>2</sub>e indicators used by reporting financial institutions\*



Source: KPMG.

\*The above data is based on annual reports and public sources such as the PCAF website and contains estimates and assumptions (e.g. for international institutions for which the Climate Commitment is signed only for Dutch activities).

# Moving towards better information for reporting of and steering on CO<sub>2</sub>e impact

## 1. Efforts are not always reflected in the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact

Through financing and investments, financial institutions can put pressure on the real economy to bring CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions in line with the Paris Agreement. There are opportunities for managing the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of portfolios, using engagement, but also by disinvestment. The development of the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of the portfolios of financial institutions is therefore an important indicator of the success of their efforts, but this in itself can also be misleading.

If institutions manage the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact by selling CO<sub>2</sub>e-intensive assets, there is a sharp decline in CO<sub>2</sub>e impact on paper, but no difference in the real economy.

That is why financial institutions can also choose to increase exposure to CO<sub>2</sub>e-intensive asset classes/sectors (e.g. homes built before 1950) in order to exert more influence. In the short term, this would result in an increase in the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact, while in the longer term, the institution could make targeted efforts to reduce the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact in the real economy through its portfolio.

When evaluating the development of the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of financial institutions, it is therefore always necessary to look at policies and steering instruments of these institutions in order to reach an accurate conclusion about the effectiveness of the policy.

## 2. Comparability of CO<sub>2</sub>e levels between financial institutions still faces a number of challenges

Dutch financial institutions are striving for harmonisation and comparability of CO<sub>2</sub>e emission measurement methods for better comparability of outcomes between financial institutions. At the moment, this comparability is limited, due to:

### a. Methodological differences between and within CO<sub>2</sub>e impact measurement methods

There are several measurement systems and the comparability between these methods is (still) limited. PCAF and PACTA offer different perspectives on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of portfolios of financial institutions, and also use different indicators:

- Difference in **indicators**: There are various indicators for CO<sub>2</sub>e impact. PCAF measures the absolute and relative CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of asset classes, while PACTA looks at sector-specific indicators in alignment with the Paris Agreement. These different indicators serve different purposes and can be used in a complementary way for effective measurement and of the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact. However, as financial institutions do not report the same indicators, it is not possible to compare and aggregate CO<sub>2</sub>e indicators between financial institutions.
- Difference in **attribution**: CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions are allocated to investments and loans in different ways. There is currently no standard for

attribution between CO<sub>2</sub>e impact measurement methods, which limits the comparability of outcomes. For example, PCAF uses the enterprise value (sum of equity and debt based on current value) to attribute emissions to different types of assets; internationally, market capitalisation (market value) is often used. Other measurement methods, such as PACTA, use a different attribution method. There are also differences in attribution methods for other asset classes, such as government bonds.

- Difference in **normalisation schedules**: Some institutions use normalisation schedules to correct the impact of fluctuations in the market capitalisation of companies in its portfolio on the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions<sup>11, 12</sup>.
- Difference in **measured emissions**: Most financial institutions report the scope 1 and scope 2 emissions: the direct emissions of the activity and the indirect emissions from purchased electricity and heat. Increasingly, financial institutions are also asked to report the scope 3 emissions of relevant financing and investments, i.e. the other indirect emissions from the value chain. However, the availability of reliable asset-specific data at scope 3 level is still very limited and the risk of double counting of scope 3 emissions is high.

