



DZ BANK AG

Sustainability in the banking system

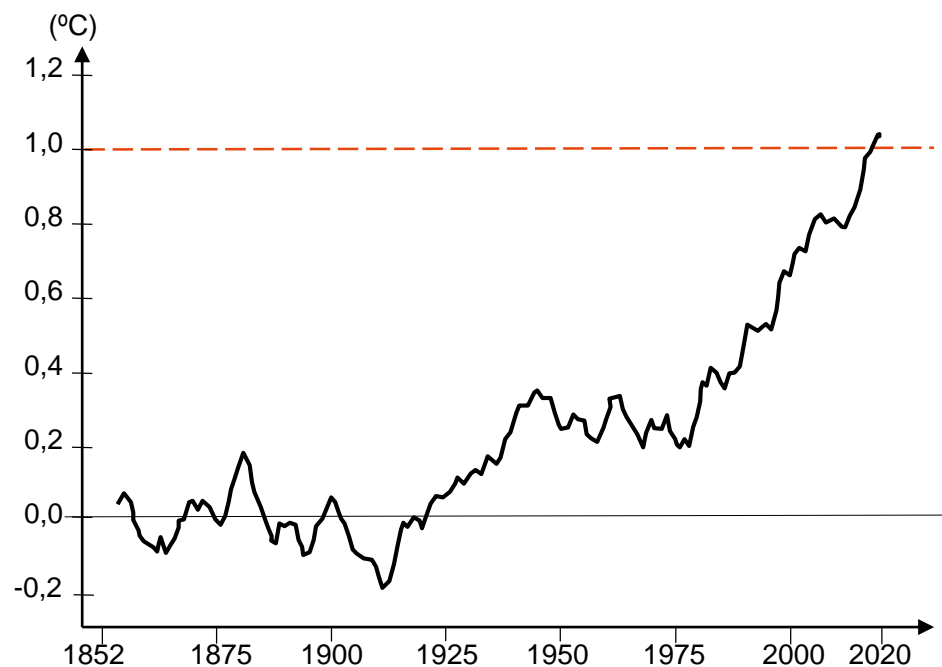
Frankfurt, 2 June 2020, Dr. Nicole Schmidt



Sustainability has become a mega trend in banking



The IPCC has estimated that human activities have already caused approximately 1.0°C of global warming



Increase in mean temperature, which will be two to three times higher in the **Arctic**

Sea-level rise and ice melting

Increases in frequency, intensity and amount of **precipitation** and **droughts**

Loss of **biodiversity, ecosystems & species**
of tax arrangements from transition period

Increase of **extreme weather** events
(hurricanes, heatwaves, floods, wildfires)
arrangements from transition period

Sources: 1. [Met Office](#); 2. [World Meteorological Organization](#); 3. [IPCC](#)

Sustainability is in need of a coordinated global approach and activities have increased at all levels



Regulation and politics in the area of ESG: Overview

International



United Nations

Politics

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2015



United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Paris Agreement 2015



Recommendations for central banks and supervisors (2019)



Green/ Social/ Sustainability Bond/ Loan Principles (updated in 2018)



Climate Bonds Initiative for Climate Bonds Standard (updated in 2018)

Voluntary Commitments



Equator principles (updated in 2020)



Principles for Responsible Investment (2006)
Principles for Responsible Banking (2019)
Principles for Responsible Insurance (2012)



Emission targets for greenhouse gases developed in cooperation with the UN Global Compact, WWF, WRI



Reporting Standards

Recommendations to enhance disclosure of climate-related information (2015)



Global Reporting Initiative (recommended for UN Global Compact members)



Sustainability Accounting Standards (2018) for 77 branches, i.a. banks, insurers and asset manager

EU



EU Action plan (2018) on sustainable finance

Implementation through different regulations, e.g.-:

- Taxonomy (2020)
- Disclosure Regulation (2019)
- EU Green Bond Standard (tbd)
- EU Eco Labels (tbd)
- MiFID II Adjustment (tbd)
- Low-Carbon-Benchmark-Directive (2019)
- CRR II and CRD V (2019)
- NFR-D Supplement (2019)

