

Impact Analysis Implementation Support Session Asia & Pacific Region (APAC)

Agenda

1. Introduction: Impact analysis in the Asia-Pacific context

2. Geographically-specific aspects of impact analysis in the UNEP FI Impact methodology & tool:

Context analysis

- Explanation of the Needs/Context Analysis component of Impact Analysis
- APAC Impact Needs

Portfolio analysis

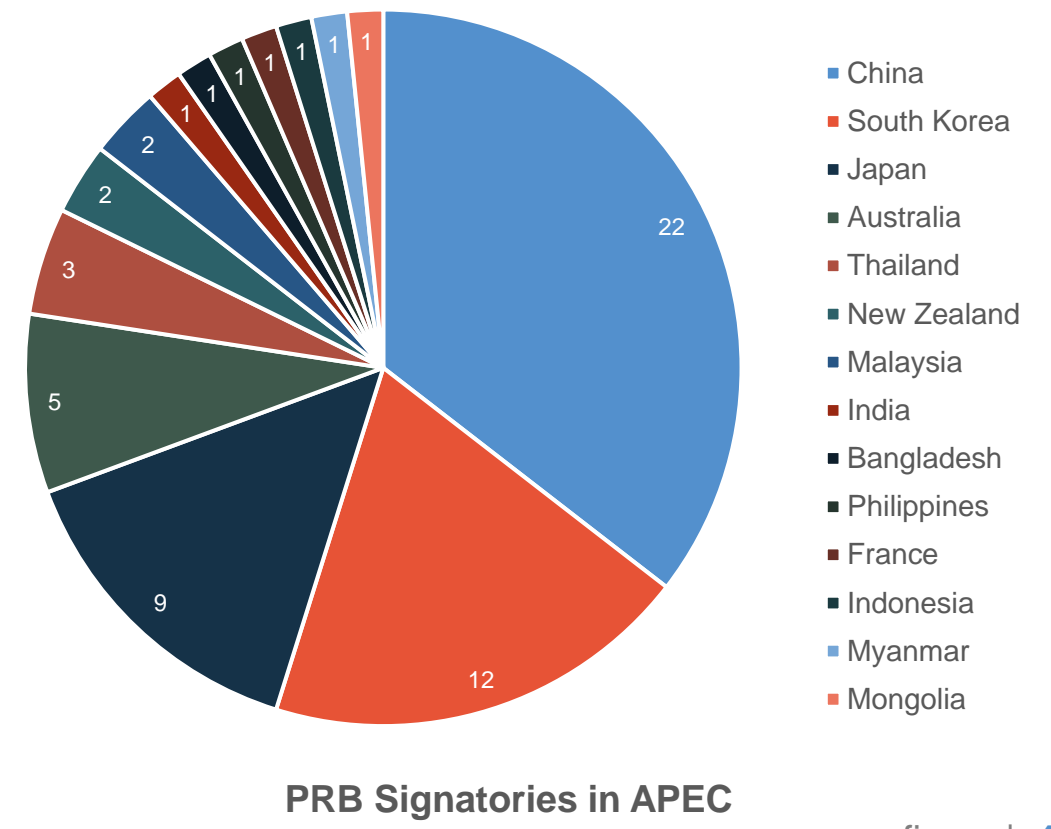
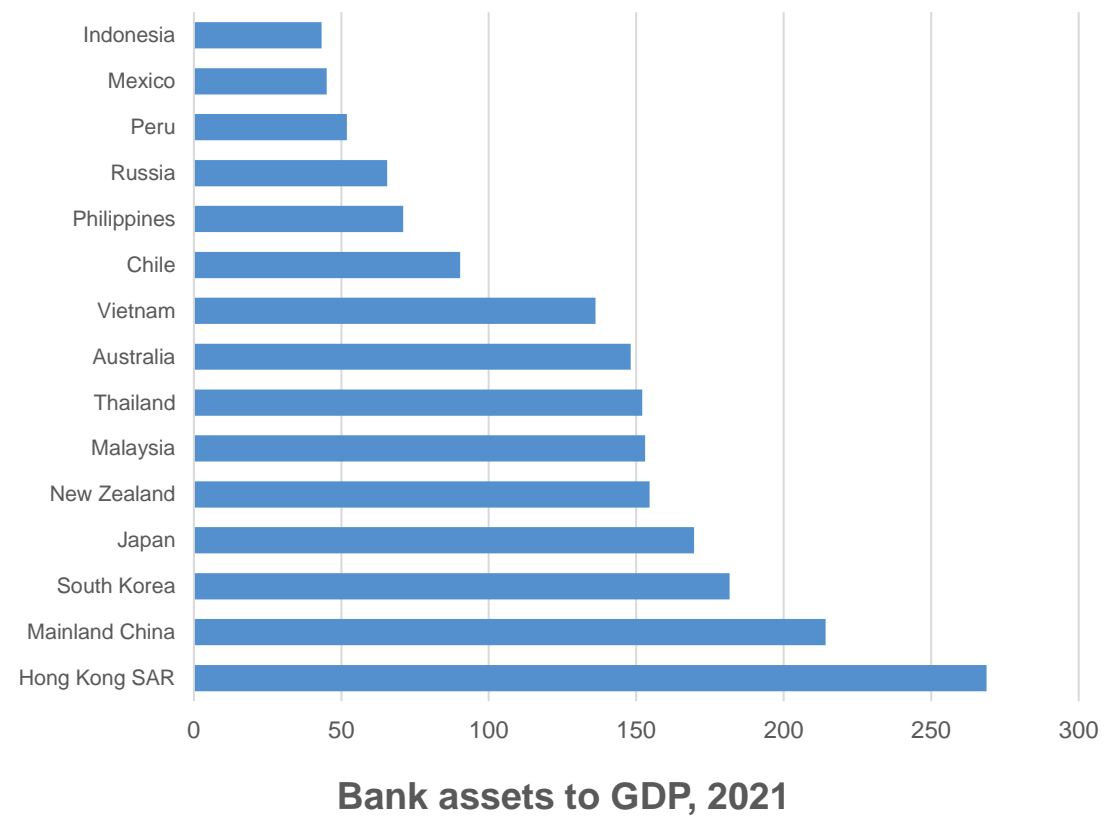
- Industry classifications / sector nomenclatures

3. Next steps: supporting APAC members going forward

1. Introduction:

Impact analysis in the Asia-Pacific context (focus on China, Japan, Korea)

The Asia-Pacific Banking sector and UNEP FI / PRB membership



Sustainability policy/regulatory context in the Asia-Pacific region

In general:

Diverse from country to country as needs and priorities differ substantially

Finance sector specific:

- Mostly focused on products, plus some focus on disclosures
- Predominantly climate-change related

How UNEP FI / PRB compares...

