


NZBAG Online-Event-Reihe:

Klimaszenarien

30. September 2021

Agenda



Vorstellung der Net Zero Banking Alliance
Germany



Relevanz von Klimaszenarien



Mindestanforderungen der NZBAG an Szenarien



Vor- und Nachteile eines Benchmarkszenarios

01

Vorstellung der Net Zero Banking Alliance Germany

Kooperation von acht Banken zum Klimaschutz

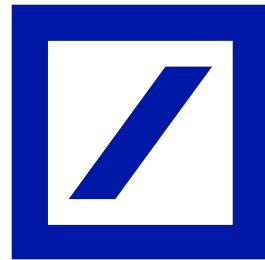


BNP PARIBAS



Die Initiativbank

COMMERZBANK 



DKB
Deutsche Kreditbank AG

LB  **BW**



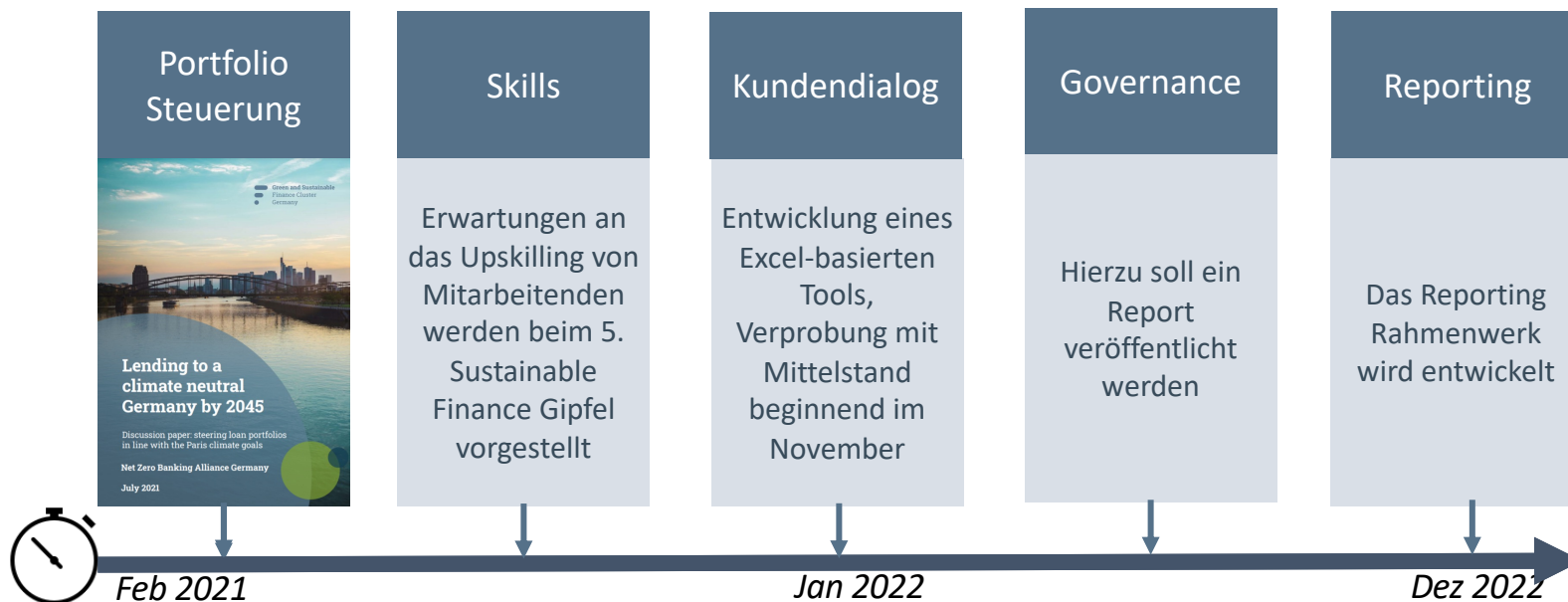
UmweltBank

Mein Geld macht grün.