... as well as technical standards of EBA, ESMA and EOPIA

- EBA Draft Guidelines on loan origination and monitoring (2020)
- EBA Action Plan on Sustainable Finance (2019)
- ESMA Strategy on Sustainable Finance (2020)
- Voluntary bank stress test for climate risks (2020)



The European Green Deal Investment Plan and Just Transition Mechanism (2020)

National



Integration of climate-related issues in stress-testing for insurers in 2019; climate stress tests for banks in 2021



Guidance Notice on Dealing with Sustainability Risks (2019)



Interim Report of the Sustainable Finance Committee of the German Federal Government (2020)

Financial institutions are asked to promote and mobilize more ambitious climate actions



Political actors have **identified the private sector as a transformative force** to deliver on a more sustainable future (Paris Agreement, EU Action Plan on Sustainable Finance)

Customers increasingly **understand sustainability as a competitive factor – ESG-criteria & -Ratings** become a decisive factor in the choice of **investments** and banking partners

The banking sector dedicates increasing **resources** to the topic of **sustainable finance**, setting up **own initiatives** (such as the Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosure) as well as **own business activities** (such as the issuance of Green & Social Bonds)

The **EU Commission estimates** that there is a **financing gap of roughly 180 billion € per year¹** to finance the transition to a **low-carbon economy**. This offers asset managers, insurances and banks the **opportunity** to position themselves as **financial intermediaries** in these enormous investment sums

¹ Source: EU Action Plan Financing Sustainable Growth Factsheet

Sustainability activities

DZ BANK AG



Our **understanding of sustainability** has its roots in the cooperative principles and our organization's values.

We act purposive and foresighted at any time, always with a view on the impact of our actions.

Financing of renewable energies

With a financing volume of about € 5,4 bn. in 2019, DZ BANK AG is one of Germany's largest renewable energy financiers.

Sustainable Investments

2019 DZ BANK AG led 16 green-, social- and sustainability bond emissions with a volume of more than € 10 bn and is therefore one of Germany's top 3 syndicate banks with regards to the sustainable bond market.

Promotional loans focussing on climate matters

DZ BANK AG is the largest intermediary company of sustainable promotional loans in Germany with a portfolio of € 25 bn. in 2019.

Sustainable investment research

DZ BANK's sustainability research gives cooperative banks the possibility to screen their own investments for ESG-matters. The research is based on an analysis model comprising classical sustainability aspects and economic dimensions.

DZ BANK rating overview – sustainability ratings

ISS-ESG assigns prime status (C+) to DZ BANK Group



- Since 2011 Prime Status
- Rating assignment (C+) as of 13 December 2019
- Above-average commitment to environmental and social issues

Further sustainability ratings

		Sustainability Rating
imug	positive (B)	
MSCI	AA	DZ BANK far above sector average
Sustainalytics	77/100 points	Leader in the area 'social' outperformer Outperformer in the area 'governance'

There are opportunities and risks – as well as challenges ahead

Opportunities

- **\$6 trillion per year** until 2030 in order to deliver on the SDGs¹
- **\$3,5 trillion yearly investments** until 2050 according to the International Energy Agency (IEA) in order to limit global temperature rise to 2°C²
- European Green Deal approximately needs **1 trillion € in public and private investments over the next decade**³
- **Green financial products** show extraordinary growth, for instance **up to 80% growth** in terms of Green Bond issuance volumes in 2019⁴

