



G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap

7 October 2021



Table of content

Introduction	3
Focus Areas	6
Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to sustainability goals	6
Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts	8
Focus Area 3: Assessment and management of climate and other sustainability risks	10
Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and incentives	11
Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues	13
Annex 1 – List of actions	15
Annex 2 – Timeline	24
List of Acronyms	36



Introduction

The G20, under Italy's 2021 Presidency, has re-established and elevated the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group (SFWG) with the goal of scaling up sustainable finance that supports the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and goals of the Paris Agreement. The SFWG has developed this G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap ("the Roadmap") in order to help focus the attention of the G20 members, relevant international organizations, networks, initiatives, and other stakeholders to key priorities of the sustainable finance agenda, and set out actions for the G20 to take to promote the achievement of those priorities over the coming years. The Roadmap is a multi-year document that will help inform the broader G20 agenda on climate and sustainability, future workplans of the SFWG, and other relevant international work.

The Roadmap is presented to G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors ahead of their meeting on 13 October. Each year, the SFWG will publish a report that will summarize the work that the SFWG and knowledge partners have undertaken that year, and report on progress made—by the SFWG, other G20 groups, or other international workstreams, as appropriate—to address the priorities and actions in the Roadmap.

In 2021, the SFWG undertook work in three priority areas that are reflected in the Roadmap: (1) improving comparability and interoperability of approaches to align investments to sustainability goals; (2) overcoming information challenges by improving sustainability disclosure and reporting; and (3) enhancing the role of International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in supporting the goals of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. The results of the analysis are presented in the 2021 SFWG Synthesis Report and contribute to shaping parts of the Roadmap.

Important Elements of the G20 Roadmap

The Roadmap recognizes the full range of sustainability issues and over the coming years, could be adapted to best reflect the G20's sustainable finance priorities. Such priorities should include a greater focus on options to scale up finance to support a just and affordable climate transition, and further integrate other aspects of sustainability, including nature and biodiversity, and social issues such as energy access and poverty reduction. The Roadmap does not intend to lay new targets in climate change mitigation, adaptation, or with respect to climate finance, and



recognizes that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is the primary forum for negotiation of such targets.

The main purpose of the Roadmap and an important goal of the SFWG is to advance international work to help scale up private and public sustainable finance and in so doing, accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. When the Roadmap or SFWG discusses possible country-level actions, they are to adopt on a voluntary basis.

The SFWG will coordinate with other G20 working groups across the Finance and Sherpa tracks to advance the Roadmap and adapt it over time. The SFWG will also coordinate across the G20 when other groups and tracks are interested in doing direct work related to sustainable finance.

Roadmap Structure and Design

The Roadmap focuses on five key areas:

- **Focus Area 1:** Market development and approaches to align investments to sustainability goals;
- **Focus Area 2:** Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts;
- **Focus Area 3:** Assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks;
- **Focus Area 4:** Role of IFIs, public finance and policy incentives; and
- **Focus Area 5:** Cross-cutting issues.

In each focus area, the Roadmap articulates key priorities that G20 members can act on through the G20 and as members of other international organizations, networks, and initiatives, to help scale up sustainable finance to support the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and goals of the Paris Agreement. As SFWG members recognize that a number of workstreams, initiatives and efforts to advance the G20's sustainable finance priorities are already underway, the Roadmap is developed to serve three high-level purposes. First, it identifies gaps where the G20's sustainable finance priorities are currently not being robustly addressed or where current efforts are nascent or insufficient and therefore warrant further attention. It considers key actions to address the challenges identified. Second, it identifies opportunities for the G20 to leverage, support and coordinate G20 member efforts across ongoing international work in different fora. Third, it communicates G20 priorities on sustainable finance to a broad set of stakeholders, with a view to inform relevant work by international



organizations (IOs), networks, and initiatives, even if the G20 or the SFWG are not directly engaged in that work.

The Roadmap comprises two parts. The first part, the “Priorities” contained in the main text of the document, identifies 19 actions across five Focus Areas that the G20 views as priorities for scaling up sustainable finance. The second part, the “List of actions”, contained in the Annex, lays out the actions with indicative timelines, and indication of which G20 working groups, IOs, and other international networks and initiatives are currently or planning to carry out work to address those actions. The SFWG will continually monitor progress in addressing the priorities identified in Roadmap, and in identifying where additional G20 engagement would add value to advance progress.

The Roadmap priorities that are currently not being either robustly addressed or addressed at all in an internationally coordinated fashion and therefore warrant further attention—i.e., the “gaps” —include 1) the need to advance the understanding of and support the growth of markets for financing a just climate transition as described in **Focus Area 5**; 2) most actions listed under **Focus Area 1** to develop sustainable finance markets and approaches to identify and align investments with climate goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); and 3) the need to identify and analyze policy levers as appropriate and where applicable to incentivize the participation of private capital for sustainable investments and support an economy-wide transition, as highlighted in **Focus Area 4**.

