

G20  
ITALIAN  
PRESIDENCY



# G20

## **Sustainable Finance Roadmap**

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# Introduction

The G20, under Italy's 2021 Presidency, has re-established and elevated the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) with the goal of scaling up sustainable finance that supports the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and goals of the Paris Agreement. The SFWG has developed this G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap ("the Roadmap") in order to help focus the attention of the G20 members, relevant international organizations, networks, initiatives, and other stakeholders to key priorities of the sustainable finance agenda, and set out actions for the G20 to take to promote the achievement of those priorities over the coming years. The Roadmap is a multi-year document that will help inform the broader G20 agenda on climate and sustainability, future workplans of the SFWG, and other relevant international work.

The Roadmap is presented to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors ahead of their meeting on 13 October. Each year, the SFWG will publish a report that will summarize the work that the SFWG and knowledge partners have undertaken that year, and report on progress made—by the SFWG, other G20 groups, or other international workstreams, as appropriate—to address the priorities and actions in the Roadmap.

In 2021, the SFWG undertook work in three priority areas that are reflected in the Roadmap: (1) improving comparability and interoperability of approaches to align investments to sustainability goals; (2) overcoming information challenges by improving sustainability disclosure and reporting; and (3) enhancing the role of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. The results of the analysis are presented in the 2021 SFWG Synthesis Report and contribute to shaping parts of the Roadmap.

## Important Elements of the G20 Roadmap

The Roadmap recognizes the full range of sustainability issues and over the coming years, could be adapted to best reflect the G20's sustainable finance priorities. Such priorities should include a greater focus on options to scale up finance to support a just and affordable climate transition, and further integrate other aspects of sustainability, including nature and biodiversity, and social issues such as energy access and poverty reduction. The Roadmap does not intend to lay new

targets in climate change mitigation, adaptation, or with respect to climate finance, and recognizes that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary forum for negotiation of such targets.

The main purpose of the Roadmap and an important goal of the SFWG is to advance international work to help scale up private and public sustainable finance and in so doing, accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. When the Roadmap or SFWG discusses possible country-level actions, they are to adopt on a voluntary basis.

The SFWG will coordinate with other G20 working groups across the Finance and Sherpa tracks to advance the Roadmap and adapt it over time. The SFWG will also coordinate across the G20 when other groups and tracks are interested in doing direct work related to sustainable finance.

## Focus Area 1

Market development and approaches to align investments to sustainability goals

## Focus Area 2

Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

## Focus Area 3

Assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks

## Focus Area 4

Role of IFIs, public finance and policy incentives

## Focus Area 5

Cross-cutting issues

In each focus area, the Roadmap articulates key priorities that G20 members can act on through the G20 and as members of other international organizations, networks, and initiatives, to help scale up sustainable finance to support the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and goals of the Paris Agreement. As SFWG members recognize that a number of workstreams, initiatives and efforts to advance the G20's sustainable finance priorities are already underway, the Roadmap is developed to serve three high-level purposes. First, it identifies gaps where the G20's sustainable finance priorities are currently not being robustly addressed or where current efforts are nascent or insufficient and therefore warrant further attention. It considers key actions to address the challenges identified. Second, it identifies opportunities for the G20 to leverage, support and coordinate G20 member efforts across ongoing international work in different fora. Third, it communicates G20 priorities on sustainable finance to a broad set of stakeholders, with a view to inform relevant work by international organizations (IOs), networks, and initiatives, even if the G20 or the SFWG are not directly engaged in that work.

The Roadmap comprises two parts. The first part, the "Priorities" contained in the main text of the document, identifies 19 actions across five Focus Areas that the G20 views as priorities for scaling up sustainable finance. The second part, the "List of actions", contained in the Annex, lays out the actions with indicative timelines, and indication of which G20 working groups, IOs, and other international networks and initiatives are currently or planning to carry out work to address those actions. The SFWG will continually monitor progress in addressing the priorities identified in Roadmap, and in identifying where additional G20 engagement would add value to advance progress.

The Roadmap priorities that are currently not being either robustly addressed or addressed at all in an internationally coordinated fashion and therefore warrant further attention—i.e., the "gaps"—include 1) the need to advance the understanding of and support the growth of markets for financing a just climate transition as described in Focus Area 5; 2) most actions listed under Focus Area 1 to develop sustainable finance markets and approaches to identify and align

investments with climate goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and 3) the need to identify and analyze policy levers as appropriate and where applicable to incentivize the participation of private capital for sustainable investments and support an economy-wide transition, as highlighted in Focus Area 4.

The Roadmap priorities that are already being primarily coordinated and addressed elsewhere includes most, though not all, of the work on sustainability reporting and data under Focus Area 2, and the priorities related to the management of sustainability-related financial risks under Focus Area 3. The Financial Stability Board (FSB) is coordinating these efforts and published its Roadmap for Addressing Climate-Related Financial Risks. The SFWG and the FSB will work closely together given the synergies of the two Roadmaps and to avoid risks of overlap. As such, The SFWG will pay close attention to the work of the FSB and seek opportunities to highlight or otherwise build on work the FSB is undertaking and coordinating.



The background of the slide is a dark blue color with a subtle, light blue topographic map pattern. The pattern consists of various wavy, concentric lines that resemble contour lines on a map, creating a textured, organic feel.

# **ROADMAP**

## **Focus Areas**

## FOCUS AREA 1

# Market development and approaches to align investments to sustainability goals

Private capital plays a vital role in supporting sustainability goals and many countries and regions have taken, or are planning to take, steps to scale up sustainable financial flows. Sustainability considerations can be relevant at every stage of financing. Financial systems have a crucial role to play in enabling market participants to take sustainability considerations into account in all financial decisions, supporting market growth and development.

To this end, some jurisdictions and market participants are using or developing approaches—including market-led approaches, public-led approaches, net zero strategies, and circular carbon economy strategies—and tools to identify, verify, and align investments with sustainability goals. Over the past years, there has been a multiplication of approaches to align investments with sustainability goals, especially in areas such as sustainable finance taxonomies, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) rating methodologies, verification approaches, and portfolio alignment tools. The different approaches and use of different tools generally reflect different regulatory frameworks, policy priorities, use cases, and choices of methodologies. While this can lead to tailored approaches that are fit for purpose, if developed in silos, this proliferation could contribute to higher transaction costs, lack of transparency, market segmentation, and risks of green and SDG washing. Other challenges and considerations include low availability, quality, and comparability of data;

capacity constraints; limited coverage of some alignment approaches; the need to consider the climate transition; and jurisdiction-level flexibility.

International coordination on approaches to identify, verify and align investments to sustainability goals can help to minimize the risks of fragmentation across approaches and green and SDG washing. It could include working towards comparability, interoperability and, as appropriate, consistency across approaches; better understanding interlinkages and best practices in existing and emerging approaches; and facilitating collaboration for robust and transparent ESG ratings and verification and labeling, improved disclosure of sustainability-related information, and the development and use of forward-looking alignment tools to assess and support transition at portfolio or institutional levels. These actions would help to ensure transparency and integrity of the sustainable finance market.

Additionally, sustainable finance markets themselves - sustainable bond markets, private equity/venture capital and impact investing products, as well as securitization products that support the 2030 Agenda and goals of the Paris Agreement - still only represent a small fraction of financial markets and have been largely concentrated in advanced economies and a limited number of developing countries.

The following actions will support greater comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency, of alignment approaches and further development of sustainable financial markets:

## ACTION 1

The G20 encourages jurisdictions that intend to develop their own alignment approaches to refer to a set of voluntary principles:

**Principle 1:** Ensure material positive contributions to sustainability goals and focus on outcomes;

**Principle 2:** Avoid negative contribution to other sustainability goals (e.g., through do no significant harm to any sustainability goal requirements);

**Principle 3:** Be dynamic in adjustments reflecting changes in policies, technologies, and state of the transition;

**Principle 4:** Reflect good governance and transparency;

**Principle 5:** Be science-based for environmental goals and science- or evidence-based for other sustainability issues; and

**Principle 6:** Address transition considerations.

## ACTION 2

Improve coordination at the regional and international level to facilitate the comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency of different alignment approaches, including via work of relevant IOs, and by encouraging:

- Jurisdictions which intend to pursue a taxonomy-based approach to consider developing sustainable finance taxonomies using the same language (e.g., international standard industry classification and other internationally recognized classification systems), voluntary use of reference or common taxonomies, and regional collaboration on taxonomies.
- Collaboration and active engagement of service providers, where consistent with applicable laws, with appropriate IOs and financial authorities to enhance comparability, interoperability, and transparency of approaches, including forward-looking portfolio alignment tools, ESG rating methodologies, verification and labelling approaches.

