

[Address]

05 July 2021

Dear [Name of CEO],

We are writing to you as 115 investors with US\$ 4.2 trillion in assets under management and/or stewardship regarding how [Name of Bank] is planning to align its financing activities with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris agreement.

As a major international bank with a significant geographical footprint, [Name of Bank] is exposed to a range of climate and nature-related risks, including physical and transition risks that could have a significant impact on the value of the bank's assets and liabilities¹. As a bank you are in a powerful position to drive the low-carbon transition and to address the worst consequences of climate change and biodiversity loss. We are writing this letter to encourage [Name of Bank] to update and strengthen your climate and biodiversity strategies in the run-up to the Kunming Conference (CBD COP15) and the UN Climate Talks (COP26) in Glasgow this year. A similar letter was sent to all the banks listed in Appendix I. Specifically, we call on [Name of Bank] and other globally significant banks to:

1. Publish short-term (5-10 years) climate-related targets covering all relevant financial services ahead of your 2022 AGM.

Signatories to the Net-Zero Banking Alliance (NZBA) have been given 18 months from 21 April 2021 to set their first round of targets, and another 12 months to publish "high level transition plan[s] providing an overview of the categories of action expected to be undertaken to meet the targets and an approximate timeline." We understand that signatories to the Collective Commitment to Climate Action (CCCA) have been given similar, albeit shorter, timelines. Whether or not you have signed up to the NZBA or the CCCA, we urge you to publish your first round of targets and plans *ahead* of your 2022 AGMs instead. These targets should cover highest emitting sectors first, such as oil and gas and power and utilities, as well as those sectors you have most exposure to.

Noting that the scope of the 'UNEPFI guidelines for climate change target setting' is currently limited to corporate loans, and recognising existing methodology and data gaps, we ask banks to ensure the scope of their targets covers **all** financial services, especially those they have most exposure to.

2. Integrate the findings of the IEA Net-Zero scenario and/or another 1.5C scenario with low overshoot and minimal reliance on Negative Emission Technologies into your climate strategy.

The publication of the International Energy Agency's (IEA) Net Zero by 2050 Roadmap in May 2021 was a watershed moment for global climate action². The report maps out concrete milestones that need to be met to enable a mid-century world with net zero emissions, thereby limiting global temperature rise to 1.5 °C. Some of the IEA's main findings include:

- **No new fossil fuels:** As the Executive Director of the IEA put it, "there is no need for new oil, gas and coal development, which includes no need for oil and gas exploration investments."
- A rapid decarbonisation of the power sector: Electricity generation in the power sector must be 100% from clean energy in the OECD by 2035, and 100% globally by 2040.

We welcome the commitment by signatories to the NZBA and to the CCCA to use scenarios that "are from credible and well-recognised sources; are no/low overshoot; rely conservatively on negative

¹ https://www.fsb.org/wp-content/uploads/P231120.pdf

 $^{^{2}\,\}underline{\text{https://www.climateaction100.org/news/blog-landmark-iea-roadmap-increases-pressure-on-paris-aligned-business-strategies/}$



emissions technologies; and to the extent possible, minimise misalignment with other Sustainable Development Goals" when setting 1.5C aligned targets.

The IEA Net-Zero scenario, published in May 2021, addresses several of these concerns. We ask that banks commit to using the IEA Net Zero by 2050 scenario or equivalent 1.5C scenarios with low overshoot as a minimum standard in their scenario analysis and to disclose potential impacts to company strategy. Reviews of sectoral policies, company targets, client expectations and accounting numbers should be undertaken to reflect the selected 1.5C scenario.

3. Phase out from coal by 2030 in OECD countries and by 2040 in non-OECD countries at the latest.

Banks should demonstrate their climate commitment by publishing new coal policies before COP26. Coal policies should include commitments to:

- Cease project financing of new coal mines, coal-fired power plants, and related infrastructure, as
 well as general corporate financing, underwriting and advisory services to companies that are
 developing new coal mines, coal-fired power plants and related infrastructure, and companies
 that are highly dependent on coal mining and/or coal power³.
- Help corporate clients to develop, publish and implement their own coal phase-out plans by no later than December 2023. Banks should expect clients to close rather than sell their coal assets to minimise the risk of carbon leakage and to address the social impacts of the necessary transition away from coal.
- Phase out completely from coal by 2030 in OECD countries and by 2040 in non-OECD countries at the latest.

