



# Solicited Climate Rating Methodology 2025

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Purpose of this methodology document

This methodology document describes EthiFinance's Solicited Climate Rating (SCR) as proposed by our "ESG Rating Agency" unit to evaluate companies' maturity in terms of climate reporting and climate transition planning.

The methodology document is updated and approved by EthiFinance's Executive Committee on an annual basis.

## 1.2 Definition of a Solicited Climate Rating (SCR)

The objective of a SCR is to assess the maturity of a company or a group regarding its climate reporting and climate transition planning.

In the context of the climate crisis, the Paris Agreement was adopted in December 2015 by 196 Parties. The Paris Agreement is an international, legally binding treaty on climate change. Its primary objective is to keep *"the increase in global average temperature well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels"* and to pursue efforts *"to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels."* When declined into climate scenarios, these objectives correspond to zero net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions at global level by 2050. This is commonly referred to as the "Net Zero" objective. Net zero refers to the balance between the amount of GHG produced and the amount removed from the atmosphere. Each company can contribute to this objective by defining a GHG emissions trajectory and, more broadly, a business strategy aligned with a 1.5°C scenario.

Moreover, an increasing number of regulations and/or labels now incorporate criteria related to the integration of a transition plan within corporate governance. This is notably the case for the CSRD, particularly through ESRS E1, or the French SRI Label V3: *"The candidate fund demonstrates that particular attention is paid to the analysis of climate transition plans, particularly their alignment with the climate goals set by the Paris Agreement."*

This is why such a product, measuring the quality of transition plans, has been developed. It allows issuers to identify weaknesses in their climate strategy and strengthen it to better meet market expectations in alignment with the Paris Agreement.

The SCR are produced by our Issuer products analyst team in complete independence.

This methodology has been developed to ensure that the same results are achieved regardless of the analysts involved in the assignment.

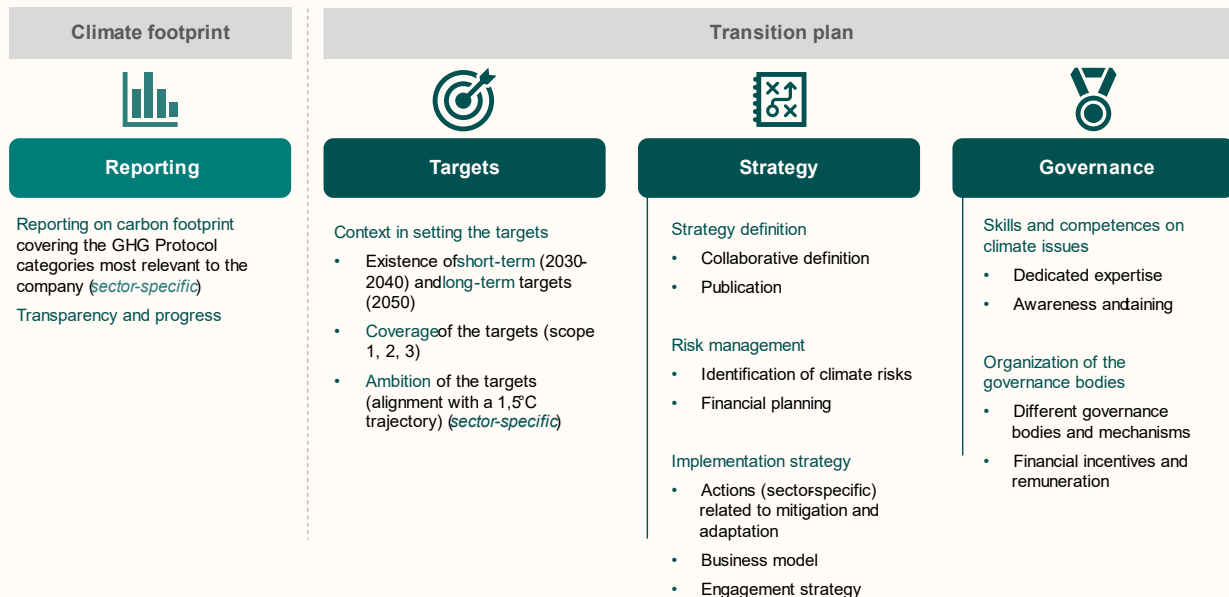
## 1.3 Scope of the Solicited Climate Rating methodology

This sustainability Climate Rating methodology applies to all companies regardless of their level of impact on global warming, their sector of activity, their status or their size. The same evaluation criteria are used for each rated company, with sectoral adjustments.

