TRAINING & DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

Knowledge Network

Webinar Series

The Green Shoots of Sustainability

Tuesday, 23 March 2021

8.30 am to 9.30 am



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The Green Shoots of Sustainability

Tuesday, 23 March 2021

Imelda Higgins, Senior Associate and Martin O'Neill, Senior Associate



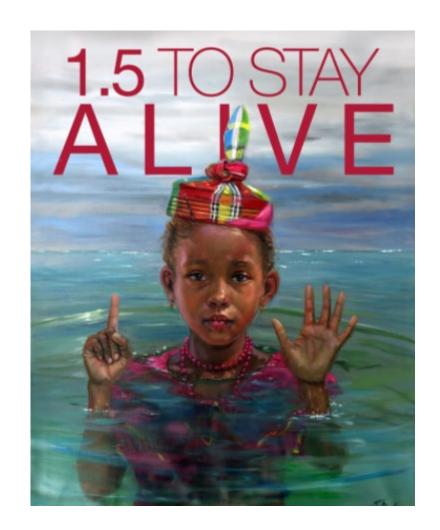
Global Sustainability Measures

- UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
 - The 17 <u>Sustainable Development Goals</u> are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and improve the lives and prospects of everyone, everywhere.



Global Sustainability Measures

- The Paris Agreement on Climate
 Change –
- Aims to
 - strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change by
 - keeping a global temperature rise this century below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial levels and
 - pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase even further to 1.5 degrees Celsius.



EU Commitments

- The EU's initially committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990.
- Europe has to close a yearly investment gap of almost EUR
 180 billion to achieve its 2030 goals



EU Commitments

- 2016 Commission Communication "Capital Markets Union Accelerating Reform"
 - Reforms for sustainable finance necessary to ensure financial system can finance growth in a sustainable manner over the long term



Three Definitions of Sustainable Finance

Integrating environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors in financial decisions



Finance fostering sustainable economic, social and environmental development



A stable financial system that tackles long-term education, economic, social, environment issues, including sustainable employment, retirement financing, technological innovation, infrastructure construction and climate change mitigation

What is ESG?



Environmental - climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the environment more broadly, such as the preservation of biodiversity, pollution prevention and circular economy



Social - issues of inequality, inclusiveness, labour relations, investment in human capital and communities, as well as human rights issues

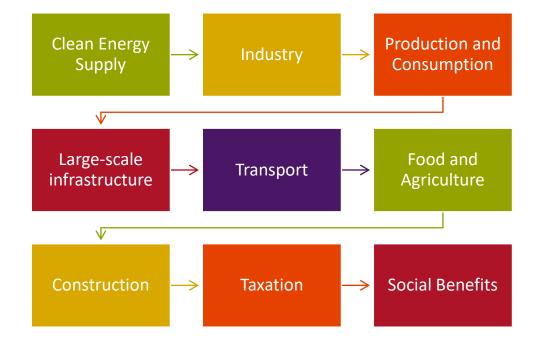


Governance - includes management structures, employee relations and executive remuneration (plays a fundamental role in ensuring the inclusion of social and environmental considerations in the decision-making process)

EU sustainable Finance – Key Developments

- European Green Deal (2019)
 - a policy agenda and roadmap for making the EU's economy sustainable
 - its delivery requires EU to restructure policies across several areas
 - sets out schedule of delivery commitments

Impacted Policies



EU Sustainable Finance - Key Developments



Commission Communication – Action Plan – Financing Sustainable Growth (2018)

- reorient capital flows towards sustainable investment to achieve sustainable and inclusive growth
- manage financial risks stemming from climate change, resource depletion, environmental degradation and social issues and
- foster transparency and long-termism in financial and economic activity.

