



# The Green Label

Berne Union Capacity Sharing Market Place, Breakout Room #1 – Green Standards

8<sup>th</sup> of June 2021

Irene Visser – head of Strategy & International Relations

Atradius Dutch State Business

## Breakout Session #1: Green Standards

In this breakout we will explore how different institutions apply various standards and benchmarks used to define green and ask participants to discuss whether or not better alignment is needed, and if so ,how to achieve this.

Key Questions to discuss:

- Do we need a common taxonomy/definition of green in the financial sector?
- What is the pathway towards a common framework of green? Who should lead/participate?
- What are the obstacles/barriers we need to overcome to come to a common definition of green/framework?

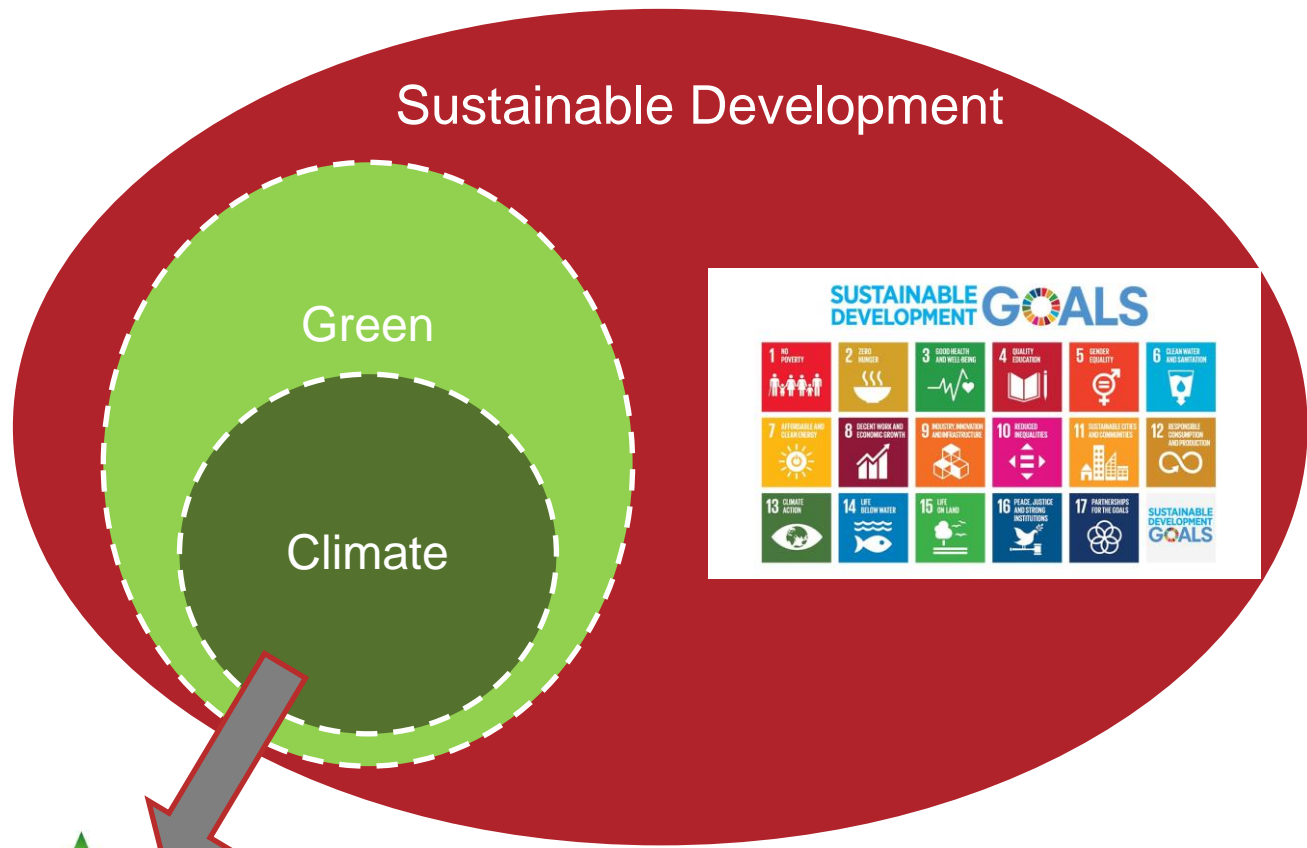
Today's workshop:

- Brief presentation Sustainability Framework Deutsche Bank (Stefan Götzinger)
- Brief presentation Green Label Atradius Dutch State Business (Irene Visser)
- Discussion

For more information:

[https://atradiusdutchstatebusiness.nl/nl/documenten/the\\_green\\_label\\_eng.pdf](https://atradiusdutchstatebusiness.nl/nl/documenten/the_green_label_eng.pdf)

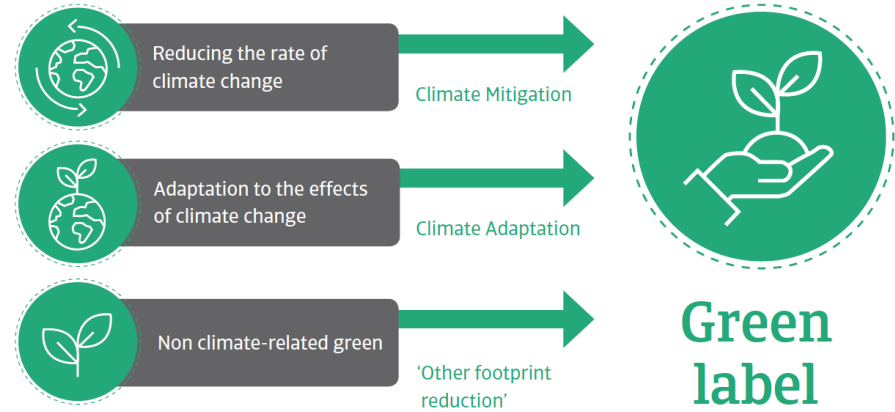
# What is "Green"?



PARIS2015  
UN CLIMATE CHANGE CONFERENCE  
COP21-CMP11

# The Green Label: Three shades of green

- Dark green: '2050-proof'
- Medium green: 'Bridging towards 2050'
- Light green: Efficient use of natural resources and non climate related green



## SHADES OF GREEN

## EXAMPLES



**Dark green** is allocated to projects and solutions that correspond to the long-term vision of a low carbon and climate resilient future.



Wind energy projects with a governance structure that integrates environmental concerns



**Medium green** is allocated to projects and solutions that represent steps towards the long-term vision, but are not quite there yet.



Plug-in hybrid busses



**Light green** is allocated to projects and solutions that are environmentally friendly but do not by themselves represent or contribute to the long-term vision.



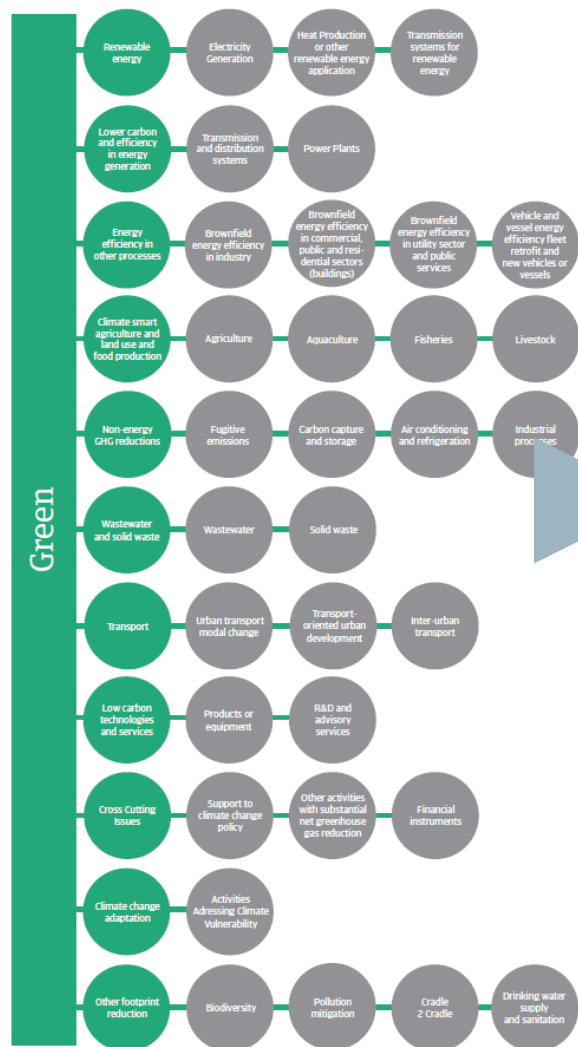
Efficiency in fossil fuel infrastructure that decrease cumulative emissions