## 2 METHODOLOGY OVERVIEW

The rating framework is composed of 4 distinct pillars, following an approach to assessing 4 key climate dimensions of a company articulated mainly around the climate transition plan:

### Overview of the methodology



## 2.1 PILLARS AND TOPICS

### 2.1.1 Reporting

The aim of this pillar is to answer the following question: *“Does the company's disclosure of Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions focus on the most relevant GHG emissions categories for its sector?”*

The elements assessed are:

- The inclusion in the company's calculation of its carbon footprint of all the GHG Protocol categories most relevant to its sector
- The reporting on locked-in emissions, i.e. future GHG emissions generated by the operation of assets (infrastructure, production facilities) or long-life products over their entire useful life.
- The reporting on contributory indicators identified as material for the sector
- Produced and published information on all the main emission sources
- Observed performance results

### 2.1.2 Targets

The aim of this pillar to answer the following question: *“Do the company's short- and long-term emissions reduction targets include the GHG emissions categories most relevant to its sector and are they aligned with the sector's 1.5°C trajectory?”*

A climate target must include the following elements:

- A baseline year
- A target year
- The % or absolute value of the planned reductions in GHG emissions

The elements assessed are:

- The framing
- The scope of the objectives: do they cover most of the company's emissions?
- The level of ambition of the targets: are they compatible with limiting global warming to 1.5°C?

### 2.1.3 Strategy

The aim of this pillar is to answer the following question: *"Is the company taking the right measures to achieve its objectives, given the characteristics and carbon budget of the sector?"*

The elements assessed are:

- The inclusion of climate mitigation issues into the company's overall risk assessment
- The actions taken by the company to reduce its GHG emissions and address its adaptation issues. They must be relevant to the issues at stake in the sector
- The associated financial planning: has the company set aside a budget to support the deployment of its actions?
- The engagement with other stakeholders (customers, suppliers, etc.)
- In certain sectors with high emissions, a change in the business model may be necessary (e.g. energy - moving away from fossil fuels, etc.).
- Defined action plans, deployment phase and follow-up

### 2.1.4 Governance

The aim of this pillar is to answer the following question: *"Has the company put in place an effective accountability and reporting system that enables the achievement of its climate objectives to be monitored over time?"*

The elements to be assessed are:

- The appointment of individuals or groups of individuals responsible for monitoring the transition plan at all levels of corporate governance (Board of Directors, Executive Committee, operational staff).
- Training these people so that they have the skills needed to implement the transition plan
- The introduction of financial incentives linked to the achievement of climate objectives

## 2.2 SECTORAL APPROACH

In the SCR questionnaire, although most indicators have common guidelines, some indicators are answered based on sector specificities and tailor-made indicators are defined to meet the specific stakes of different business sectors. This sectoral approach includes indicators linked to reporting, climate targets and actions implemented by assessed companies.

### 2.2.1 Climate Reporting

For each EthiFinance subsector<sup>1</sup>, EthiFinance worked with **Climact** to identify which GHG Protocol categories account for most of greenhouse gas emissions. These categories are called the climate "hotspots" of the sub-sector.

We expect companies to include these categories into their carbon footprint calculation. By covering categories relevant to its sector, the company identifies key emission sources, enabling precise targeting of reduction efforts. This also facilitates compliance with regulatory and investor requirements.

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<sup>1</sup> EthiFinance proprietary sector classification is detailed in Appendix 2.