EU Action Plan – Legislation

The Low Carbon Benchmarks Regulation

The Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

The Taxonomy Regulation

Draft delegated legislation to integrate sustainability risks and factors into UCITS/AIFMD/MIFID frameworks

Capital Requirements and Investment Firms Legislative Framework (CRDII/CRDV/IFR/IFD)

Updating of corporate non-financial reporting under a review of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive

Proposed legislation on European Single Access Point

Proposed legislation on sustainable corporate governance

The development of a green bond standard

The development of an EU Ecolabel for financial products

Key Objectives Increased Transparency

EU corporates disclose ESG data



Finacial Markets Participants (FMPs) and Financial Advisors (FAs), including Investment firms collect the data and analyse their investment products based on the data



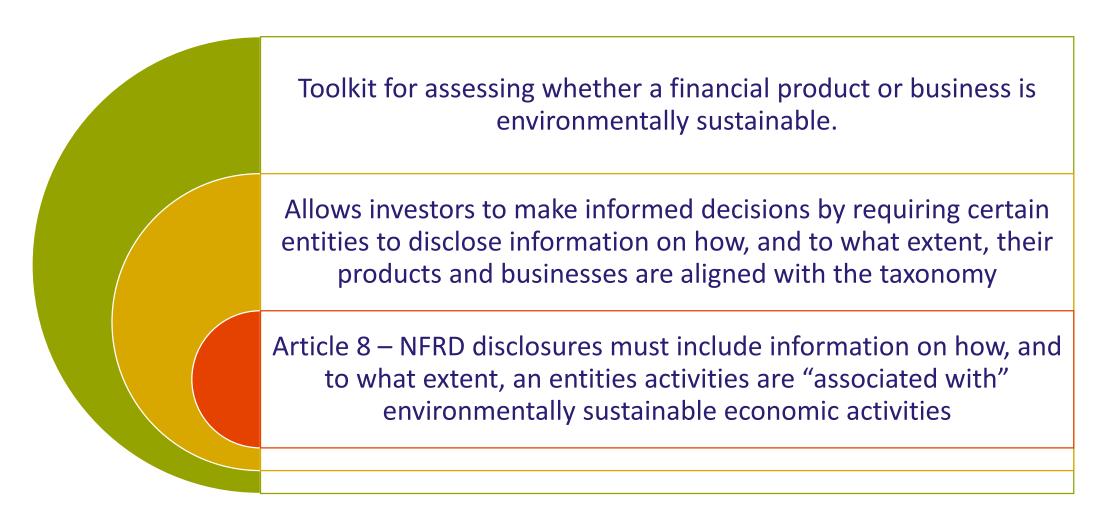
FMPs'/FA's disclose ESG related analysis on firm websites and in pre-contractual documents and periodic reports



Investors can use disclosures to inform their investment decisions

Corporate Disclosures - Non Financial Reporting Directive 2014/95 (NFRD)

- Large listed companies, banks and insurance companies with more than 500 employees are required to publish non financial disclosure statements on the policies they implement in relation to:
 - environmental protection
 - social responsibility and treatment of employees
 - respect for human rights
 - anti-corruption and bribery
 - diversity on company boards (in terms of age, gender, educational and professional background)
- European Commission Guidelines (Non-binding)
 - Guidelines to help companies disclose environmental and social information (2017)
 - Guidelines on reporting climate-related information (2019)



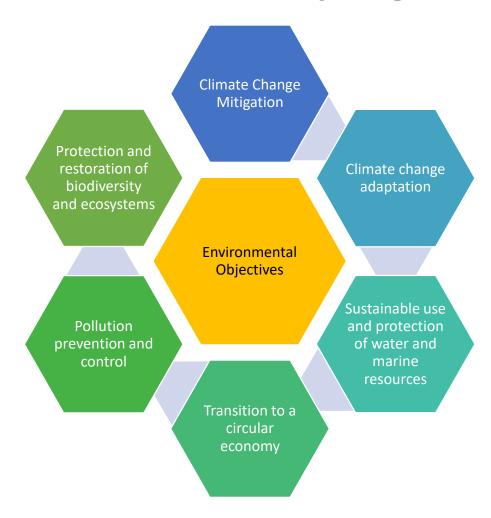
An economic activity is environmentally sustainable if:

