

Costa Rica

Country Progress Report

March 2022

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 2021 GLOBAL PROGRESS REPORT OF
THE SUSTAINABLE BANKING AND FINANCE NETWORK



Sustainable
Banking and
Finance
Network



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Acknowledgements

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About SBFN

Established in 2012, SBFN is a voluntary community of financial sector regulators and industry associations from emerging markets committed to collectively advancing sustainable finance in line with international good practice and national priorities. As of October 2021, SBFN members represented 63 institutions, 43 countries, and \$43 trillion (86 percent) of the total banking assets in emerging markets. Members are committed to i) improving the management of environmental, social, governance, and climate change risks in financial sector activities, and ii) increasing capital flows to activities with positive environmental and social impacts, including climate change mitigation and adaptation. For more information, visit www.sbfnetwork.org.

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Contents

1

Overall country progress – Costa Rica

1. SBFN member institutions
2. Other key institutions and national initiatives promoting sustainable finance
3. Overall progress
4. Country sustainable finance journey
5. COVID response
6. Ambitions for the next phase
7. SBFN and IFC role

page 2

2

Progress by three pillars

Pillar 1: ESG Integration
Pillar 2: Climate Risk Management
Pillar 3: Financing Sustainability

page 6

3

Progress by three sub-pillars and 11 indicators

Sub-pillar 1: Strategic Alignment
Sub-pillar 2: Regulatory and Industry Association Actions
Sub-pillar 3: Expectations of Financial Institution Actions

page 11

4

Library of national sustainable finance framework documents

National strategies, roadmaps, policies, voluntary principles, regulations, guidelines, research, templates, and tools that provide an enabling framework for sustainable finance

page 12

5

SBFN measurement framework and methodology

Summary of the SBFN measurement framework, a systematic approach to benchmark country progress in developing national enabling frameworks for sustainable finance

page 13

Note to the reader: All measurement results featured in this document, such as graphs and progression matrixes, are based on data collected up to July 2021. Additional activities up to the publishing date of this country report have been included in narrative form.

1. Overall country progress – Costa Rica

1.1 SBFN member institution:

General Superintendency of
Financial Institutions of Costa Rica (SUGEF)

Member Since: 2019

Working Groups:
Sustainable Finance Instruments
Data and Disclosure

1.2 Other key institutions and national initiatives promoting sustainable finance

National Council for Supervision of the Financial System
Chamber of Banks and Financial Institutions (Cámara de
Bancos e Instituciones Financieras de Costa Rica)
National Stock Exchange (Bolsa Nacional de Valores – BNV)
Directorate of Climate Change (Dirección de Cambio
Climático – DCC)

Ministry of Environment and Energy (El Ministerio de
Ambiente y Energía – MINAE)
Ministry of National Planning and the Political Economy
(Ministerio de Planificación Nacional y Política Económica
– MIDEPLAN)

1.3 Overall progress

Costa Rica has moved up to the “Developing” sub-stage of the “Implementation” stage from the “Commitment” sub-stage of the “Preparation” stage of the Overall SBFN Progression Matrix. In 2019, SUGEF issued the Monitoring of Climate Financing in Financial Entities Supervised by SUGEF in Costa Rica: Guide for Reporting; the Costa Rica National Stock Exchange published the Green Economy Principles; and the Chamber of Banks and Financial Institutions issued the Green Protocol for Banking. A formal taskforce or initiative is in charge, either within the regulator or banking association, or as a multi-stakeholder working group or platform, which is acknowledged or supported by both regulators and industry. Awareness raising and capacity building have been conducted.

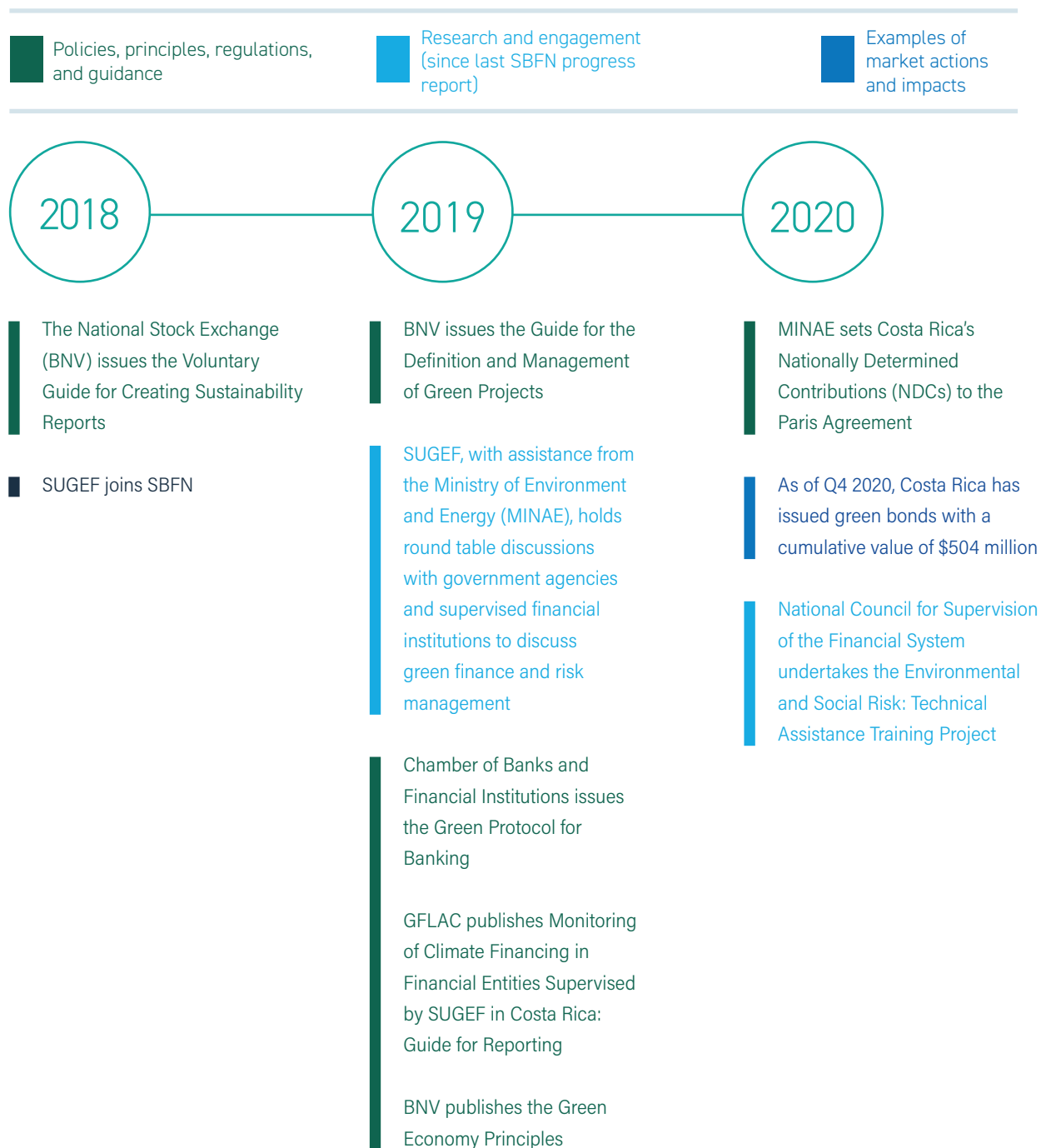
Figure 1: SBFN Progression Matrix - Overall Country Progress



*Countries within each sub-stage are listed in alphabetical order.

1.4 Country sustainable finance journey

Figure 2: Costa Rica's sustainable finance journey



1.5 COVID response

The National Emergency Decree of March 16, 2020 enabled Costa Rica to respond to the COVID-19 pandemic in order to protect life and health, and preserve order. Non-essential businesses, schools, and events were shut down, and direct and indirect tax relief was provided. Stimulus measures have been put in place, such as the lowering of interest rates, the provision of loans, and a moratorium on debt repayments. Additionally, employees have been empowered to reduce workdays. The development of regulations around green finance has been delayed amid a flurry of new regulations designed to deal with this immediate crisis.

