



FROM CLIMATE CHANGE TO BIODIVERSITY, AND VICE-VERSA

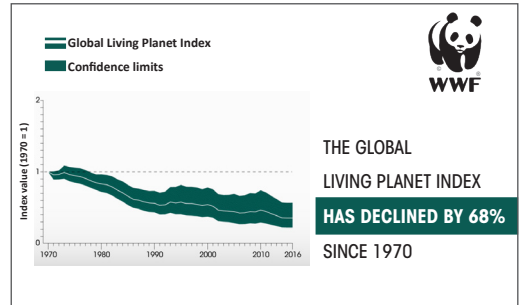


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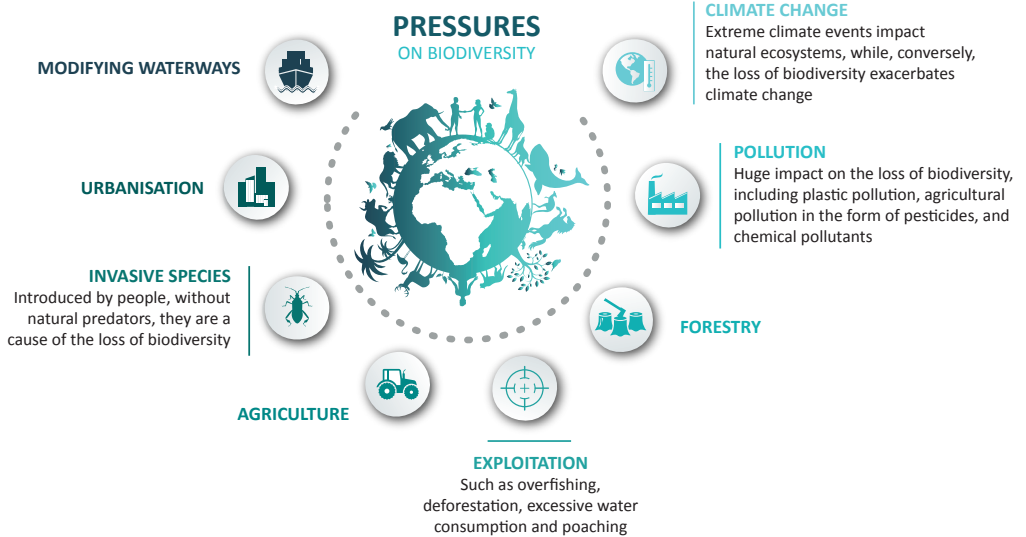
In addition to taking note of the extent of the climate crisis, successive IPCC reports have stressed out that carbon neutrality must be achieved while protecting biodiversity. Indeed, half of the CO₂ emissions generated from human activity are captured by land- and sea-based organisms, which absorb about 9.5 billion tonnes of CO₂ each year. Preserving, sustainably managing, and restoring ecosystems can thus contribute to decarbonisation efforts.

While biodiversity can help prevent climate change and have an impact on it, conversely, climate disruption is one of the main threats to biodiversity, causing major losses of animal and plant species. With more and more extreme climate events (storms, heat waves, flooding, etc.), the loss of biodiversity has been exacerbated considerably by shifts in local water balances or marine environments, which, in turn, have disrupted major environmental balances.

It is therefore crucial to deal with biodiversity as it relates directly to the climate and to coordinate the regulatory framework around preserving biodiversity and adapting to climate change. Regulations must therefore aim to place these issues on an equal level of importance and to offer financial players a workable framework.



The Covid-19 pandemic has raised investor and civil society awareness of how fragile our ecosystems are in terms of both climate conditions and biodiversity. We are witnessing a steep decline in biodiversity, due to human activities. For example, out of eight million animal and plant species, one million are threatened with extinction in the coming decades. From 1970 to 2016, vertebrate populations declined by 68% (source: WWF).



Risks to biodiversity can be classified into three categories: 1/ physical risks caused directly by the loss of biodiversity, which include the impact of extreme events caused by the loss of biodiversity (fires, deforestation, etc.) on the availability of certain raw materials or certain sectors; 2/ transition risks, including growing reputational and regulatory risks; and 3/ systemic risks that can influence economic and social development and affect health, food security, etc.

It is against this backdrop that the issue arises of what role companies and financial actors can play in preserving biodiversity. Regulators and investors are focusing increasingly on the challenge of double materiality, i.e., an analysis of both the impact of ESG risks on companies, and, conversely, companies' impact on society. Evaluating this double materiality – i.e., our investments' impact on biodiversity and the impact of declining ecosystems on the value of financial portfolios – is just getting started, and no common methodology is available.

The good news is that reporting obligations will expand with the increased focus on this area. Regulation will result in enhanced reporting by companies and market participants. That, in turn, will help identify the most exposed actors and those who impact the loss of biodiversity.

This is what is now happening with Article 29, which is taking over from Article 173 of the French Energy and Climate Law published in May 2021, and which, among other things, imposes a biodiversity reporting obligation, effective 2022 (including measuring the biodiversity footprint and contributing to reducing biodiversity impacts) and the requirement to present investment strategies that are aligned with the biodiversity goals laid out in the Convention on Biological Diversity, including the contribution to relieving pressure on biodiversity and developing a biodiversity footprint indicator.

Meanwhile, the European taxonomy aims to identify sustainable activities that address environmental goals. Of the six climate and environmental goals, two deal directly with biodiversity: the sustainable use and protection of water resources and the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems.

To meet the reporting requirements, lots of data will be needed, data that is still imperfect, non-standardised and incomplete. Even so, dedicated databases do exist, such as CDC Biodiversité's Global Biodiversity Score, which can be used to measure investment portfolios' contribution to biodiversity impacts. The Corporate Biodiversity Footprint (CBF), for example, reports on the average abundance of species per square kilometre, while the Science Based Targets Network for biodiversity offers to guide companies in diagnosing their impact on biodiversity and helping them set targets for reducing this impact.

We are convinced that the financial system has a role to play in positively leveraging this theme through the following channels:

- Redirecting financial flows into more virtuous and less destructive economic activities. The Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosure (TNFD) is one way to supervise these activities; it will submit an initial reporting framework in 2022, which will be finalised and launched in 2023. In addition, the COP 15 of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) will be held online in October 2021 and then in China in 2022, and will set intermediate biodiversity goals for 2030.
- Measuring the transition and ensuring that portfolios are aligned with the Paris Agreements.
- Helping to build a regulatory architecture.
- For portfolio management firms in particular, acquiring biodiversity databases and risk-measurement tools and integrating them into their investment policies, conducting a dialogue with companies on these issues, and developing an offering of dedicated products for preserving or restoring biodiversity, via thematic funds, for example.

While some tools exist and have already been made available to investors, local market actors must continue to work together even more closely to establish and sponsor a common vision of the challenges of biodiversity, in order to meet the many challenges involved.

THIS STORY IS JUST BEGINNING.