It makes a
"substantial
contribution" to
one of the six
specified
environmental
objectives

Does "no significant harm" to any of those six environmental objectives (ie avoids adverse environmental impacts)

Avoids violating minimum "social safeguards" (ie avoids adverse social impacts)

Complies with
"technical screening
criteria" (set out in
delegated
legislation)



- Article 8 an NFDR firm must disclose 3 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
 - the proportion of its turnover derived from products or services associated with environmentally sustainable economic activities
 - the proportion of its capital expenditure related to assets or processes associated with environmentally sustainable economic activities
 - the proportion of its operating expenditure related to assets or processes associated with environmentally sustainable economic activities
- ESMA Final Report on Advice under Article 8 (1 March) sets out how each KPI should be calculated

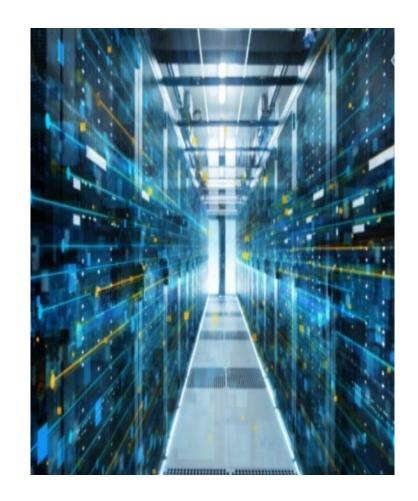
Corporate Disclosures - Upcoming Changes - NFRD

Proposal to amend NFRD expected in Q1 2021 to:

- ensure that investors have access to adequate non-financial information from companies so they can take account of sustainability-related risks, opportunities and impacts in their investment decisions
- ensure that civil society organisations, trade unions and others have access to adequate non-financial information from companies to be able to hold them to account for their impacts on society and the environment; and
- reduce the unnecessary burden on business relating to non-financial reporting.

Corporate Disclosures - Upcoming changes - European Single Access Point (ESAP)

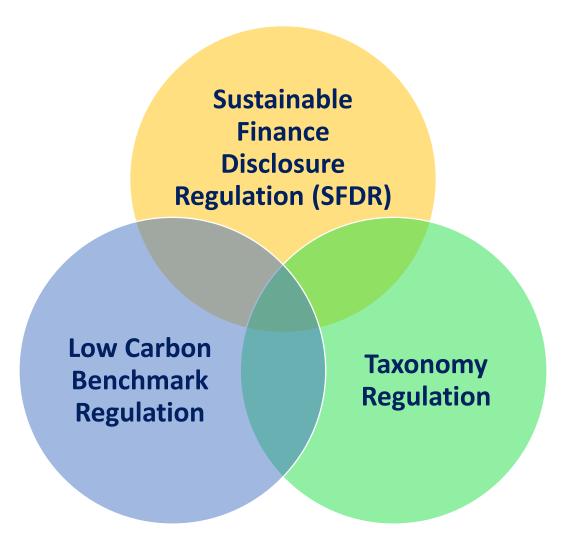
- ESAP for information publicly disclosed by companies (including sustainable finance information) to:
 - improve access to company data
 - contribute to the harmonisation and standardization of disclosure formats making information easier to find, compare, and analyse
 - enable big data and services based on artificial intelligence and machine learning through the increased availability and use of machinereadable data
- Consultation closed 15 January 2021 Legislative proposal Q3 2021