1.6 Ambitions for the next phase

Costa Rica is soon to implement data collection policies, particularly around the destination of loan funding, which will help gather information to promote environmental issues in the financial system. Once available, this information will be made public. Regulations have been drafted that incorporate the taxonomic classification of financing, with environment, social, and governance (ESG) aspects. The country plans to review and expand its taxonomy, undertake more capacity building, and find ways to leverage sustainable financing in the economy by highlighting both green funding and funding that goes to polluting industries, possibly with appropriate incentives and penalties in place.

1.7 SBFN and IFC role

IFC has provided support to the financial sector for sustainable finance initiatives and capacity building in Costa Rica, in partnership with the Government of Canada. Through SBFN, SUGEF has shared its experience with other SBFN members and benefited from the collective SBFN knowledge base.



We will greatly appreciate SBFN's help at a future stage of our initiatives, in particular regarding climate variables in stress testing and climate scenario analysis. Costa Rica has a small market and is without major contaminating industries, such as the oil industry, automobile manufacturing and aviation, and thus, the work carried out at the international level regarding the development of climate scenarios for sectors that contribute most to global greenhouse gas emissions, does not suit our particular needs.

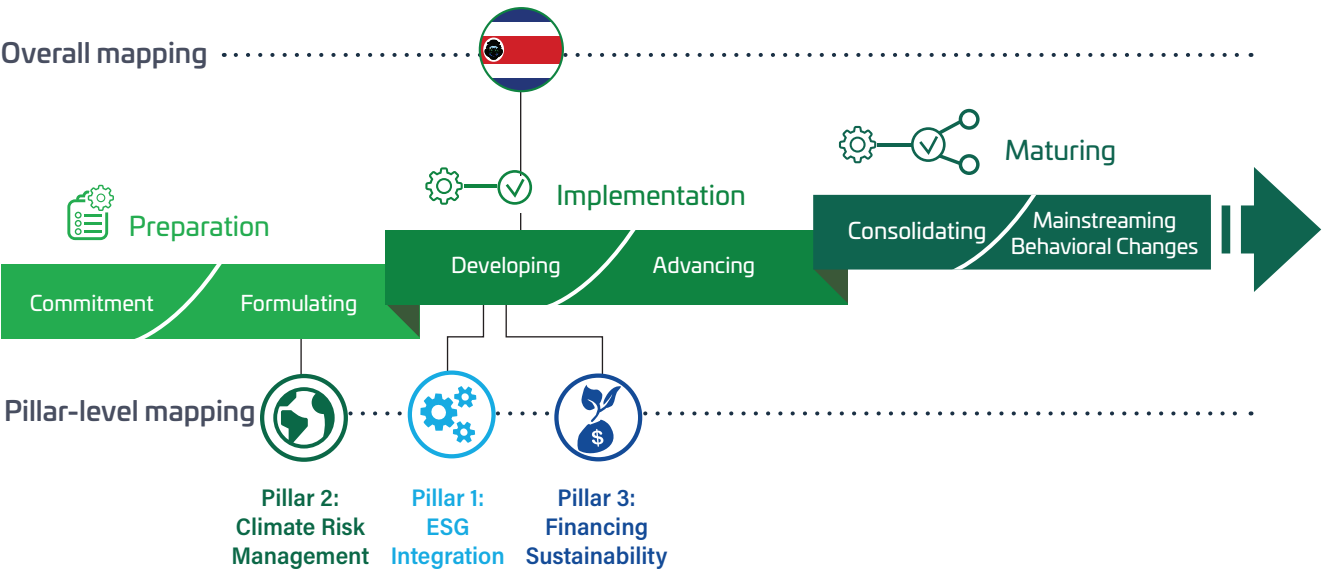


Rocio Aguilar
Superintendent General
General Superintendency of Financial Institutions (SUGEF)



2. Progress by three pillars

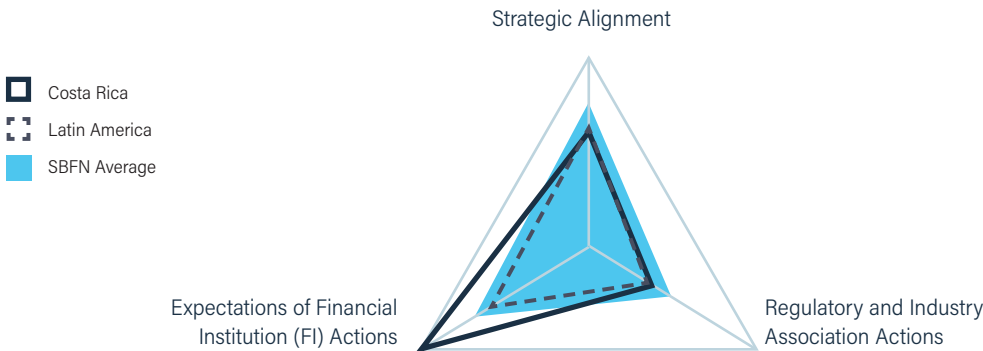
Figure 3: Mapping of overall country progress and individual pillar progress



Pillar 1: ESG Integration

Pillar Progress: Developing

Costa Rica is mapped under the **“Developing” sub-stage of the “Implementation” stage** for the ESG Integration Pillar. There is an existing national framework addressing the integration of ESG risk and performance considerations into the practices of financial institutions (FIs). There are ongoing activities to raise awareness and build capacity, and early-stage implementation is in progress.



Sub-pillar 1: Strategic Alignment

- Costa Rica's national frameworks for the banking sector, including the Green Protocol for Banking (Chamber of Banks and Financial Institutions, 2019), and the Green Economy Principles (BNV, 2019), set out expectations for integrating the consideration of ESG risks and performance.
- The Costa Rican financial sector's approach to ESG integration is in alignment with international good practices and standards, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
- The framework (Green Protocol) was developed and/or implemented in close consultation with stakeholders.

Sub-pillar 2: Regulatory and Industry Association Actions

- Costa Rica's national framework related to regulators and industry association actions and their overall approach and strategy, including technical guidance, supervisory activities and incentives, and tracking and aggregated disclosure, is still under development. The framework will require institutions to include coverage of environmental and social (E&S) risk management, the use of science-based methodologies/target setting, and disclosures as per the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

Sub-pillar 3: Expectations for FI Actions

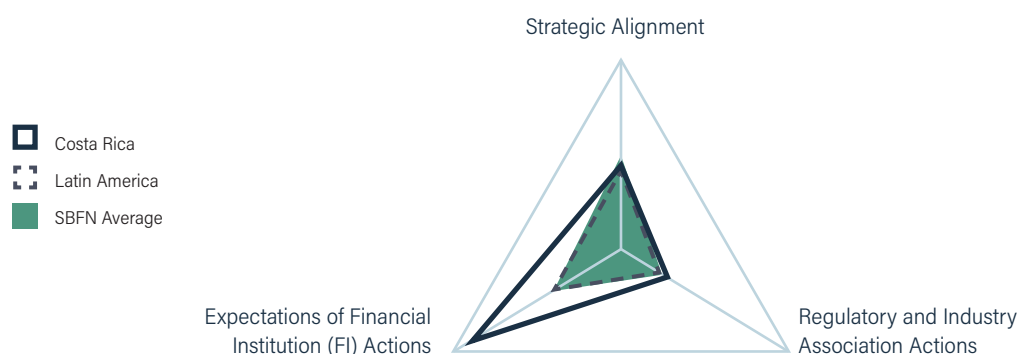
- SUGEF's draft Regulation Proposal for the Management of Environmental-Social Risk and Climate Change Risk in the Credit Portfolios of Financial Intermediaries (2019) requires FIs to develop policies and procedures to manage ESG risks and performance, undertake regular review and monitoring of ESG risks, and report ESG performance both to the regulator and the public.



Pillar 2: Climate Risk Management

Pillar Progress: Formulating

Costa Rica is in the **"Formulating" sub-stage of the "Preparation" stage** of the Climate Risk Management Pillar. SUGEF is consulting on pending regulations for the management of environmental and climate-related risks by FIs. Preparations and activities include research, surveys, and/or multi-stakeholder engagement and awareness raising on expectations for climate risk management.



Sub-pillar 1: Strategic Alignment

- Addressing climate change risks is a national priority, as indicated in Costa Rica's NDCs to the Paris Agreement and national climate policies, including the National Decarbonization Plan 2018-2050, and the National Adaptation Policy. In the financial sector, SUGEF and the National Council for Supervision of the Financial System have conducted research and developed regulations and guidelines for the management of climate risk in the financial sector.

Sub-pillar 2: Regulatory and Industry Association Actions

- SUGEF is currently undertaking consultations on the draft Regulation Proposal for the Management of Environmental-Social Risk and Climate Change Risk in the Credit Portfolios of Financial Intermediaries, which includes the physical and transition risks of climate change, and expectations for FIs for the management of climate risk.
- SUGEF is engaged in regulator-industry working groups, including the Chamber of Banks and Other FIs and BNV, related to the development of environmental and social risk approaches, including climate elements. Costa Rica's Banco Central de Costa Rica (central bank) is a member

of the Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS)

- The Chamber of Banks and Financial Institutions' Green Protocol for Banking (2019) on E&S risk management references the National Decarbonization Plan and the transition to a low-carbon economy.
- BNV issued voluntary guidance on ESG disclosure (2018), which includes performance indicators for greenhouse gas emissions and carbon/energy intensity.
- Beginning in 2021, IFC collaborated with the Central American Council of Superintendents of Banks, Insurance and Other Financial Institutions, and its members, including Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Guatemala (in addition to Colombia and the Dominican Republic), to build capacity and common approaches on ESG, climate risk management, and taxonomies.
- As part of Costa Rica's future progress, recommended areas of focus for regulatory and industry association actions include research, capacity building, and technical guidance (such as climate scenario analysis and stress testing) for managing physical and transition risks of climate change and related financial impacts.

Sub-pillar 3: Expectations for FI Actions

- SUGEF's draft Regulation Proposal for the Management of Environmental-Social Risk and Climate Change Risk in the Credit Portfolios of Financial Intermediaries would require FIs to adopt climate and E&S risk management approaches, including strategy, governance, and disclosure, in line with international practices such as TCFD. Requirements related to the establishment of metrics for climate risk exposure, including greenhouse gas emissions, are planned for a later stage of regulatory development.
- With the support of the World Bank, the National Council

for Supervision of the Financial System initiated a plan in 2020 to undertake training and capacity building of FIs on E&S risk, including the impact of climate change on the financial sector and economy.

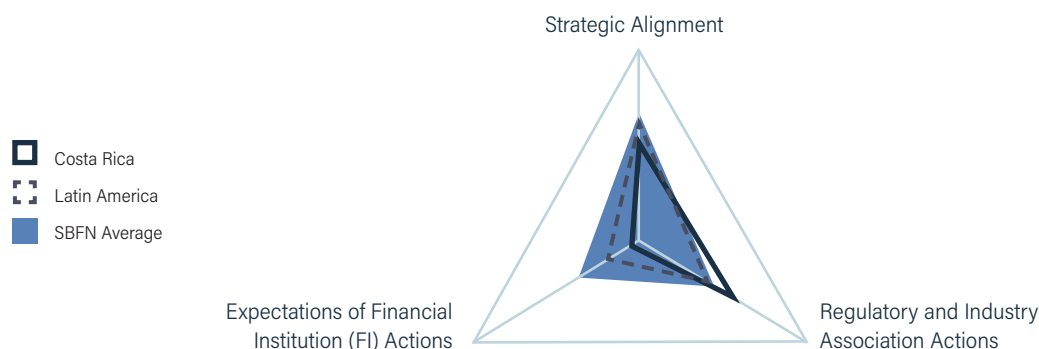
- With regard to awareness raising on climate risk management, in 2020, 20 banks and other FIs in Costa Rica participated in a regional survey, undertaken by the United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative and the Development Bank of Latin America (CAF), with coordination by the Federation of Latin American Banks (FELABAN, a member of SBFN).



Pillar 3: Financing Sustainability

Pillar Progress: Developing

Costa Rica is in the **"Developing" sub-stage of the "Implementation" stage** for the Financing Sustainability Pillar. There is a national framework for promoting financial flows into green, climate, social, and sustainability-linked projects and sectors, and ongoing awareness raising and capacity building on financing sustainability actions and expectations. In 2019, BNV published the Green Economy Principles and SUGEF issued the Monitoring of Climate Financing in Financial Entities Supervised by SUGEF in Costa Rica: Guide for Reporting, establishing the country's sustainable finance development and encouraging climate-related financing and reporting. BNV also issued the Guide for the Definition and Management of Green Projects, establishing Costa Rica's national Green Bond Market.



Sub-pillar 1: Strategic Alignment

- Costa Rica's national framework for financing sustainability, led by Costa Rica's national stock exchange (BNV) and its 2019 Guide for the Definition and Management of Green Projects, mainly covers the capital markets. SUGEF also issued the Monitoring of Climate Financing in Financial Entities Supervised by SUGEF in Costa Rica: Guide for Reporting (2019), which guides and encourages climate finance and related monitoring and reporting.
- The Costa Rican financial sector's approach to promoting financial flows into green and sustainability projects and sectors is aligned with international good practices and standards, such as the UN Sustainable Development Goals, the International Capital Market Association's Principles for Green, Social, and Sustainability-Linked Bonds, and the Climate Bond Initiative's Climate Bond Taxonomy.