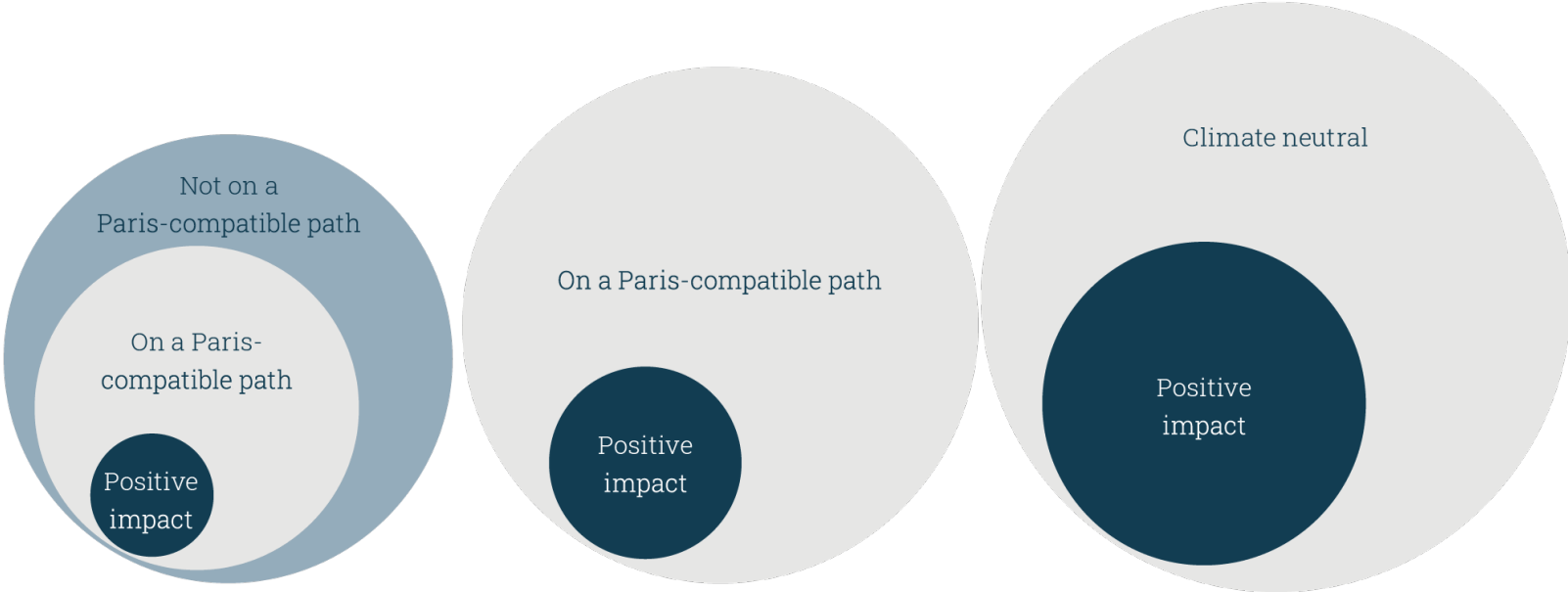
Die Net Zero Banking Alliance Germany



Methoden und Standards auf sektoraler Ebene zur Steuerung von Portfolios im Einklang mit den Klimazielen entwickeln.