# Moving towards better information for reporting of and steering on CO<sub>2</sub>e impact

## b. Limited data availability and quality

The availability and quality of data is essential for reliable outcomes and relevant insights for decision making. Data availability, however, poses considerable challenges for a number of sectors and asset classes. Furthermore, there are significant differences between the estimation methods used by the various data suppliers:

- **Data availability:** Granular CO<sub>2</sub>e data for a number of sectors and asset classes are often of poor quality or unavailable, making it difficult to obtain comparable results that are suitable for decision making and management. For example, CO<sub>2</sub>e data on government loans from countries outside the EU are rarely available, which makes it difficult to calculate the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of large fixed-income portfolios. The same applies to data availability for real estate, private equity, private debt and private loans. In the absence of sufficient data, institutions that apply PCAF can, for example, use the average emission intensity of sectors by monitoring the average sector intensity instead of the actual asset-specific emissions, which means that decarbonization efforts are not visible in the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of the institution<sup>14</sup>.
- **Differences between data suppliers:** Financial institutions use data suppliers that provide CO<sub>2</sub>e data on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of financing and investments. If no data are available at company level, data suppliers estimate these emissions. Each supplier uses its own methodology to estimate emissions, often based on factors such as industry, production, number of employees, location and revenue. This leads to apparent differences in estimates of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions between data providers<sup>10, 12</sup>.
- **CO<sub>2</sub>e data delay:** Data suppliers use data reported by companies in annual reports or to the CDP. Current data for the reporting year are usually not or not timely available, so financial institutions use CO<sub>2</sub>e data that are at least one year old. For government bonds, there is even a longer delay.



# Appendices

1. PCAF & PACTA in more detail
2. Sources

# Appendix 1:

## 79 institutions with a total of over \$13.8 trillion in assets participate in PCAF

### Context

The Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) initiative was launched in 2015 in the run-up to the COP21<sup>2</sup>. The aim of the initiative is to develop a harmonized standard to measure CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from financing and investments. PCAF is based on the *Greenhouse Gas Protocol of the World Resource Institute* and the *World Business Council for Sustainable Development*.

Nineteen Dutch financial institutions participate in PCAF\*. The method has received international attention and is now also applied in the US and Canada. PCAF has 79 participating institutions with a total of over \$13.8 trillion in assets<sup>13,15</sup>.

### Scope

PCAF is a standard used to measure the direct and indirect emissions of financing and investments. PCAF has developed methods to calculate CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions for a number of asset classes.

PCAF enables institutions to calculate both the total CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions (absolute CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions) and the CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint (relative CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions) of portfolios.

PCAF contains a detailed description for:

- government bonds;
- listed shares;
- project financing;

- mortgages;
- commercial real estate;
- corporate bonds;
- corporate loans/SME loans;
- indirect investments;
- loans for motor vehicles.

By aggregating the financed emissions over these asset classes, PCAF offers a method to calculate the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of an entire investment or loan portfolio.

### Further developments

The PCAF methodology is continuously being developed, further specifying the methods for current asset classes, developing those for new asset classes and working towards further harmonization.

In addition, PCAF is working on improving data availability and quality and on an approach to develop (science-based) targets in line with the Paris Agreement, in collaboration with the RMI Center for Climate-Aligned Finance<sup>11</sup>.

\*ASR, ABN AMRO, Achmea, ACTIAM, APG, ASN Bank, De Volksbank, BNG Bank, FMO, MN, NIBC Holding NV, NN Group, NWB, Rabobank, Robeco, van Lanschot Kempen, Triodos Bank, PME, PMT.

### Example: CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of the loan book

ABN AMRO CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from the loan book