Climate hotspots have been defined based on existing scenarios and frameworks, such as SBTi, the International Energy Agency's Net Zero scenario, the CDP or CREEM Project, and **Climact's** internal expertise.

The list of hotspots is a guide rather than a strict rule, as the activities of companies in each subsector may differ. The maximum score may be awarded even if the company does not cover all the hotspots listed for its subsector, provided that this is duly justified by the specificity of the company's activities.

Example:

*The hotspots for the Automobile subsector are:*

- 1) Scope 3 - Cat 11. Use of sold products*
- 2) Scope 3 - Cat 1. Purchased goods and services.*

## 2.2.2 Climate targets

Scenarios compatible with a 1.5°C scenario.

Cross-sectoral expectations.

Example:

*The targets that companies need to set to be aligned with a 1.5°C scenario in the Air subsectors are:*

*Ambition of near-term climate targets (2030-2040)*

- *Carbon intensity reduction between 2019 and 2030 aligned with SBTi: -29.6%*
- *Carbon intensity reduction between 2019 and 2035 aligned with SBTi: -50.9%*
- *Share of sustainable and synthetic fuels used: 6% in 2030*

*Ambition of long-term climate targets (2050)*

- *Carbon intensity reduction between 2019 and 2050 aligned with SBTi: -97.4%*
- *Share of sustainable and synthetic fuels used: 70% in 2050*

## 2.2.3 Strategy

### 2.2.3.1 Implementation strategy theme

In the « Action plans and strategy deployment» theme, the list of actions that companies are expected to implement actions depending on the climate hotspots identified for their sub-sector.

Examples of actions and best practices specific to each sector have been identified based on Climact's expertise. The aim is to focus on key questions to identify credible companies that are taking measures in link with their hotspots and/or the best-known challenges of their industry, notably in terms of adaptation.

Different types of actions have been defined for each sector, that can be categorized as follows:

- After identifying the main risks of exposure to the effects of climate change (vulnerability of real estate and personal property assets, origin of supplies of raw or secondary materials, increased costs of insurability, changes in consumer demand), the company develops actions aimed at adapting its structure and business model to these effects and their impacts whose scope will be assessed according to their magnitude through questions adapted to each sector.
- Measure: action in this category focus on improving the understanding of the impact of a company's activities/processes/materials/business models on climate.
- Avoid: actions in this category focus on minimizing the demand for activities that lead to resource consumption and high GHG emissions. This involves behavioural and lifestyle changes aimed at reducing overall activity levels.
  - Examples: decrease reliance on personal vehicles, repairing instead of replacing products, etc.
  - GHG emissions reduction potential: 5-10%

- **Improve:** actions in this category focus on enhancing the efficiency of existing processes and/or products to reduce waste and resource use while maintaining or improving performance.
  - Examples: smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles, improved energy efficiency of products, increased recycling efforts, etc.
  - GHG emissions reduction potential: 10-30%
- **Shift:** actions in this category focus on shifting from fossil fuels, adopting sustainable materials or redefining business models.
  - Examples: fleet electrification, portfolio diversification, procurement strategy, etc.
  - GHG emissions reduction potential: up to 100%
- **Engage:** actions in this category focus on collaborating with value chain to ensure they adopt sustainable practices and contribute to overall GHG emissions reduction goals.
  - Examples: supplier engagement program, capacity building (training and resources), reporting, etc.
  - GHG emissions reduction potential: up to 50% by 2035 and 100% by 2050

The list of hotspots is a guide rather than a strict rule, as the activities of companies in a given subsector may differ. As such, information on measures related to a GHG Protocol category not identified as a hotspot can be taken into account if a company has identified this GHG Protocol Category as very material for its activities.

