

EU legislative initiatives on sustainable finance – Where do we stand and implications for financial sector?

Slavka Eley, Head of Banking Markets, Innovation and Products

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Number of

mandates for

European Commission leading on sustainable finance

- Action plan Financing Sustainable Growth from March 2018 setting an EU strategy on sustainable finance
- Main legislative initiatives and Technical Expert Group work
 - EU classification system of sustainable economic activities ('taxonomy')
 - New disclosure requirements for financial market participants
 - Sustainability benchmarks
 - EU Green bond standard

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No common definition of 'sustainable investment'

Risk of 'greenwashing' of investment products

Banks and insurers often give insufficient consideration to climate and environmental risks

Investors often disregard sustainability factors or underestimate their impact

Too little information on corporate sustainability-related activities

FSAs Actions EU classification (taxonomy) for Reliable sustainable activities Information Standards and labels for 'green' financial products give investors certainty Study if capital requirements should Sustainability reflect exposure to climate change and Risk and environmental risks Management **Clarify institutional investor duties to** consider sustainable finance when allocating assets Long-Termism in **Enhancing non-financial information** disclosure Governance

Sustainable finance



Initiatives of European Commission

- Commitment from all European legislators
 - European Green Deal and Green Deal Investment Plan
 - European Commission proposed a European Climate Law
 - European Parliament's declaration of a climate emergency on 28 November 2019
 - European Council conclusions of 12 December 2019 endorsing the objective of achieving a climateneutral EU by 2050.
- Consultation on Renewed Sustainable Finance Strategy expected publication in 2020
- Review of Non-financial Reporting Directive extending scope of disclosures
- Implementation of EU taxonomy in legal framework
- Level 2 legislation on disclosure and ESAs technical standards

Is climate change a source of financial risk?

Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) – Central Banks and Supervisors



Views of supervisors and central banks in NGFS

- Climate change source of structural change in the economy/financial system with a number of specificities:
 - Far-reaching impact in breadth and magnitude
 - Foreseeable nature
 - Irreversibility
 - Dependency on short-term actions for medium/long-term impacts
 - Non linearity and tipping points
- Climate-related risks are a source of financial risk. It is therefore within the mandates of central banks and supervisors to ensure the financial system is resilient to these risks
- Highly likely that climate-risks are not properly reflected in asset valuations
- NGFS published number of documents to improve understanding of environmental risks (https://www.ngfs.net/en)



EBA action plan on sustainable finance

EBA public communication on the regulatory roadmap and key policy messages and expectations for the industry



EBA mandates on sustainable finance





Assessment of prudential treatment for exposures associated with environmental and/or social objectives

SUSTAINABILITY DISCLOSURE REGULATION

ESAs RTS on sustainability on (i) pre-contractual disclosure; (ii) websites content: (iii) periodical reports; (iv) presentation of information

on sustainable finance

CRD AND IFD

Potential inclusion of ESG risks in risk management

- Stress testing processes
- ESG risks assessment
- Impact of ESG risks on lending



Platform on sustainable

finance

Discussion paper on ESG risks management and supervision EBA ENTROPENT for banks and investment firms





Milestones for EBA regulatory mandates on sustainable finance





Other possible areas where legislation might change

- European Commission was consulting on number of areas seeking input on the need to legislative or non-legislative action
 - Company reporting and transparency, accounting rules
 - Improved access to data
 - Definitions, standards and labels for sustainable financial assets and products
 - Corporate governance and long-termism and investor engagement
 - Green securitisation
 - Incentives to scale up sustainable investments
 - Brown taxonomy
 - Financial stability risk
 - Insurance prudential framework
 - Banking prudential framework
 - Asset managers
 - Pension providers
 - Credit rating agencies



EUROPEAN BANKING AUTHORITY

Floor 46, One Canada Square, London E14 5AA

Tel: +44 207 382 1776 Fax: +44 207 382 1771

E-mail: info@eba.europa.eu http://www.eba.europa.eu