Risks

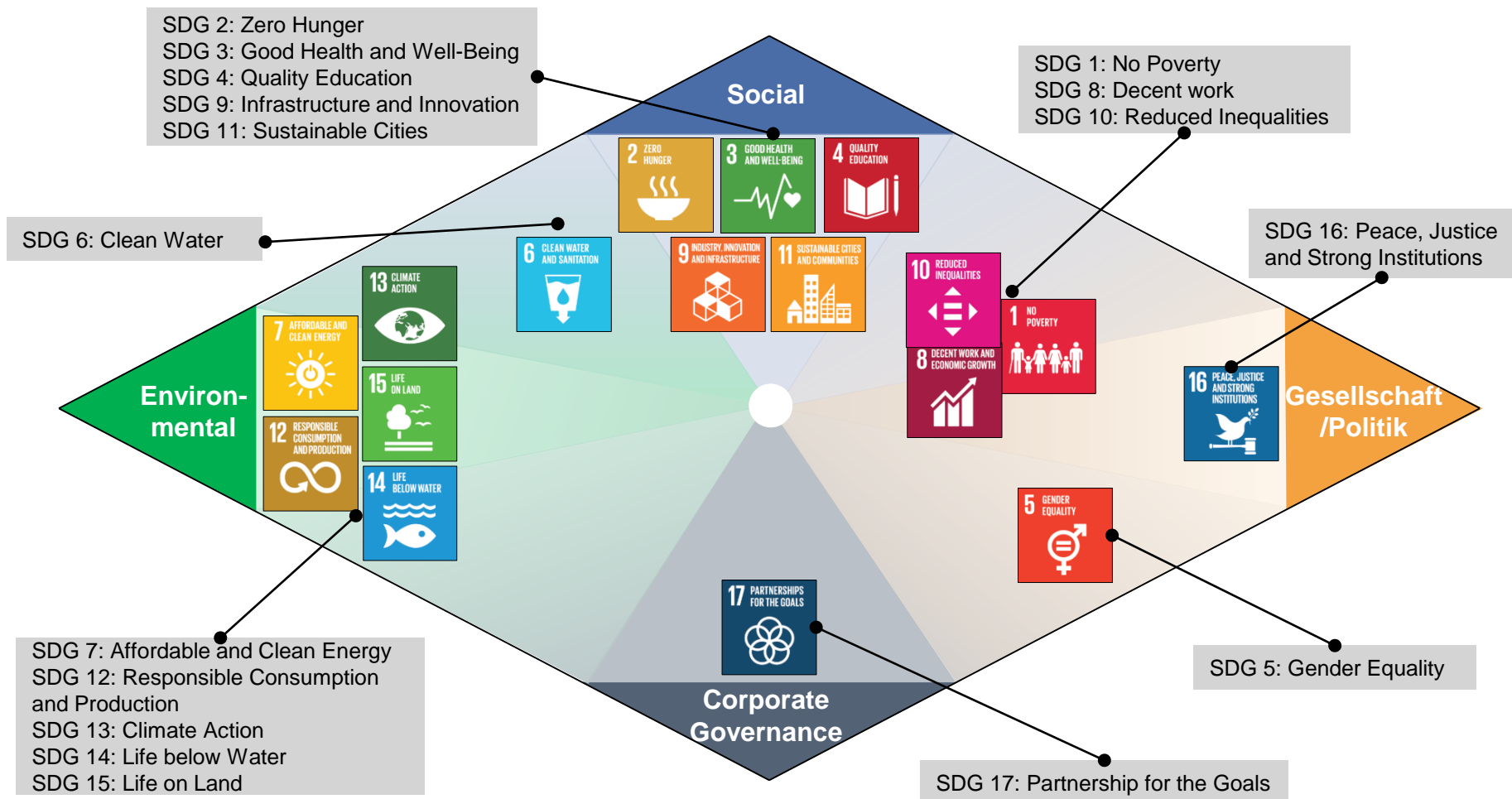
- **\$2.5 trillion of global financial assets at risk**, according to the IIF study “*Sustainable Finance in Focus. Climate change: a core financial stability risk*”⁵
- **\$1 trillion at risk due to the impacts of climate change**, with the majority impacted over the next 5 years (according to 215 of the biggest global corporates)⁶
- **\$520 billion of consumption** per year could be lost, with around **26 million people** being directly affected by the impacts of extreme events and natural disasters, and subsequent poverty⁷

Some Challenges...