4. Ensure your financial statements are drawn up in alignment with a 1.5C-pathway.

It is clear that banks' economic prospects will be impacted by both the physical impacts of climate change as well as the transition onto a net zero pathway. These impacts should be a critical consideration in banks' financial statements, which are required to ensure a fair representation of the entity's economic position. Where banks fail to incorporate climate risks into their accounts, there is a risk of misrepresentation and, critically, a misallocation of capital.

Guidance issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as well as the International Audit and Assurance Standards Board (IAASB) in recent months both underlined the importance of considering material climate risks in company accounts and the associated audits under existing accounting rules⁴. Their calls are increasingly being backed by institutional investors ^{5 6}.

We thus ask Audit Committees to ensure banks' financial statements consider material climate risks associated with a 1.5C-aligned transition and Risk Committees to ensure climate risk is effectively integrated in all the key risk categories.

5. Commit to protect and restore biodiversity.

³ See for example the Global Coal Exit List: https://coalexit.org/index.php/

⁴ https://www.ifrs.org/news-and-events/news/2020/11/educational-material-on-the-effects-of-climate-related-matters/; https://www.iaasb.org/news-events/2020-10/iaasb-issues-staff-audit-practice-alert-climate-related-risks

⁵ https://www.iigcc.org/resource/investor-expectations-for-the-banking-sector/

⁶ https://www.iigcc.org/resource/investor-expectations-for-paris-aligned-accounts/; https://www.unpri.org/sustainability-issues/accounting-for-climate-change



Banks, through their financing decisions and client selection, play an essential role in incentivising the protection and restoration of biodiversity, as well as mitigating and preventing the major drivers of nature loss. We encourage you to commit to the following ahead of the CBD COP15 conference:

- Develop and disclose a strategy to address the systemic risk posed by biodiversity loss, the
 tackling of which will be critical to effective climate action, a just transition, and sustainable
 economic wellbeing. This should include making a commitment to identifying and disclosing
 impacts and dependencies on biodiversity, set nature targets that are science-based by 2024 at
 the latest, ideally as part of the Finance for Biodiversity Pledge initiative⁷, and taking the
 conclusions of the CBD COP process into account, and publicly report on progress on an annual
 basis.
- Publish sectoral expectations on the management of biodiversity-related risks and impacts for clients in high-impact sectors. Strengthen biodiversity and human rights safeguards in sectoral policies for high impact industries, including proper due diligence impact assessments for each sector. This should include a clear commitment to respect Indigenous rights and environmental defenders.
- Commit to engage in the process to develop a Taskforce on Nature-Related Financial Disclosures
 (TNFD) and, once the new disclosure framework is launched in 2023⁸, draw on the TNFD to refine
 biodiversity strategies, approaches and disclosures.

We would welcome a response to this letter before 15 August, including an overview of the steps that [Name of Bank] is planning to take to address the five issues highlighted in the letter. Progress against these issues may be taken into consideration within investors' 2022 AGM voting action and engagement activities, such as voting on special and ordinary resolutions. Please send your response to Jeanne Martin, Senior Campaign Manager at ShareAction, at Jeanne.martin@shareaction.org.

Yours sincerely,

Aargauische Pensionskasse	Bernische	Caisse de pension Hewlett-
(APK)	Lehrerversicherungskasse	Packard Plus
ACTIAM	Bernische Pensionskasse	Caisse de pensions de l'Etat
	ВРК	de Vaud (CPEV)
Adrian Dominican Sisters,		
Portfolio Advisory Board	Boston Common Asset	Caisse de pensions du
	Management	personnel communal de
As You Sow	-	Lausanne (CPCL)
	Brunel Pension Partnership	, ,
ATISA		Caisse de pensions ECA-RP
Personalvorsorgestiftung der	Caisse Cantonale	·
Tschümperlin-	d'Assurance Populaire -	Caisse de prév. des
Unternehmungen	CCAP	Fonctionnaires de Police &
		des Etablissements
Aviva Investors	Caisse de pension du Comité	Pénitentiaires
	international de la Croix-	
Barrow Cadbury Trust	Rouge	

⁷ https://www.financeforbiodiversity.org/

⁸ https://tnfd.info/



ShareAction»

Caisse de Prévoyance de l'Etat de Genève CPEG Caisse de Prévoyance des Interprètes de Conférence (CPIC)

Caisse de prévoyance du personnel communal de la ville de Fribourg

Caisse de prévoyance du personnel de l'Etat de Fribourg (CPPEF)

Caisse de prévoyance du personnel de l'Etat du Valais (CPVAL)

Caisse intercommunale de pensions (CIP)

Caisse paritaire de prévoyance de l'industrie et de la construction (CPPIC)