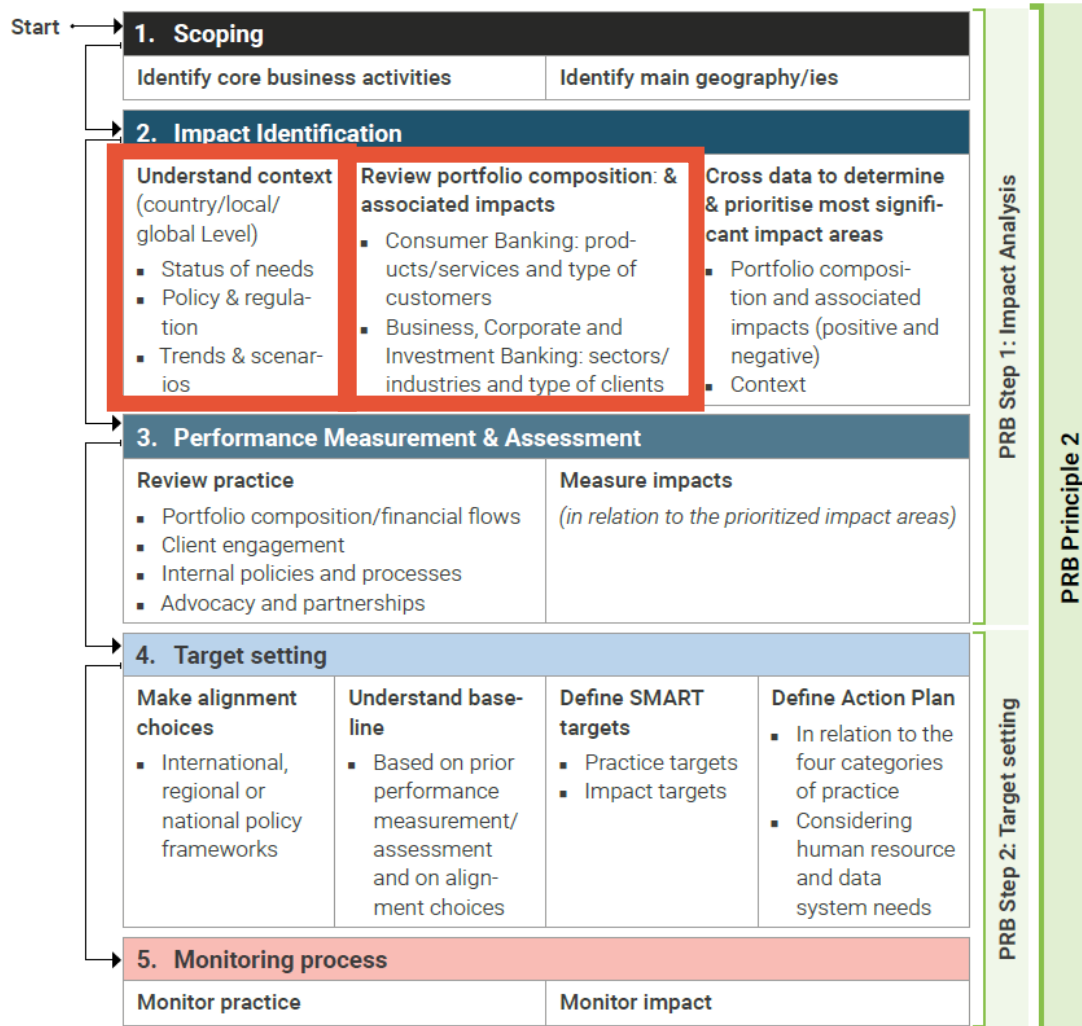
- Portfolio level analysis and action
- Holistic approach (considering environmental, social and economic interlinkages)

Rationale / business case?

- Alignment between policy goals and finance sector action is key to achieving the SDGs and enables proper risk & opportunity management

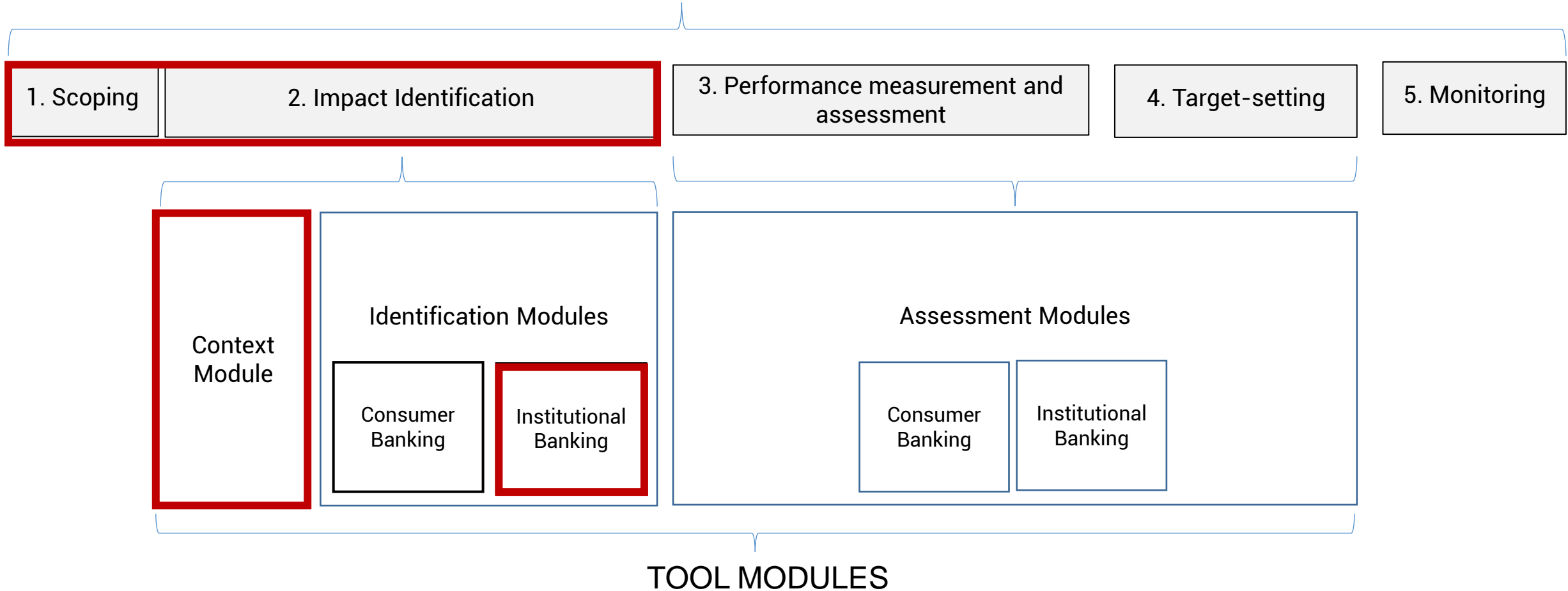
2. Geographically-specific aspects of impact analysis in the UNEP FI Impact methodology & tool