- **Assessment of suitable sustainable investments** using a „sustainability classification“ scheme
 - Specification and implementation of **uniform** ESG criteria across the banking institution at hand (and across the system as such)
 - Obtaining and processing **suitable ESG data** of corporates and products
- **Integration of sustainability risks in governance, strategy and risk management**, for instance
 - Integration of ESG criteria in credit review processes, rating processes etc.
 - Integration of ESG criteria and data in risk management, (credit)-risk strategies, portfolio analysis etc.

Sources: 1. [UN](#); 2. [Climate News](#); 3. [EU Commission](#); 4. [S&P](#); 5. [IIF](#) – Institute of International Finance; 6. [CDP](#) – Carbon Disclosure Project; 7. [World Bank](#)

Translating the UN Sustainable Developments Goals



Example: credit portfolio of DZ BANK AG using NACE codes as the point of departure for a classification

Credit portfolio using NACE codes



Note: colors are not indicative of a certain sustainability level

DZ BANK AG uses four different methodological approaches for its sustainability classification

current status

Point of departure

A **combination of multiples classification approaches** is **necessary** in order to deliver on well thought-out and encompassing sustainability classification. Different classification schemes offer different degrees of **coverage**, **controllability** and **implementation cost**.

sustainability
classification
target goal



Combination of approaches to cover **the full spectrum of regulatory approaches (present and future)** as well as leave room for adaptability and **further development**



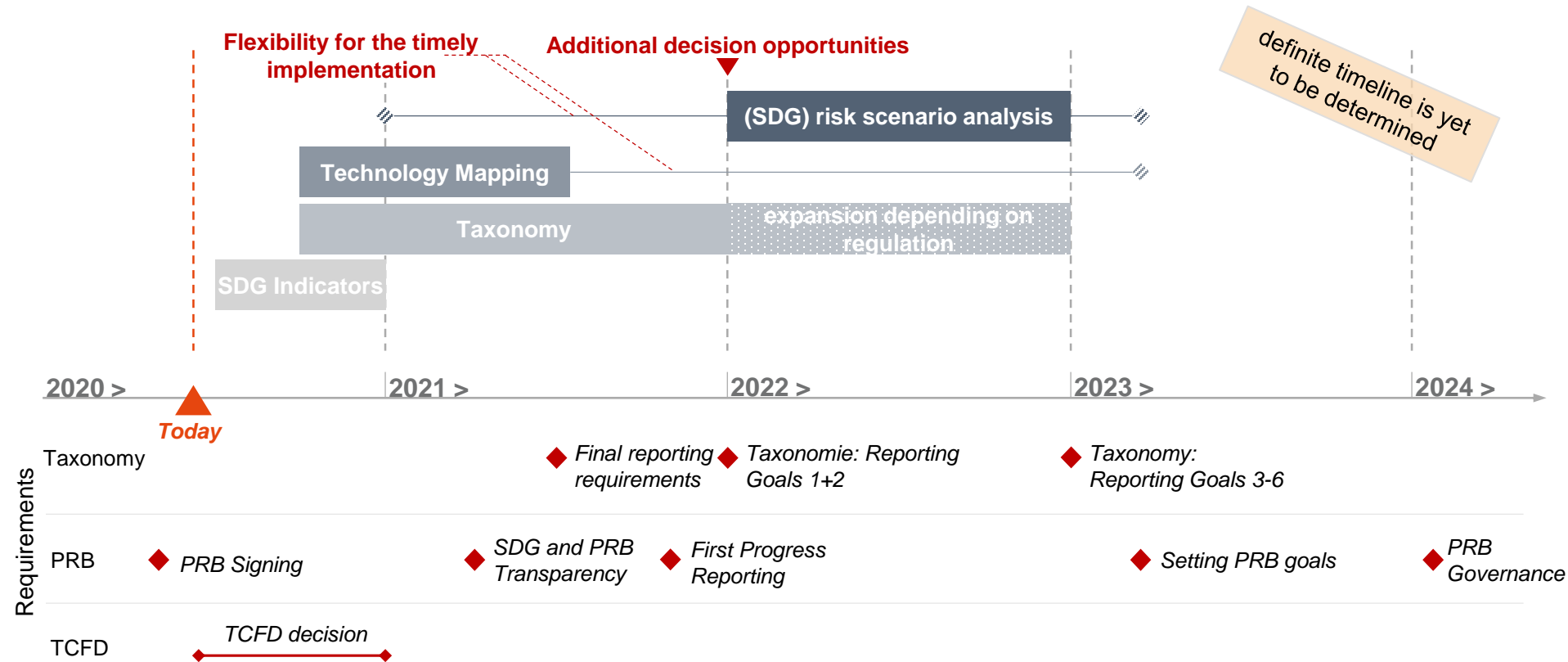
Four approaches:

