

# Greening EU Cooperation

Session 13: Introduction to greening EU investments

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# Introduction<br/>What is an investment?

- General definition
- In the EU cooperation context
- What is project finance?







## So many close concepts



- Green Finance versus Greening Finance
- Sustainable Finance overarching Green Finance, Carbon Finance, Climate Finance, Responsible Finance, ESG Finance, Blue Finance, Biodiversity Finance...
- Transition Finance



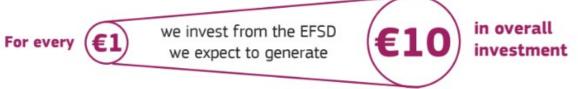


## **Blended finance**: definition

IFC (a main practitioner of blending) defines blended finance as:

"the use of relatively small amounts of concessional donor funds to mitigate specific investment risks and help rebalance risk-reward profiles of pioneering investments that are unable to proceed on strictly commercial terms"









## Policy basis

At the crossroads of development and finance European regulations





# A set of overarching frameworks converging towards sustainable investments

- EU 2021/947 NDICI-Global Europe
  - Reference to the Paris Agreement
  - Reference to the Sendai Framework
  - Article 29 (NDCs and no significant impact on environment or climate)
  - Establishment of the EFSD+
- Green Deal and Global Gateway
- Action Plan for Sustainable Finance
- HLEG report on scaling up sustainable finance in LMICS (May 2024)





## Global Gateway: Key guiding principles for investments



Democratic values and high standards



Good governance and transparency



Equal partnerships



Green and clean



Security focused



Catalysing private sector investment





# The foundations of the EU Sustainable Finance ecosystem

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**Disclosures** 

Comprehensive disclosure regime for both financial and non-financial institutions to provide investors with the information necessary to make sustainable investment choices

- Sustainable Finance Disclosure
   Regulation applies since March 2021
- Corporate Sustainability Reporting
   Directive entered into force in January
   2023
- Sustainability preferences: adopted by the Commission in April 2021

#### **EU Taxonomy**

A common classification of economic activities substantially contributing to environmental objectives, using science-based criteria

 Taxonomy regulation adopted on 18 June 2020

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Commission expert groups on sustainable finance

#### **Tools**

Broad toolbox for companies, market participants and financial intermediaries to develop sustainable investment solutions while preventing green washing

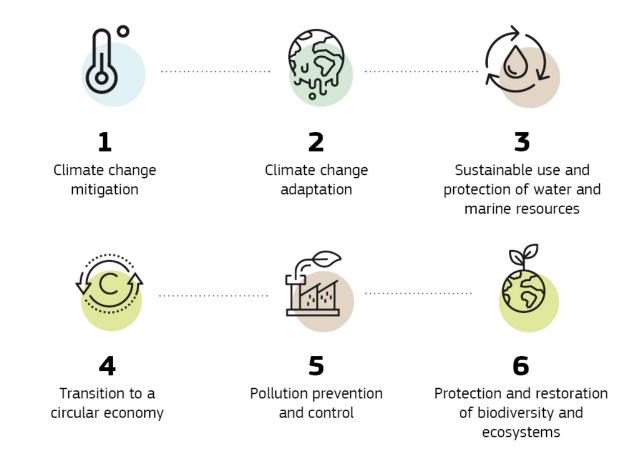
- EU Climate Benchmark Regulation applies since April 2020
- Standard for European Green Bonds (EuGB) proposed by the Commission in July 2021





## Sustainable Finance Taxonomy

EU Taxonomy environmental objectives







## Sustainable Finance Taxonomy

### THE DEFINITION OF "ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE" UNDER THE TAXONOMY

There are **four criteria** under the Taxonomy Regulation which an economic activity must meet in order to qualify as "environmentally sustainable<sup>4</sup>":

#### 3. 1. 4. Contributes Does not Complies with the Complies with the substantially significantly minimum + safeguards Technical harm any to one or more of the six of the six (set out in Article Screening environmental 18 of the Taxonomy Criteria ("TSC") environmental objectives Regulation) (see below) objectives





# EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation(SFDR) applies to all

« Financial market participants shall publish on their websites information about their policies on the integration of sustainability risks in their investment decision-making process."

Sustainable players fall either under:

**Article 8** "promotion of environmental and social characteristic" or

Article 9 "sustainable investment as its objective"



#### **Definitions**

A sustainability risk is an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential negative impact on the value of the investment.

A principal adverse impact is a decision that result in negative effects on sustainability factors (environmental, social and employee issues, respect for human rights, anti-corruption issues).