Source: CICERO

For more information:

[https://atradiusdutchstatebusiness.nl/nl/documenten/the\\_green\\_label\\_eng.pdf](https://atradiusdutchstatebusiness.nl/nl/documenten/the_green_label_eng.pdf)

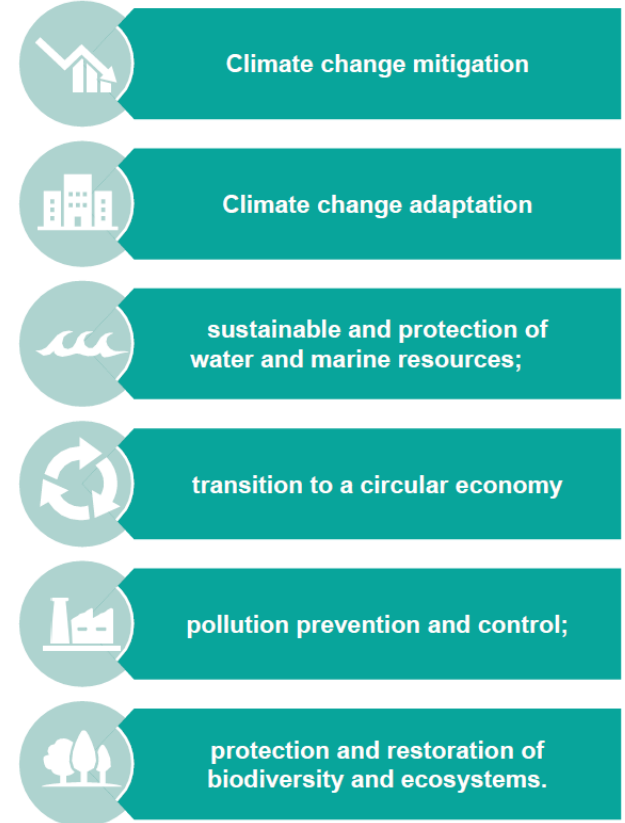
# Green economic activities: 11 activities, 36 sub-activities with further segmentation



Activity	Type of transaction/project (ADSB)	Shade of Green	Climate Impact Type
<b>1. Renewable energy</b>			
<b>1.1. Electricity Generation</b>			
1.1.1	Wind power	Dark green	Mitigation
1.1.2	Geothermal power	Dark green	Mitigation
1.1.3	Solar power	Dark green	Mitigation
1.1.4	Generation of electricity through the use of first generation biomass or biogas that does not decrease biomass and soil carbon pools, and only if net GHG emission reductions can be demonstrated	Medium green	Mitigation
1.1.5	Generation of electricity through the use of second generation waste biomass or biogas power generation (ie. from agri waste or landfills) because it does not decrease biomass and soil carbon pools. Preferably with demonstrated expected annual GHG avoidance.	Dark green	Mitigation
1.1.6	Ocean power (wave, tidal, ocean currents, salt gradient, etc.)	Dark green	Mitigation
1.1.7	Hydropower	Dark green	Mitigation
<b>1.2. Heat Production or other renewable energy application</b>			
1.2.1	Solar water heating and other thermal applications of solar power in all sectors	Dark green	Mitigation
1.2.2	Thermal applications of geothermal power in all sectors	Dark green	Mitigation
1.2.3	Wind-driven pumping systems or similar	Dark green	Mitigation
1.2.4	Thermal applications of sustainably produced (1st generation) bioenergy in all sectors, incl. efficient, improved biomass stoves	Medium green	Mitigation
1.2.5	Thermal applications of sustainably produced (2nd generation) bioenergy in all sectors, incl. efficient, improved biomass stoves	Dark green	Mitigation

## Alignment with the EU Taxonomy

- The activities on the ADSB Green List are fairly easy to categorize into the six 'Environmental Objectives' of the Taxonomy
- The ADSB Green Label does not have the explicit terms of the Taxonomy, but these are included, where relevant, in the description of activities of the ADSB Green List
- ADSB E&S Risk Policy applies. The Green Label is not awarded on the basis of the Do-No-Significant-Harm assessment.



End