UNEP FI Impact Methodology



UNEP FI Impact Tool

IMPACT MANAGEMENT PROCESS



Needs/context Analysis:

Explanation of the Needs Analysis component of Impact Analysis

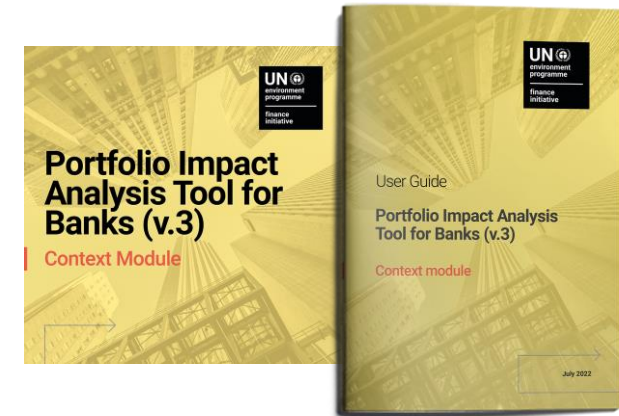
Needs Analysis: understanding context

PRB requirement: 2.1.c. Context
Impact Protocol: Pages 15-16

Key point:

Understanding the environmental, social and socio-economic needs /priorities of the countries and locations in which your bank operates so as to set context-relevant targets.

- The Context Module enables the possibility to map needs at one or several levels, depending on the scope: country level, local level or global level
- Needs assessment to be performed on the basis of official statistical data sets, policy documents, trends & scenario research
- Prepopulated needs data for around 90 countries and possibility to conduct a quick context assessment where data is already available in the database.



Context Module

Navigation

List of Worksheets

	Welcome
	Navigation
	My Parameters
	Country Assessment
	Local Assessment
	Country & Local Results
	Global Assessment + Results
	Data OUT
	Lists

Four types of worksheets:

- Reference worksheets (white)
- Workflow worksheets (yellow)
- Data transfer worksheet (black)
- 'Back-end' worksheets (grey) (hidden)

Welcome	Navigation	My Parameters	Country Assessment	Local Assessment	Country & Local Results	Global Assessment + Results	Data OUT
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Context Module

Setting your parameters

1. Which countries do you want to assess? <i>Please select all the countries that you wish to include in the scope of your analysis</i>	Italy	Serbia
Availability of data in the database	YES Please go to worksheet 'Country Assessment' to see available data, add data (if needed) or proceed straight to worksheet 'Country & Local Results'	YES Please go to worksheet 'Country Assessment' to see available data, add data (if needed) or proceed straight to worksheet 'Country & Local Results'
2.a. Will you also be assessing needs at the local level for any of the above countries? <i>Please select 'yes' for all the countries that you wish to also assess at the local level (note that you can assess locations for a maximum of 6 countries)</i>	no	no
<i>Please name the locations you wish to assess (if applicable)</i>		
Availability of data in the database		
2.b. Will you also be assessing needs at the global level? <i>Please select 'yes' or 'no'</i>	no	

You can decide the level of the context analysis (country, local, global)

For the selected countries, you can see if data is already available in the database

Context Module

Results

→ If data is already available, you can move straight to the 'Country & Local results' tab and review the outputs

a. Needs and priorities per country & location

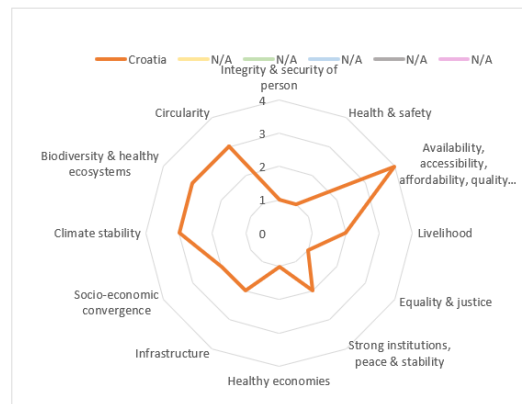
Sustainable Development Pillars →	Social					Socio-economic				Natural environment		
Impact Areas →	Integrity & security of person	Health & safety	Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services	Livelihood	Equality & justice	Strong institutions, peace & stability	Healthy economies	Infrastructure	Socio-economic convergence	Climate stability	Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems	Circularity
Impact Topics →	(Conflict, Modern slavery, Child labour, Data privacy)	/	(Water, Food, Energy, Housing, Healthcare & sanitation)	(Employment, Wages, Social protection)	(Gender equality, Ethnic/racial equality, Age discrimination)	(Rule of law, Civil liberties)	(Sector diversity, Flourishing MSMEs)	/	/	/	(Waterbodies, Air, Soil, Species, Habitat)	(Resource intensity, Waste)
SDGs →	1,8,10,11,13,16	3	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,16,17	1,3,5,8,10	3,4,5,8,10,11,16	1,10,11,16	1,8,9	9,11	1,10	1,7,9,12,13	2,3,6,11,13,14,15	6,8,12,13,14,15
Countries & Locations ↓												
Croatia			X							X	X	X
Italy			X	X						X	X	X
Serbia	X		X	X		X		X		X	X	X

High level results: overview of priority impact areas per country and, if applicable, by location

Context Module Results

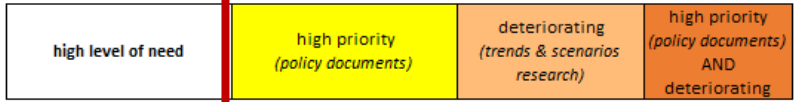
a. Level of need by country and locations (if applicable)

country: Croatia
locations: N/A;N/A;N/A;N/A;N/A



Detailed results: spider charts showing levels of need based on statistical data-sets + table showing status of all the impact topics in the relevant countries and locations considering all three types of resources

b. Levels of need by impact topic, including priority topics and trending topics

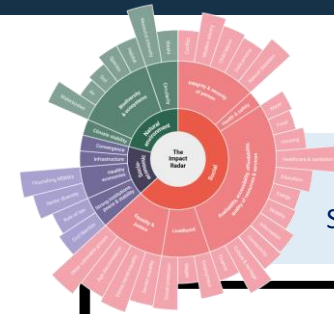


Sustainable Development Pillars → Impact Areas → Impact Topics → SDGs → Countries & Locations ↓	Integrity & Security of Person						Health & Safety			Social Availability, accessibility, affordability & quality of resources						
	Conflict	Modern slavery	Child labour	Data privacy	Natural disasters	Other (Integrity & security of)	Health & safety	Other (Health & safety)	Water	Food	Energy	Housing	Healthcare & sanitation	Education	Mobility	Integrity & security of person
	SDG 16.1	SDGs 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 16.2	SDGs 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, 16.2	-	SDGs 1.5, 11.5, 13.1		SDGs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.6, 3.9, 3.d		SDGs 3.9, 6.1, 6.2, 6.4, 6.5, 6.a, 6.b	SDGs 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.a, 2.b, 2.c, 12.3	SDGs 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.a, 7.b	SDGs 1.4, 11.1, 11.3	SDGs 1.5, 1.a, 2.2, 3.1, 3.5, 3.7,	SDGs 1.a, 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.4, 4.5,	SDGs 9.1, 11.2	SDGs 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.a, 10.b, 10.c, 10.d, 10.e
Croatia	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	3	3	1	4	3	1	4	3
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	3	3	2	4	3	1	4	3
Serbia	2	1	3	2	1	N/A	2	N/A	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	3