## ACTION 3

Relevant international organizations, networks or initiatives to further advance work towards better understanding the technical aspects and interlinkages of existing and emerging alignment approaches, as well as good practices, and develop specific recommendations for enhanced comparability and interoperability.

## ACTION 4

Better integrate transition finance considerations into sustainable finance alignment approaches, with a focus on interoperability with existing and emerging approaches for sustainable finance, based on the mapping and review of existing and emerging approaches by the SFWG and appropriate IOs.

## ACTION 5

G20 and relevant IOs to identify opportunities to promote scaling up of climate and sustainable-aligned financial instruments, products and markets, including sustainable capital market instruments.



## FOCUS AREA 2

### Consistent, comparable & decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

Consistent, comparable, and reliable sustainability-related information that is decision-useful to investors is critical to providing investors the information they need to fully integrate sustainability considerations into financial decision making. Such information is also important to a wider range of stakeholders, including financial industry actors such as lenders, insurance companies, asset managers, ESG rating providers, and proxy voting agencies, as well as non-financial stakeholders such as public policymakers, employees, customers, and civil society. Widespread availability of quality and comparable data can enhance the assessment of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, allowing capital to be more efficiently allocated and bolstering risk management and financial stability. At present, incompleteness and inconsistency in sustainability-related disclosures pose a challenge to the transparency and integrity of the sustainable finance market, due to a lack of disclosure requirements or the proliferation of different disclosure and reporting related frameworks with limited coordination. In addition, sustainability data is held and defined mostly by private sector data providers in an uncoordinated manner, which hinders its accessibility and transparency. Improving sustainability reporting standards and data governance and architecture will allow for a better identification of sustainability risks, impacts and opportunities.

Access to high-quality and timely information is foundational to understanding the financial risks, opportunities and impacts associated with climate change and Agenda 2030. International work in this Focus Area is relatively advanced compared to other Roadmap Focus Areas, and the FSB is working to coordinate and monitor these efforts. The FSB's Task-force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations are forming the basis for many national and international efforts to promote climate disclosure, and the basis of increasing private sector financial disclosures. There is a broad interest in expanding beyond climate to other sustainability topics such as, nature- and biodiversity-related information, with a particular focus on nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change, and other social issues. In addition, some jurisdictions are exploring frameworks that integrate both the enterprise value approach of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation and reporting on firms' impacts on sustainability goals that are not captured through the enterprise value lens. In coordination with the FSB, International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), IFRS Foundation and other international organizations and initiatives, the G20 will take or promote the following actions:

## ACTION 6

Improve coordination at the regional and international level to facilitate the comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency of different alignment approaches, including via work of relevant IOs, and by encouraging:

- The IFRS Foundation work program, including its proposed International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), should be governed by a transparent and inclusive governance structure with public oversight provided by the Monitoring Board and a process of consulting a wide range of stakeholders.
- The ISSB should develop a baseline global sustainability reporting standard while allowing flexibility for interoperability with national and regional requirements, and taking into account the need to avoid disproportionate burdens on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- The ISSB should over time extend coverage from its initial focus on climate-related information to include other sustainability-related topics such as nature, biodiversity and social issues.

The reporting standard that the ISSB develops would be subject to review for endorsement by IOSCO. If endorsed, the standard could then be considered by individual jurisdictions, on a voluntary basis, via national or regional standard-setting processes or in establishing domestic

reporting requirements. Jurisdictions will have their own legal frameworks for adopting, applying, or otherwise making use of international standards.

## ACTION 7

Building on the ongoing work on data gaps by FSB, Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other IOs, take concrete steps to further advance sustainability data strategies, governance and architecture frameworks that aim to improve data quality and accessibility for the financial system, and promote greater access to public sustainability data, including by developing a shared digital platform to improve accessibility to relevant publicly available sustainability data which is already available.

## ACTION 8

Encourage work by relevant IOs on improving data quality, usefulness, and transparency of methodologies, such as metrics choices and weightings, from ESG rating agencies and other sustainability data providers.

## ACTION 9

Encourage ongoing work by relevant IOs to better understand the challenges and benefits to sustainability reporting for SMEs and emerging market economies, and consider ways to address them, including via more efficient use of available information, leveraging on digital technologies, and enhanced capacity building efforts.

### **FOCUS AREA 3**

## **Assessment and management of climate and other sustainability risks**

There is a broad consensus that climate change is a source of significant macro-economic and financial risks. Financial authorities are developing tools and methodologies to understand, assess, and manage climate-related risks, including physical and transition risks. Improving and coordinating these approaches and promoting their broader adoption is important to help maintain financial stability and facilitate the efficient allocation of capital in light of a just climate transition. The NGFS and FSB are undertaking work on climate risk scenario analysis and reporting. Use of the scenarios that the NGFS has recommended, as appropriate on a voluntary basis, can facilitate comparability and aggregation in analyses of climate-related physical and transition risks. The IMF is incorporating relevant climate risk analysis in its surveillance and Financial Sector Assessment Programs where it is macro critical and consistent with IMF's mandate.

Financial institutions also need to strengthen their understanding of their exposure to sustainability-related risks, and to develop relevant tools to assess and manage emerging sustainability-related risks. Pioneering tools and methodologies exist but need to be refined and more widely used.

The following actions will enhance assessment and management of climate and other sustainability risks. The actions support and complement the work that is being coordinated by the FSB on assessing and addressing climate-related financial risks and will continue to coordinate with the FSB.

### **ACTION 11**

Building on existing work, relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives should over the short to medium term explore the potential financial risk and financial stability implications of climate risks, and, as appropriate, expand the coverage of risk analysis to include other sustainability risks such as nature- and biodiversity-related risks, over the medium term.



## ACTION 12

As key risks are identified, G20 central banks, ministries of finance, regulators, and supervisors are encouraged, on a voluntary basis, to coordinate through the FSB, standards-setters, NGFS, and other bodies, as appropriate, to effectively identify, measure and manage sustainability-related financial risks. This may include the development of consistent risk definitions, tools, and methodologies to assess financial sector exposure to sustainability risks, including for climate risks, and by making use on voluntary basis of the NGFS's reference scenarios. This may also include coordination on supervisory activities on the measurement, management and reporting of sustainability risk exposures, including regulatory guidance and supervisory expectations.

## ACTION 13

SFWG will work with the G20 Framework Working Group (FWG) to enhance understanding of the macroeconomic implications of climate risks and climate policies, including the impacts on growth, inflation, employment, income distribution and the costs of transitioning both within and across jurisdictions, as well as the policy mix needed to mitigate these impacts.

## FOCUS AREA 4

### Role of IFIs public finance & incentives

IFIs, including Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), along with national governments, play a crucial role in driving and enabling country-owned ambitious climate action linked to the goals of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. IFIs now face the challenge of implementing their commitment to fully aligning their operations to sustainability goals.

Mobilizing private finance is critical to reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. IFIs, together with national governments and national development agencies, have a significant role to play in incentivizing and unlocking private climate financing to facilitate an economy wide transition.

The G20 should consider ways to address market externalities and to incentivize the participation of private capital in sustainable investments, including through fiscal and other public policy tools, emissions trading systems and other levers, as appropriate and according to country conditions, that can promote a low greenhouse gas transition and thus private capital participation, recognizing that appropriate policy mixes will be decided by each member. The following actions will enhance the role of IFIs and public policy incentives to mobilizing private investment in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, in line with their mandates:

#### ACTION 14

Encourage MDBs to raise their ambition on climate action, including via:

- taking concrete steps to ensure alignment of their operations to the goals of Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, promote transparent reporting, and analyze their own progress toward alignment. The G20 encourages MDBs to pursue alignment of their operations to the goals of the Paris Agreement within ambitious timeframes, while continuing to support the 2030 Agenda;
- expanding MDB de-risking facilities for crowding in private sector investments;
- devoting efforts to capacity building for greening the financial systems in emerging markets and developing economies, including to SMEs, while taking into account the varying country contexts in terms of development levels and needs as well as market maturity; supporting just climate transition of their clients via enhanced efforts for capacity building, while facilitating demonstration projects; and
- assisting country authorities in developing sustainable recovery strategies and delivering against their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and SDG and biodiversity goals.



## ACTION 15

Encourage IFIs, including MDBs, other relevant IOs, and public funds more broadly to mobilize private finance. This can be done through assisting developing country partners in helping domestic financial systems align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and national SDGs plans, developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and taking other actions to eliminate barriers to sustainable investments with the objectives of promoting private sector investment in sustainability.