#### Example:

*In the “packaging” subsector, companies are expected to take actions on the following hotspots:*

- *Scope 3 - Cat 1. Purchased goods and services*
- *Scope 1 & 2*
- *Scope 3 - Cat 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products*

*The guidelines used by analysts include examples of measures on each of these hotspots*

- *Scope 3 - Cat 1. Purchased goods and services:*
  - *sustainable sourcing strategy (e.g. low-emission materials, etc.)*
  - *Strategy to increase use of recycled raw materials (e.g. plastics – polyethylene, PET, etc. -, paper, cardboard, glass, metals)*
  - *Disclosure on share of portfolio impacted by EU Directive on single-use plastics*
  - *Specific plans to reduce the use of certain single-use plastics.*
- *Scope 1 & 2*
  - *Reduce energy use/need;*
  - *Ongoing transition to 100% renewable energy for manufacturing operations by 2030 the latest (e.g. for heat, steam and electricity)*
  - *Implementing energy-efficient technologies in production facilities and best available techniques to reduce emissions*
  - *Investing in on-site renewable energy generation (e.g. solar, wind)*
- *Scope 3 - Cat 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products*
  - *Monitoring of waste generated throughout the value chain*
  - *Minimise waste incineration and landfill*
  - *Re-insert returned products in the sales cycle.*
  - *Collaboration with suppliers and industry partners to implement circular economy principles in recycling initiatives (e.g., deposits, systems to recycle glass bottles) and to create a collection network.*
  - *Extension of the lifespan of products (design, maintenance)*

## 2.3 ADDITIONAL RATING QUALITATIVE COMPONENTS

### ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROVERSY RESEARCH

#### 2.3.1 Controversy research

The definition of a transition plan and structured actions to combat climate change implicitly involve a duty not to harm the environment. As a result, the implementation of such climate related actions cannot be achieved without addressing other issues directly or indirectly related to the climate (hazardous or non-hazardous waste treatment, natural resource management and consumption, biodiversity impacts...).

For these reasons, qualitative research on climate controversies is systematically carried out for SCRs (but does not impact the rating).

According to Ethifinance, an ESG or environmental controversy is defined as a questioning of a company or project by its stakeholders (employees, trade unions, NGOs, regulators, customers, shareholders, etc.). Stakeholders may express their concerns by various means: reports, notifications, campaigns, press articles, and sometimes by legal action such as lawsuits, formal notices, fines or sanctions.

To identify the issues that affect stakeholders, Ethifinance uses reference texts such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and the fundamental conventions of the International Labor Organization.

**Criteria** – The monitoring and evaluation of the level of ESG controversy by Ethifinance in a SCR follows the same methodology and adopts the same metrics as our unsolicited ratings. Ethifinance's analysis considers on-going ESG controversies.

The level of risk is determined by a combination of three elements:

- Impact(s) on the rated entity: financial/operational and/or reputational impacts.
- Impact on stakeholders: volume of stakeholders affected and intensity of impact
- Level of responsibility of the company in this controversy: legal impact and level of involvement (group, subsidiary(ies), supplier(s), partner(s), etc.).

For each of the 3 dimensions that make up a controversy, the analyst can scale the assessment according to 5 levels (5 scores, from 1.5 to 5). In the overall assessment of the level of controversy, the 3 dimensions are each weighed one-third.

The output of controversy check is provided via a qualitative comment traducing its level of criticality but will not impact the global scoring as the SCR is deeply focused on climate issues.

**Identification and assessment** - Controversy analysis is a process involving 4 successive, iterative stages:

- a) Article research: Ethifinance's ESG analysts search for any environmental controversies involving the rated entity. This keyword search is carried out on the Internet, using articles, reports, studies and reviews.
- b) Information selection: After the research, the analysts select the most relevant articles to describe the event.
- c) Dialogue with the rated entity. At that stage, additional information may be asked to the rated entity.
- d) Controversy assessment: This stage is at the heart of controversy management. It enables the seriousness of controversies to be measured and quantitative and qualitative elements to be provided for a precise assessment.

#### 2.3.2 Qualitative analysis

In addition to quantitative ratings, Ethifinance's SSRs provide the rated entities and their stakeholders with qualitative analyses.