Context Module

Interactive database (assessment worksheets)

→ To check data, or If data is not already available, please turn to the 'Assessment' tabs



Impact Areas / Topics:
Several indicators per impact area / topic

Impact Topics →				Conflict	Modern slavery	Child labour	Data privacy	Natural disasters
Corresponding SDG(s) →				SDG 16	SDGs 8, 16	SDGs 8, 16	SDG 16	SDGs 11, 13
New Zealand	Statistics	Resources	Metrics	Heidelberg	Sustainable	Sustainable	DLA Piper	INFORM
		International resources	Scoring system: 1 (low need) Scoring system: 2 (moderate need) Scoring system: 3 (high need) Scoring system: 4 (very high need)	Presence or absence of conflict No conflict Low level of conflict Violent crisis Limited conflict	Victims of modern slavery Green (0.0-1.0) Yellow (1.0-3.0) Orange (3.0-5.0) Red (5.0-10.0)	Children included in Green (0.0-1.0) Yellow (1.0-3.0) Orange (3.0-5.0) Red (5.0-10.0)	Level of data protection Heavy Robust Moderate Limited	Global Risk of human rights Low (1-2) Medium (3-5) High (5-6.5) Very high (6.5-10)
	Regional/country resources	Comments Values Need scores	No conflict 1	0.6 1	Green 1	Robust 2	1.6 1	
	Need score per impact area/topic			2	1	1	2	1
	Policy Documents	Various government policies & sources	Comments Priorities	(please select)	Plan of (please select)	Employment (please select)	Privacy Act (please select)	(please select)
		Various government policies & sources	Comments Priorities	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)
		Various government policies & sources	Comments Priorities	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)
		Various government policies & sources	Comments Priorities	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)
	Priority impact area/topic?			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	Trends & Scenarios	International resources	Resources Comments Direction of trends	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	World Bank Climate Risk for the World Bank Climate static
Regional/country resources		Resources Comments Direction of trends	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	(please select)	1. Statistics 1. Upward trend deteriorating	
Status of impact area/topic deteriorating?			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	yes	

Statistics:
This part speaks to the quantitative indicators that exist for all of the impact areas/topics. There are international resources from reputable organisations/agencies that have been compiled by UNEP FI and there is space for more regional/country-specific resources. There is also a scoring system contained within of 1-4 (1 being of the lowest impact need, and 4 being the highest impact need).

Policy Documents:
This part contains information pertaining to policy documents and policy decisions often taken by countries. This could be from a Voluntary National Review (VNR), National Development plans and those kind of policy documents. This information allows us to identify what the priorities are of policy.

Trends & Scenarios:
This part is forward looking, by looking at the trends of impact topics and identifying particularly where they may be deteriorating. Within the international resources you have World Bank resources looking at climate risk trends for other topics and some scenario data.

APAC Impact Needs as per the Tool database (China, Japan, South Korea)

Status of the needs database

The **majority of APAC countries/territories are mapped** (“Statistics” segment), i.e. Tool Context Module contains pre-populated data.

Updates for release in July 2023:

- All **“Statistics” have been updated as of May 2023**. Some gaps remain in the “Equality & Justice” and “Soil” Impact Areas
 - Specifically, on the “Ethnic/Racial equality” and the “Other vulnerable groups” impact topics for “Equality & Justice” in all countries.
- **Some sources have been adjusted / added too**
 - Some of the updates include an updated indicator from the FAO for “Water”, an additional World Bank indicator for “Finance”, and indicators for “Culture & heritage” and “Soil” from the UN Global SDG Database.
- We are also looking to include **more information in the “Policy documents” segment**

Impact Needs Analysis - China



Impact areas identified as priorities

Impact topics identified as a high level of need

Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services	Water Housing Healthcare & sanitation Education Information
Strong institutions, peace & stability	Rule of law Civil liberties
Infrastructure	-
Climate stability	-
Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems	Air Soil Species Habitat
Circularity	Resource intensity Waste

*Scoring is based on 1 being of lowest impact need, 4 being highest, and is solely based on statistics from international, reputable organisations and agencies

Impact Needs Analysis - China

Impact topics identified as a high level of need

Indicators that are driving a 3-4 score (high or very high level of need)

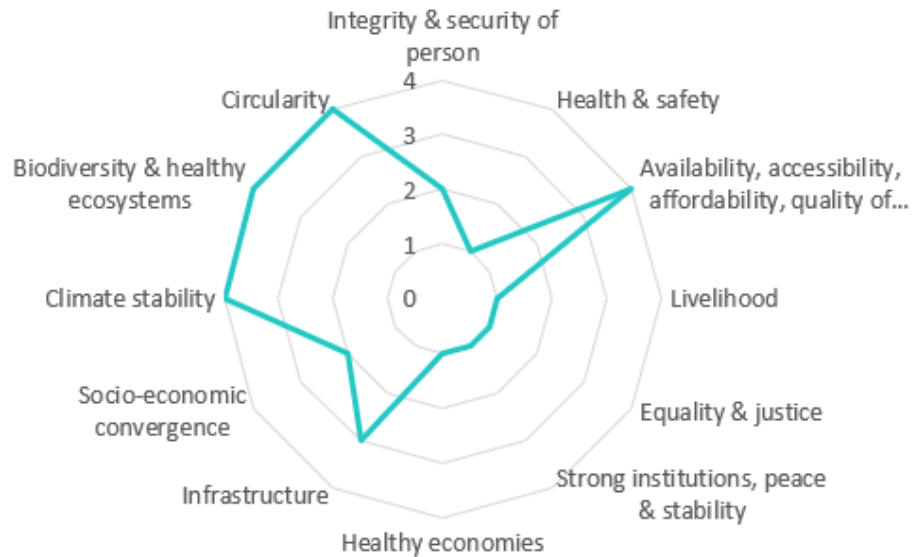
Water Housing Healthcare & sanitation Education Information	MDG 7.5 Freshwater withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources (%) Proportion of urban population living in slums Global Health Security Index Mean years of schooling Freedom of Press Index
Rule of law Civil liberties	Rule of law index Civil liberties index
Infrastructure	<i>High priority score under Water</i>
Climate stability	Climate Risk Index CO2 Emissions
Air Soil Species Habitat	Modelled annual mean PM2.5 Air Quality Index Proportion of land that is degraded over total land area (%) Red List Index of Species Survival Vegetation loss since 2004
Resource intensity Waste	Electricity consumption per capita (MWh/capita) Material Footprint (RMC) per capita Recycling rate

The current policy landscape for sustainability in China is focused on climate, biodiversity & financial health/inclusion.



