Modules – Viewers can self select and access modules nonlinearly based on where each user is in the SBTi journey



Stage	Module
Commit	1 Case for change
	2 Voluntary finance climate action ecosystem
Develop	3 Developing SBTs: Overview
	4 Developing SBTs: Scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 operational emissions
	5 Developing SBTs: Scope 3 financed emissions – Overview
	6 Developing SBTs: Scope 3 financed emissions – Calculation deep dive and case studies
	7 Developing SBTs: Scope 3 financed emissions – Data considerations and trade-offs
Submit, Communicate, Disclose	8 Validating, disclosing, and recalculating
	9 Governance, change management, and meeting targets

Resources (1/2)



Module	Key resources
Module 1: Case for change	 SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) GFANZ Recommendations and Guidance on Net-zero Transition Plans for the Financial Sector (Jun 2022) GFANZ net-zero Financing Roadmaps (Nov 2021) Bain & Company Brief – Banks' Great Carbon Challenge (Jun 2022) Official Journal of the European Union - Establishing the Framework for Achieving climate neutrality and amending Regulations (Jul 2021)
Module 2: Voluntary finance climate action ecosystem	 SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) SBTi Business Ambition for 1.5C (Nov 2021) SBTi 2021 Progress Report
Module 3: Developing SBTs: Overview	 SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) GFANZ Recommendations and Guidance on Net-zero Transition Plans for the Financial Sector (Jun 2022) UN Global Compact Academy Setting Science-Based Targets E-Learning UN Global Compact Academy Net-Zero Standard E-Learning
Module 4: Developing SBTs: Scope 1, scope 2, and Scope 3 operational emissions	 SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) SBTi Target Setting Tool 2.0 (Dec 2021) GHG Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised) GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance (Sep 2015) GHG Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions 1.0 (2013)
Module 5: Developing SBTs: Scope 3 financed emissions – Overview	 SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) GHG Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions 1.0 (2013) PCAF The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry 1.0 (Nov 2020)

Resources (2/2)



Module	Key resources
Module 6: Developing SBTs: Scope 3 financed emissions – Calculation deep dive and case studies	 SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) GFANZ Recommendations and Guidance on Net-zero Transition Plans for the Financial Sector (Jun 2022) PCAF The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry 1.0 (Nov 2020) CDP & WWF Temperature Rating Methodology (Oct 2020) Bain & Company Brief – Banks' Great Carbon Challenge (Jun 2022)
Module 7: Developing SBTs: Scope 3 financed emissions – Data considerations and trade-offs	 SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) GFANZ Recommendations and Guidance on Net-zero Transition Plans for the Financial Sector (Jun 2022) PCAF The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry 1.0 (Nov 2020) Bain & Company Brief – Banks' Great Carbon Challenge (Jun 2022)
Module 8: Validating, disclosing, and recalculating	 SBTi Target Submission Form for Financial Institutions SBTi Booking System SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022) GFANZ Recommendations and Guidance on Net-zero Transition Plans for the Financial Sector (Jun 2022) PCAF The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry 1.0 (Nov 2020) GHG Protocol Scope 3 Accounting Standards (Apr 2013)
Module 9: Governance, change management, and meeting targets	 GFANZ Recommendations and Guidance on Net-zero Transition Plans for the Financial Sector (Jun 2022) SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance (Feb 2022)





Module #2: Voluntary finance climate action ecosystem

SBTi financial institution training

THIS TRAINING WAS DEVELOPED IN COLLABORATION WITH



PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

IN COLLABORATION WITH











Modules



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Submit,	8	Validating, disclosing, and recalculating
Communicate, Disclose	9	Governance, change management, and meeting targets

Key learning objectives



Commit

Develop

Submit

Communicate

Disclose

After completing this module, individuals will be able to...

Name key roles within the voluntary finance climate ecosystem

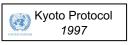
Articulate complementary aspects of SBTi and other orgs.