Sub-pillar 2: Regulatory and Industry Association Actions

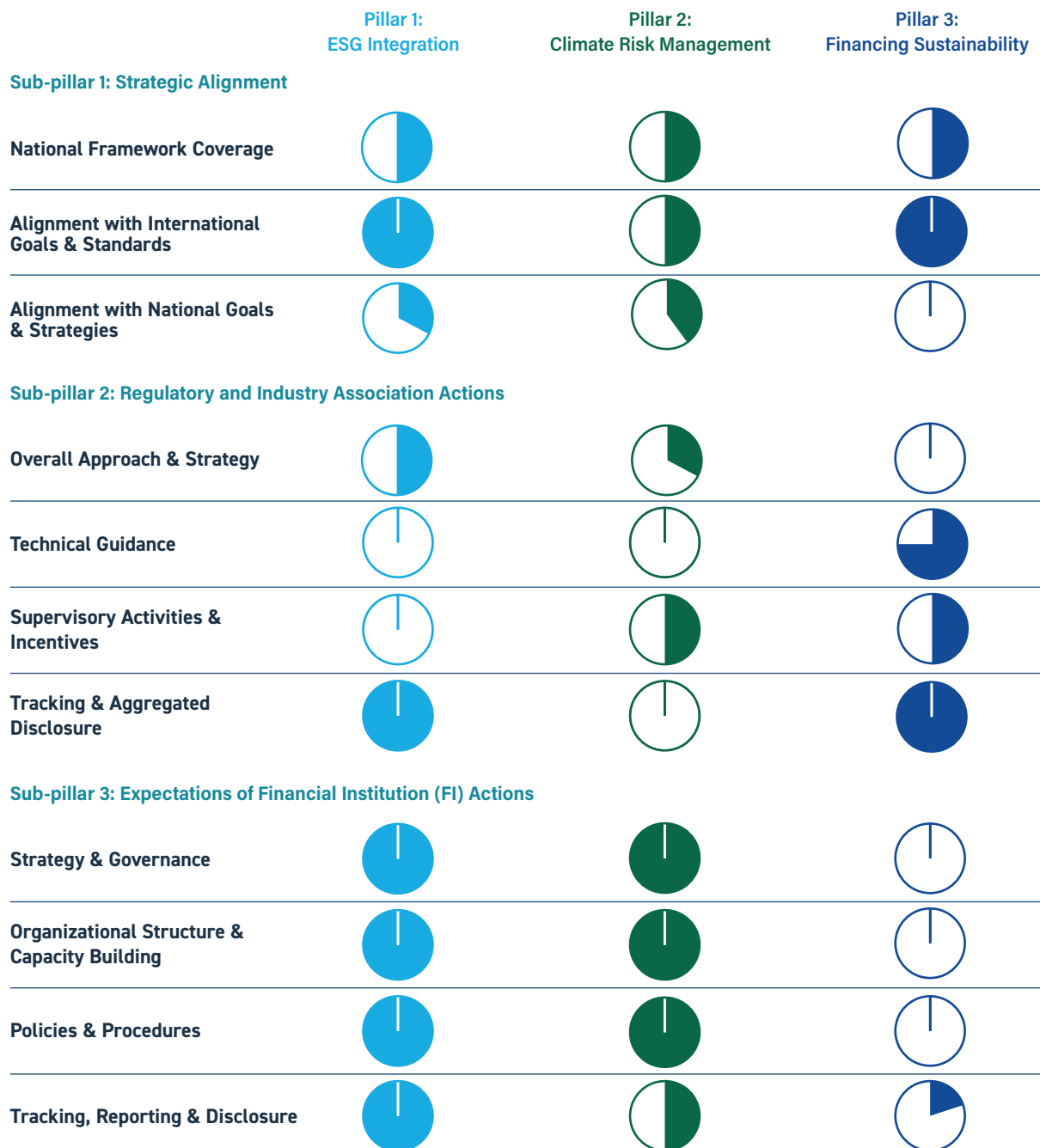
- BNV's Guide for the Definition and Management of Green Projects provides guidelines for the issuance of green, social, or sustainability bonds, which include a set of definitions and examples of sustainable finance assets and the requirement for external party verification to ensure the credibility of sustainability bonds. The Guide also requires external party verification.
- SUGEF monitors, collects, and will publish the aggregated data from FIs or other sources on allocation of capital to climate-related assets, projects, or sectors, based on the demands of the Monitoring of Climate Financing in Financial Entities Supervised by SUGEF: Guide for Reporting (2019)

Sub-pillar 3: Expectations for FI Actions

- SUGEF's Monitoring of Climate Financing in Financial Entities asks FIs to report to the regulator on their climate-related finance and positive impacts of their credit allocation. It provides detailed guidance on items and methodologies for monitoring and reporting.

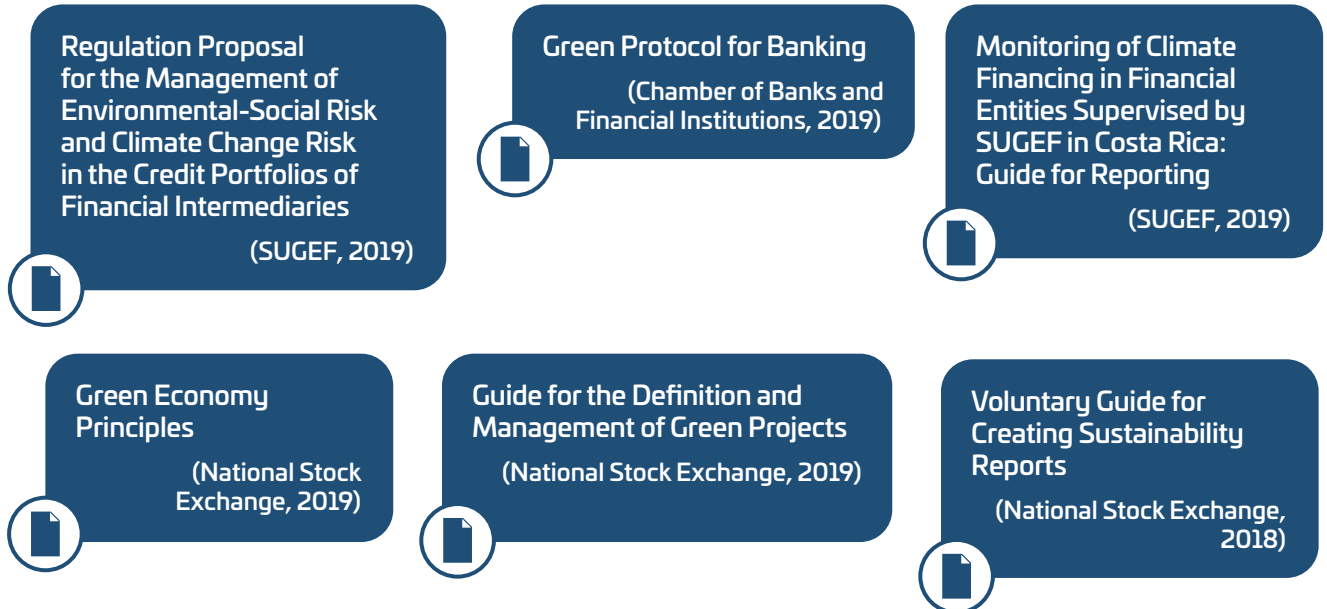
3. Progress by three sub-pillars and 11 indicators

Figure 4: Overview of Costa Rica's sustainable finance coverage in three framework areas



4. Library of national sustainable finance framework documents

National strategies, roadmaps, policies, voluntary principles, regulations, guidelines, research, templates, and tools that provide an enabling framework for sustainable finance



Download framework documents and check for updates at www.sbfnetwork.org/library

5. SBFN measurement framework and methodology

About SBFN

Established in 2012, the Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (SBFN) is a unique, voluntary community of financial sector regulatory agencies and industry associations from emerging markets committed to advancing sustainable finance in line with international best practice. SBFN is facilitated by IFC as secretariat, and supported by the World Bank Group.

As of October 2021, SBFN comprised 43 member countries representing over US\$43 trillion and 86 percent of total banking assets in emerging markets. Members are committed to collectively driving measurable change.

Why a measurement framework?

In 2016, members requested a systematic comparison of country approaches to developing national sustainable finance frameworks. The SBFN Measurement Working Group was established to convene member inputs on the design of a common framework to benchmark country progress and accelerate peer-to-peer knowledge exchange. The Framework is designed to inform the biennial SBFN Global Progress Report.

An evolving framework

The SBFN Measurement Framework reflects the activities, strategies, and tools that members use to promote sustainable finance in their countries. It evolves to match advances in country initiatives. It also incorporates the latest international standards and best practices identified by members as important to their efforts.

A member-led approach

The Framework was designed with extensive member input under the leadership of the Measurement Working Group and Co-Chairs. Updates to the Framework are guided by the Measurement Working Group and agreed by all SBFN Members.

Data collection in partnership with members

As of 2021, data collection for the SBFN Global Progress Report relies on member country reporting in line with the updated Measurement Framework. Information is supported by evidence, which is verified by the SBFN secretariat in collaboration with third-party service providers. Evaluation and milestones are objective and transparent. Members approve the final Global and Country Progress Reports.

The Framework can be used as:



a **mapping tool** to capture the dynamic interaction of collective insights, market-based actions, and policy leadership demonstrated by SBFN members as they move their financial markets toward sustainability;



a **benchmarking tool** for SBFN members to learn from and compare peer approaches, track and review progress against global benchmarks, develop common concepts and definitions, and leverage innovations and strengths; and



a **forward planning and capacity building tool** to identify future policy pathways and capacity building needs.

The Measurement Framework is based on three intersecting themes in sustainable finance. For each theme, it assesses regulatory guidance, supervision strategies, disclosure requirements, and voluntary industry approaches.



ESG Integration refers to the management of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks in the governance, operations, lending, and investment activities of financial institutions.



Climate Risk Management refers to new governance, risk management, and disclosure practices that financial institutions can use to mitigate and adapt to climate change.