A definition of a **sustainable investment** should provide that
the investee companies follow
good governance practices and
the precautionary principle of "do
no significant harm" to environment
or society  $\rightarrow$  future harmonization
with the EU Taxonomy.

## Comments on DN(S)H





# Deep dive into the IFIs sustainability frameworks

Policies, internal processes, E&S Management System and Standards



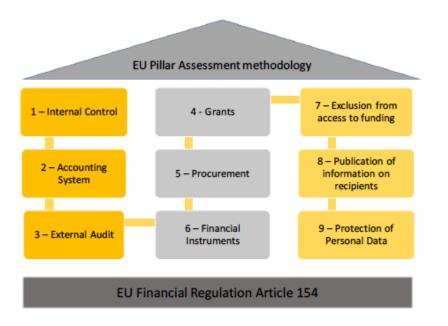




# Reflection and internal dialogue on pillar assessment within EC

- Mandatory Pillars internal organisation of the Entity
- Optional Pillars provision of funding to third parties
- Mandatory Pillars triggered by optional pillars







# Preliminary findings

First-level desk review

of Pillar-assessed financial institutions'

Environment, Biodiversity, Climate change and DRR positioning and practice





## Most FIs have a sustainability framework

- 92% of 47 FIs have E&S sustainability positioning
- 87% of them disclose it online
- Among the 47, 42 are MDBs,
   DBs or UN organisations and
   have a sustainability policy 57% of them disclose their ESS
- The ESS are systematically a chapter of a framework
- Environmental Exclusion List often packed together with the ESS (24 cases among the 47)\*

- 20 Fls (of the 47) disclose their ESS and complementary toolboxes, sectoral guidelines and implementation manuals
- 8 smaller FIs have a "positive impact" set-up ("do good" beyond DNH), only 2 disclose their ESS
- One FI is forest-focused and applies specialised and sectoral standards

- 2 Fls don't mention it
- 2 other FIs refer to sustainability but don't disclose any related document
- 5 other FIs refer to sustainability and have policies but do not disclose their standards
- 3 FIs focus on Europe and have a different ESG model







### Are there reference ESS?

- IFC ESS used as reference of 36% of the ESS and often inspired tailored ESS architecture
- The larger the IFI, the more tailored are the ESS
- ESS often a resource in common (within a Group or among partnering peer institutions)



## EIB's E&S standards



### STANDARD 11: INTERMEDIATED FINANCE

Standard 11 Requirements and processes that financial intermediaries must have in place to assess, manage, monitor and report on the environmental, climate and social impacts and risks associated with the sub-projects it finances, as appropriate to the nature of intermediated financing.

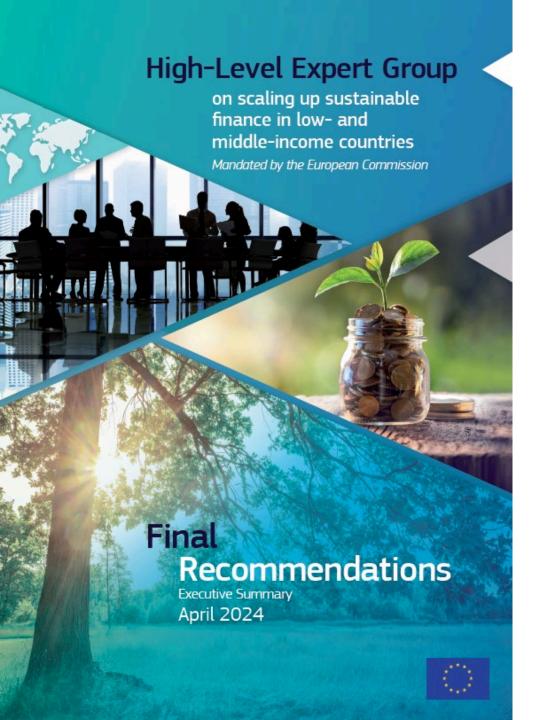




# HLEG







## Background

- Overarching objective: aligning global financial flows with the SDGs (Article 2.1c of the Paris Agreement and similar articles of the GBF)
- 2021: EC will produce LMICS-dedicated EU Sustainable Finance Strategy by promoting sustainability-related financial instruments
- HLEG sustainable finance in LMICs launched
- GF reviewed the HLEG ToRs 2022 and Preliminary findings & Recommendations 2023
- Final report just released and will shape further trends in EFSD+ blending and guarantees



Source: <a href="https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/scaling-sustainable-finance-low-and-middle-income-countries-high-level-expert-group en#preliminary-findings-recommendations">https://international-partnerships.ec.europa.eu/scaling-sustainable-finance-low-and-middle-income-countries-high-level-expert-group en#preliminary-findings-recommendations</a>