Vision eines Paris-kompatiblen Kreditportfolios



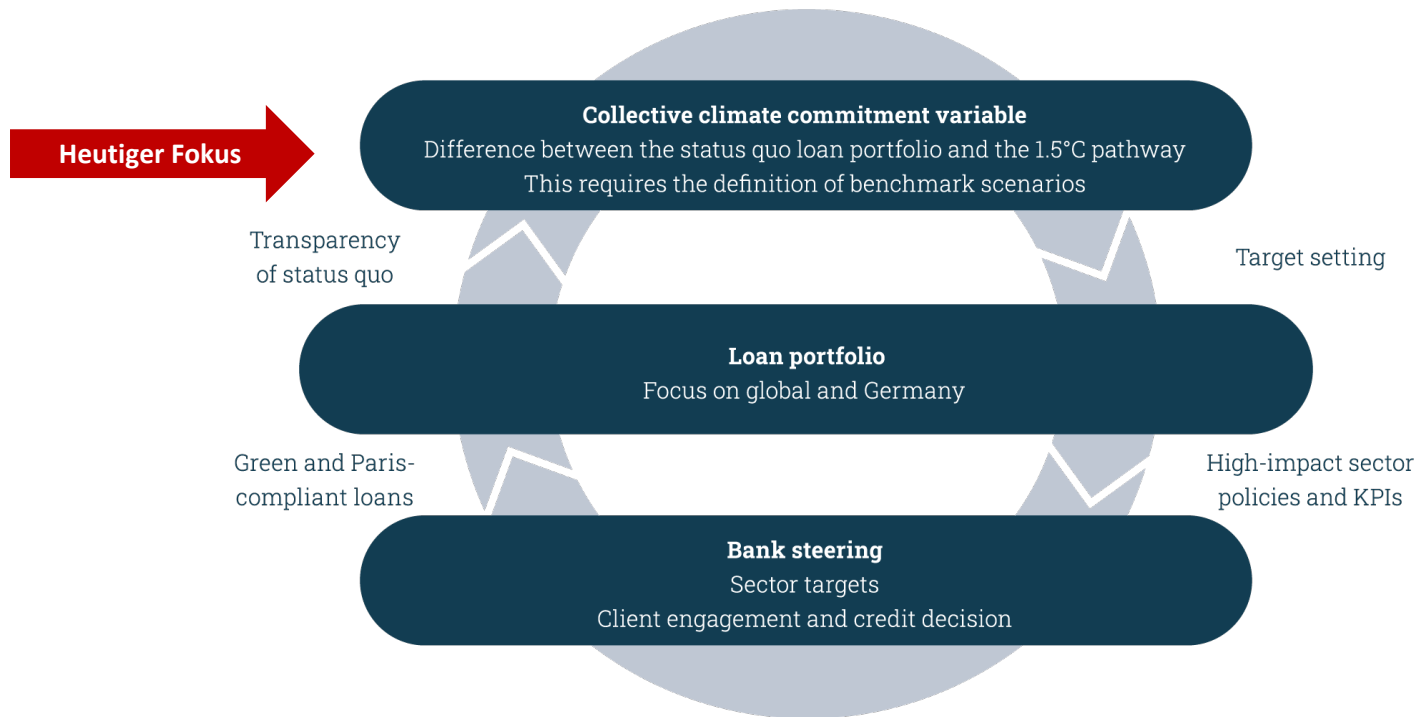
Portfolio as of today

Portfolio 2030

Portfolio 2050

- Green and Sustainable
- Finance Cluster
- Germany

Von globalen Zielen zur Kreditentscheidung

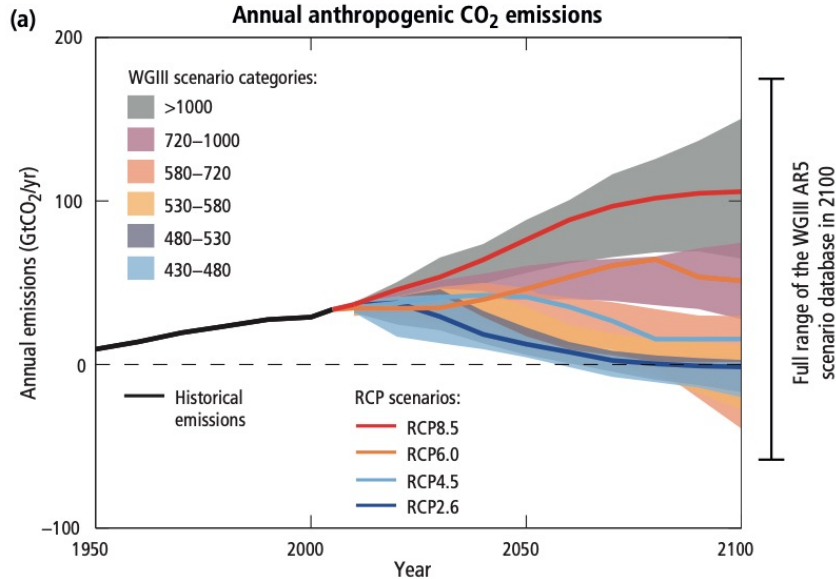


02

Relevanz von Dekarbonisierungsszenarien