See more in the annex

Impact Needs Analysis - Japan



Impact areas identified as priorities

Impact topics identified as a high level of need

Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services	Water Housing Mobility Information Culture & heritage
Infrastructure	-
Climate stability	-
Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems	Waterbodies Species Habitat
Circularity	Resource intensity Waste

*Scoring is based on 1 being of lowest impact need, 4 being highest, and is solely based on statistics from international, reputable organisations and agencies

Impact Needs Analysis - Japan

Impact topics identified as a high level of need

Indicators that are driving a 3-4 score (high or very high level of need)

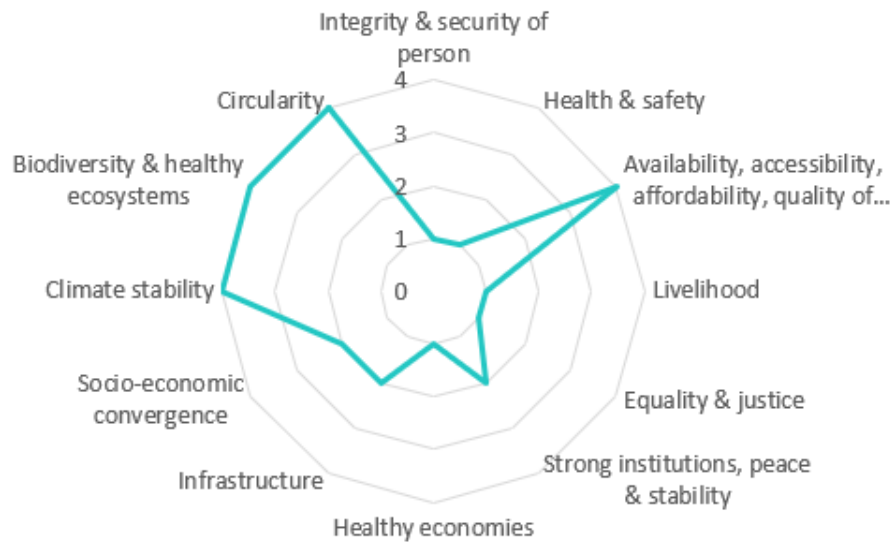
Water Housing Mobility Information Culture & heritage	MDG 7.5 Freshwater withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources (%) House Price to Income (growth from 2015) Congestion level (as a function of hours lost to traffic) Freedom of Press index Total expenditure per capita spent on cultural and natural heritage, public (PPP, constant 2017 United States dollars)
Infrastructure	<i>High priority score under Water</i>
Climate stability	Climate Risk Index CO2 Emissions
Waterbodies Species Habitat	Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality Red List Index of Species Survival Vegetation loss since 2004
Resource intensity Waste	Electricity consumption per capita (MWh/capita) Water withdrawals per capita Material Footprint (RMC) per capita Recycling rate

The current policy landscape for sustainability in Japan is mostly climate focused (referred to as “Climate stability” in the Impact Radar).



See more in the annex

Impact Needs Analysis – South Korea



Impact areas identified as priorities	Impact topics identified as a high level of need
Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services	Water
Infrastructure	-
Climate stability	-
Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems	Waterbodies Species Habitat
Circularity	Resource intensity Waste

*Scoring is based on 1 being of lowest impact need, 4 being highest, and is solely based on statistics from international, reputable organisations and agencies

Impact Needs Analysis – South Korea

Impact topics identified as a high level of need	Indicators that are driving a 3-4 score (high or very high level of need)
Water	MDG 7.5 Freshwater withdrawal as % of total renewable water resources (%)
Infrastructure	<i>High priority score under Water</i>
Climate stability	Climate Risk Index CO2 Emissions
Species Habitat	Red List Index of Species Survival Vegetation loss since 2004
Resource intensity Waste	Electricity consumption per capita (MWh/capita) Water withdrawals per capita Material Footprint (RMC) per capita Annual municipal solid waste per capita Recycling rate

The current policy landscape for sustainability in South Korea is focused on Climate mitigation and adaptation.



See more in the annex

For discussion

- Do the needs / priorities listed for the selection of countries resonate? If not, why not?
- Would the country you are looking at benefit from some 'local level' needs content in the database?
- Is there any information /data sources you can specifically point us to, to help enrich the database and make it more complete?

Seeking your support to enrich the APAC content of the database

We would like to enrich the database, filling in any gaps and enriching the data across the different types of data sources.

- If you have carried out your needs assessment recently for your own context, especially at the local level (currently no content in the database) we would very much appreciate if you could share your sources and data.
- We can interpret the information and insert it into the database as relevant, helping to ensure a more complete data set for the countries and the context of which you operate. Also has the added bonus of making it easier for other banks operating in those contexts.
- We are releasing the updated database for the end of Q2. However, if you carry out more work after Q2 on this, we are happy to receive and collect it on an on-going bases (for insertion and release in the next update).

Please send any suggestions for the Impact Needs Analysis / Database for your countries of operation to alexander.stopp@un.org.



Thoughts about ChatGPT

- ChatGPT is an AI language model, that can help to provide information on a multitude of topics.
- For “Policy documents”, there may be some merit and use to ChatGPT, however it learns from users inputs therefore your inputs would need to be accurate for the use case. For contextual analysis, you would need to ensure that it is directly related to the policy objectives of the country of operation. It may also provide inaccurate information, so you would need to cross- check all the data points.
- For “Statistics”, ChatGPT is not able to scrape live data and therefore should not be relied upon. The same goes for “Trends and Scenarios”.
- In its current state, all information is only updated to September 2021, the policy objectives of your country may have significantly changed since then.

Industrial classifications / sector nomenclatures

Challenges with Industry Classifications

- Analysis of portfolio composition is a PRB requirement for identification and then serves as a basis for target-setting
- Inside the Impact Analysis Tool, sectors can be selected using the following industry classifications systems:
 - ISIC (International)
 - NAICS (North America)
 - NACE (Europe)
 - CNAE (Brazil)
 - **ANZSIC (Australia and New Zealand)**
 - **JSIC (Japan)**
- Banks that use industry classifications not included in the Tool, may face challenges:
 - Different groupings of sectors
 - Different levels of granularity

Example: different levels of granularity/groupings

JSIC
(Japan Standard Industrial Classification)

094	SEASONINGS
0941	"Miso" (fermented soybean paste)
0942	"Shoyu" (soy sauce), and edible amino acids
0943	Sauces
0944	Vinegar
0949	Miscellaneous seasonings

ISIC
(International Standard Industrial Classification)

1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.
1079	Manufacture of other food products n.e.c.