## ACTION 16

The SFWG will work with other G20 groups, relevant international organizations, networks and initiatives as appropriate, to analyze the implications of public policy levers on market signals that could influence sustainable investment decisions. These policy levers could include mechanisms to support clean energy sources, schemes for rationalizing and phasing out inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels that encourage wasteful consumption and, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote green transitions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable and in accordance to each country's circumstances.

## FOCUS AREA 5

### Cross-cutting issues

The SFWG recognizes there are a number of important issues not easily classifiable into a specific Focus Area, including digital solutions and financing the climate transition.

Financial innovations and digital technologies have significantly increased efficiencies across the financial system. These new technologies could be further leveraged to support sustainable finance mobilization and bridge the gap in actionable, granular and time sensitive sustainability-related data needed to inform financial actors and influence their decisions. Passive data collection and big data analysis of ESG information from a variety of sources (including government agencies, social media, telco networks, internet of things, and corporates, as appropriate) could reduce the burden of manual data sourcing and provide new sustainability performance metrics. The SFWG could explore options to catalyze the application of digital technologies to enhance the efficiency of the sustainable finance market and, in particular, to help unlock more green financing.

There is also a strong need for sustainable finance to support incremental improvements in climate performance over time through a greater consideration of climate transition. Efforts to scale up finance focused on

enabling the transition could support, for example, early retirement of high-emitting fossil fuel facilities, implementation of credible transition targets and pathways, circular economy strategies, and mid-term technologies that reduce emissions but will need to be upgraded or replaced in the long-term. The existing sustainable finance landscape has gaps in terms of enabling the transition, and more broadly there is a lack of common principles, strategies, or definitions of transition finance, pathways, disclosure requirements, and policy incentives. Additionally, there is a need to account for the effects of the transition on local communities and SMEs and to address potential adverse effects such as unemployment. This is a Focus Area where there is limited existing international work or coordination. The following actions will promote the use of digital technologies in sustainable finance and facilitate transition considerations in sustainable finance:

## ACTION 17

Appropriate IOs or international initiatives to develop a stock-take of emerging digital solutions supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments, covering environment, climate, and other sustainability goals, and identify ways to foster coordination and interoperability on those digital solutions. Key areas of focus could include digital applications in sustainability reporting (such as the use of structured data, where feasible and appropriate), identification and labelling of products and assets, as well as transactions of sustainable assets.

## ACTION 18

SFWG to work with appropriate IOs to develop high-level principles for a credible and consistent framework for financing a just climate transition. This work could map and review existing and emerging approaches, as appropriate, to: (i) enable transitions towards a low greenhouse gas emission economy; (ii) explore options to incorporate transition considerations in sustainable finance alignment approaches (e.g., taxonomies, labels, portfolio alignment tools such as forward looking metrics); (iii) identify and develop credible transition metrics, pathways, targets, and low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; (iv) improve disclosure requirements; (v) develop and expand tools to finance climate transition; and (vi) explore best practices for mitigating negative economic and social impact of climate transition on local communities and SMEs.

## ACTION 19

IOs and other technical assistance providers should coordinate and align their capacity building efforts with the priorities identified in the Roadmap.



# **ANNEX 1**

## **List of Actions**

## ANNEX 1

# List of actions

The purpose of this Annex is to lay out the actions from the Roadmap and list relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives, and G20 Working Groups that the SFWG has identified as undertaking work in these areas. This Annex also includes indicative timelines during which the work would take place. The implementation timelines refer to relevant work that international organizations, networks, and initiatives plan to carry out, not to national implementation. The full mapping of international work that provides more detail on relevant workstreams is available in Annex 2.

The SFWG will in future provide more specifics on the workplan of activities that the key international organizations that regularly report to the G20 will be undertaking to advance the Actions in the Roadmap, in coordination with these bodies.

### Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work <sup>1</sup>	TIMELINE
<b>ACTION 1</b> The G20 encourages jurisdictions that intend to develop their own alignment approaches to refer to a set of voluntary principles:  <b>Principle 1:</b> Ensure material positive contributions to sustainability goals and focus on outcomes;  <b>Principle 2:</b> Avoid negative contribution to other sustainability goals (e.g., through do no significant harm to any sustainability goal requirements);  <b>Principle 3:</b> Be dynamic in adjustments reflecting changes in policies, technologies, and state of the transition;  <b>Principle 4:</b> Reflect good governance and transparency;  <b>Principle 5:</b> Be science-based for environmental goals and science- or evidence-based for other sustainability issues; and  <b>Principle 6:</b> Address transition considerations.	<b>ORGANIZATIONS</b> IFC-SBFN, IMF, IPSF, OECD, SIF, UN-DESA, UNEP, World Bank  <b>G20 GROUPS</b> DWG, SFWG	2021 SFWG Synthesis Report

<sup>1</sup>This column aims to provide a picture of organizations and G20 working groups that are conducting work relevant to the actions. It is not a mandate for them to work on the actions.



## Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work	TIMELINE
<p><b>ACTION 2</b></p> <p>Improve coordination at the regional and international level to facilitate the comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency of different alignment approaches, including via work of relevant IOs, and by encouraging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jurisdictions which intend to pursue a taxonomy-based approach to consider developing sustainable finance taxonomies using the same language (e.g., international standard industry classification and other internationally recognized classification systems), voluntary use of reference or common taxonomies, and regional collaboration on taxonomies.</li> <li>■ Collaboration and active engagement of service providers, where consistent with applicable laws, with appropriate IOs and financial authorities to enhance comparability, interoperability, and transparency of approaches, including forward-looking portfolio alignment tools, ESG rating methodologies, verification and labelling approaches.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>FC4S, IFC-SBFN, IMF, IPSF, IOSCO, ISO, NGFS, OECD, UN-DESA, World Bank</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2022-2025)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 3</b></p> <p>Relevant international organizations, networks or initiatives to further advance work towards better understanding the technical aspects and interlinkages of existing and emerging alignment approaches, as well as good practices, and develop specific recommendations for enhanced comparability and interoperability.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, ICMA (GSFC), IPSF, OECD, TCFD, UN-DESA</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2022-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 4</b></p> <p>Better integrate transition finance considerations into sustainable finance alignment approaches, with a focus on interoperability with existing and emerging approaches for sustainable finance, based on the mapping and review of existing and emerging approaches by the SFWG and appropriate IOs.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>IPSF, IOSCO, NGFS, OECD, UNEP-FI</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>SFWG, CSWG, ETWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2022-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 5</b></p> <p>G20 and relevant IOs to identify opportunities to promote scaling up of climate and sustainable-aligned financial instruments, products and markets, including sustainable capital market instruments.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, IPSF, OECD, UN-DESA</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>SFWG, IWG, DWG, CSWG, GPFI</p>	<p>Medium-term (2022-2023)</p>

## Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work	TIMELINE
<p><b>ACTION 6</b></p> <p>G20 to welcome the work program of the IFRS Foundation to develop a set of internationally consistent, comparable, and reliable baseline standards for disclosure of sustainability-related information on enterprise value creation. These standards should build on the TCFD framework and take into account the work of other sustainability reporting organizations, involving them and consulting with a wide range of stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The IFRS Foundation work program, including its proposed International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), should be governed by a transparent and inclusive governance structure with public oversight provided by the Monitoring Board and a process of consulting a wide range of stakeholders.</li> <li>■ The ISSB should develop a baseline global sustainability reporting standard while allowing flexibility for interoperability with national and regional requirements, and taking into account the need to avoid disproportionate burdens on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).</li> <li>■ The ISSB should over time extend coverage from its initial focus on climate-related information to include other sustainability-related topics such as nature, biodiversity and social issues.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>EFRAG, FC4S, FSB, IFRS, IMF, IOSCO, IPSF, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, TCFD, UN-DESA, UNEP-FI</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2022)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 7</b></p> <p>Building on the ongoing work on data gaps by FSB, Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Bank for International Settlements (BIS), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other IOs, take concrete steps to further advance sustainability data strategies, governance and architecture frameworks that aim to improve data quality and accessibility for the financial system, and promote greater access to public sustainability data, including by developing a shared digital platform to improve accessibility to relevant publicly available sustainability data which is already available.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>BIS, FC4S, IMF, NGFS, UNEP-FI, OECD</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>

## Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work	TIMELINE
<p><b>ACTION 8</b></p> <p>Encourage work by relevant IOs on improving data quality, usefulness, and transparency of methodologies, such as metrics choices and weightings, from ESG rating agencies and other sustainability data providers.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>EFRAG, IMF, IOSCO, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UN-DESA</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2022-2025)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 9</b></p> <p>Encourage ongoing work by relevant IOs to better understand the challenges and benefits to sustainability reporting for SMEs and emerging market economies, and consider ways to address them, including via more efficient use of available information, leveraging on digital technologies, and enhanced capacity building efforts.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>IFRS, IPSF, OECD, ICF-SBFN</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>GPFI, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2022-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 10</b></p> <p>Encourage relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives to further advance the understanding of nature- and biodiversity related metrics and indicators used in disclosures by corporates and financial institutions.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IOSCO, IPSF, MDB Climate Working Group, NGFS, OECD, SIF, TNFD, UNEP-FI</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>CSWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>

## Focus Area 3: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work	TIMELINE
<p><b>ACTION 11</b></p> <p>Building on existing work, relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives should over the short to medium term explore the potential financial risk and financial stability implications of climate risks, and, as appropriate, expand the coverage of risk analysis to include other sustainability risks such as nature- and biodiversity-related risks, over the medium term.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FATF, IFC-SBFN, IMF, MDB Climate Working Group, NGFS, OECD, SIF</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>FWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 12</b></p> <p>Action 12: As key risks are identified, G20 central banks, ministries of finance, regulators, and supervisors are encouraged, on a voluntary basis, to coordinate through the FSB, standards-setters, NGFS, and other bodies, as appropriate, to effectively identify, measure and manage sustainability-related financial risks. This may include the development of consistent risk definitions, tools, and methodologies to assess financial sector exposure to sustainability risks, including for climate risks, and by making use on voluntary basis of the NGFS's reference scenarios. This may also include coordination on supervisory activities on the measurement, management and reporting of sustainability risk exposures, including regulatory guidance and supervisory expectations.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>BCBS, BIS, Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, FSB, IAIS, IFC-SBFN, IMF, IOSCO, NGFS, OECD, SIF, UN-DESA (FSDO)</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>FWG, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 13</b></p> <p>SFWG will work with the G20 Framework Working Group (FWG) to enhance understanding of the macroeconomic implications of climate risks and climate policies, including the impacts on growth, inflation, employment, income distribution and the costs of transitioning both within and across jurisdictions, as well as the policy mix needed to mitigate these impacts.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, IMF, NGFS, OECD</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>FWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2022-2024)</p>

## Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and policy incentives

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work	TIMELINE
<p><b>ACTION 14</b></p> <p>Encourage MDBs to raise their ambition on climate action, including via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ taking concrete steps to ensure alignment of their operations to the goals of Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, promote transparent reporting, and analyze their own progress toward alignment. The G20 encourages MDBs to pursue alignment of their operations to the goals of the Paris Agreement within ambitious timeframes, while continuing to support the 2030 Agenda;</li> <li>■ expanding MDB de-risking facilities for crowding in private sector investments;</li> <li>■ devoting efforts to capacity building for greening the financial systems in emerging markets and developing economies, including to SMEs, while taking into account the varying country contexts in terms of development levels and needs as well as market maturity;</li> <li>■ supporting just climate transition of their clients via enhanced efforts for capacity building, while facilitating demonstration projects; and</li> <li>■ assisting country authorities in developing sustainable recovery strategies and delivering against their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and SDG and biodiversity goals.</li> </ul>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IFC-SBFN, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UNEP-FI</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>DWG, IFA, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 15</b></p> <p>Encourage IFIs, including MDBs, other relevant IOs, and public funds more broadly to mobilize private finance. This can be done through assisting developing country partners in helping domestic financial systems align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and national SDGs plans, developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and taking other actions to eliminate barriers to sustainable investments with the objectives of promoting private sector investment in sustainability.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IMF, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UN-DESA, UNEP-FI</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>CSWG, DWG, IFA, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Short-term (2021-2022)</p>



## Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and policy incentives

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work	TIMELINE
<p><b>ACTION 16</b></p> <p>Encourage IFIs, including MDBs, other relevant IOs, and public funds more broadly to mobilize private finance. This can be done through assisting developing country partners in helping domestic financial systems align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and national SDGs plans, developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and taking other actions to eliminate barriers to sustainable investments with the objectives of promoting private sector investment in sustainability.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IMF, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UN-DESA, UNEP-FI</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>CSWG, DWG, IFA, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Short-term (2021-2022)</p>

## Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues

ACTIONS	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work	TIMELINE
<p><b>ACTION 17</b></p> <p>Appropriate IOs or international initiatives to develop a stock-take of emerging digital solutions supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments, covering environment, climate, and other sustainability goals, and identify ways to foster coordination and interoperability on those digital solutions. Key areas of focus could include digital applications in sustainability reporting (such as the use of structured data, where feasible and appropriate), identification and labelling of products and assets, as well as transactions of sustainable assets.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>BIS, FC4S, IOSCO, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UNEP-FI</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>DWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Short-term (2022-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 18</b></p> <p>SFWG to work with appropriate IOs to develop high-level principles for a credible and consistent framework for financing a just climate transition. This work could map and review existing and emerging approaches, as appropriate, to: (i) enable transitions towards a low greenhouse gas emission economy; (ii) explore options to incorporate transition considerations in sustainable finance alignment approaches (e.g., taxonomies, labels, portfolio alignment tools such as forward looking metrics); (iii) identify and develop credible transition metrics, pathways, targets, and low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; (iv) improve disclosure requirements; (v) develop and expand tools to finance climate transition; and (vi) explore best practices for mitigating negative economic and social impact of climate transition on local communities and SMEs.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>IFC-SBFN, IOSCO, IPSF, OECD, TCFD</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>CSWG, DWG, ETWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p><b>ACTION 19</b></p> <p>IOs and other technical assistance providers should coordinate and align their capacity building efforts with the priorities identified in the Roadmap.</p>	<p><b>ORGANIZATIONS</b></p> <p>FC4S, MDB Climate Working Group, NGFS</p> <p><b>G20 GROUPS</b></p> <p>CSWG, DWG, ETWG, FWG, IFA, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>On-going</p>



# **ANNEX 2**

## **Timeline**

# Timeline

The below table provides additional details (including timelines) on the work relevant to the Roadmap actions that international organizations, networks, and initiatives plan to conduct. It is not a mandate for them to work on the actions.

[illegible]

## Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>UNEP:</b> Working on the Biannual progress report of Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) signatories and set up a Working group of Bank signatories that continuously issue target setting guidelines for high impact areas. UNEP FI is working with the EU as an observer on sustainable finance and supporting/ piloting taxonomy applications in different Geographies.																				
<b>UN-DESA:</b> The Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance has developed a definition of Sustainable Development Investing (SDI) that matches this set of voluntary principles and could be adopted by jurisdictions willing to develop their own alignment approach.																				
Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (IFC - SBFN, formerly known as SBN) : Provide technical assistance and capacity building to emerging markets to develop sustainable finance roadmap, policies and principles in line with international standards/approaches. Disseminate IFC and World Bank tools and knowledge related to ESG/climate risk management and new types of sustainability-focused financial instruments and products. The SBFN 2021 Measurement Framework includes a pillar on Climate Risk Management, which benchmarks regulator and supervisor expectations of FIs, as well as the approaches by industry associations to promote voluntary approaches for their members, related to managing climate risks and thereby identifying ways to green their portfolios This can also serve as a blueprint to help countries design their own climate risk management policies, principles, and guidelines.																				
<b>SIF:</b> Highlighting sustainable practices of investment by insurers, and the supervision and regulation of such investments, among members																				
The IMF intends to work with the World Bank and the OECD to further develop and potentially guide the operationalization of the high-level principles for developing approaches to align investments to sustainability goals. The agreed upon principles can be used by national and regional authorities, as well as the private sector, when looking to develop greater alignment of approaches, specific taxonomies or to revise existing frameworks. Ultimately this will facilitate the process of convergence towards a globally consistent set of approaches. It will also help guide the private sector and reduce the risk of fragmentation in capital markets.																				



## Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ACTION 2</b> Improve coordination at the regional and international level to facilitate the comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency of different alignment approaches, including via work of relevant IOs, and by encouraging: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Jurisdictions which intend to pursue a taxonomy-based approach to consider developing sustainable finance taxonomies using the same language (e.g., international standard industry classification and other internationally recognized classification systems), voluntary use of reference or common taxonomies, and regional collaboration on taxonomies.</li> <li>■ Collaboration and active engagement of service providers, where consistent with applicable laws, with appropriate IOs and financial authorities to enhance comparability, interoperability, and transparency of approaches, including forward-looking portfolio alignment tools, ESG rating methodologies, verification and labelling approaches.</li> </ul>																				
IFC-SBFN Ongoing technical assistance and knowledge sharing activities to align efforts around green finance taxonomies and other international trends to promote sustainability-focused investment. SBFN Global Progress Report 2021 will benchmark 43 countries on enabling frameworks for the broad landscape of sustainability focused finance.																				
<b>IOSCO:</b> Recommendations on Sustainability-Related Practices, Policies, Procedures and Disclosure in Asset Management (Final Report Nov 2021) and Recommendations/Guidelines for ESG Ratings and data providers (Final Report Nov 2021)																				
<b>NGFS:</b> In liaison with relevant stakeholders, identify how a wider implementation of mandatory disclosures can contribute to the reliability and comparability of data (Report on data gaps, due end 2021/early 2022). Provide guidance on setting supervisors' expectations on disclosures by their supervised entities(in the NGFS Progress Report on the implementation of the recommendations of its Guide for Supervisors). Encourage disclosure by central banks (NGFS how-to guide for central banks' climate-related disclosure, to promote TCFD - consistent disclosure by central banks, allowing them to lead by example; to be published in December 2021).																				
<b>FC4S:</b> Prepare a Guide for the application and use of sustainability-related taxonomies (2022).																				

## Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<p><b>OECD:</b> OECD: Developing alignment assessment framework for Responsible Business Conduct due diligence for lending and institutional investment activities (Running 2021, 2022 and 2023). Empirical work on testing ESG metrics materiality.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development an assessment to overcome compatibility challenges of ESG to SDGs.</li> <li>• Developing alignment assessment of metrics and ratings related to OECD standards (e.g., OECD MNE Guidelines). Work on the Investigating the State of Play Report (Aug 2021).</li> </ul>																				
<p><b>UN-DESA:</b> coordinates the inter-agency task force (IATF) on financing for development (FfD). The IATF produces every year the Financing for Sustainable Development Report (FSDR), which includes in-depth analysis on these issues and provides recommendations for policymakers. UN-DESA supports the related FfD Forum where governments discuss and agree, among other things, on ways to align private invement with the sustainable development. UN-DESA also organizes the SDG Investment Fair (3 times a year) that brings together governments &amp; investors to scale up SDG-related investments.</p>																				
<p><b>ISO:</b> Published work on climate change, Adaptation to climate change — Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment, continues to work on providing common standards</p>																				
<p><b>ACTION 3</b></p> <p>Relevant international organizations, networks or initiatives to further advance work towards better understanding the technical aspects and interlinkages of existing and emerging alignment approaches, as well as good practices, and develop specific recommendations for enhanced comparability and interoperability.</p>																				
<p>ICMA (GSFC): The Global Sustainable Finance Council (GSFC), originally known as the Global Green Finance Council, was created to bring together key global and regional associations and other stakeholders involved in green and sustainable financing. SFC published 1) The Compendium of international policy initiatives &amp; best market practice 2) Sustainable Finance: High-level definitions, Green Bond principles and standards.</p>																				

## Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>FC4S:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop an analysis and recommendations based on a stocktake of National Sustainable Finance Roadmaps (to delivered in Q4 2021).</li> <li>• Maintain the global database of international best practices related to sustainable finance (2021-2022)</li> <li>• Publish annual market updates that showcase best practices related to sustainable finance (reporting and disclosure, risk management, capital mobilization and regulatory developments) (to be delivered Q2 and Q3 2021 - 2022).</li> </ul>																				
<b>OECD:</b> Development an assessment to overcome compatibility challenges of ESG to strengthen alignment with SDGs																				
<b>UN-DESA:</b> supports the GISD Alliance, which agreed on a common definition of Sustainable Development Investing - GISD Members are requested to explain how they have implemented the SDI definition in their investment practices by October 2021. The IATF of financing for development supported by UN-DESA also provides analysis on the technical aspect of existing and emerging alignment approaches. GISD also plans to develop practical guidance for operationalizing its SDI definition, including by building on forward looking portfolio alignment tools.																				
<b>TCFD :</b> The disclosure recommendations are structured around four thematic areas that represent core elements of how organizations operate: governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. These thematic areas are intended to interlink and inform each other.																				
Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote collective understanding of policies and practices for climate action.</li> <li>• Support the preparation of national financial strategies / roadmaps for greening finance.</li> <li>• Encourage Ministries of finance to get actively involved in coordination of plans and strategies for climate change actions to make them more realistic with sound financial base.</li> </ul>																				
The Global Sustainable Finance Council (GSFC), for which ICMA provides the secretariat, was created in 2017 with the objective to bring together key global and regional associations and other stakeholders involved in green and sustainable financing. The financial industry joined forces to coordinate efforts to promote sustainable finance, facilitate cross-fertilisation between related markets and asset classes, and with the ambition to act as a representative counterparty to the official sector on sustainable finance policy matters. The GSFC will help coordinate the contributions and actions of its members in support of the realization of the G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap																				

## Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ACTION 4</b> Better integrate transition finance considerations into sustainable finance alignment approaches, with a focus on interoperability with existing and emerging approaches for sustainable finance, based on the mapping and review of existing and emerging approaches by the SFWG and appropriate IOs.																				
<b>OECD Committee on Financial Markets:</b> analytical work and stakeholder engagement to develop a report on Financial Markets and Climate Transition, with frameworks and institutional case studies (2021), that will take stock of and identify core elements of transition-related tool, policies, and approaches. Empirical work on testing ESG metrics materiality.																				
<b>IPSF:</b> Common Ground Taxonomy Report that displays the commonalities between the taxonomies already existing within the IPSF membership and acknowledge ongoing initiatives by IPSF members to set out regulatory taxonomies, including those reflecting transition activities towards a lowcarbon economy.(to be published in autumn 2021)																				
<b>UNEP-FI:</b> GISD initiative under the UN Secretary General, where one of the focus areas is the development of core sustainability metrics/indicators per sector.																				
<b>NGFS :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To publish list of missing data points, calling stake holders to bridge these gaps and provide guidance on how to bridge those gaps in the a progress report Q2 2021, final report early 2022.</li> <li>The NGFS will also address the issue of how the progressive harmonization of metrics and methodological standards, certification labels and taxonomies can contribute to the reliability and comparability of data.</li> </ul>																				
UNEP FI Paper on High Level Recommendations to Policymakers for securing credible Net-Zero commitments from financial institutions																				
<b>ACTION 5</b> G20 and relevant IOs to identify opportunities to promote scaling up of climate and sustainable-aligned financial instruments, products and markets, including sustainable capital market instruments.																				

## Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>OECD Committee on Financial Markets:</b> analytical work and stakeholder engagement to develop a report on Financial Markets and Climate Transition, with frameworks and institutional case studies (2021), that will take stock of and identify core elements of transition-related tool, policies, and approaches. Empirical work on testing ESG metrics materiality.																				
<b>IPSF:</b> Market trends analysis for sustainable financing instruments such as green bonds and loans. Potential upcoming working group on Standards and labels for sustainable financial products and instruments																				
UN-DESA supports the GISD Alliance, which agreed on a common definition of Sustainable Development Investing - GISD Members are requested to explain how they have implemented the SDI definition in their investment practices by October 2021. The IATF of financing for development supported by UN-DESA also provides analysis on the technical aspect of existing and emerging alignment approaches. GISD also plans to develop practical guidance for operationalizing its SDI definition, including by building on forward looking portfolio alignment tools.																				
<b>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action:</b> Identifying strategies for more systematically identifying climate and nature investment opportunities.																				

## Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

### ACTION 6

G20 to welcome the work program of the IFRS Foundation to develop a set of internationally consistent, comparable, and reliable baseline standards for disclosure of sustainability-related information on enterprise value creation. These standards should build on the TCFD framework and take into account the work of other sustainability reporting organizations, involving them and consulting with a wide range of stakeholders.

- The IFRS Foundation work program, including its proposed International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), should be governed by a transparent and inclusive governance structure with public oversight provided by the Monitoring Board and a process of consulting a wide range of stakeholders.

## Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The ISSB should develop a baseline global sustainability reporting standard while allowing flexibility for interoperability with national and regional requirements, and taking into account the need to avoid disproportionate burdens on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)</li> <li>The ISSB should over time extend coverage from its initial focus on climate-related information to include other sustainability-related topics such as nature, biodiversity and social issues.</li> <li>The reporting standard that the ISSB develops would be subject to review for endorsement by IOSCO. If endorsed, the standard could then be considered by individual jurisdictions, on a voluntary basis, via national or regional standard-setting processes or in establishing domestic reporting requirements. Jurisdictions will have their own legal frameworks for adopting, applying, or</li> </ul>																				
<b>IOSCO:</b> Advocates for an urgent need for globally consistent, comparable, and reliable sustainability disclosure standards with an initial focus on climate and subsequently be broadened to other sustainability issues. Promoting Comparable Metrics and Narratives. IOSCO Sustainable Finance Taskforce (STF) WS1 Final Report																				
<b>UNEP FI Upcoming / Impact Analysis Tools:</b> : I) Real Estate Impact Analysis Tool & the Impact Analysis Tool for Investment Portfolios																				
TCFD consultation document on forward-looking metrics for the financial sector provide a report on ways to promote globally comparable, high quality and auditable standards of disclosure in sustainability reporting based on the TCFD Recommendations, including a stock take of jurisdictions' actions to promote climate-related disclosures. Report on availability of data on climate-related financial stability risks and data gaps (to be published end of 2021).																				
<b>IOSCO:</b> The Technical Experts Group (TEG) will assess whether the refinements proposed by the IFRS TWG to the prototype climate-related disclosure standard (the prototype) and its content can be a sound basis for the development of an international reporting standard under the ISSB - Deadline November 2021.																				
<b>IOSCO:</b> IOSCO plans to consider potential endorsement of future standards issued by the ISSB to use for cross-border – and potentially also domestic – purposes to guide issuers' sustainability-related reporting in their jurisdictions. Potential endorsement will require that IOSCO's expectations regarding strong governance and decision-useful content are satisfied.																				



Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>OECD:</b> Actively participating in the establishment of the sustainability consultative committee under IFRS Foundation structure. Contribute methodologies and metrics, based on OECD standards, to help develop environmental, social, and governance baseline non-financial reporting.																				
<b>UN-DESA:</b> Actively participating in the establishment of the sustainability consultative committee under the IFRS foundation structure. UN DESA support the GISD initiative under the UN Secretary General, where one of the focus areas is the development of core and expanded sustainability metrics/indicators per sector.																				
FC4S Analyzing the Assessment results and identifying market gaps based on the FC4S Assessment Program allows FC4S to organize capacity building activities on reporting and disclosure methodologies.																				
<b>FSB:</b> Set up TCFD with recommendations that are structured around Governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets for climate related finance disclosures. The voluntary disclosure gives financial markets the information they need to manage risks, and seize opportunities, stemming from climate change.																				
<b>IFRS:</b> Working group to accelerate convergence in global sustainability reporting standards focused on enterprise value. Publication and education of stakeholders on IFRS through the foundation meetings and events. Sustainability reporting standards																				
<b>IMF:</b> ESG data disclosure framework.																				
<b>MDB Climate Working Group :</b> : Leverage IFC's own "Disclosure and Transparency (D&T) Toolkit and online platform", as well as the partnership with UNSSE program on D&T																				
<b>ACTION 7</b> Building on the on-going work on data gaps by FSB, NGFS, OECD, BIS, IMF and other IOs, take concrete steps to further advance sustainability data strategies, governance and architecture frameworks that aim to improve data quality and accessibility for the financial system, and promote greater access to public sustainability data, including by developing a shared digital platform to improve accessibility to relevant publicly available sustainability data which is already available.																				

## Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

**UNEP FI:** Impact Methodology provides a framework to assess the impacts of bank's portfolios and is available in open source (see UNEP FI Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks). Data providers and analysts can make use of this information and of the methodology to improve their current offering.

**NGFS:** Support for work on data strategies, governance and architecture frameworks. One of the 5 workstreams, Bridging the Data gaps, focuses on how to raise the level of reliability, transparency and availability of data.

**BIS:** Periodic updates of a database containing key statistics on the global sustainable bond market (ongoing). IFC survey of central banks on sustainable finance data gaps (IFC Report, Q4 2021). IFC stocktaking of national experiences on sustainable finance data issues (International conference, Sept. 2021; IFC Bulletin, Q1 2022). Support as IAG member of New Data Gaps initiative, with specific track on climate change; contribution as member and chair of the international Working Group on Securities Databases, in a specific DGI sub-recommendation on Sustainable Debt and Equity Financing (Regular reporting to the G20 (tbc) / 2022-26; preparation of revised Handbook of Securities Statistics)

**FC4S:**

- Assessment Program results in an iterative process that helps improve financial center data collection and management particularly, it collects data related to sustainable finance institutional foundations, the regulatory environment and the market infrastructure across banking, investment, and insurance sub-sectors as well as debt and equity markets. The personalized reports that result from FC4S Assessment Programme are also used to identify data gaps, allowing FC4S to organize capacity building activities on data management, reporting and disclosure (2021 - 2023)
- Create a specific workstream on sustainable finance digital technologies and Sustainable Finance data collection and availability (2022).

**FSB:** Report on availability of data on climate-related financial stability risks and data gaps.

**IMF:** Provides analysis and research to its members on emerging markets and other issues in global finance. The IMF Climate Change Indicators Dashboard contributes to statistical cooperation on climate change-related data to overcome challenges related to integrating climate change into the overall macroeconomic statistics framework.

**OECD:** To develop a dashboard of climate-related risks and their potential impact on financial markets and sustainable growth.

## Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ACTION 8</b> Encourage work by relevant IOs on improving data quality, usefulness, and transparency of methodologies, such as metrics choices and weightings, from ESG rating agencies and other sustainability data providers.																				
<b>IOSCO:</b> Recommendations/ Guidelines for ESG ratings and data providers																				
<b>UN-DESA:</b> The IATF on financing for Development has been tasked to work how to engage credit rating agencies in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. GISD work on SDG-related impact metrics that aim to enhance the quality																				
<b>OECD:</b> Develop ESG Risk Policy Framework, to integrate its analysis, policy recommendations, and updating of legal frameworks. Updating Corporate Governance Principles to include ESG Risks (2022-23). Development of indicators on effective environmental and social due diligence, and ESG materiality mapping across E, S and G. (2021-2022)																				
IMF-ESG data disclosure framework Strongly encourages the relevant international standard setting bodies to take practical steps towards a harmonized cross-sectoral ESG disclosure framework																				
MDB Climate Working Group is already in contact with OECD to discuss /join work on CRAs.																				
<b>ACTION 9</b> Encourage ongoing work by relevant IOs to better understand the challenges and benefits to sustainability reporting for SMEs and emerging market economies, and consider ways to address them, including via more efficient use of available information, leveraging on digital technologies, and enhanced capacity building efforts.																				
<b>IPSF:</b> Working group on sustainability-related disclosure (co-chaired by the EU, Japan and Switzerland) to facilitate the exchange of views and information on developments regarding sustainability-related reporting, with the aim of supporting the further alignment of disclosure requirements. Report setting out the detailed comparison of the sustainability disclosure regimes under scope describing commonalities and differences in existing disclosure requirements, as well as describing how the challenges of data gathering and comparability are addressed (to be published, October 2021)																				

Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>OECD :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stocktaking of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (2021-2022).</li> <li>• Development an assessment to overcome compatibility challenges of ESG to SDGs. Developing wellbeing metrics, based on system of standards, that measure economic and non-financial performance that consider sustainability and people’s well-being at the firm- and industry level.</li> </ul>																				
Sustainable Banking Network (SBN) : IFC’s SME finance Forum, continues to provide reports and organize conferences for more than 220 members and supporting business digitation.																				
<b>ACTION 10</b> Encourage relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives to further advance the understanding of natureand biodiversity related metrics and indicators used in disclosures by corporates and financial institutions.																				
The Task Force on Nature-related Financial Disclosures (TNFD) will deliver a framework for organizations to report and act on evolving naturerelated risks, to support a shift in global financial flows away from nature-negative outcomes and toward nature-positive outcomes. Phase 1 (2021): launch TNFD and begin development Phase 2 (2022): Test and revise framework Phase 3-5 (2023): Consult with stakeholders, launch framework, and provide implementation guidance																				
NGFS - Research work on how biodiversity loss transmits to financial risks (interim report Q3 2021, final report Spring 2022)																				
<b>UNEP FI:</b> PSI is supporting the development of a nature-related risks scoping study to be launched later this year (2021). Biodiversity target setting guidance (Jun 2021)																				
<b>SIF:</b> Conducting a scoping study on the financial risks of nature-related loss with analysis on how insurance supervisors and insurers are responding.																				
<b>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA):</b> Writing a paper that will provide an overview of nature-related financial risks, how they may manifest, and how they may affect the mandates of MoFs – to be published in October.																				

## Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>FC4S:</b> Set up a Biodiversity Working Group to engage with biodiversity finance experts to understand the state of play in the field and key challenges and priorities in 6 themes: Fintech, Investment, Norms, Data, New Instruments, and Disclosure. Develop a work program for the working group (2021 - 2022).																				
<b>IOSCO:</b> Given the urgency of the climate challenge, IOSCO supports a ‘climate first’ approach in the near term. However, the IFRS Foundation should also move forward quickly to develop standards covering other sustainability topics, including environmental, social, and governance issues. This should result on an ISSB agenda consultation on priority setting.																				
<b>MDB Climate Working Group :</b> Supporting the Malaysian central banks to assess the nature-related risks in their respective financial sectors. Assessment of nature-related risks in the Brazilian financial sector.																				
<b>OECD:</b> Report on Biodiversity Risks in Financial Markets.																				

## Focus Area 3: Assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks

### ACTION 11

Building on existing work, relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives should over the short to medium term explore the potential financial risk and financial stability implications of climate risks, and, as appropriate, expand the coverage of risk analysis to include other sustainability risks such as nature- and biodiversity-related risks, over the medium term.

**NGFS:** Considering the extent to which a financial risk differential exists between ‘green’ and other assets (also for supervisory purposes). Monetary policy - Macro perspective : The June 2020 report provides a joint central banks’ view on the various challenges climate change raises for the conduct of monetary policy; Another June 2020 report on research priorities regarding Sizing the macro financial impact of climaterelated risks: continues to foster internal and external research on key topics therein. Monetary policy -operational aspects : The March 2021 report “Adapting central bank operations to a hotter world” assessed options for Central Banks to factor climate-related risks into their operational framework. Further work will be developed in the coming months and years.




### Focus Area 3: Assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks

[illegible]

### Focus Area 3: Assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>IOSCO:</b> Focuses on reduction of risk including ESG related risk. Developing recommendations for securities regulators and/or policymakers, as applicable, to improve sustainability-related practices, policies, procedures, and related disclosures in the asset management industry. Final Report Nov 2021																				
NGFS - Workstream on macro financial risk analysis (incl. development of climate scenarios) published 2 vintages of the NGFS scenarios in June 2020, June 2021 and will publish another in Spring/Summer 2022. From 2022 onwards, the NGFS plans to follow up work on scenario design and will regularly update/publish sets of reference scenarios. Workstream on supervision: Work on Climate and Environmental Risk Analysis Methodologies and Metrics (2022), Guide for Supervisors (May 2020), Case studies report (Oct 2021). Capacity building initiative involving a multi-year roadmap, starting Q4 2021, in cooperation with FSI and in relation to the Climate Training Alliance. The 2019 Sustainable and Responsible Investment (SRI) guide was followed by a progress report in Dec 2020 and will be followed up with workshops/knowledge sharing experience in 2021; the Sustainable and Responsible Investment (SRI) guide will be updated on a regular basis.																				
<b>BIS :</b> Research efforts on the pricing of environmental risk in debt markets, challenges in the formation of “green” metrics and taxonomies, the determinants of firm environmental performance. Through the Financial Stability Institute, ongoing tutorials on regulatory and supervisory issues such as climate risk.																				
<b>IAIS:</b> Report assessing climate related risks to the insurance sector, with a focus on investment exposures (Q3 2021). IAIS work on providing guidance on supervisory practices for stress testing and scenario analysis (Various initiatives, from June through October 2021, and ongoing thereafter). Future work by the IAIS to incorporate November 2022 data collection and (scenario) analysis into the Global Monitoring Exercise(Nov 2022). Establishing regular monitoring and assessment of risks (Date Unknown).																				
<b>FSB:</b> Exploring ways to review regulatory and supervisory approaches to addressing climate risks at financial institutions and promote consistent approaches across sectors and jurisdictions (Reports expected by close 2021 and 2022). Report on availability of data on climaterelated financial stability risks and data gaps. (to be published in 2021)																				
OECD to develop ESG risk policy framework, including policy recommendations on climate transition definitions, metrics, and their use in climate risk due diligence for institutional investors. OECD to develop a surveillance tool to monitor climaterelated financial and transition risks and their potential impact on financial performance, and sustainable growth.																				

### Focus Area 3: Assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>SIF:</b> Remedy climate risk by facilitating information sharing. SIF Monitors and share developments among members regarding parametric insurance products to address climate risk protection gaps.																				
<b>UN-DESA/FSDO:</b> FSDO coordinates the inter-agency task force on financing for development which produces the annual Financing for Sustainable Development Report (FSDR), which includes a chapter on systemic risks, including those linked to climate change, and provide recommendations to policymakers such as financial regulators.																				
<b>BCBS:</b> Conducting climate-related work on the regulatory framework, supervisory activities and disclosure																				
<b>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA):</b> Developing tools to address knowledge and expertise gaps in macroeconomic forecasting and fiscal planning for climate change impacts, as well as disaster risk management, among others.																				
<b>FC4S:</b> regular market updates showcase regulatory initiatives related to sustainability-related risks and opportunities.																				
<b>IFC-SBFN:</b> SBFN Global Progress Report tracks and benchmarks national initiatives to develop enabling framework for financial sector. The framework, includes a climat risk pillar with specific datapoints on tracking actions of financial sector regulators, banking associations, and FIs in helping markets mitigate and adapt to climate change using new governance, risk management, and disclosure practices.																				
<b>IMF:</b> Workshops on climate risk regulation and supervision. Works to assess the impact of physical risk and transition risks on financial stability by stress testing frameworks.																				
<b>ACTION 13</b> SFWG will work with the G20 Framework Working Group (FWG) to enhance understanding of the macroeconomic implications of climate risks and climate policies, including the impacts on growth, inflation, employment, income distribution and the costs of transitioning both within and across jurisdictions, as well as the policy mix needed to mitigate these impacts.																				
<b>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action (CFMCA):</b> Exploring approaches to encourage financial institutions to align their practices with the NDCs and the goals of the Paris agreement. Supporting macroeconomic and fiscal assessments of adaptation, resilience, and mitigation policies, including NDCs.																				

## Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and incentives

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ACTION 14</b> Encourage MDBs to raise their ambition on climate action, including via: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>taking concrete steps to ensure alignment of their operations to the goals of Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, promote transparent reporting, and analyze their own progress toward alignment. The G20 encourages MDBs to pursue alignment of their operations to the goals of the Paris Agreement within ambitious timeframes, while continuing to support the 2030 Agenda;</li> <li>expanding MDB de-risking facilities for crowding in private sector investments;</li> <li>devoting efforts to capacity building for greening the financial systems in emerging markets and developing economies, including to SMEs, while taking into account the varying country contexts in terms of development levels and needs as well as market maturity;</li> <li>supporting just climate transition of their clients via enhanced efforts for capacity building, while facilitating demonstration projects; and</li> <li>assisting country authorities in developing sustainable recovery strategies and delivering against their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and SDG and biodiversity goals.</li> </ul>																				
<b>IFC-SBFN:</b> SBFN Global Progress Report tracks and benchmarks national initiatives to develop enabling framework for financial sector on managing environmental and social risks in line with international good practice The report is complemented by country profiles that assist countries to identify strengths and gaps in terms of policies, guidelines, and monitoring. Hosted by IFC as Secretariat and technical partner, SBFN assists members to leverage IFC and World Bank expertise and resources to advance national sustainable finance roadmaps and unlock investment opportunities. SBFN facilitates collaboration between financial sector regulators and industry associations to support enabling policies, voluntary industry initiatives, and public private partnership for green finance.																				
<b>FC4S :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Work with centers to identify areas where more focus is required to underpin progress toward sustainable finance to result in capacity building activities, and technical assistance on the application of Paris Alignment tools and methodologies. (2021 - 2023)</li> <li>Inform and influence the development of global and regional policy through knowledge products and cooperation with other international bodies e.g., CFMCA. (2021 - 2023)</li> <li>Work with financial centres in the application of the Sustainable Finance Skillnet, a program that aims at developing skills and leadership</li> </ul>																				

## Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and incentives

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action - Engage actively in the domestic preparation and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Exploring approaches to encourage financial institutions to align their practices with the NDCs and the goals of the Paris agreement. Supporting macroeconomic and fiscal assessments of adaptation, resilience, and mitigation policies, including NDCs. Identify measures to address the issue of high cost of capital for adaptation and mitigation investments in developing countries.																				
<b>MDB Climate Working Group:</b> Stocktake of existing activities related to Paris Alignment, e.g. sector lending policies, exclusion criteria, transition risk assessment. Highlight key questions																				
<b>OECD:</b> Stocktake of emerging approaches on climate transition finance. Investigating the State of Play to identify core elements of the concept, commonalities and divergences. The stocktake will consider relevant taxonomies, guidelines, voluntary market-based frameworks and ongoing policy discussions. OECD - continues to actively support international efforts in improving transparency on climate finance, drawing on the Development Assistance Committee's statistical database for development finance (see <a href="http://www.oecd.org/dac">www.oecd.org/dac</a> ), and the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance.																				
UNEP-FI is part of the Expert Review Committee of the World Benchmarking Alliance for the development of a Financial System Benchmark that will rank the 400 most influential financial institutions on their contribution to the achievement of the SDGs.																				
<b>ACTION 15</b> Encourage IFIs, including MDBs, other relevant IOs, and public funds more broadly to mobilize private finance. This can be done through assisting developing country partners in helping domestic financial systems align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and national SDGs plans, developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and taking other actions to eliminate barriers to sustainable investments with the objectives of promoting private sector investment in sustainability.																				
<b>UNDESA/FSDO:</b> FSDO supports the GISD Alliance which is cooperating with the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) to launch Sustainable Infrastructure Blended Finance Fund (possibly by October 2021). Members are also considering the establishment of an ETF or other investment products that will meet the criteria of the SDI definition, which could be launched or announced by October 2021.																				



## Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and incentives

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>FC4S :</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote public-private collaboration in sustainable finance through strategic engagement with members and local governments (2021 -2022)</li> <li>• Work on a report on financial and non-financial incentives that governments can offer to support the deployment and expansion of sustainable activities and address key market barriers (2021)</li> <li>• Facilitate the connection between African Financial Centers (such as Lagos, Cairo, and Casablanca and The Ground_Up project (The Pipeline Builder) to help bridge investment projects and capital financing for responsible investment (2021).</li> </ul>																				
<b>Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action:</b> Facilitating the development of a financial sector which supports climate mitigation and adaptation by helping countries mobilize the finance required to implement their NDCs; establish best practices such as climate budgeting and strategies for, green investment and procurement; and factor climate risks and vulnerabilities into members' economic planning.																				
MDB Climate Working Group Financing structures provide financing that is not available in the market e.g. using blended and concessional tools.																				
<b>OECD:</b> De-risking instruments and transaction enablers deployed by public actors such as public financial institutions (PFIs) at the project level facilitate institutional investment in green infrastructure.																				
<b>UNEP FI:</b> Country level engagement by UNEP under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) in multiple countries supports the development an enabling environment for scaling-up market-based green finance - by providing the right incentives, removing price distortions, and creating high-quality regulations and blended finance opportunities targeting private sector players and financial institutions. UNEP supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments - Working on greening design of sovereign wealth funds.																				

[illegible]

## Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues

	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ACTION 17</b> Appropriate IOs or international initiatives to develop a stock-take of emerging digital solutions supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments, covering environment, climate, and other sustainability goals, and identify ways to foster coordination and interoperability on those digital solutions. Key areas of focus could include digital applications in sustainability reporting (such as the use of structured data, where feasible and appropriate), identification and labelling of products and assets, as well as transactions of sustainable assets.																				
<b>BIS:</b> Project Genesis, carried out in cooperation by the BIS Innovation Hub and the HKMA, aims to develop two prototypes, one based on private, permissioned ledger technology, and one based on public, permissionless ledger technology, for the introduction of tokenised green bonds in small denominations, thereby giving greater access to retail investors. This retail mobilisation implies giving wider demand to a sustainable asset class with low risk characteristics as well as fostering ownership and support of green projects. The project will also integrate real-time tracking and disclosure of green output for investors via mobile apps, thereby showcasing technologies that can be used to reduce greenwashing and increase transparency.																				
<b>IOSCO:</b> The IFRS Technical Readiness Working Group (TRWG0 is working on embedding a digital approach on its prototype climate disclosures standards to facilitate electronic reporting through digital means. The IOSCO Sustainable Finance Taskforce Technical Expert Group (STF TEG), is assessing the digital features of the prototype.																				
<b>FC4S:</b> Develop a Sustainable Digital Finance Programme for selected financial centres (Q3 - Q4 2021). This includes working on sustainable digital finance with relevant organizations, technical experts, and academic institutions and map digital technologies application to sustainable finance on selected FCs (2021 - 2022). Develop a report on the global state of play of sustainable fintech knowledge, skills, and products in selected financial centres (2022).																				
<b>OECD:</b> Develop the ESG risk policy framework, which will include climate transition definitions, climate transition standards, and due diligence of climate risks. Work on financial markets climate transition.																				
<b>MDB Climate Working Group :</b> leverage IFC's Machine Learning Environment (Social, Governance, Climate, Gender) Analyst (MALENA) for effective use of data and AI to verify and analyze companies' ESG performance.																				

## Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues

**UNEP FI:** Work with European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) asked to develop a harmonised solution for digitising taxonomies, frameworks and standards in a way that enables information to be collected and distributed in a much more efficient way.

## ACTION 18

SFWG to work with appropriate IOs to develop high-level principles for a credible and consistent framework for financing a just climate transition. This work could map and review existing and emerging approaches, as appropriate, to: (i) enable transitions towards a low greenhouse gas emission economy; (ii) explore options to incorporate transition considerations in sustainable finance alignment approaches (e.g., taxonomies, labels, portfolio alignment tools such as forward looking metrics); (iii) identify and develop credible transition metrics, pathways, targets, and low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; (iv) improve disclosure requirements; (v) develop and expand tools to finance climate transition; and (vi) explore best practices for mitigating negative economic and social impact of climate transition on local communities and SMEs.

**TCFD:** Convergence work on forward-looking portfolio alignment tools. 2021 Status Report on the implementation progress of TCFD Recommendations. Consultation document on forward-looking metrics for the financial sector.

**OECD:** Social Due Diligence; Development of indicators on effective environmental and social due diligence, and ESG materiality mapping across E, S and G. (2021-2022)

**IOSCO:** assessing the interoperability features of the prototype.

**IFC-SBFN:** SBN Global Progress Report tracks and benchmarks national initiatives to catalyse markets for sustainability focused finance, including transition finance, such as through advances in taxonomy development.

**UNEP-FI:** Work on the EU Taxonomy for enhancing practical application for institutions as well as to gain further understanding how to use a taxonomy as a tool for measuring transition finance and measure financial institutions' alignment with the EU environmental goals. Allowing an improved coordination between European ambition and global goals.

[illegible]

Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ACTION 19</b> IOs and other technical assistance providers should coordinate and align their capacity building efforts with the priorities identified in the Roadmap.																				
<b>NGFS:</b> sharing experiences on capacity building efforts and discussing on effective coordination with IOs on capacity building activities.																				
<b>FC4S:</b> Working with centers to identify areas where more focus is required to underpin progress toward sustainable finance, including through developing capacity building activities, and promoting technical assistance on the application of Paris Alignment tools.																				
ICMA provides online education (self study or livestreamed course) called “Introduction to Green, Social, Sustainability Bonds”.																				



# List of Acronyms

<b>BCBS</b>	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
<b>BIS</b>	Bank for International Settlements
<b>CSWG</b>	G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group
<b>DWG</b>	G20 Development Working Group
<b>ESG</b>	Environmental, Social and Governance
<b>ETWG</b>	G20 Energy Transition Working Group
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>FATF</b>	Financial Action Task Force
<b>FC4S</b>	Financial Centre for Sustainability Network
<b>FDSO</b>	Financing for Sustainable Development Office (of UN-DESA)
<b>FSB</b>	Financial Stability Board
<b>FWG</b>	G20 Framework Working Group
<b>GISD</b>	Global Investors for Sustainable Development
<b>GPFI</b>	G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion
<b>IAIS</b>	International association of Insurance Supervisors
<b>ICMA</b>	International Capital Market Association

<b>IFA</b>	G20 International Financial Architecture Working Group
<b>IFC</b>	International Finance Corporation
<b>IFI</b>	International Financial Institution
<b>IFRS</b>	International Financial Reporting Standards
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund
<b>IO</b>	International Organizations
<b>IOSCO</b>	International Organization of Securities Commissions
<b>IPSF</b>	International platform on sustainable finance
<b>ISO</b>	International Organization for Standardization
<b>ISSB</b>	International Sustainability Standards Board
<b>IWC</b>	G20 Infrastructure Working Group
<b>MDB</b>	Multilateral Development Bank
<b>NDC</b>	National climate plans
<b>NGFS</b>	Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

# List of Acronyms

<b>SBFN</b>	Sustainable Banking and Finance Network - formerly known as SBN
<b>SDG</b>	Sustainable Development Goal
<b>SFWG</b>	G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group
<b>SIF</b>	Sustainable Insurance Forum
<b>SME</b>	Small and medium-sized enterprises
<b>TCFD</b>	Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
<b>TNFD</b>	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
<b>UN-DESA</b>	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
<b>UNEP-FI</b>	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative

