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**Sustainable finance — Basic concepts  
and key initiatives**

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[ISO/PRF TR 32220](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/12a8546a-ac3b-4474-9aaf-72875ce5ae1b/iso-prf-tr-32220)

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Published in Switzerland

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 322, *Sustainable finance*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

## Introduction

The practice of sustainable finance is evolving fast and is being endorsed by an increasing number of regions, countries and economic entities with different focuses. Given this dynamic, there is a need to inform users about basic concepts, key initiatives and terms in common use, in order to facilitate communication among various types of financial market participants and stakeholders across wide geographic regions.

To compile this document, many information sources were reviewed. These included international, regional and national policies and frameworks, official websites and publications by multilateral development financial institutions, international initiatives and organizations which contribute to promoting, enabling and harmonizing sustainable finance practices worldwide, academic literature and related International Standards.

Inclusion in this document demonstrates that a term has been widely accepted and used in the global community of sustainable finance. However, its definition has not been formally endorsed through the consensus-building process used for developing International Standards.

Each term includes at least one accessible source for its definition. Some terms refer to one or more reference sources to provide the context for the definition. To improve ease of use, the listed key sustainable finance concepts, initiatives and terms are grouped into five clauses:

- basic concepts (see [Clause 4](#));
- principles, guidelines and regulation (see [Clause 5](#));
- financial products and services (see [Clause 6](#));
- verification, reporting and disclosure (see [Clause 7](#));
- international initiatives and organizations (see [Clause 8](#)).

Additionally, the liaison ISO committees of ISO/TC 322 and standalone standards directly related to sustainable finance are listed in [Annex A](#).

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# Sustainable finance — Basic concepts and key initiatives

## 1 Scope

This document provides a non-exhaustive list of relevant basic concepts, key initiatives and terms that are in common use in the global community of sustainable finance, and have been identified by ISO/TC 322 as helpful to facilitate a greater understanding of the topics suggested by sustainable finance practitioners, including but not limited to: financial regulators, development and commercial banks, asset managers, investors, international initiatives and researchers.

The terms included in this document have been selected because they are:

- widely accepted and used in financial markets;
- sourced from supranational organization(s) or initiative(s), or national regulatory authorities;
- NOTE With priority given to the source with the larger geographic coverage.
- likely to be used in documents from ISO/TC 322 and other related International Standards;
- of international prevalence and interest.

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## 2 Normative references (standards.iteh.ai)

There are no normative references in this document.

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## 3 Terms and definitions

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No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

## 4 Basic concepts

This clause outlines the basic concepts related to sustainable finance. In some instances, one source has been cited, but in others several sources have been identified as appropriate, e.g. the term “sustainable finance” has been used in many ways and this document identifies the four most appropriate descriptions.

<b>sustainable finance</b>
Financing as well as related institutional and market arrangements that contribute to the achievements of strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, through supporting directly and indirectly the framework of the United Nations (UN) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
[SOURCE: <i>G20 Sustainable Finance Synthesis Report</i> , Introduction, July 2018]
The process of taking due account of environmental and social considerations when making investment decisions, leading to increased investment in longer-term and sustainable activities.
[SOURCE: European Commission website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance/overview-sustainable-finance_en">https://ec.europa.eu/info/business-economy-euro/banking-and-finance/sustainable-finance/overview-sustainable-finance_en</a>

**sustainable finance**

application of financial services to achieve the goal of sustainability

[SOURCE: PAS 7340:2020, *Framework for embedding the principles of sustainable finance in financial services organizations. Guide*, 2.26]

incorporation of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into business decisions, economic development, and investment strategies

[SOURCE: International Monetary Fund. *Global Financial Stability Report: Lower for Longer*, Chapter 6: Sustainable Finance, October 2019. Available from: <https://www.elibrary.imf.org/view/books/082/26206-9781498324021-en/26206-9781498324021-en-book.xml?language=en&redirect=true#references>]

**sustainability**

state of the global system, including environmental, social and economic aspects, in which the needs of the present are met without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs

[SOURCE: ISO 20400:2017, *Sustainable procurement — Guidance*, 3.33]

Further detail:

- The environmental, social and economic aspects interact, are interdependent and are often referred to as the “three dimensions of sustainability”.
- Sustainability is the goal of sustainable development.

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**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (standards.iteh.ai)**

The blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental degradation, peace and justice.