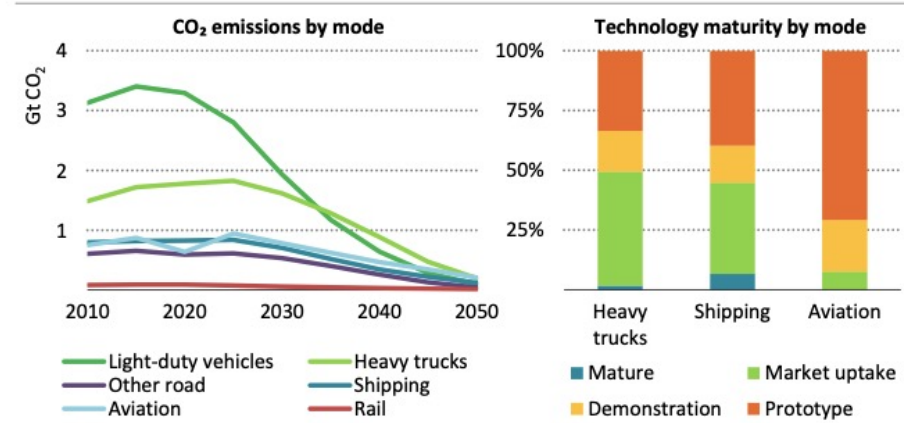
Von der Naturwissenschaft zur Ökonomie

Emissionspfad



Ökonomisches Szenario

Figure 3.21 ▶ Global CO₂ transport emissions by mode and share of emissions reductions to 2050 by technology maturity in the NZE



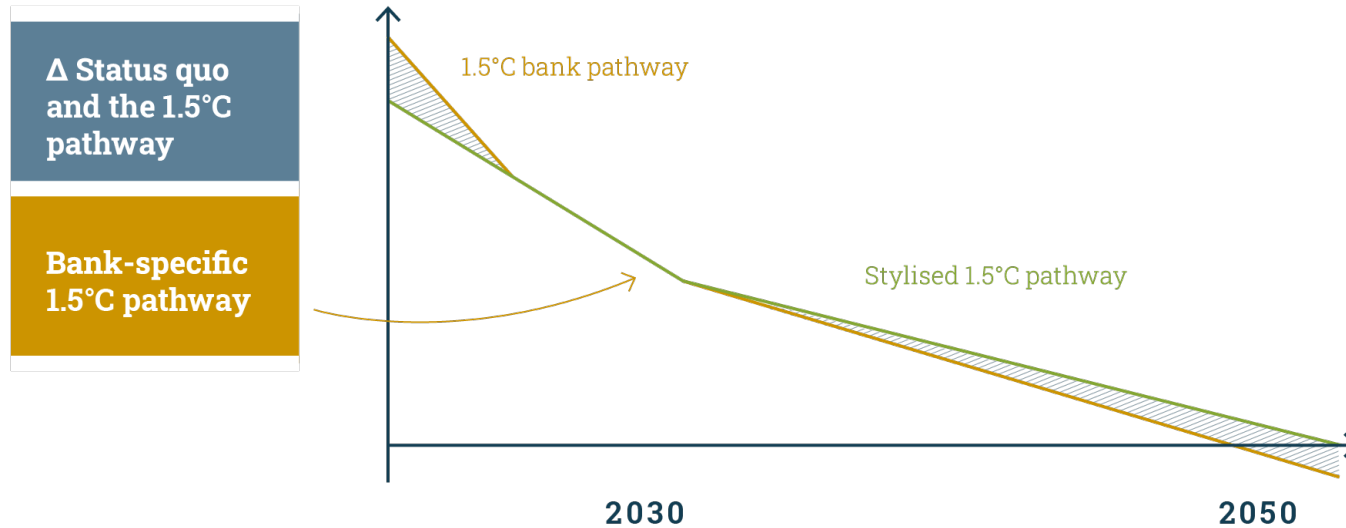
IEA. All rights reserved.