Corporate Disclosures - Upcoming Changes – Sustainable Corporate Governance

- Consultation on Sustainable Corporate Governance (26 October 2020) (proposal expected shortly)
 - Clarifying directors duties
 - Should directors be required to identify relevant stakeholders and implement procedures to address adverse environmental, human rights and social impacts on stakeholders?
 - Strengthening enforcement of directors' duty to act in company's long-term interests
 - Aligning directors' remuneration with a long-term approach
 - including compulsory sustainability metrics for remuneration and requiring the inclusion of carbon emission reductions in the factors affecting variable remuneration
 - Mandatory requirements for companies to carry out due diligence throughout the supply chain
 - Enhancing sustainability expertise on the board

FMPs/FAs Disclosures – Overview



The SFDR

Seeks to ensure that FMPs and FAs

- Systematically consider and integrate sustainability risks and consider adverse sustainability impacts in their processes; and
- Provide investors with sustainability-related information on financial products

SFDR – FMPs and FAs

FMPs

Insurance undertaking which makes available an insurance-based investment product (IBIP)

Investment firm which provides portfolio management

Institution for occupational retirement provision (IORP)

Manufacturer of a pension product

AIFM/UCITS Management Company

PEPP provider

Credit institution which provides portfolio management

FAs

Insurance intermediary/undertaking which provides insurance advice with regard to IBIPs

Credit institution which provides investment advice

Investment firm which provides investment advice

AIFM/UCITS Management Company which provides investment advice

SFDR: Sustainability Disclosures

- The integration of sustainability risks in their investment decisions
 - "Sustainability risk" means an ESG event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment

- The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors;
 - Sustainability factors" mean environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and anti-bribery matters

SFDR Types of Disclosures

- Where
 - Website Disclosures
 - Disclosures in Precontractual Documentation
 - Periodic Disclosures

- What
 - Entity level disclosures
 - Product level disclosures
 - Light green products
 - Dark green products

SFDR – Financial Products



SFDR – Time Line

10 March 2021 – website and pre-contractual disclosures

30 June 2021 – due diligence policies of principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors – (500 employees)

30 December 2022 – principal adverse impact at product level

1 January 2022 – disclosures in periodic reports/RTS?



Taxonomy Regulation contains additional disclosure obligations for FMP/FAs regarding SFDR financial products

The Low Carbon Benchmark Regulation

- Introduces two new benchmark classifications—
 - EU Climate Transition Benchmark (CTB)
 - Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB)
- Administrators of CTM/PAB must publish methodology used to calculate benchmarks
- Certain benchmark administrators must publish information on alignment with target of reducing carbon emissions/Paris Agreement objectives
- Most Benchmark Administrators must make certain ESG related disclosures in benchmark statement
- Providers of significant benchmarks must endeavour to provide a CTB/PAB

Legislative Proposals

AIFMD: draft delegated regulation, to amend the AIFMD Delegated Regulation 231/2013

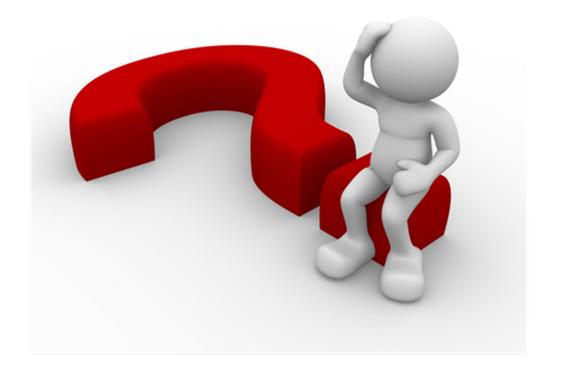
UCITS: draft delegated directive, to amend the UCITS Commission Directive 2010/43

MiFID2: draft delegated regulation, to amend the MiFID Commission Delegated Regulation 2017/565

MiFID2: draft delegated directive, to amend the MiFID Commission Delegated Directive 2017/593

Industry Initiatives and Practice

- How to finance sustainably?
- Greenwashing
- Green-vs-green?