Highlight current outstanding questions within the ecosystem

The global corporate climate action ecosystem continues to grow; momentum around Fls is a key focus in recent years



NON EXHAUSTIVE



















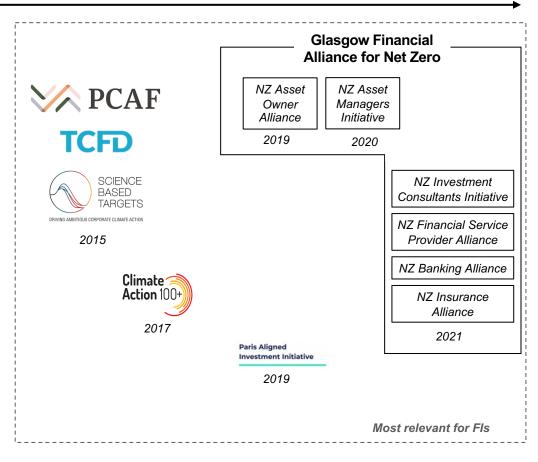










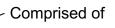


Note: Net-zero (NZ); Use of logos does not imply endorsement Source: individual organizations' websites

The Science Based Targets Initiative provides third-party, scientific verification of decarbonization targets









WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE





2015



launched with 13 key industries

2018



launched FI-specific initiative

Ongoing



validation for 3,400+ orgs

Key points of differentiation

⊠ — ⊠ — Provides independent third-party assessment



Enables comparability and standardization within the industry



Leverages strong recognition and usage in the real economy

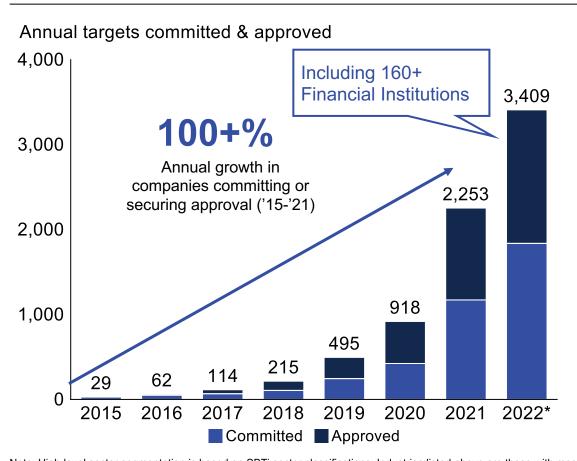


Catalyzes change this decade by differentiating between near-term and net-zero targets

3,400+ companies have committed to, or have already set, verified science-based targets



SBTs have risen sharply, particularly in last two years



SBTs are popular across 50+ diverse sectors



Professional Services

Approved: 172 Committed: 119



Food & Bev. Process.

Approved: 118 Committed: 103



Real Estate

Approved: 114 Committed: 60



Textiles & Apparel

Approved: 82 Committed: 139



Electrical Equipment

Approved: 80 Committed: 96



Consumer Durables

Approved: 77 Committed: 51



Software & Services

Approved: 76 Committed: 99



Retail

Approved: 69 Committed: 72



Construction & Engin.