Anwendungsfälle von Klimaszenarien in Banken

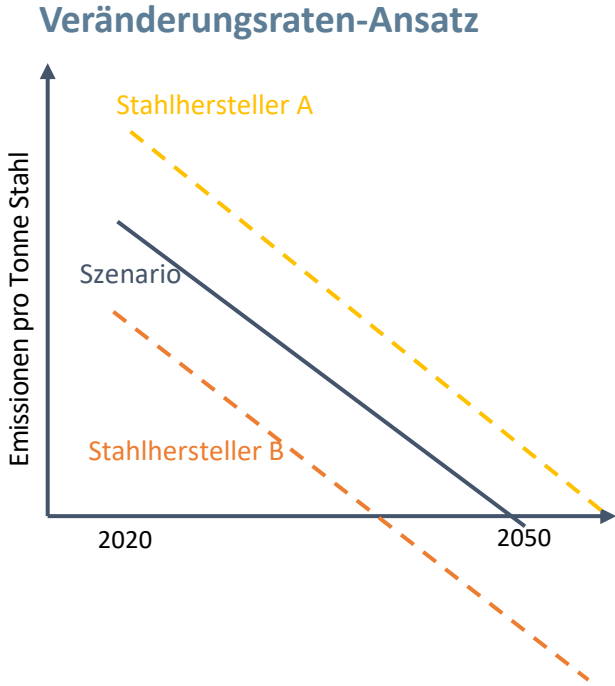
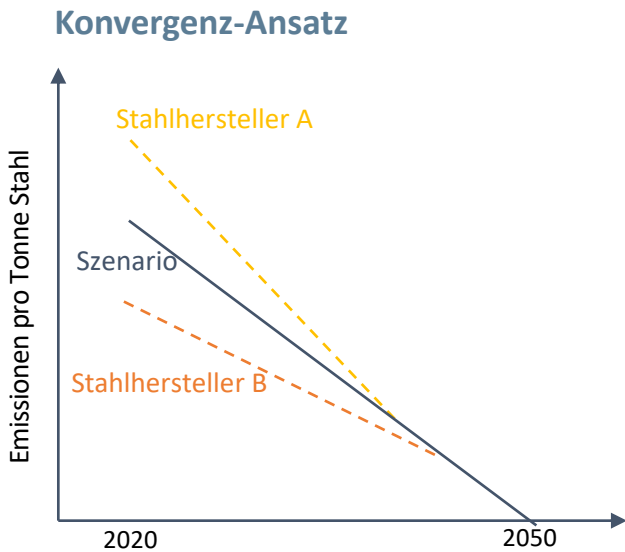


Bestimmung eines Portfolio-Klimapfads

Emission pathway (depending on scenario)



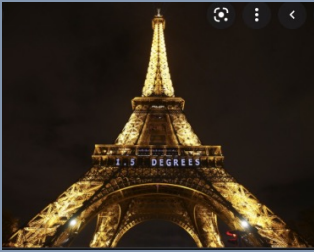
Grundannahme: Konvergenz!



03

Mindestanforderungen der NZBAG an Szenarien

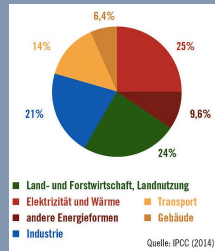
Mindestanforderungen der NZBAG an Szenarien



- Temperaturziel: 1,5 Grad
- Möglichst hohe Wahrscheinlichkeit, dass dieses eingehalten wird
- Kein / wenig Overshoot



- Einbezug sämtlicher Treibhausgasemissionen
- Treibhausgasbudget orientiert sich an PtP Ergebnissen