JSIC has a section under 'manufacture of food' which is named 'seasoning' while ISIC does not have it

ANZSIC
(Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification)

080	Metal Ore Mining
0801	Iron Ore Mining
0802	Bauxite Mining
0803	Copper Ore Mining
0804	Gold Ore Mining
0805	Mineral Sand Mining
0806	Nickel Ore Mining
0807	Silver-Lead-Zinc Ore Mining
0809	Other Metal Ore Mining

ISIC
(International Standard Industrial Classification)

0710	Mining of iron ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores
0721	Mining of uranium and thorium ores
0729p	Mining of other non-ferrous metal ores

ANZSIC differentiates the types of 'metal ore mining' while for ISIC most of them fall under the sector 'mining of other non-ferrous metal ores'

What to do if you use an industry classification not included in the Tool

- Use a **correspondence table** between the classification you are using (e.g. national) and the ISIC which is often available on the official website of the national statistical office. Then use the ISIC classification inside the Tool.

The screenshot shows the website of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC) of Japan. The page is titled 'Japan Standard Industrial Classification'. A red arrow points to the link 'correspondence table between JSIC Rev.13 and ISIC Rev.4(Excel)(360KB)' under the 'Correspondence table' section.

Correspondence table between JSIC.rev.13 and ISIC.rev.4 (PROVISIONAL)

CODE	Japan Standard Industrial Classification, Rev.13 TITLE	CODE	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic
A	AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY		
01	AGRICULTURE		
010	ESTABLISHMENTS ENGAGED IN ADMINISTRATIVE OR ANCILLARY		
0100	Head offices primarily engaged in managerial	7010	Activities of head offices
0109	Miscellaneous establishments engaged in administrative or ancillary economic activities	7010	Activities of head offices
011	CROP FARMING		
0111	Rice farming	0112	Growing of rice
0112	Grain and soybean farming, except rice farming	0111	Growing of cereals (except rice),
0113	Vegetable farming, including mushrooms	0113	Growing of vegetables and melons, roots
0114	Fruit and nut farming	0121	Growing of grapes
0114	Fruit and nut farming	0122	Growing of tropical and subtropical fruits
0114	Fruit and nut farming	0123	Growing of citrus fruits
0114	Fruit and nut farming	0124	Growing of pome fruits and stone fruits
0114	Fruit and nut farming	0125	Growing of other tree and bush fruits and
0115	Floriculture	0119	Growing of other non-perennial crops
0115	Floriculture	0129	Growing of other perennial crops
0115	Floriculture	0130	Plant propagation

What to do if you use an industry classification not included in the Tool cont'd

If an official correspondence table is not available:

- It is possible to find correspondences through key words (through [this website](#))
- Focus groups led by the UNEP FI Secretariat can be set up to develop a high-level correspondence table

The screenshot shows the SICCODE.com website interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the word "mining" entered and a "SEARCH Q" button. Below the search bar, there are navigation tabs for "Search In:" including "All", "SIC", "NAICS", "Companies", "ISIC (International)", and "More". The "ISIC (International)" tab is selected. Below the search results, there is a section titled "ISIC (International) for 'mining'" with a grid icon. Three results are visible:

- 0891 - Mining Of Chemical And Fertilizer Minerals**
Mining of natural phosphates and natural potassium salts; mining of native sulphur; extraction and preparation of pyrites and pyrrhotite, except roasting; mining of natural barium sulphate and carbonate, natural borates, natural magnesium sulphates; mining of earth colours, fluorspar and other minerals valued chiefly as a source of chemi-...
- 0510 - Mining Of Hard Coal**
Mining of hard coal underground or surface mining, including mining through liquefaction methods; cleaning, sizing, grading, pulverizing, compressing of coal to classify, improve quality or facilitate transport or storage; recovery of hard coal from culm banks
- 0520 - Mining Of Lignite**
Mining of lignite underground or surface mining, including mining through liquefaction methods; washing, dehydrating, pulverizing, compressing of lignite to improve quality or facilitate transport or storage

A red arrow points from the search bar area down to the first result.

For discussion

- What industry classifications are you using? Please use the chat box to type the name of your classification
- Are you facing any challenges with sector selection?

3. Next steps: supporting APAC members going forward

Let's work together!

- **Needs database**
- Please send any suggestions for the Impact Needs Analysis / Database for your countries of operation to alexander.stopp@un.org, ideally by the 9th June so that we can incorporate in the next update.
- **Industry classifications / sector nomenclatures**
- If you have any further questions or concerns relating to industry classifications, please email costanza.ghera@un.org

Implementation Support Sessions

Implementation Support Sessions by Business Model

- A session for each business model
- Focus on the challenges faced by banks with regard to each specific business line
- Walk through of the Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool through the lens of a specific business model
- Case study

16 March 2023 | Corporate Banking ([8.30 am CET](#) | [4.00 pm CET](#))

26 April 2023 | Business Banking ([8.30 am CET](#) | [4.00 pm CET](#))

12 July 2023 | Consumer Banking ([8.30 am CET](#) | [4.00 pm CET](#))

•25 October 2023 | Investment Banking ([8.30 am CET](#) | [4.00 pm CET](#))

Implementation Support Sessions by Region

- A session for each region
- Focus on the locally determined aspects of the impact analysis (needs assessment, industry classification codes and taxonomies)
- Walk through of the Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool through the lens of a specific region
- Case study

29 March 2023 | North America ([4.00 pm CET](#))

31 May 2023 | Asia Pacific ([8.30 am CET](#))

21 June 2023 | Africa & Middle East ([10.00 am CET](#))

27 September 2023 | Europe ([10.00 am CET](#))




29 November 2023 | Latin America & Caribbean ([4.00 pm CET](#))

A range of resources & implementation support services:

Resources

Impact Protocol
Portfolio Impact Analysis Tool for Banks + user guides + brief presentations + demo versions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Context Module Identification Modules (Consumer Banking/Institutional Banking) Assessment Modules (Consumer Banking/Institutional Banking)
Impact Radar
Impact Mappings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sector mappings Interlinkages mapping Needs mapping
Indicator Library
Case studies

Services

 <p>Workshops</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-boarding /Impact analysis workshops Target-setting workshops 				
 <p>Implementation Support Sessions</p>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td> By business community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer banking Business banking </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate banking Investment banking </td> <td> By geographic region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America Latin America & Caribbean </td> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Africa & Middle East Asia Pacific </td> </tr> </table>	By business community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer banking Business banking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate banking Investment banking 	By geographic region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America Latin America & Caribbean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Africa & Middle East Asia Pacific
By business community: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumer banking Business banking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corporate banking Investment banking 	By geographic region: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> North America Latin America & Caribbean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Europe Africa & Middle East Asia Pacific 		
 <p>Helpdesk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Email-based support Up to one hour of one-on-one meetings 				

—
Thank you

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Banking & UNEP FI membership landscape in Asia-Pacific (China, Japan, South Korea)

China

BANKING LANDSCAPE

- Chinese banks hold on to the top four places and have 140 banks of Top 1000 World Banks 2022 ranking.
- The sector is dominated by the "Big Four" state-owned commercial banks, together accounting for over 50% of the total banking assets in China.