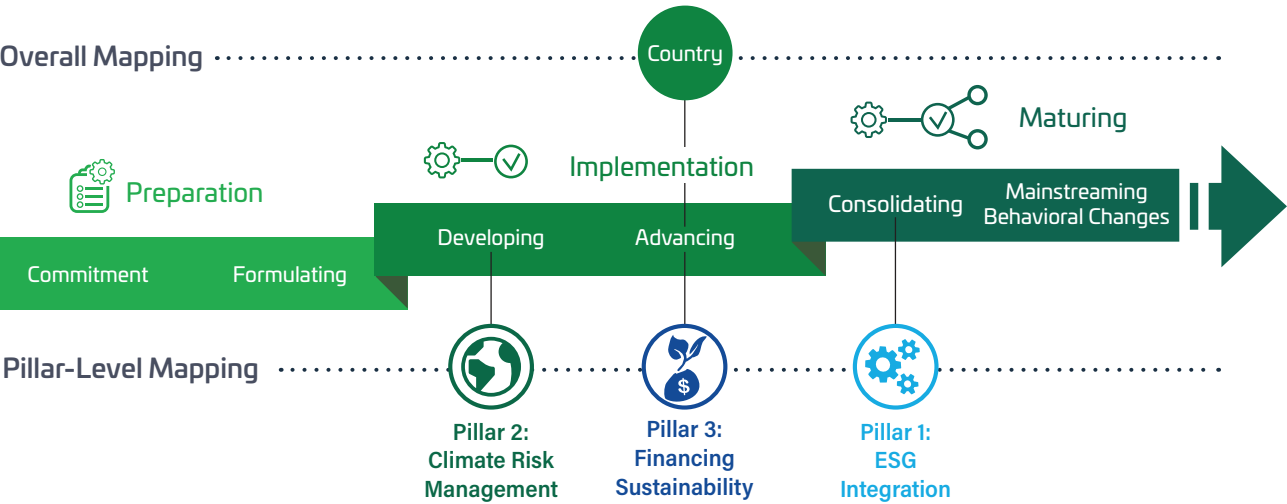
Financing Sustainability refers to initiatives by regulators and financial institutions to unlock capital flows for activities that support climate, green economy, and social goals. This includes new products like green bonds and sustainability-linked loans. Initiatives include definitions, guidance, taxonomies, monitoring, and incentives.

The Measurement Framework consists of three complementary components:

1. Progression matrices

Drawing on SBFN members’ common development paths and milestones, the **SBFN Progression Matrix** provides an overview of market-wide progress for all SBFN countries across three typical stages of development. It allows each SBFN member to review its own progress and identify the strengths and weaknesses of its approach.

The stage mapping is based on qualitative milestones and quantitative analysis related to (i) progress in developing and implementing national policies and principles, and (ii) industry uptake and practices. In the 2021 report, in addition to the Overall Progression Matrix, three pillar-level matrices are added to reflect a country’s development process in each of the pillar areas.



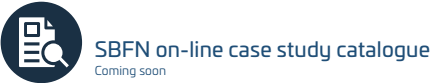
2. Pillar benchmarking

A dynamic assessment is conducted across several priority pillars of sustainable finance, using qualitative and quantitative datapoints to assess progress and allow comparison across countries. Three pillars, three cross-cutting sub-pillars, 11 cross-cutting indicators, and 75 underlying datapoints are used to objectively assess a country’s sustainable finance framework(s), according to clarity, depth, and alignment to international good practice.

	Pillar 1: ESG Integration	Pillar 2: Climate Risk Management	Pillar 3: Financing Sustainability
Sub-pillar 1: Strategic Alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">National frameworkAlignment with international goals and standardsAlignment with national goals and strategies		
Sub-pillar 2: Regulatory and Industry Association Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Overall approach and strategyTechnical guidanceSupervisory activities and incentivesTracking and aggregated disclosure		
Sub-pillar 3: Expectations of Financial Institution (FI) Actions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Strategy and governanceOrganizational structure and capacityPolicies and proceduresTracking, reporting, and disclosure		

3. Sector data and case studies

In 2021, data collection included an exploratory request for quantitative data points — where available — for the number and percentage of financial institutions that are implementing ESG integration as well as climate risk management and disclosure; and the total value of green, social, and sustainability bond issuance. Detailed case studies were also collected of innovative approaches by regulators and industry. Case studies will be published in a new on-line case study catalogue.



SBFN Measurement Framework pillars, sub-pillars, indicators, and underlying datapoints

Pillar 1: ESG Integration			
Sub-pillar	Indicator	No.	Underlying datapoint
Strategic Alignment	National framework ¹ (e.g. policies, roadmaps, guidance, regulations, voluntary principles, templates, or tools)	1	Has the regulator or industry association published a national framework ("Framework") for the banking sector that sets out expectations for integrating the consideration of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) risks and performance?
		2	Has the relevant regulator or industry association published a Framework for capital markets, investment, insurance or other non-lending FIs that sets out expectations for integrating the consideration of ESG risks and performance?
	Alignment with international goals and standards	3	Does the Framework make reference to international sustainable development frameworks or goals?
		4	Does the Framework make reference to established international ESG risk management standards and principles for FIs?
	Alignment with national goals and strategies	5	Does the Framework make reference to specific national development objectives, plans, policies, goals, or targets?
		6	Does any cooperation exist between agencies or between the regulator and industry association with respect to policy design and/or implementation related to ESG integration?
		7	Does any inter-agency data sharing currently exist related to ESG integration by FIs?
Regulatory and Industry Association Actions	Overall approach and strategy	8	Does the Framework provide guidance on the role of the regulator or industry association with regard to assessing and managing ESG risk and performance in the financial sector?
		9	Has the regulator or industry association undertaken market assessment to identify systemic ESG risks through analysis of the portfolios of supervised entities/members and published the results?
	Technical guidance	10	Does the Framework provide technical guidance or tools to support implementation of ESG risk and performance management by the financial sector?
	Supervision activities and incentives	11	Is the implementation of the Framework regularly monitored and/or information regularly collected from FIs by the regulator and/or industry association?
		12	Does the regulator or industry association provide any financial or non-financial incentives for FIs to manage ESG performance as part of the Framework?
		13	Does the regulator or industry association apply any disincentives/penalties for non-compliance by FIs in terms of expectations from the regulator and/or industry association related to ESG risk management as part of the Framework?
	Tracking and aggregated disclosure	14	Has the regulator or industry association established a data collection approach and database to track or regularly publish data related to ESG integration by FIs as part of the Framework?
Expectations of FI Actions	Strategy and governance	15	Does the Framework require/ask the FI's board of directors (or highest governing body) to approve an ESRM and/or ESG integration strategy, and to supervise its implementation?
	Organizational structure and capacity	16	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to allocate resources/budget commensurate with portfolio ESG risks and define roles and responsibilities for ESG integration within the organization?
		17	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to develop and maintain the ESG expertise and capacity of staff commensurate with portfolio ESG risks through regular training and learning?
		18	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to create incentives for managers to reduce the ESG risk-level of the portfolio over a specified timeframe?
	Policies and procedures	19	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to develop policies and procedures to identify, classify, measure, monitor, and manage ESG risks and performance throughout the financing cycle at the client level and/or the transaction/project level?
		20	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to undertake a regular review and monitoring of ESG risk exposure at aggregate portfolio level?
		21	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to establish and maintain an external inquiry/complaints/grievance mechanism for interested and affected stakeholders in relation to ESG practices?
	Tracking, reporting, and disclosure	22	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to report ESG risks and performance to the regulator or industry association?
		23	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to report on ESG integration publicly?
		24	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to track credit risk (e.g. loan defaults) and/or financial returns in relation to ESG risk level?
Pillar 2: Climate Risk Management			
Strategic Alignment	National framework	25	Has the regulator or industry association published a national framework ("Framework") for the banking sector that sets out expectations for integrating the consideration and management of climate risks and their impact in the national economy?
		26	Has the relevant regulator or industry association published a Framework for capital markets, investment, insurance, or other non-lending FIs that sets out expectations for integrating the consideration and management of climate risks and their impact in the national economy?
	Alignment with international goals and standards	27	Does the Framework make reference to international agreements or frameworks to address climate?
		28	Does the Framework recognize or align with established regional or international good practice for climate risk management and disclosure by FIs?
	Alignment with national goals and strategies	29	Has the regulator or industry association aligned the Framework with national goals to address climate change in line with the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the Paris Agreement?
		30	Does any cooperation exist between agencies, or between government and industry association, with respect to policy design or implementation related to climate risk management?
		31	Does any inter-agency data sharing currently exist related to climate risk management by FIs?