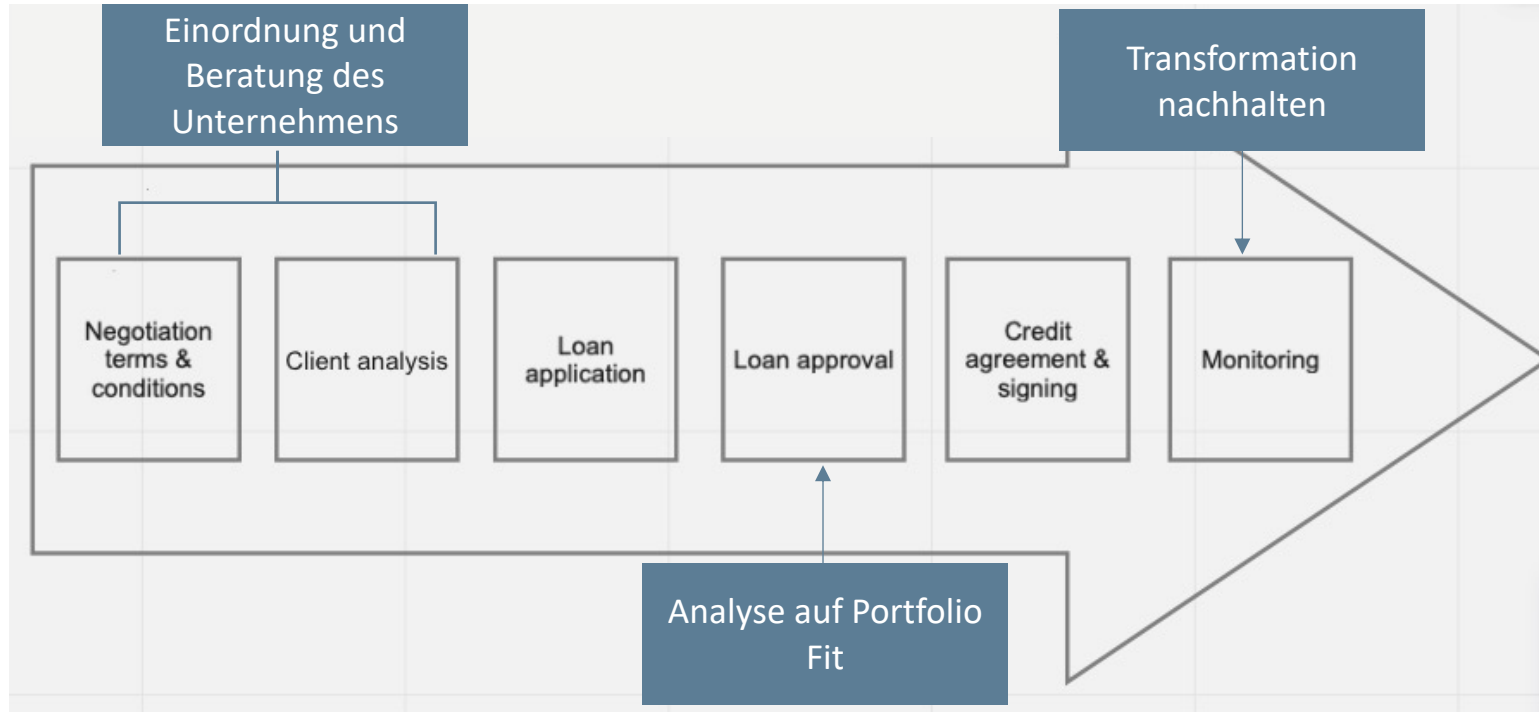


- Abdeckung möglichst aller Sektoren
- Geographische / sektorale Granularität



- Minimale Diskrepanz zu weiteren SDGs

Anwendung von Szenarien im Kreditprozess



04

Vor- und Nachteile eines Benchmarkszenarios

Von NZBAG präferierte Szenarien

	1.5°C	Below 2°C
World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGFS: Net Zero 2050 (1.5°C) • IEA: NZE2050 • UTS: One Climate Earth Model for 1.5°C 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IEA: SDS • IEA: B2DS • NGFS: Orderly below 2°C
Germany	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UBA Rescue: Green Supreme • UBA Rescue: Green Ee2 • Agora Klimaneutrales DE: Kn 2050 	<p>The NZBAG focuses on 1.5°C in Germany in line with the PtP project</p>