Sources: [The Banker](#) / [Statista](#) / [S&P Global](#)

22 UNEP FI Members	Type	UNEP FI Members (Banking)	Comments
	INVESTMENT BANKS	N.A.	- None of the banks listed are purely investment banks. However, some banks have investment banking divisions.
	UNIVERSAL BANKS	Agricultural Bank of China Limited Bank of Beijing Co., Ltd Bank of China Limited Bank of Jiangsu Bank of Jilin Co., Ltd. Bank of Nanjing Co., Ltd. Bank of Suzhou HUA XIA BANK CO., Limited Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited Postal Savings Bank of China GO., LTD. Shanghai Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd. Sichuan Tianfu Bank	- Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (ICBC) is the world's largest listed lender by assets, reached approximately 5.74 trillion U.S. dollars in 2022.
	LOCAL BANKS (middle-market & consumer)	Bank of Jiujiang Guangdong Fogang Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd Jiangsu Zijin Rural Commercial Bank Co.,Ltd Qingdao Rural Commercial Bank Corporation Zhejiang Anji Rural Commercial Bank Co., Ltd	- Supporting agriculture and rural development.
	ONLINE BANKS	WeBank Co., Ltd.	- China's first privately-owned bank.

Japan

BANKING LANDSCAPE

- Japan has 87 banks, accounting for 3.6% of global bank profits in Top1000 World Banks 2020.
- The total financial assets of banks in Japan amounts to approximately 19.6 trillion U.S. dollars.
- Approximately 195 banks operating in Japan, including 54 foreign financial institutions and around 100 different regional banks.
- City banks, which include the three megabanks, MUFG Bank, Sumitomo Banking Corporation, and Mizuho Bank, are the largest banks in Japan.

Sources: [Statista](#) / [ADV Ratings](#)

9 UNEP FI Members	Type	UNEP FI Members (Banking)	Comments
	INVESTMENT BANKS	Nomura Holdings, Inc.	- An Asia-headquartered financial services group with an integrated global network spanning over 30 countries
	UNIVERSAL BANKS	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. Shinsei Bank Group Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group, Inc. Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Holdings, Inc. The Norinchukin Bank	- The three largest banks in Japan are all universal banks: Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Mizuho Financial Group, and Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group. - MUFG Bank was the leading city bank in Japan, with total assets amounting to 299.6 trillion Japanese yen. Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation followed with total assets of more than 242 trillion yen (2022). - Note: The Norinchukin Bank is a specialized bank that primarily provides financial services to agricultural, forestry, and fishing cooperatives, and is not easily categorized into one of these categories.
	LOCAL BANKS (middle-market & consumer)	Kyushu Financial Group Inc. The Shiga Bank, Ltd.	- For historical reasons, regional banks are divided into regional banks I and II. Both types of banks fulfill the same functions but are members of different associations.
	ONLINE BANKS	N.A.	

South Korea

BANKING LANDSCAPE

- Korea banks have 13 banks of the Top 1000 World Banks 2021 ranking.
- The banking sector consists of 20 domestic banks and 35 foreign bank branches, with foreign investors owning some 70% of the banking sector.
- KB Kookmin Bank, Shinhan Bank, Hana Bank, and Woori Bank are among the largest commercial banks.

Sources: [Statista](#) / [BCKK](#)

11 UNEP FI Members	Type	UNEP FI Members (Banking)	Comments
	INVESTMENT BANKS	Hana Securities (Previously Hana Financial Investment)	- The asset management arm of the Hana Financial Group (subsidiary member).
	UNIVERSAL BANKS	BNK Financial Group DGB Financial Group Hana Financial Group Industrial Bank of Korea (IBK) JB Financial Group KB Financial Group Inc. NongHyup Financial Group Shinhan Financial Group WOORI FINANCIAL GROUP	- KB Kookmin Bank, Shinhan Bank, Hana Bank, and Woori Bank are among the largest commercial banks in terms of total assets.
	LOCAL BANKS (middle-market & consumer)	Suhyup Bank	- Korea’s representative maritime and fishery bank.
	ONLINE BANKS	N.A.	

Sustainability policy/regulatory context in the Asia-Pacific region

Policy & Regulatory landscape - China

In general

- National policy on **ecosystem protection** and **economy development** for particular areas beyond provincial level, eg Yangtze River Delta region, Dongting Lake region etc.
- **Financial health and financial inclusion** an important goal in the 14th Five-Year-Plan.

For the finance sector

- Guidelines on Green Finance for the Banking and Insurance Industries from China Banking and Insurance Regulatory Commission (CBIR) , encourages **banks and insurers to align with 2060 Carbon Peak and Carbon Neutrality goal**.
- Guidelines on **Environmental Information Disclosure for Financial Institutions** from People's Bank of China (PBoC) active from 2021

The current policy landscape for sustainability in China is focused on **ecosystem protection, economic development & financial health/inclusion**.



Finance sector specific policy and regulation has a focus on **climate change**

Policy & Regulatory landscape - Japan

In general

- GX League (GX: green transformation) established in 2022 as a forum for cooperation between a group of companies and the government, universities, and academic institutions, aiming to increase industrial competitiveness for economic growth toward **carbon neutrality goal by 2050**.

For the finance sector

- Green Innovation Fund (JP¥ 2 trillion), a climate fund, highlights the importance of private green investment and the use of public-private partnerships (PPPs) to achieve **mitigation and adaptation measures**.
- Basic Guidelines on **Climate Transition** Finance released by METI (Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry) have been active since 2021.

The current policy landscape for sustainability in Japan is mostly **climate** focused (referred to as “Climate stability” in the Impact Radar).



UNEP FI’s Impact methodology allows for a holistic view of social, socio-economic and environmental topics including “Natural Disasters” (where climate adaptation is considered under the Impact Radar).