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Further detail:

- The 17 goals are all interconnected and, in order to leave no one behind, it is important that all of them are achieved by 2030.

[SOURCE: UN SDGs website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>]

**sustainability taxonomy**

classification system identifying activities, assets and revenue segments that deliver on key sustainability goals based on the eligibility conditions set out by the taxonomy

[SOURCE: PAS 7340:2020, *Framework for embedding the principles of sustainable finance in financial services organizations. Guide*, 2.24]

Further detail:

- Designed as a framework onto which existing (and future) definitions that are used in a variety of contexts can be mapped, enabling comparability of different standards and products.
- A taxonomy is a framework that can be applied to a variety of financial instruments.
- The classification system is an evolving tool that requires continuous review and updating.



**green finance**

financing of investments that provide environmental benefits in the broader context of environmentally sustainable development

[SOURCE: G20 Green Finance Study Group. *G20 Green Finance Synthesis Report*, Summary, July 2016. Available from: <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2016/green-finance-synthesis.pdf>]

financial services provided for economic activities that are supportive of environment improvement, climate change mitigation and more efficient resource utilization

[SOURCE: The People's Bank of China et al. *Guidelines for Establishing the Green Financial System* (Yinfa 2016 Doc No. 228), 2016. Available from: <http://www.pbc.gov.cn/english/130721/3133045/index.html>]

Further detail:

- These economic activities include the financing, operation and risk management for projects in areas such as environmental protection, energy savings, clean energy, green transportation and green buildings.

**climate finance**

local, national or transnational financing—drawn from public, private and alternative sources of financing—that seeks to support mitigation and adaptation actions that will address climate change

[SOURCE: UNFCCC Website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <https://unfccc.int/topics/climate-finance/the-big-picture/introduction-to-climate-finance>]

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**social finance**

financing that supports actions mitigating or addressing a specific social issue and/or seeking to achieve positive social outcomes especially but not exclusively for a target population(s)

[Adapted from source: ICMA. *Sustainable Finance High-level definitions*, May 2020. Available from: <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Regulatory/Green-Bonds/Sustainable-Finance-High-Level-Definitions-May-2020-110520v4.pdf>]

**microfinance**

Loans, savings, insurance, transfer services and other financial products targeted at low-income clients.

[SOURCE: WEGNER L. *Microfinance: How Bankers Could Buy Back Their Soul*. OECD Development Centre Policy Insights, No. 31. OECD Publishing, Paris, 2006. Available from: <https://doi.org/10.1787/244828638578>]

**blended finance**

the strategic use of development finance for the mobilisation of additional finance towards sustainable development in developing countries

[SOURCE: OECD website. Available from [last accessed 2020-08]: <http://www.oecd.org/development/financing-sustainable-development/blended-financeprinciples/>]

**official development assistance (ODA)**

government aid that promotes and specifically targets the economic development and welfare of developing countries

[SOURCE: OECD website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/official-development-assistance.htm>]

Further detail:

- ODA is flows to countries and territories on the DAC List of ODA Recipients and to multilateral development institutions that are: a) provided by official agencies, including state and local governments, or by their executive agencies; and b) concessional (i.e. grants and soft loans) and administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as the main objective.
- DAC List of ODA Recipients: <https://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-standards/daclist.htm>

**ESG investing (responsible investing)**

strategies and practices that incorporate material ESG factors in investment decisions and active ownership with a view to minimize risks and maximize returns

[SOURCE: ICMA. *Sustainable Finance High-level definitions*, May 2020. Available from: <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Regulatory/Green-Bonds/Sustainable-Finance-High-Level-Definitions-May-2020-110520v4.pdf>]

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Further detail:

- ESG stands for “environmental, social and governance”.
- There has not been a standardized approach to evaluate ESG performance of investment portfolios, although ESG ratings, benchmarks and indices are used by investors.
- Some ESG investing methodology includes “best in class/positive screening”, “negative screening/exclusionary screening”, “sustainable thematic investing”, etc., see: <https://www.sustainablefinance.ch/en/glossary-content---1--3077.html>

**ESG integration**

explicit and systematic inclusion of ESG issues in investment analysis and investment decisions

[SOURCE: PRI website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <https://www.unpri.org/fixed-income/what-is-esg-integration/3052.article>]

**socially responsible investment (SRI)**

investing with the aim of achieving financial returns while respecting specific ethical, environmental and/or social criteria