¹ **National framework** refers to the collective set of policies, roadmaps, guidance, regulations, and/or voluntary principles issued by national regulators or industry associations in relation to each pillar of sustainable finance. SBFN recognizes that national frameworks for sustainable finance vary from country to country and are influenced by national priorities and characteristics. They are also often interdependent with other national roadmaps, policies, and regulations. Countries vary in their starting points and the types of documents to kickstart the enabling framework. For instance, initial frameworks could choose to focus on ESG risk management and/or sustainable finance opportunities such as green bonds. They could also focus on banking, capital markets, or institutional investors. The variety of SBFN frameworks provides a rich source of inspiration for peer learning and collaboration.

Regulatory and Industry Association Actions	Overall approach and strategy	32	Has the regulator or industry association undertaken research on historical impacts to the economy and financial sector from climate change, and/or future expected impacts resulting from physical and transition climate risks?
		33	Does the Framework identify key sources of GHG emissions – such as in particular sectors – as priorities in the proactive management of climate risks by the financial sector?
		34	Does the Framework incorporate the conservation/restoration of natural carbon sinks (such as oceans, forests, mangroves, grasslands, and soils) as an important part of reducing climate change risks (e.g., through guidelines, scenario analysis, targets, or incentives for FIs)?
		35	Has the regulator or industry association developed an internal strategy to address climate risk, and/or embedded climate risk management into its governance, organizational structures, and budget as part of the Framework?
		36	Has the regulator or industry association undertaken any activities to expand and deepen analytical understanding of national and/or cross-border physical and transition climate risks, and to raise awareness as to how these risks may transmit to, and impact, the financial sector?
Regulatory and Industry Association Actions	Technical guidance	37	Has the regulator or industry association developed risk assessment approaches, methodologies, or tools to understand and assess the financial sector's exposure to climate risk as part of the Framework?
	Supervisory activities and incentives	38	As part of the Framework, has the regulator clarified supervisory expectations with regard to climate risk management by FIs, including consideration of international good practices?
		39	Has the regulator started to explicitly embed climate-related risk in supervisory activities and review processes as part of the Framework?
		40	Is the implementation of the Framework regularly monitored and/or information regularly collected from FIs by the regulator and/or industry association?
	41	Are there any financial or non-financial incentives to encourage FIs to establish climate risk management systems?	
Tracking and aggregated disclosure	42	Does the regulator or industry association regularly collect and/or report market-level and/or FI-level data on climate-related financial sector risks as part of the Framework?	
Expectations of FI Actions	Strategy and governance	43	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to establish a strategy for climate risk management with responsibility at the board of director level (or highest governing body)?
	Organizational structure and capacity	44	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to define the roles and responsibilities and related capacities of the FI's senior management and operational staff in identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related financial risks and opportunities?
	Policies and procedures	45	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to expand existing risk management processes to identify, measure, monitor, and manage/mitigate financial risks from climate change?
	Tracking, reporting, and disclosure	46	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to report on their overall approaches to climate risk management in line with international good practices (e.g. TCFD), or establish a timeline by which FIs should begin to align their reporting with such practices?
		47	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to identify, measure, and report on exposure to sectors which are vulnerable to transition risk and physical risk?
		48	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to adopt and report on performance targets to reduce portfolio greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions on a regular basis?
		49	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to adopt and report on performance targets to reduce exposure to climate change risks at the portfolio level on a regular basis?
Pillar 3: Financing Sustainability			
Strategic Alignment	National framework	50	Has the regulator or industry association published a national framework ("Framework") for the banking sector that sets out expectations for integrating the consideration of instruments, goals, and standards for financing sustainability, including requirements for ensuring credibility and managing and measuring resulting impacts in the national economy?
		51	Has the relevant regulator or industry association published a Framework for capital markets, investment, insurance, or other non-lending FIs that sets out expectations for integrating the consideration of instruments, goals, and standards for financing sustainability, including requirements for ensuring credibility and managing and measuring resulting impacts in the national economy?
	Alignment with international goals and standards	52	Has the regulator or industry association developed a strategy, regulations, or set of frameworks for stimulating the allocation of capital to sustainable assets, projects, and related sectors in line with global goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
		53	Does the Framework recognize and/or align with existing standards, voluntary principles, or market good practices related to sustainable finance instruments?
	Alignment with national goals and strategies	54	Does the Framework enable the achievement of stated national objectives by guiding capital to sectors, assets, and projects that have environmental and social benefits in line with national sustainable development priorities, strategies, targets, and the size of sustainable investment needs, and taking into account the local barriers to scaling-up sustainable finance?
		55	Does any cooperation exist between agencies or between the regulator and industry association with respect to policy design or implementation related to sustainable finance flows?
		56	Does any inter-agency data sharing currently exist related to stimulating and monitoring sustainable finance flows?
Regulatory and Industry Association Actions	Overall approach and strategy	57	Does the Framework require/ask the regulator or industry association to establish mechanisms to identify and encourage the allocation of capital to sustainable sectors, assets, and projects?
	Technical guidance	58	Does the Framework provide definitions, examples, and/or a taxonomy (catalogue and guidelines) of sustainable finance assets?
		59	Does the Framework provide guidelines for extending green, social, or sustainability-focused loans (excluding bonds)?
		60	Does the Framework provide guidelines for issuance of green, social, or sustainability bonds?
		61	Does the Framework require/ask for external party verification to ensure the credibility of sustainability instruments?
	Supervisory activities and incentives	62	Does the regulator or industry association monitor information reported by FIs related to green/social/sustainability investment, lending, and other instruments to prevent greenwashing and social-washing?
		63	Are there any financial or non-financial incentives for FIs to develop and grow green, social, or sustainability finance instruments?
Tracking and aggregated disclosure	64	Does the regulator or industry association collect and/or publish data from FIs or other sources about allocation of capital to green/social/sustainability assets, projects, or sectors?	

Expectations of FI Actions	Strategy and governance	65	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to establish a strategy, governance, or high-level targets, including at the Board of Directors level, for capital allocation to sustainable assets, projects, or sectors?
	Organizational structure and capacity building	66	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to define internal staff roles and responsibilities to encourage finance flows to green, social, and/or sustainability-focused investments?
		67	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to develop and maintain internal staff capacity on green, social, or sustainability products through regular training and learning?
	Policies and procedures	68	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to put in place policies and procedures for defining, issuing, managing proceeds, tracking performance, and reporting on green, social or sustainability-focused products?
		69	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to appoint an independent external reviewer to confirm that the FI's internal framework meets the requirements of the recognized national framework and regulations, or aligns to international standards?
		70	Does the Framework require/ask that FIs create incentives for managers to increase sustainable loans or investments in the portfolio?
	Tracking, reporting, and disclosure	71	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to publish annual updates on the performance and impacts of the sustainability instruments in compliance with relevant national and/or international standards?
		72	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to obtain and disclose independent review of metrics reported annually in relation to the social and environmental outcomes and impacts achieved through the sustainability instruments?
		73	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to report to the regulator(s) or industry association(s) on allocation and/or outcomes of green, social, and/or sustainability loans?
		74	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to report to the regulator(s) or industry association(s) on green, social, and/or sustainability bonds or other positive impact investments?
		75	Does the Framework require/ask FIs to report publicly on their green, social, and sustainability-focused finance activities and positive outcomes or impacts (i.e. not only to the regulator or shareholders)?

Figure 5: Overall Progression Matrix Milestones

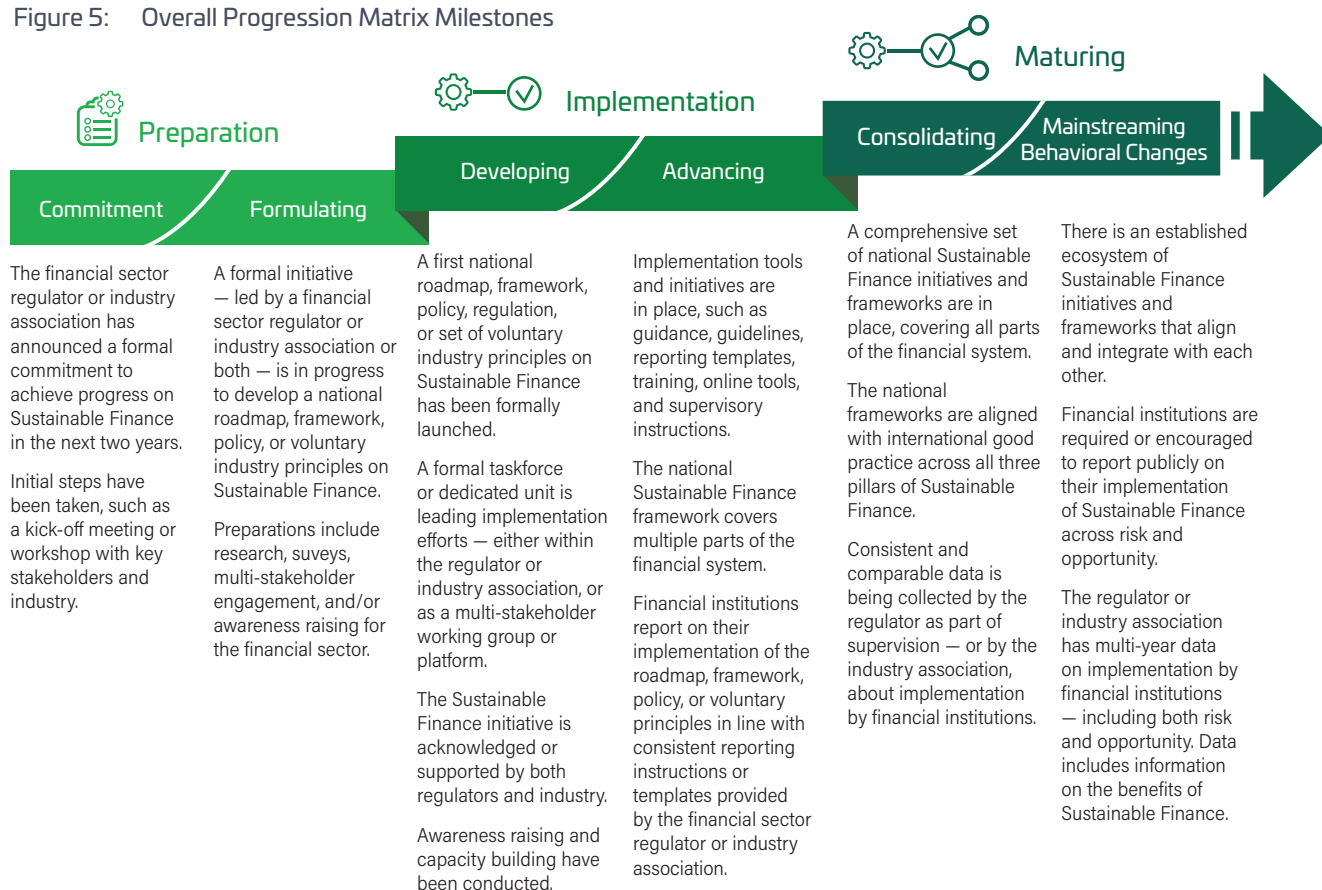


Figure 6: Progression Matrix Milestones – Pillar 1: ESG Integration

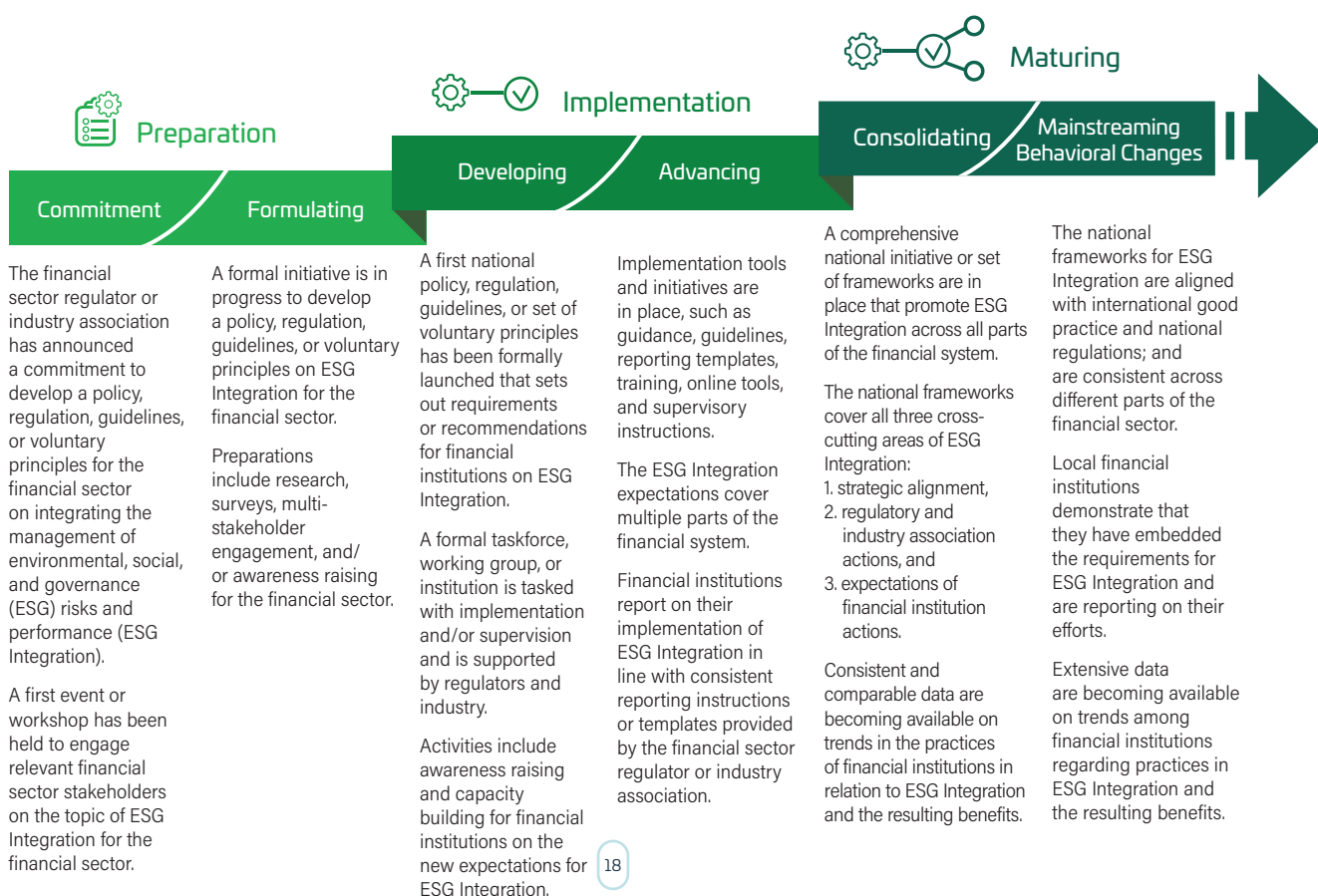


Figure 7: Progression Matrix Milestones – Pillar 2: Climate Risk Management