|   | GHG Emissions (kton ) |               |                |
|---|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|
|   | 2019                  | 2018          | Delta          |
| Agriculture (A)                           | 833                   | 1,012         | (179)          |
| Minerals (B)                              | 3,016                 | 3,300         | (284)          |
| Industry (C)                              | 3,039                 | 3,417         | (378)          |
| Utilities (D)                             | 815                   | 767           | 48             |
| Water distribution (E)                    | 142                   | 136           | 6              |
| Construction (F)                          | 142                   | 197           | (55)           |
| Retail (G)                                | 7,204                 | 7,691         | (487)          |
| Transport (H)                             | 6,762                 | 7,366         | (604)          |
| Leisure (I)                               | 38                    | 36            | 2              |
| Information and communication (J)         | 221                   | 227           | (6)            |
| Financial Services (K)                    | 18                    | 20            | (2)            |
| Real estate (L)                           | 120                   | 158           | (38)           |
| Scientific and technical activities (M)   | 79                    | 57            | 22             |
| Administrative services (N)               | 349                   | 376           | (27)           |
| Regional administration (O)               | 101                   | 116           | (14)           |
| Education (P)                             | 21                    | 25            | (3)            |
| Healthcare (Q)                            | 139                   | 184           | (45)           |
| Recreation (R)                            | 45                    | 51            | (6)            |
| Other services (S)                        | 13                    | 28            | (15)           |
| Activities of households as employers (T) | 0                     | 0             | —              |
| Extraterritorial organisations (U)        | 4                     | 2             | 1              |
| No sector                                 | 2,010                 | 1,156         | 855            |
| <b>Total loan CO<sub>2</sub>e</b>         | <b>25,111</b>         | <b>26,319</b> | <b>(1,208)</b> |

\* Excluding commercial real estate and real estate for own use by clients.

Source: ABN AMRO Non-financial data & Engagement 2019<sup>16</sup>

- ABN AMRO has been reporting on the CO<sub>2</sub>e impact of the entire loan book at NACE sector level since 2018.
- The calculation is based on:
  - average CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions by NACE sector;
  - loans by NACE sector.

# Appendix 1: Example of the application of PCAF

## ABP: Using PCAF to measure the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of the investment portfolio

### PCAF at ABP<sup>17,18</sup>

Pension fund ABP has disclosed the CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of its investment portfolio since 2015. ABP calculates the emissions from investments in equities and will in future also report on other asset classes, such as bonds and real estate<sup>17</sup>. Their analysis gives an impression of the aggregated absolute CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of all equity investments.

### Highlight: Trend analysis CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint and sectors

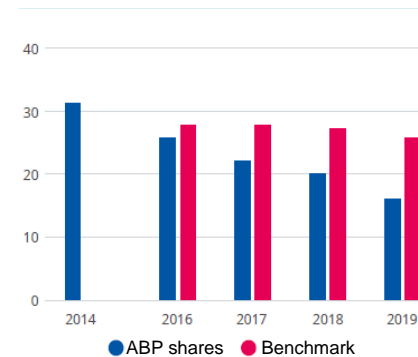
ABP focuses on reducing CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions and, for this purpose, uses the relative CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions. This is how ABP can analyze trends in CO<sub>2</sub>e indicators, such as:

- absolute CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions compared to a benchmark;
- which sectors contribute the most to CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions;
- reduction in relative CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions of companies per euro invested, which can be attributed to a reduction in emissions by companies in the portfolio;
- developments in relative CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint in CO<sub>2</sub>e-intensive sectors.

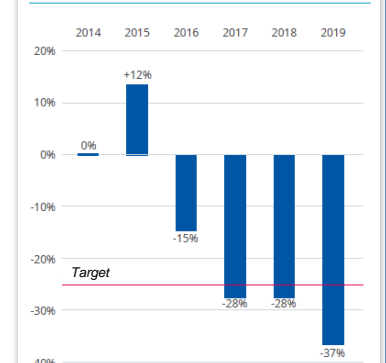


### ABP absolute and relative CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint of equity portfolio

Absolute CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint compared to benchmark



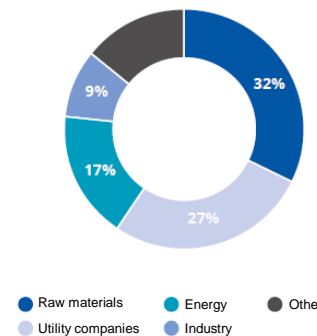
Relative CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint of equity portfolio