(Some) Industry Initiatives



Equator Principles (2003)



- ICMA Bond Principles (2018)
- LMA/APLMA/LSTA Loan Principles (2018)



• UNEP FI Responsible Banking Principles (2019)

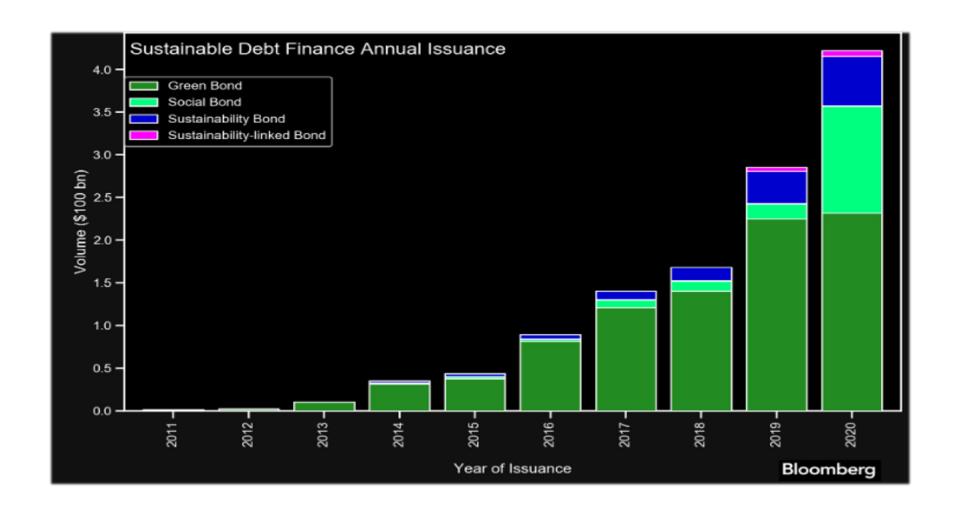




LMA Loan LSTA

- Task Force on Nature related Financial Disclosures (2020)
- AFME roadmap 'Governance, conduct and compliance in the transition to sustainable finance' (2020) **afme**/

Bond Markets



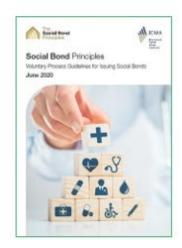
Bond Markets (ICMA)

Green Bond Principles (GBP)



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Social Bond Principles (SBP)



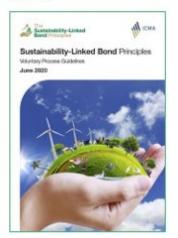
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Sustainability Bond Guidelines (SBG)



View on webpage Download

Sustainability-Linked Bond Principles (SLBP)



View on webpage Download

Bond Markets (ICMA)

Green Bond Principles

- Use of Proceeds
- Process for Project Evaluation and Selection
- Management of Proceeds
- Reporting
- (External Reviews)



Bond Markets (ICMA)

Sustainability-linked Bond Principles

- Selection of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)
- Calibration of Sustainability Performance Targets (SPTs)
- Bond characteristics
- Reporting
- Verification

EU Institutions and ICMA Principles



"The EUR 17 billion social bond issuance is the very first social bond issued by the European Commission...Earlier this month, the European Commission established a Social Bond Framework aligned with the International Capital Market Association's Social Bond Principles."

"... the EU expects to use guidelines from the **International Capital Markets Association**...when sales begin next year, said a senior European Commission official, who asked not to be identified because the information isn't public".