Table 7: Recommended benchmark scenarios

Source: NZBAG

Vor- und Nachteile eines Benchmarkszenarios

Vorteile:

- Vergleichbarkeit
- Transparenz
- Motivation für „Race to the top“



Nachteile:

- Einzelnes Szenario hätte womöglich großen Einfluss auf Kapitalallokation
- Risikoclusterung durch „eine Wahrheit“
- Einigung notwendig

Wir laden Sie herzlich zu den weiteren Veranstaltungen der Online-Event Reihe ein.

7. Oktober 2021, 17 Uhr: **Portfolio-Ausrichtung an den Pariser Klimazielen messen – Welche Messgrößen sind hilfreich? Wie entsteht Vergleichbarkeit im Markt?**

14. Oktober 2021, 17 Uhr: **Definition positiver Beiträge zum Klimaschutz – Wie kann die EU-Taxonomie dazu dienen, Klimaschutz durch Kreditportfolios zu messen**



Hier finden Sie das Diskussionspapier:

<https://gsfc-germany.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/Lending-to-a-climate-neutral-Germany-by-2045.pdf>



Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit. Wir freuen uns auf weitere Diskussionen.

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Antitrust guideline

The Green and Sustainable Finance Cluster Germany e.V. (“the Cluster”) is a platform that brings together stakeholders from the private and public finance sector, regulators, policymakers, NGOs, and academia. The Cluster supports the NZBAG with basic research and coordination to develop methods and processes to fulfil the Climate Self-Commitment of the Financial Sector.

The following antitrust guidelines are to be followed in the Cluster’s activities. The Cluster’s guidelines follow Article 101(1) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) and Section 1 of the Act against Restraints of Competition (GWB).

“The positioning of Frankfurt as a financial center focused on climate-friendly and sustainable financial investments” as well as “the formation of a network [...] in which expertise regarding financial and risk issues related to sustainable and climate-related financial products is bundled” is the statutory purpose of the Cluster. This purpose is fulfilled by the constitution and subsequent basic research of the NZBAG on decarbonisation at the interface of (real) economy and banks. The aim of the antitrust guidelines is to prevent behaviour that could potentially lead to market distortion with respect to innovative technologies and companies or to a reduction in pressure to innovate.

Within the scope of the NZBAG’s activities, only activities that are pre-competitive and comply with the rules of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy for the promotion of joint industrial research are undertaken. In this context, the entire financial sector is expected to benefit from this.

All official meetings of NZBAG-related activities shall be attended by an employee of the Cluster or, in individual cases, a comparably trained substitute. The employees shall, together with all participating companies and individuals, ensure compliance with antitrust rules.

Discussions within the NZBAG shall only take place regarding the research project. There shall be no exchange or coordination between the participating financial

institutions about:

- A possible individual and concrete utilisation of the results of the individual research projects, e.g., the transfer of findings and knowledge into products or processes relevant for competition.
- Confidential information on the activities of the participating companies; as opposed to information that is generally known to the public.
- Costs of research projects if they were carried out by the companies themselves.
- Individual technical know-how of a company that is not generally known (secret) and essential, and that is relevant for the further development or exploitation of the presented research results.
- Potential or planned own research and development of the respective companies, which builds on the presented results, as well as own comparable research.
- A limitation of a company’s own research and development in an area outside the specific research project, as well as a limitation of a company’s own research and development in the area of the specific research project after its completion.
- Aspects that would provide competitive advantages to a single company or multiple companies.
- The adaptation and competitive implementation of the results in products, processes or services takes place in the companies following the project.
- Disclosure of the results of the NZBAG’s work, e.g., via publications and specialist conferences is planned beyond the group of participants.

Within the framework of the NZBAG, there must – of course – be no exchange or agreements on topics that are illegal under antitrust law.