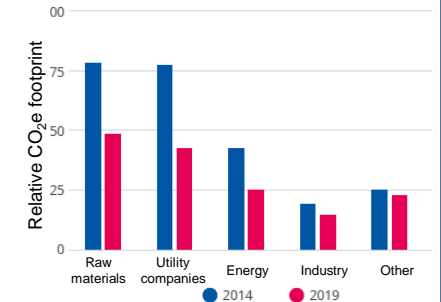
Source: ABP Duurzaam Beleggen 2019

### ABP developments by sector

Contribution of sectors to CO<sub>2</sub>e footprint (2019)



CO<sub>2</sub>e-intensive sectors development



Source: ABP Duurzaam Beleggen 2019

# Appendix 1:

## PACTA has 17 international banks with a total of over \$15 trillion in assets

### Context

The Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) method has been developed by the 2°C Investing Initiative<sup>19</sup>. This method focuses on the technological shifts required in CO<sub>2</sub>e-intensive sectors to limit global warming to 2°C. It assesses a financial institution's investments in various technologies – directly or indirectly – against forecasts of the required changes in this technology mix in order to keep global warming well below 2°C. PACTA uses detailed asset-specific production and capacity data for this analysis. Internationally, PACTA has gained considerable momentum. Since its launch in 2018, 17 international banks with more than €15 trillion in assets have adopted PACTA.

### Scope

The PACTA method does not measure the CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity of a portfolio, such as PCAF, but the CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity of activities in the portfolio compared to the sector and with a <2°C climate scenario.

PACTA covers the following sectors, which are responsible for approximately 75% of the global direct and indirect emissions<sup>21</sup>:

- Oil & gas;
- Coal;
- Electricity;

- Automotive;
- Steel;
- Cement;
- Shipping;
- Aviation.

For each sector, the technological changes needed to bring them in line with the Paris Agreement are provided. CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity is measured for each sector using a sector-specific indicator, for example:

- Electricity: CO<sub>2</sub>e per unit of electricity generated;
- Automotive: CO<sub>2</sub>e per km of automobile manufacturers' production mix.

The CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity per sector is benchmarked against a climate scenario, such as an energy transition scenario of the International Energy Agency.

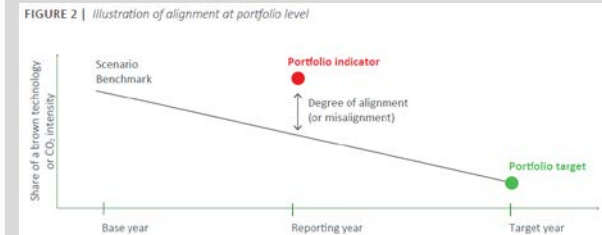
### Further developments

The PACTA method is currently being tested by a number of financial institutions, such as AXA, BNP Paribas, Barclays, Société Générale and, from the Netherlands, ING and ABN AMRO.

Meanwhile, PACTA continues to search for further solutions for collecting consistent emission data at customer level.

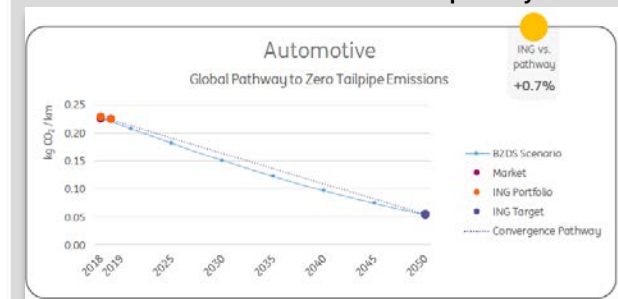
### Example

#### Illustration of portfolio alignment



Source: Credit Portfolio Alignment<sup>20</sup>

#### ING automobile decarbonisation pathway



Source: ING Terra Progress Report 2020<sup>21</sup>

# Appendix 1: Example of the application of PACTA



## ING: PACTA for measuring 'climate alignment' of portfolios in CO<sub>2</sub>e-intensive sectors

### PACTA at ING<sup>21</sup>

ING uses the 'Terra Approach', mainly based on the PACTA method and Science Based Target's Sectoral Decarbonisation Approach. In this approach each sector has its own transition pathway or 'technology roadmap' to contribute to a low-carbon world adhering to the agreed below two degrees of global warming by 2100.