Policy & Regulatory landscape – South Korea

In general

- Introduced the Carbon Neutrality and Green Growth Act in March 2022 and the National Strategy of CNGG in March 2023. These include the **just transition to carbon neutrality, mitigation and adaptation measures.**

For the finance sector

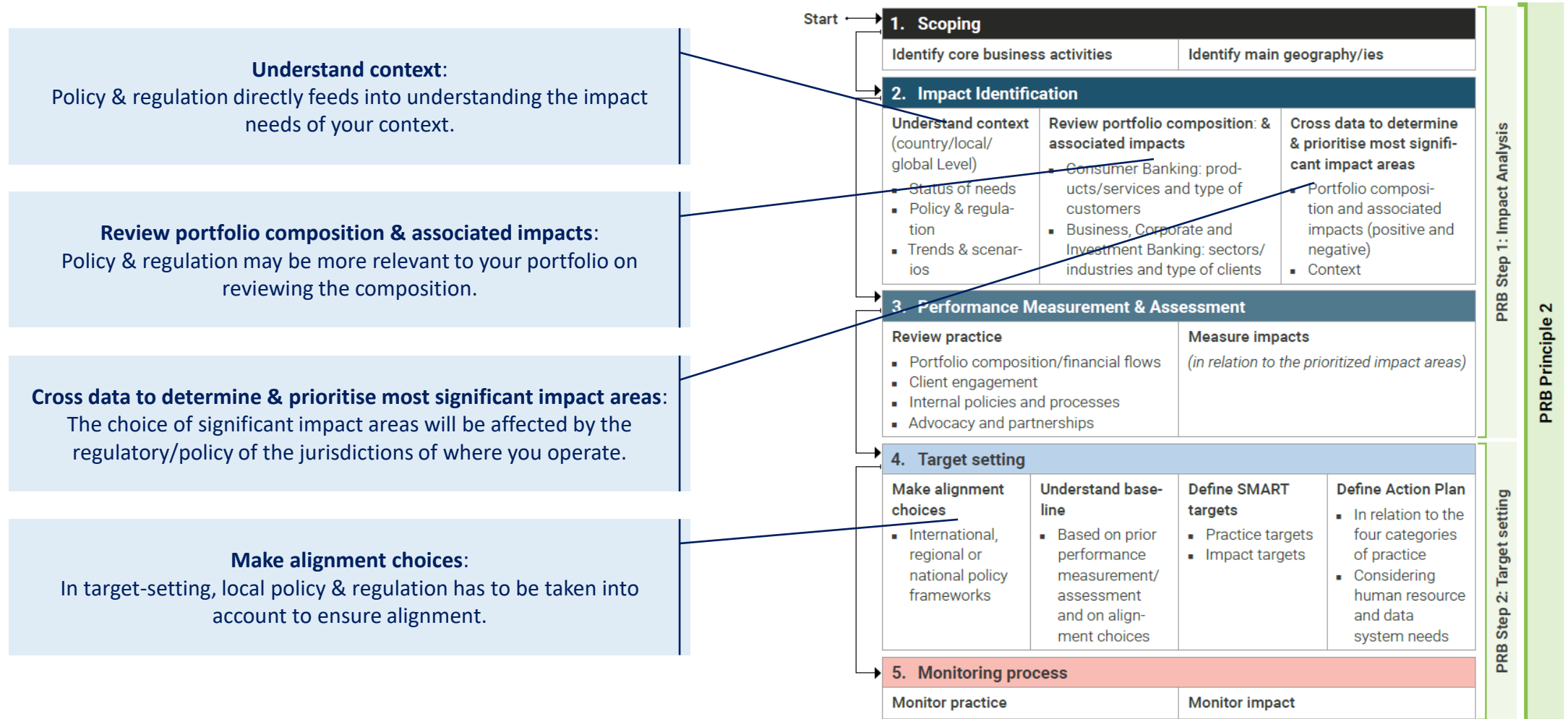
- K-Taxonomy Guidelines released in 2021 serve to assist in allowing more funds to be allocated to **green projects and green technologies.**
- Green Bond Guidelines released in 2021 recommends issuers to determine whether their use of green bonds violate **domestic environmental laws** as well as non-environmental policies, in particular **human rights** policies.
- Guidelines for **Climate Risk** Management of Financial Supervisory services released in 2022.

The current policy landscape for sustainability in South Korea is focused on **climate**



UNEP FI's Impact methodology allows for a holistic view of social, socio-economic and environmental topics including Human Rights topics.(also considered under the Impact Radar).

How does this tie up with the methodology?



Sources for the Statistical data-sets used in the Tool Database

Database indicators & stat sources – Social pillar (1/2)

Impact Areas	Impact Topics	Sources of statistics
Integrity & security of person	Conflict	Heidelberg Conflict Barometer
	Modern slavery	Sustainable Development Report
	Child labour	Sustainable Development Report
	Data privacy	DLA Piper Data Protection Index
	Natural disasters	INFORM Global Risk Index
Health & safety	-	Sustainable Development Report, WHO
Availability, accessibility, affordability, quality of resources & services	Water	FAO, UNSTATS
	Food	Sustainable Development Report, Global Obesity Observatory, Global Food Security Index
	Energy	Sustainable Development Report
	Housing	UN Global SDG Database, IMF, OECD Affordable Housing Database
	Healthcare & sanitation	Sustainable Development Report, Global Health Security Index
	Education	UNDP HDI Database, Sustainable Development Report
	Mobility	Sum4All, TomTom Congestion Index
	Information	Reporters without Borders
	Connectivity	Sustainable Development Report, ITU
	Culture & heritage	UNSTATS
	Finance	World Bank

Database indicators & stat sources– Social pillar (2/2)

Impact Areas	Impact Topics	Sources of statistics
Livelihood	Employment	ILO
	Wages	World Bank
	Social protection	ILO
Equality & Justice	Gender equality	UNDP Gender Inequality Index
	Ethnic/racial equality	N/A
	Age discrimination	Lancet
	Other vulnerable groups	N/A

Database indicators & stat sources– Socio-economic pillar

Impact Areas	Impact Topics	Sources of statistics
Strong institutions, peace & stability	Rule of law	World Justice Project, Transparency International
	Civil liberties	World Bank
Healthy economies	Sector diversity	Harvard Growth Lab
	Flourishing MSMEs	World Bank
Infrastructure	-	<i>Maximum score taken from Water, Energy, Mobility, Connectivity</i>
Socio-economic convergence	-	WEF, World Bank

Database indicators & stat sources – Environmental pillar

Impact Areas	Impact Topics	Sources of statistics
Climate stability	-	Germanwatch, IEA
Biodiversity & healthy ecosystems	Waterbodies	Global SDG Database
	Air	WHO, IQAir
	Soil	UNSTATS
	Species	Sustainable Development Report
	Habitat	OECD
Circularity	Resource intensity	IEA, FAO, Vienna University
	Waste	World Bank