Source: Bloomberg on 6 Nov 2020



EUROPEAN CENTRAL BANK

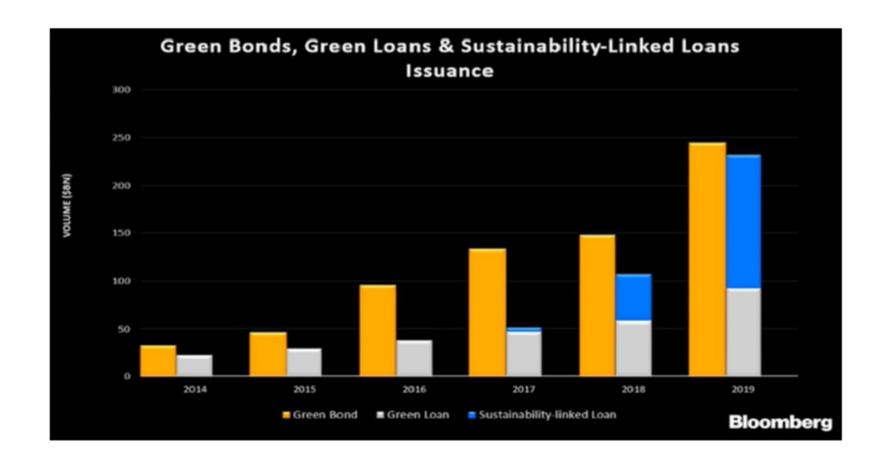
The European Central Bank (ECB) has decided that bonds with coupon structures linked to certain sustainability performance targets will become eligible as collateral for Eurosystem credit operations and also for Eurosystem outright purchases for monetary policy purposes, provided they comply with all other eligibility criteria.



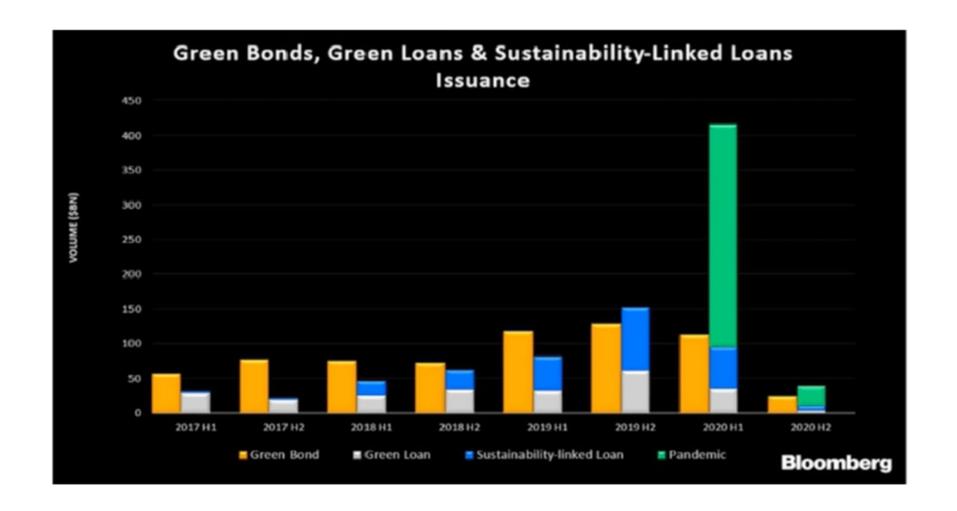
European Stability Mechanism

"...The ESM developed a Social Bond Framework built around the four core components of the ICMA Social Bond Principles...With this approach, the ESM strives to make full use of Social Bonds as an innovative debt instrument allowing the investor community to allocate their funds to the social needs of euro area member states hit by the pandemic crisis".

Loan Markets



Loan Markets



Loan Principles (LMA, LSTA, APLMA)

Green Loan Principles

- Use of proceeds
- Process for Project Evaluation and Selection
- Management of Proceeds
- Reporting

Sustainabilitylinked Loan Principles

- Target Setting and Measuring
- Relationship to Borrower's overall Sustainability Strategy
- Reporting
- Review







Green / SLLP Loan Agreements - Drafting

- No pro forma approach
- Some considerations:
 - Purpose / use of proceeds provisions
 - Information undertakings
 - Rep accuracy of information
 - "Green" / "Sustainability" breach
 - Margin ratchet?
 - Event of default?

Thank you!



Questions?



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