[SOURCE: ICMA. *Sustainable Finance High-level definitions*, May 2020. Available from: <https://www.icmagroup.org/assets/documents/Regulatory/Green-Bonds/Sustainable-Finance-High-Level-Definitions-May-2020-110520v4.pdf>]

**impact investment**

investment made with the intention to generate positive, measurable social and environmental impact alongside a financial return

[Adapted from source: GIIN website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <https://thegiin.org/impact-investing/need-to-know/#what-is-impact-investing>]

**green technology (environmental technology)**

technology that has the potential to significantly improve environmental performance relative to other technology

[SOURCE: UN ESCAP. *Low Carbon Green Growth Roadmap for Asia and the Pacific: Fact Sheet – Green Technology*, January 2012. Available from: <https://www.unescap.org/sites/default/files/34.%20FS-Green-Technology.pdf>]

**greenwashing**

the practice of gaining an unfair competitive advantage by marketing a financial product as environmentally friendly, when in fact it does not meet basic environmental standards

[SOURCE: Technical expert group on sustainable finance (TEG). *Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment – Approval of the final compromise text*, December 2019. Available from: <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-14970-2019-ADD-1/en/pdf>]

**sustainable supply chain**

supply chain where purchasers and their suppliers can reduce operational risks, maintain profitability, and meet the growing demand for organic, certified and sustainably produced goods by explicitly factoring social, environmental, and governance criteria upstream, where raw materials are processed, and downstream to the consumer

[SOURCE: IFC. *Sustainable Finance Opportunities: Sustainable Supply Chain Finance*, 2006. Available from: <https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/eea816de-4b76-4d5b-b607-665bfe5e6ac8/FMS-EO-SupplyChain.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CVID=jkCULzt>]

**sustainable infrastructure**

infrastructure projects that are planned, designed, constructed, operated, and decommissioned in a manner to ensure economic and financial, social, environmental (including climate resilience), and institutional sustainability over the entire life cycle of the project

[SOURCE: UNEP Inquiry. Global Infrastructure Basel (GIB). *Sustainable Infrastructure and Finance: How to Contribute to a Sustainable Future*, June 2016. Available from: [http://unepinquiry.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Sustainable\\_Infrastructure\\_and\\_Finance.pdf](http://unepinquiry.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/Sustainable_Infrastructure_and_Finance.pdf)]

**environmental costs**

costs connected with the actual or potential deterioration of natural assets due to economic activities

[SOURCE: OECD Statistics Portal website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/>]

**greenhouse gas emission reduction (GHG emission reduction)**

quantified decrease in GHG emissions between a baseline scenario and the GHG project

[SOURCE: ISO 14064-2:2019, *Greenhouse gases — Part 2: Specification with guidance at the project level for quantification, monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emission reductions or removal enhancements*, 3.1.7]

Further detail:

- Greenhouse gas (GHG): gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorbs and emits radiation at specific wavelengths within the spectrum of infrared radiation emitted by the Earth’s surface, the atmosphere and clouds.
- Baseline scenario: hypothetical reference case that best represents the conditions most likely to occur in the absence of a proposed GHG project.
- GHG project: activity or activities that alter the conditions of a GHG baseline and which cause GHG emission reductions or GHG removal enhancements.

**carbon pricing**

to put a price on carbon pollution as a means of bringing down emissions and drive investment into cleaner options

[SOURCE: World Bank Website. Available from [last accessed 2021-03]: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/pricing-carbon#CarbonPricing>]

Further detail:

- There are two main types of carbon pricing: emissions trading systems (ETS) and carbon taxes.

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**carbon credit**

tradable certificate or permit that represents the right to emit a specified amount of greenhouse gases

[SOURCE: ISO 6707-3:2017, *Buildings and civil engineering works – Vocabulary – Part 3: Sustainability terms*, 3.6.20]

Further detail:

- The unit of one carbon credit is equal to one tonne of carbon dioxide emissions.
- Allows an organization to benefit financially from an emission reduction.

**carbon offsetting**

mechanism for compensating for all or for a part of the carbon footprint of a product or the partial carbon footprint of a product through the prevention of the release of, reduction in, or removal of an amount of greenhouse gas emissions in a process outside the product system under study

[SOURCE: ISO 14050:2020, *Environmental management – Vocabulary*, 3.11.5]

Further detail:

- Carbon footprint is the net amount of GHG emissions and GHG removals, expressed in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.