Approved: 54 Committed: 96



Tech Hardware

Approved: 54 Committed: 69



Electric Utilities

Approved: 52 Committed: 50



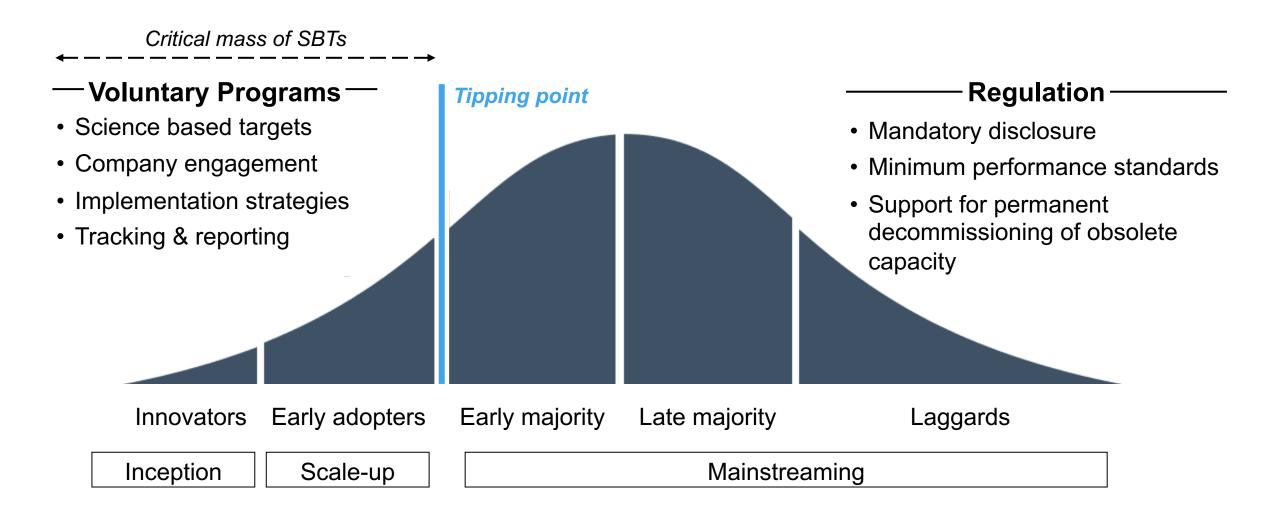
Financial Institutions

Approved: 28 Committed: 141



Early movers create the tipping point for their industry





These actors play different, and sometimes overlapping, roles in facilitating financial institutions' voluntary action



NON EXHAUSTIVE

Account Foundational actions (recurring)

Understand where you currently stand Account for GHGs using a common framework





Disclose and benchmarking progress Publish current state and goals to be transparent





Commit to combating climate change Join a coalition and commit to change



Aspire

High commitment

Name your specific commitments Set third-party approved or self-identified targets



Align (recurring)

Assess future scenarios and pathways Pick pathway, assess portfolio's alignment

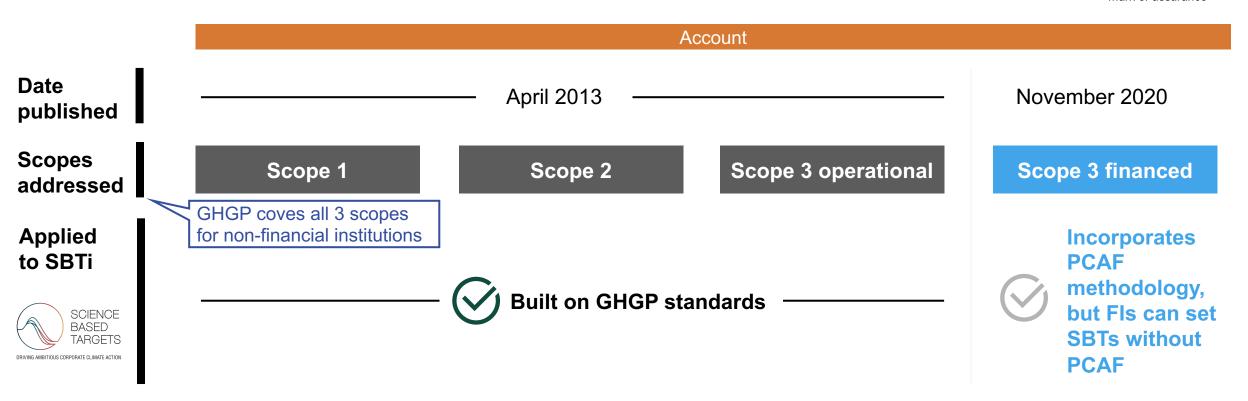


SBTi incorporates both the GHGP and PCAF guidance





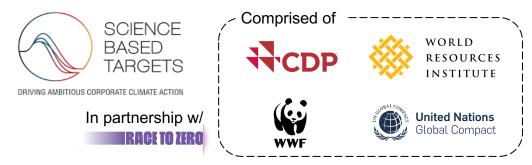




Sources: GHG Technical Guidance for Calculating Scope 3 Emissions 1.0 (2013 Table 15.1 pgs. 137-138); PCAF The Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry 1.0 (Nov 2020 Table 5-1, pg. 45, Box 3, pgs. 30-31); SBTi Financial Sector Science-Based Targets Guidance 1.0 (Feb 2022 Table 5.2, pgs. 55-57); GHGP - New Standard Developed for Financial Institutions

Fls can engage with both SBTi and GFANZ – SBTi provides third party standards and verifications of targets





