# ESG: The New Market Space

**Atlantic Union Bank** 

Elisabeth A. Wilson

**Atlantic Union Bank** 



 Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria and subsequent reporting are leveraged to gauge a company's sustainable, environmental, ethical, and socially conscious investment and business practices

 In 2021, ESG rose to prominence as an emerging risk across the financial industry due to:



- E: The COVID-19 Pandemic/increased instances of devastating natural disasters
- <u>S</u>: Unprecedented social change in 2020
- G: A hot topic since the Great Recession/ ongoing reputational concerns for banks

 The Great Resignation and the War on Talent



 Prospective hires want to be aligned with companies that uphold and exhibit their values

The Great Wealth Transfer



 Increased environmental and socially conscious shareholder, investor, and consumer awareness

 How an institution approaches ESG is suddenly a demarcating factor in what may draw a much-desired reputational bonus or less-positive scrutiny



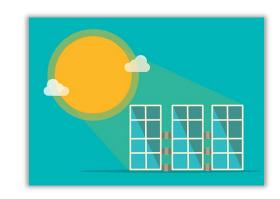
- E(nvironmental):
  - Climate change vulnerability
    - Physical Risk (Acute/Chronic)
    - Transition Risk



Note: In 2022, the United States sustained \$165 billion worth of climate-related disaster damage

Financing environmental impact

Energy efficiency





- Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions
  - Scope 1, 2, 3 emissions



 Development of proposed climate change-related regulatory guidance was prioritized by various agencies as of 2021:

November 2021

International Sustainability Standards Board/Technical Readiness Working Group introduce Climate-related Disclosures Prototype

November 2021

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision issues proposed Principles for the Effective Management and Supervision of Climate-Related Financial Risks

December 2021

The OCC issues draft Principles for Climate-Related Financial Risk Management for Large Banks

December 2021

Jerome Powell states the Federal Reserve may align future climate change guidance with the OCC and other banking agencies

And into 2022...

February 2022

FDIC announces addressing Financial Risks Posed by Climate Change as a key 2022 priority

March 2022

**SEC proposes standardized Climate-Related Disclosure rules** 

March 2022

FDIC issues proposed Statement of Principles for Climate-Related Financial Risk Management for Large Financial Institutions

March 2022

ISSB introduces two proposed standards for general sustainability and climate-specific disclosure requirements

Still going in 2022...

June 2022

Basel Committee on Banking Supervision <u>finalizes</u> its Principles for the Effective Management and Supervision of Climate-Related Financial Risks

September 2022

The Federal Reserve announces its pilot climate scenario analysis exercise for six of the U.S.'s largest banks

December 2022

The Federal Reserve unveils its Principles for Climate-Related Financial Risk Management for Large Financial Institution

In 2023....



 The SEC proposed Climate-Related Disclosure rules anticipated for finalization by April

 The ISSB has announced it will solidify its two finalized frameworks (IFRS S1 and IFRS 2) in June

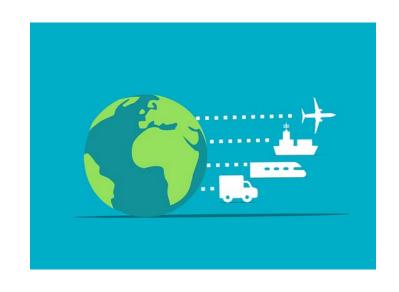


 Previous proposed climate change-related disclosure regulatory guidance is very general and high-level



 The OCC, FDIC, Federal Reserve, and Basel align but do not provide one, two, three step expectations

 The SEC proposed its Climate-Related Disclosure Rules, to an extent, remove ambiguity



- The SEC provided tangible guidance that all publicly-traded companies will be expected to adhere to in future:
  - Report on Scope 1, 2, and 3 greenhouse gas emissions
  - Disclose material climate change-related risk exposures



 Lawsuits are anticipated to challenge the SEC's final Climate-Related Disclosure rules



 Individual states (Kentucky, Texas, and West Virginia) have enacted legislation banning state and local entities from doing business with financial institutions engaged in ESG practices or that refuse to invest in certain energy sectors such as oil, gas, or coal

 On the back of the Supreme Court's June 2022 ruling in West Virginia vs EPA, the newly Republican-held U.S. Congress has instituted a Financial Services Committee Republican ESG Working Group



 The group has specifically announced its intent to, "combat the threat to our capital markets posed by those on the far-left pushing environmental, social, and governance (ESG) proposals."