For each of the 4 pillars, these qualitative analyses provide:

- Elements of context (regional specificities, market context, new regulations...)
- Elements about specific features of the entity (special status or organization, recent changes, strategic repositioning, ...)
- Elements on how the climate policies in place are effectively adopted within the company and have a concrete impact on processes or the company's product offering.

These elements are derived from two complementary sources:

- A review of public and internal documents provided by the company
- A one-hour qualitative interview with company representative(s). The effective number of qualitative interviews will depend on company size and setup.

N.B. These qualitative comments have no impact on the rating score but provide the rated entity and its stakeholders with valuable explanatory insights.

## 2.4 SCORING MODEL

### 2.4.1 Overview of the scoring model

The scoring model includes the following steps:

1. Calculation on a preliminary score out of 10, based on the answers provided to the SCR questionnaire
2. Conversion of this preliminary score into a 4-level performance assessment, based on the achievement of a minimum score overall and in each pillar of the assessment

### 2.4.2 Detailed scoring model

#### 2.4.2.1 Calculation of the preliminary score

The first step is to calculate a preliminary score based on the raw data collected through the questionnaire.

All four pillars are weighted equally. The underlying themes are also equally weighted, except for "Transparency and progress", which is worth 50% of the score for the Governance and Progress pillar. The detailed weights are shown in Table 1 below.

Within each theme, all indicators are equally weighted and given a score between 1 to 10<sup>2</sup>.

To summarize:

- The preliminary score is the average of the pillar scores.
- A pillar score is the weighted average of the underlying theme scores
- A theme score is the average of the underlying indicator scores.

Table 1 - Weighting model

Pillars and topics	Weight
Reporting	25%
Targets	25%

<sup>2</sup> There is an exception in the Reporting Pillar where the locked-in emissions indicator can award a maximum of 2.5 points compared to 10 points for the relevance of reporting indicator.

• Framing	50%
• Long-term targets	25%
• Long-term targets	25%
Strategy	25%
• Strategy definition	25%
• Risk management	37.5%
• Action plan and strategy deployment	37.5%
Governance	25%
• Skills and competences on climate issues	50%
• Organization of the governance bodies	50%

#### 2.4.2.2 From preliminary score to Solicited Climate Rating

The average score out of 10 for the 4 pillars results in an initial overall score out of 10 points.

The scoring model is to convert the preliminary scores out of 10 into four scoring levels, detailed in Table 2.

Table 2 - Assessment results

SCR Qualifiers	Score	Description
Elementary	$0 \geq X > 2.5/10$	The company has not formalised any climate transition plan.
Beginner	$2.5 \geq X > 5/10$	The climate transition plan is partially defined. The company is aware of its climate hotspots and is implementing some actions.
Intermediate	$5 \geq X > 7.5/10$	The climate transition plan is mostly defined and operationally deployed. The company has set itself climate targets and developed an action plan to achieve these targets.
Advanced	$5 \geq X > 7.5/10$	The climate transition plan is fully defined, operationally deployed. The company has set itself climate targets and developed an action plan to achieve these targets with an appropriate governance. In addition, the company is transparent on its progress against its targets.

For the companies pre-evaluated over 5/10, additional safeguards have been put in place to ensure that companies achieving these levels have **a balanced performance across the four assessment pillars**.

A malus of 1 point will be applied if there is a significant disparity in scores between the 4 pillars.

## 2.5 Mapping with other frameworks used in the financial industry

Appendix 3 and Appendix 4 exhibit mappings of the EthiFinance SCR repository with two other frameworks used by financial players to build their transition plan or assess those of their portfolio companies.

The Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ) is a private sector association focused on achieving the objectives of the Paris Agreement for financial players. It was launched in April 2021 by the UN Special Envoy for Climate Action and Finance, Mark Carney, and the COP26 Presidency, to accelerate the transition to a net-zero global economy. GFANZ published in 2022 a Report on "Financial Institution Net-zero Transition Plans", which objective is to "develop globally applicable, pan-sector recommendations and guidance for transition planning by financial institutions and define the key components of a credible net-zero transition plan".

The Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC)'s Net Zero Investment Framework (NZIF) was established in 2001 as a forum for collaboration between pension funds and asset managers on climate change issues. In 2021, they developed the NZIF and published a NZIF Implementation Guidance to help investors to set targets and produce related net zero strategies and transition plans. The guidance was last updated in January 2025<sup>3</sup>.

## 3 SOURCES AND RATING PROCESS

### 3.1 Sources

For more robust results, our rating methodology combines different sources of information:

Source	Content
Questionnaire & rating guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>EthiFinance's database of sector indicators</li><li>Climact's internal expertise</li><li>ACEA (2022). Views on the scenarios for a mobility transition pathway.</li><li>ACT: Assessing low-carbon transition. See <a href="https://actinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/act-framework-eng-2019-04-09.pdf">https://actinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/act-framework-eng-2019-04-09.pdf</a></li><li>ACT (2021). Assessing low-carbon transition: Pulp &amp; Paper. See: <a href="https://actinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/act_pulp-and-paper-road-test-report-final.pdf">https://actinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/act_pulp-and-paper-road-test-report-final.pdf</a></li><li>ACT (2022). Assessing low-carbon transition: Transport. See: <a href="https://actinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/act_transport_methodology.pdf">https://actinitiative.org/wp-content/uploads/pdf/act_transport_methodology.pdf</a></li><li>AMF: Rendre compte de son plan de transition climatique au format ESRS. See: <a href="https://www.amf-france.org/sites/institutionnel/files/private/2024-02/rendre-compte-de-son-plan-de-transition-au-format-esrs.pdf">https://www.amf-france.org/sites/institutionnel/files/private/2024-02/rendre-compte-de-son-plan-de-transition-au-format-esrs.pdf</a></li><li>Climate Action 100+: Net Zero Company Benchmark. See: <a href="https://www.climateaction100.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/CA100-Benchmark-2.0-Disclosure-Framework-Methodology-Confidential-October-2023.pdf">https://www.climateaction100.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/CA100-Benchmark-2.0-Disclosure-Framework-Methodology-Confidential-October-2023.pdf</a></li><li>Climate Action 100+ (2021). Global Sector Strategies: Recommended Investor Expectations for Food and Beverage: Guide for investor engagement with entities in the global food and beverage sector. See: <a href="https://www.climateaction100.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Global-Sector-Strategies-Food-and-Beverage-Ceres-PRI-August-2021.pdf">https://www.climateaction100.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/08/Global-Sector-Strategies-Food-and-Beverage-Ceres-PRI-August-2021.pdf</a></li></ul>

<sup>3</sup> IIGCC, AIGCC, Ceres, Investor Group on Climate Change (2025), Net Zero Investment Framework: Implementation Guidance for Objectives and targets. See: <https://www.iigcc.org/hubfs/nzif/pdf/IIGCC%20Net%20Zero%20Investment%20Framework%20Implementation%20Guidance%202025.pdf>

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- Transition Plan Taskforce: Disclosure Framework. See: <https://transitiontaskforce.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/10/TPT-Disclosure-framework-2023.pdf>
- Transition Plan Taskforce (2024). Banks Sector Guidance. See: <https://transitiontaskforce.net/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/Banks.pdf>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WBCSD (2023). Net-zero buildings Halving construction emissions today. See: <a href="https://www.wbcsd.org/Pathways/Built-Environment/Resources/Net-zero-buildings-Halving-construction-emissions-today">https://www.wbcsd.org/Pathways/Built-Environment/Resources/Net-zero-buildings-Halving-construction-emissions-today</a></li> <li>• WBCSD (2023). Transition planning and climate scenario analysis: Food, Agriculture and Forest Products. See: <a href="https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Redefining-Value/TCFD/Resources/Transition-planning-and-climate-scenario-analysis-Food-Agriculture-and-Forest-Products">https://www.wbcsd.org/Programs/Redefining-Value/TCFD/Resources/Transition-planning-and-climate-scenario-analysis-Food-Agriculture-and-Forest-Products</a></li> <li>• World Bank Group. Global Flaring and Methane Reduction Partnership (GFMR). See: <a href="https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/gasflaringreduction">https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/gasflaringreduction</a></li> <li>• WWF: Criteria for credible climate and nature transition plans for financial institutions. See: <a href="https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_credible_transition_final.pdf">https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/wwf_credible_transition_final.pdf</a></li> <li>• WWF: Net Zero Transition Plans – Red Flag Indicators. See: <a href="https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/red-flag-indicators-for-transition-plan-inconsistencies-and-greenwashing_final_update.pdf">https://wwfint.awsassets.panda.org/downloads/red-flag-indicators-for-transition-plan-inconsistencies-and-greenwashing_final_update.pdf</a></li> </ul>
Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public documents: the entity's website and sustainability report or other websites disclosing information on the company (e.g. SBTi website)</li> <li>• Additional information provided in writing by the company</li> </ul>