Coalition that defines, promotes, and validates science-based targets as a 3rd party



Spans most industries, with FI specifics



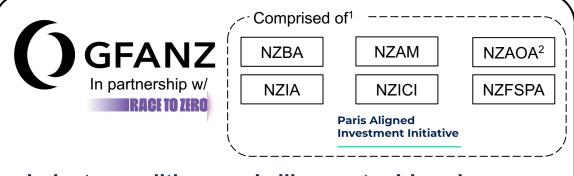
Civil society led



Target focused, with a prescriptive standards approach



Fls set third-party verifiable ambition



Industry coalitions and alliances to drive change across the financial sector



Specific to FIs



Industry led, with a UN partner

Certain alliances (e.g., NZAOA) are moving to more specific requirements



Broader vision and execution focus, recommends methods (e.g., SBTi)

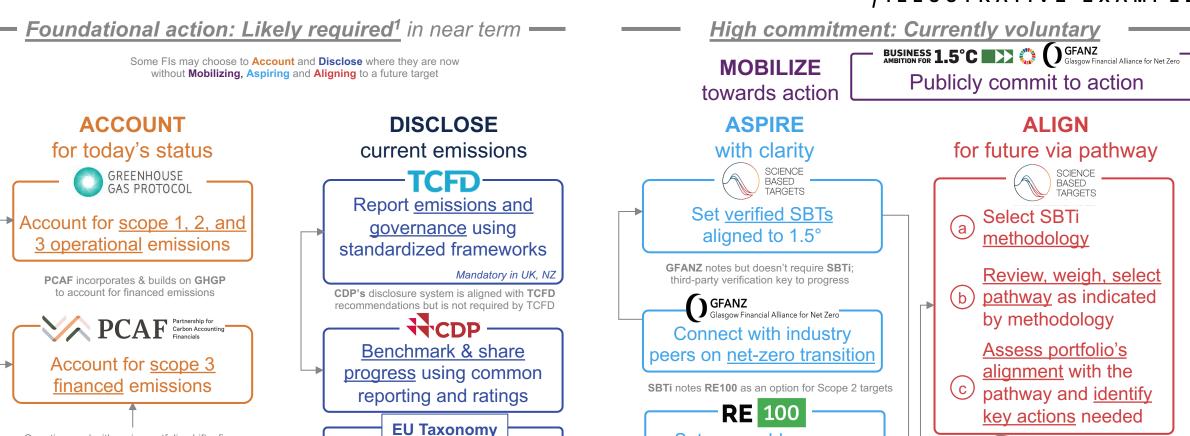


Fls signal or set self-determined ambition

FIs in pursuit of aligning portfolios to 1.5°C and a net-zero future will engage with many ecosystem partners







Notes: Some differences in process based on FI category. 1. Timing & mandatory nature of GHG accounting & disclosure varies by country/region. 2. A 2/22 EU Commission proposal would expand EU Taxonomy requirements to non-EU companies active in the EU above certain employee & annual € turnover thresholds. Use of logos does not imply endorsement Source: Bain & Company

Share % of green activities

Required for EU-based companies²

Over time and with major portfolio shifts, firms will need to **Account** and **Align** iteratively

Set renewable energy

target for 2030

A company can pick a non-SBTi

approach, but it must meet SBTi

min. ambition for target verification

©PACTA

The ecosystem is still evolving, with many challenges and questions from financial institutions





Different scopes across key guidance (e.g., asset classes and required coverage)



Lack of harmonization between target setting methodologies and pathways



Limited coordination between several key actors



Different expectations across industries (e.g., asset owner vs. private equity)



Lack of alignment with existing industry frameworks and company portfolios

Key takeaways



- The complex climate action ecosystem has recently coalesced around Fls
- Key actors play varied and sometimes multiple roles across foundational (Account, Disclose) and highly committed steps (Mobilize, Aspire, Align)
- Setting a Science Based Target has become very popular in recent years and its third-party verification is key for companies to reduce emissions
- The overall system continues to evolve, with key questions stemming from many players and lack of cross-ecosystem standardization



THANK YOU FOR LISTENING

PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS

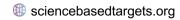


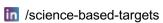


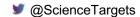


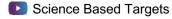














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