Candriam

CAP Prévoyance

CCLA

Central Board of the Methodist Church

Church Commissioners

CIEPP - Caisse Inter-Entreprises de Prévoyance Professionnelle

Congregation of St. Joseph

Daughters of Charity, Province of St. Louise

Ecofi Investissements

EOS at Federated Hermes (on behalf of stewardship clients)

Epworth Investment Management

ERAFP

Esmee Fairbairn Foundation

Etablissement Cantonal d'Assurance (ECA VAUD)

Ethos Foundation

Falkirk Council Pension Fund

Fidelity International

Folksam

Fondation de la métallurgie vaudoise du bâtiment (FMVB)

Fondation de prévoyance Artes & Comoedia

Fondation de prévoyance du Groupe BNP PARIBAS en Suisse

Fondation de prévoyance professionnelle en faveur de AROMED

Fondation de prévoyance Romande Energie

Fondation Interprofessionnelle Sanitaire de Prévoyance (FISP)

Fondation Leenaards

Fondation Patrimonia

Fonds de Prévoyance de CA Indosuez (Suisse) SA

Fonds interprofessionnel de prévoyance (FIP)

Friends Provident Foundation

Gebäudeversicherung Luzern

Gebäudeversicherung St.

Gallen

Health Foundation

Jesuits in Britain

Jesus College, Cambridge

La Banque Postale Asset Management

Lankelly Chase

LGPS Central

Lombard Odier Investment Managers

Luzerner Pensionskasse

M&G Investments

Man Group Plc

Mercy Investment Services Inc.

IIIC.

Merseyside Pension Fund

Nest Sammelstiftung

Newton Investment Management

PensionBee

Pensionskasse Römischkatholische Landeskirche des

Kantons Luzern

Pensionskasse AR

Pensionskasse Bank CIC (Schweiz)

Pensionskasse Basel-Stadt





Pensionskasse Bühler AG **Prévoyance Santé Valais** Sierra Club Foundation Uzwil (PRESV) Spida **Pensionskasse Caritas** prévoyance.ne Personalvorsorgestiftung Pensionskasse der Basler Profelia Fondation de St. Galler Pensionskasse Kantonalbank prévoyance Stiftung Abendrot Pensionskasse der Stadt Prosperita Stiftung für die Storebrand Asset Frauenfeld berufliche Vorsorge Management Pensionskasse der Stadt Raiffeisen Pensionskasse SVA Zürich Winterthur Genossenschaft Sycomore Asset **Pensionskasse Pro Infirmis Rathbone Investment** Management Management Pensionskasse Schaffhausen Terre des hommes Schweiz **Rentes Genevoises** Pensionskasse SRG SSR **Trust for London River & Mercantile Asset** Pensionskasse Stadt Luzern Management Unfallversicherungskasse Pensionskasse Stadt St. **RP - Fonds institutionnel** des Basler Staatspersonals Gallen Université de Genève Sarasin & Partners Pensionskasse Unia (UNIGE) Secunda Sammelstiftung Personalvorsorgekasse der Verein Barmherzige Brüder **Stadt Bern Seventh Generation** von Maria-Hilf (Schweiz) Interfaith Polden-Puckham Charitable **Vorsorge SERTO Foundation ShareAction** WWF-UK





Appendix I: List of banks

Abanca Handelsbanken Sparebank ostlandet

Agricultural Bank of China HSBC Standard Chartered

AIB Ibercaja Swedbank

Alandsbanken ICBC Toronto-Dominion Bank

Amalgamated Bank IDLC FINANCE LIMITED Triodos Bank

Banco Promerica ING Bank UBS

Bancolombia Intesa Sanpaolo Unicredit

Bank of America Islandsbanki Vancity

Bank of China JPMorgan Chase & Co Wells Fargo

Bank of Montreal KB Financial Group

Banorte KBC Bank

Banpro La Banque Postale

Barclays LGT

BBVA Lloyds Banking Group

BNP Paribas Mizuho FG

CaixaBank Morgan Stanley

China Construction Bank MUFG

CIB Nationwide Building Society

CIBC Natwest Group

Citi OCS Coopeservidores

Commerzbank Produbanco

Crédit Mutuel Republic Financial Holdings

Limited

Royal Bank of Canada

Danske Bank

Deutsche Bank

Ecology Building Society Scotiabank

Fana Sparebank

Credit Suisse

GLS Bank Shihan Financial Group

Goldman Sachs SMBC Group

Société Générale

Groupe Crédit Agricole