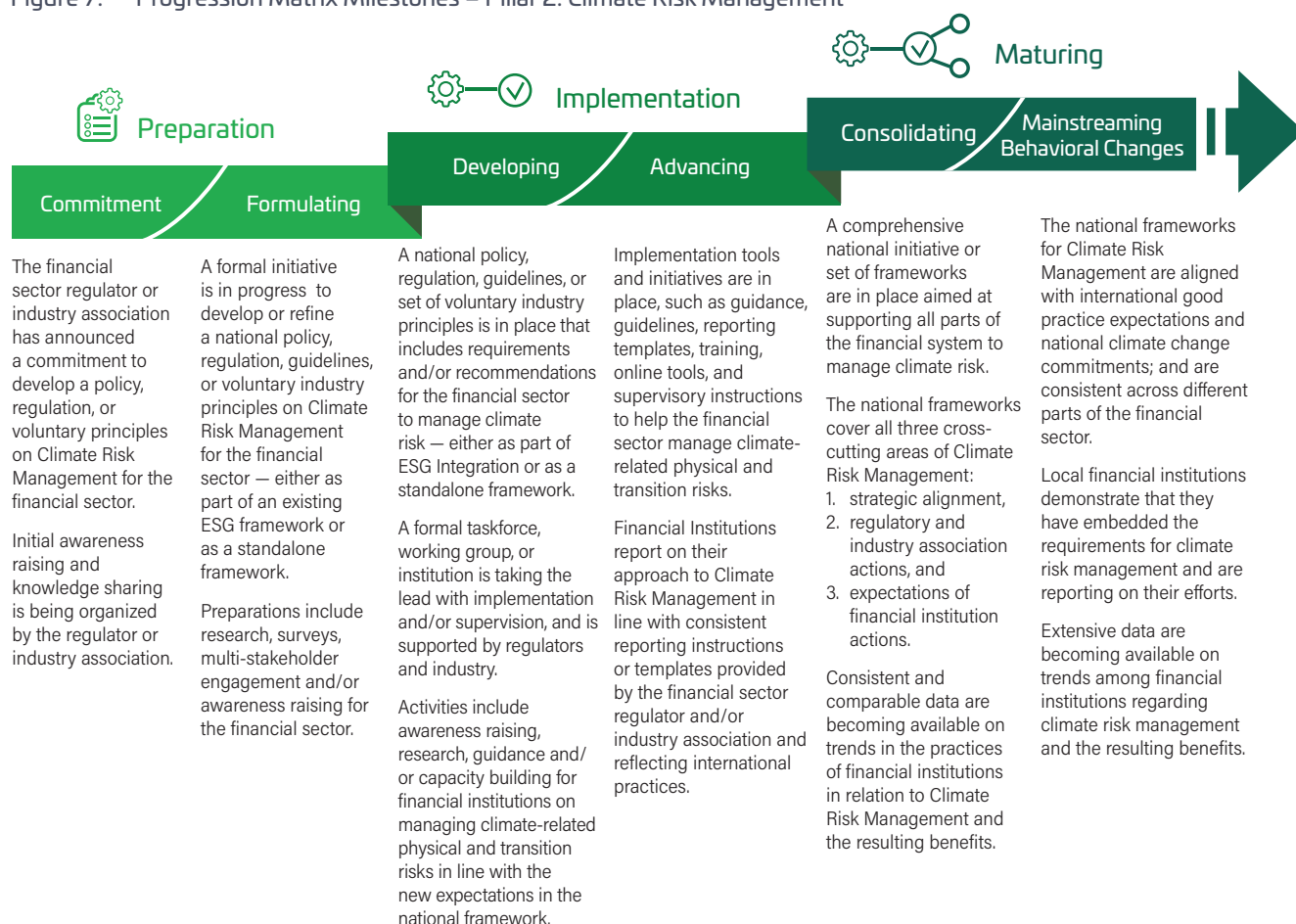
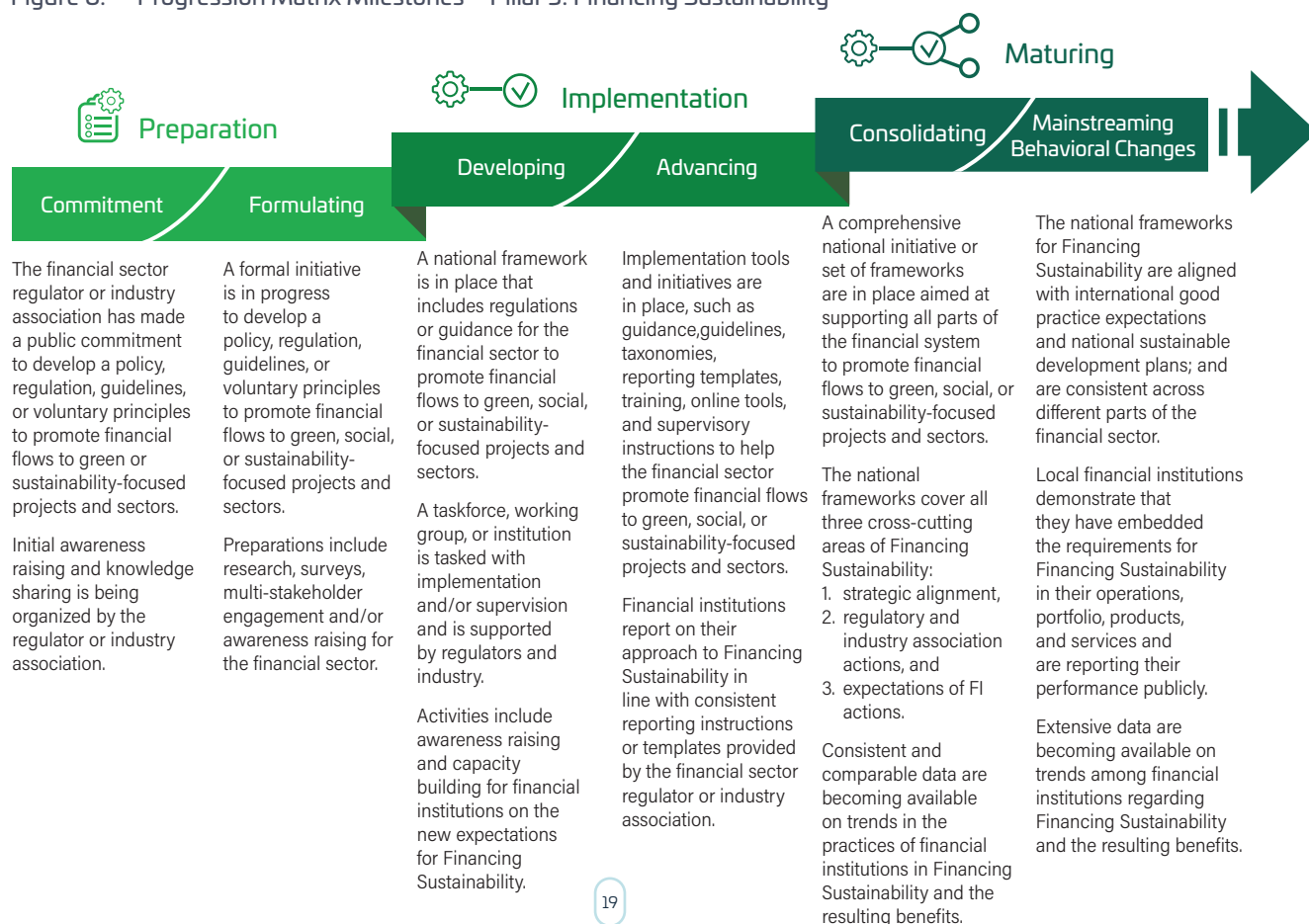


Figure 8: Progression Matrix Milestones – Pillar 3: Financing Sustainability



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