### Highlight: The Climate Alignment Dashboard

The Climate Alignment Dashboard developed by ING shows to what extent the CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity of a sector is aligned with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and provides insight into:

- the **CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity** per sector of the portfolio compared to the market and a relevant climate scenario;
- the **climate alignment target** by sector;
- The **decarbonization pathway** by sector.

Benchmarking the performance of ING's investment portfolio against the market and against a climate scenario provides insight into how the portfolio can be further decarbonized and provides insight into ING's performance in this area.

### Methodological challenges

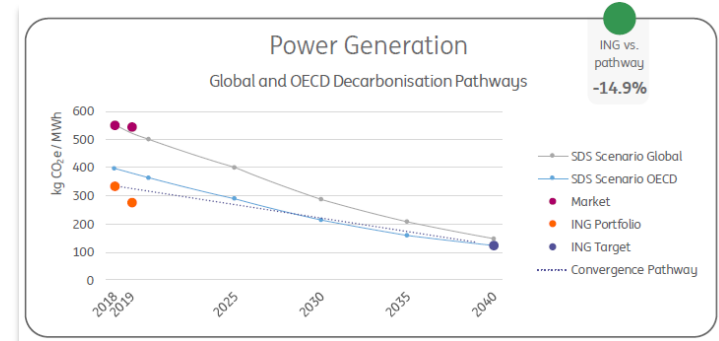
- Limited availability and reliability of data: PACTA is committed to achieving further improvements in the areas of the availability and reliability of data.

## Terra sector-specific measurement methods, indicators and scenarios

| Sector                          | Measurement methodology                            | Target-setting methodology | Scenario  | Primary output                                     | Reporting metric                    |
|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| Power generation                | PACTA  | PACTA                      | IEA (WEI) SDS 2018  | Technology mix                                     | kg CO <sub>2</sub> e / MWh          |
| Fossil fuels                    | ING portfolio / revenue segmentation <sup>29</sup> | 2011 / Katowice Basics     | IEA (WEI) SDS 2019  | Absolute € O/S                                     | Absolute € O/S                      |
| Commercial real estate (NL)     | Delta Plan   | Paris-proof method         | Plan bureau voor de leefomgeving (PBL), derivative of the Paris Agreement | EPC label distribution/ estimated consumption data | kg CO <sub>2</sub> / m <sup>2</sup> |
| Residential real estate (NL/DE) | PCAF   | SDA (SBTi)                 | IEA (ETP) B2DS 2017   | EPC label distribution/ estimated consumption data | kg CO <sub>2</sub> / m <sup>2</sup> |
| Cement                          | PACTA  | SDA (SBTi)                 | IEA (ETP) B2DS 2017   | CO <sub>2</sub> intensity per unit of production   | t CO <sub>2</sub> / t cement        |
| Steel                           | PACTA  | SDA (SBTi)                 | IEA (ETP) B2DS 2017   | CO <sub>2</sub> intensity per unit of production   | kg CO <sub>2</sub> / t Steel        |
| Automotive                      | PACTA  | PACTA                      | IEA (ETP) B2DS 2015 (retirement figures) & 2017                           | Technology mix                                     | kg CO <sub>2</sub> / km             |
| Aviation                        | PACTA  | SDA (SBTi)                 | IEA (ETP) B2DS 2017   | CO <sub>2</sub> intensity per passenger km         | g CO <sub>2</sub> / plkm            |
| Shipping                        | UMAS - RUSE / Poseidon Principles                  | Poseidon Principles        | IMO 2050 ambition   | CO <sub>2</sub> intensity per tonne nautical mile  | kg CO <sub>2</sub> / tnm            |

Source: ING Terra Progress Report 2020

## Electricity decarbonization pathway



Source: ING Terra Progress Report 2020



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