- Financial institutions are now caught in the middle regarding ESG and climate change:
  - Evolving regulatory expectations
  - Emerging anti-ESG legislation
  - Mounting pressure from shareholders, investors, and consumers
  - Expectations from stakeholders in seat and prospective talent



As a result, financial institutions run the risk of:



- Greenwashing: Overstating their ESG practices
- Greenhushing: Underreporting their ESG strategies in order to avoid additional scrutiny
- Greensquelching (copyright pending E.A. Wilson):

Failure to appropriately incorporate ESG into corporate initiatives due to prescriptive, patchwork anti-ESG legislation

S(ocial)

- **S**(ocial):
  - Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion (DEI)
  - Human capital
  - Talent Strategy
  - Employee Health and Wellbeing



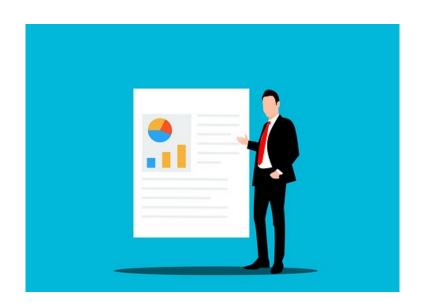


- Data Protection, Security, and Privacy
- Diverse Suppliers (Third Parties/Fourth Parties)
- Community Relations
- Customer Engagement
- Responsible Investment

- There is currently heightened regulatory focus on:
  - Cyber Risk Management
  - Third Party Suppliers/Vendors
  - Overdraft Fees



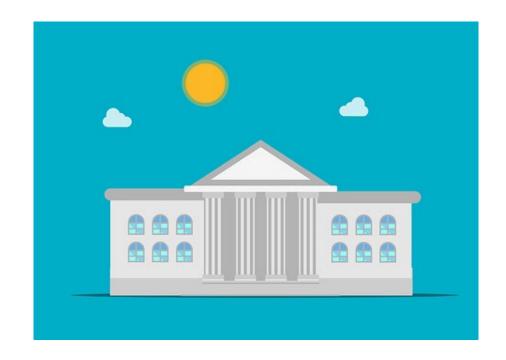
- Social poses potential significant reputational consequences
- Financial institutions need to ensure they avoid the perception of:



 Social Washing: Over-promotion and indefensible statements regarding a company's social and diversity practices



- **G**(overnance):
  - Board Governance
  - Board Diversity
  - Business Ethics
  - Executive Compensation



- Risk & Crisis Management
- Litigation Risks
- Financial and Accounting Transparency
- Full and Honest Financial Reporting and Disclosures



- December 1, 2020: NASDAQ announces its Board Diversity Rule
- August 6, 2021: Approved by the SEC



 <u>December 31, 2023</u>: Disclose <u>one diverse director</u> (or why they have none)

- December 31, 2025: Disclose two diverse directors (or why they have none)
- Note: NASDAQ's diverse director definition is "one who self-identifies as female and one who self-identifies as either an underrepresented minority or LGBTQ[IA]+"

At the end of the day, Governance is simply doing good business



 Given rapidly evolving regulatory expectations, it is not too early for a financial institution to begin crafting its ESG journey



Widely accepted and adopted best practices:

Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)

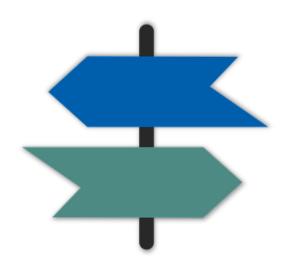
Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB)



Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)

Other commonly utilized best practices include:

- Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
- Greenhouse Gas Protocol
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI)



- TCFD and proposed regulatory guidance are stressing similar factors for climate change-related guidelines:
  - Governance
  - Policies/Procedures
  - Strategic Planning
  - Risk Management
  - Metrics, Targets, Reporting
  - Scenario Analysis





- Shareholder, investor, and consumer focus will continue to shape the course of ESG no matter the regulatory outcome
  - Financial institutions are positioned to make a substantial impact on climate change, social inequality, and ethical standards— they have a chance to move the needle



 And moving the needle in a more positive direction is what world-weary consumers want

- ESG is a concept already inherent in a financial institution's prime directive:
  - Preserve and support the communities we serve to ensure they thrive



 Promote equality to give everyone a fair shot at the American Dream

 Safeguard our institutions by doing good business in a safe and sound manner

- ESG, evolving regulatory guidance, and consumer expectations offer institutions new opportunity to:
  - Market to customers and prospective talent
  - Develop products that give them the edge



- Foster meaningful relationships with consumers who need guidance around their financial future
- Lead and evolve methodologies to better position their companies and their customers—to meet the challenging years ahead

• ESG is the **new market space** and one financial institutions should continue to corner