1. SDG indicators
2. EU Taxonomy
3. Technology Mapping
4. Qualitative sustainability risk scenario analysis (SDGs)

DZ BANK AG's target is to implement the classification scheme sequentially over the next years

current status

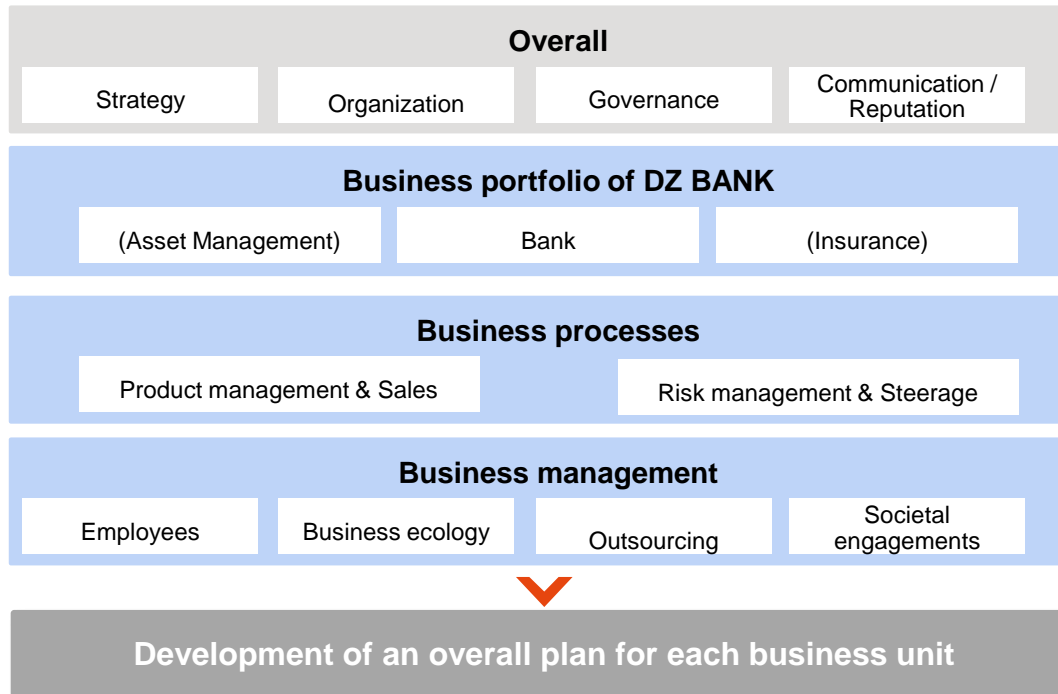
Time line to implement sustainability classification



◆ Event with requirements

Integration of sustainability across all business units

Sustainability impacts a bank along its entire value chain



Further developments in 2020



Establishment of a central sustainability unit (strategy rather than communication division)



Signing of further voluntary initiatives such as the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures and where possible, harmonization of reporting



Integration of sustainability as a priority topic



Development of a sustainability classification scheme



Quantification of ambition level

Key Take Aways

Sustainability will continue to be relevant, perhaps ever more so in a post-COVID-19 world. Setting the banking system en route to a **more sustainable future** is a **paramount task** and **requires**, e.g.:



Reevaluation of the topic in light of the growing focus



Integration of sustainability across all business units



Establishment of a uniform understanding and industry standards

The Way Forward

Discussion



What will be the role of banks in the context of sustainability in the upcoming decade?

Thank you!

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