## 3.2 Process

The rating process applied to SCR is summarized as follows.

1. Pre-entry of responses to questionnaire indicators by the company itself, based on public and internal documents. In any case, the source has to be mentioned.
2. Analysis of potential environmental controversies is assessed by one of the analysts dedicated to the client and must be validated by the project lead analyst. In specific cases of 'high exposure' and 'critical exposure', additional approval will be sought.
3. Quality review: EthiFinance out a quality and consistency review of the data provided by the entity.
4. **A qualitative interview** is conducted by a senior analyst to understand in detail the key issues identified by the company and for further information on the mitigation and adaptation actions implemented.
5. **Validation of the rating by EthiFinance's Approval Committee:** Once the rating has been validated by EthiFinance committee, which is made up of senior staff who did not participate in the rating, the draft version is to be sent to the company.
6. **Finalization of the draft report and iteration session:** a final session with the rated entity enables any misunderstandings to be corrected and any final qualitative clarifications to be made. The score remains unchanged.
7. **Transmission of final Solicited Climate rating** report to the rated entity.

## 4 Document Revision History

V.	Approval Date	Approved by	Author	Summary of changes
1	April 2025	Anne Chanon	Aloys Guitton	

## 5 Appendix

### 5.1 Appendix 1 – Mapping of EthiFinance’s Climate Transition Assessment repository with GFANZ framework

EF pillar	EF sub-theme	GFANZ pillar	GFANZ sub-theme
Reporting	Reporting	Metrics and targets	Metrics and targets
Reporting	Transparency and progress	Metrics and targets	Metrics and targets
Targets	Targets	Metrics and targets	Metrics and targets
Strategy	Risks management	Implementation strategy	Activities and decision-making
Strategy	Implementation strategy	Implementation strategy	Activities and decision-making
Strategy	Business model	Implementation strategy	Products and services
Strategy	Engagement strategy	Engagement strategy	- Clients and portfolio companies - Industry - Government and public sector
Governance	Governance and supervision	Governance	Roles, responsibilities, and remuneration
Governance	Skills and competences on climate issues	Governance	Skills and culture
Governance	Financial incentives and remunerations	Governance	Roles, responsibilities, and remuneration

## 5.2 Appendix 2 – Mapping of EthiFinance’s Climate Transition Assessment repository with IIGC’s Net Zero Investment Framework

EF pillar	EF sub-theme	NZIF pillar
Reporting	Reporting	- Asset Level Assessment & Targets - Objectives
Reporting	Transparency and progress	Asset Level Assessment & Targets
Targets	Targets	- Asset Level Assessment & Targets - Objectives
Strategy	Risks management	Governance & Strategy
Strategy	Implementation strategy	Governance & Strategy
Strategy	Business model	Governance & Strategy
Strategy	Engagement strategy	Stakeholder & Market Engagement
Governance	Governance and supervision	Governance & Strategy
Governance	Skills and competences on climate issues	Governance & Strategy
Governance	Financial incentives and remunerations	Governance & Strategy

## 6 Contact



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