The Roadmap priorities that are already being primarily coordinated and addressed elsewhere includes most, though not all, of the work on sustainability reporting and data under **Focus Area 2**, and the priorities related to the management of sustainability-related financial risks under **Focus Area 3**. The Financial Stability Board (FSB) is coordinating these efforts and published its [Roadmap for Addressing Climate-Related Financial Risks](#). The SFWG and the FSB will work closely together given the synergies of the two Roadmaps and to avoid risks of overlap. As such, The SFWG will pay close attention to the work of the FSB and seek opportunities to highlight or otherwise build on work the FSB is undertaking and coordinating.



Focus Areas

Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to sustainability goals

Private capital plays a vital role in supporting sustainability goals and many countries and regions have taken, or are planning to take, steps to scale up sustainable financial flows. Sustainability considerations can be relevant at every stage of financing. Financial systems have a crucial role to play in enabling market participants to take sustainability considerations into account in all financial decisions, supporting market growth and development.

To this end, some jurisdictions and market participants are using or developing approaches—including market-led approaches, public-led approaches, net zero strategies, and circular carbon economy strategies—and tools to identify, verify, and align investments with sustainability goals. Over the past years, there has been a multiplication of approaches to align investments with sustainability goals, especially in areas such as sustainable finance taxonomies, Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) rating methodologies, verification approaches, and portfolio alignment tools. The different approaches and use of different tools generally reflect different regulatory frameworks, policy priorities, use cases, and choices of methodologies. While this can lead to tailored approaches that are fit for purpose, if developed in silos, this proliferation could contribute to higher transaction costs, lack of transparency, market segmentation, and risks of green and SDG washing. Other challenges and considerations include low availability, quality, and comparability of data; capacity constraints; limited coverage of some alignment approaches; the need to consider the climate transition; and jurisdiction-level flexibility.

International coordination on approaches to identify, verify and align investments to sustainability goals can help to minimize the risks of fragmentation across approaches and green and SDG washing. It could include working towards comparability, interoperability and, as appropriate, consistency across approaches; better understanding interlinkages and best practices in existing and emerging approaches; and facilitating collaboration for robust and transparent ESG ratings and verification and labeling, improved disclosure of sustainability-related information, and the development and use of forward-looking alignment tools to assess and support transition at portfolio or institutional levels. These actions would help to ensure transparency and integrity of the sustainable finance market.



Additionally, sustainable finance markets themselves - sustainable bond markets, private equity/venture capital and impact investing products, as well as securitization products that support the 2030 Agenda and goals of the Paris Agreement - still only represent a small fraction of financial markets and have been largely concentrated in advanced economies and a limited number of developing countries.

The following actions will support greater comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency, of alignment approaches and further development of sustainable financial markets:

Action 1: The G20 encourages jurisdictions that intend to develop their own alignment approaches to refer to a set of voluntary principles:

- **Principle 1:** Ensure material positive contributions to sustainability goals and focus on outcomes;
- **Principle 2:** Avoid negative contribution to other sustainability goals (e.g., through do no significant harm to any sustainability goal requirements);
- **Principle 3:** Be dynamic in adjustments reflecting changes in policies, technologies, and state of the transition;
- **Principle 4:** Reflect good governance and transparency;
- **Principle 5:** Be science-based for environmental goals and science- or evidence-based for other sustainability issues; and
- **Principle 6:** Address transition considerations.

Action 2: Improve coordination at the regional and international level to facilitate the comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency of different alignment approaches, including via work of relevant IOs, and by encouraging:

- Jurisdictions which intend to pursue a taxonomy-based approach to consider developing sustainable finance taxonomies using the same language (e.g., international standard industry classification and other internationally recognized classification systems), voluntary use of reference or common taxonomies, and regional collaboration on taxonomies.
- Collaboration and active engagement of service providers, where consistent with applicable laws, with appropriate IOs and financial authorities to enhance comparability, interoperability, and transparency of approaches, including forward-looking portfolio alignment tools, ESG rating methodologies, verification and labelling approaches.

Action 3: Relevant international organizations, networks or initiatives to further advance work towards better understanding the technical aspects and



interlinkages of existing and emerging alignment approaches, as well as good practices, and develop specific recommendations for enhanced comparability and interoperability.

Action 4: Better integrate transition finance considerations into sustainable finance alignment approaches, with a focus on interoperability with existing and emerging approaches for sustainable finance, based on the mapping and review of existing and emerging approaches by the SFWG and appropriate IOs.

Action 5: G20 and relevant IOs to identify opportunities to promote scaling up of climate and sustainable-aligned financial instruments, products and markets, including sustainable capital market instruments.

Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

Consistent, comparable, and reliable sustainability-related information that is decision-useful to investors is critical to providing investors the information they need to fully integrate sustainability considerations into financial decision making. Such information is also important to a wider range of stakeholders, including financial industry actors such as lenders, insurance companies, asset managers, ESG rating providers, and proxy voting agencies, as well as non-financial stakeholders such as public policymakers, employees, customers, and civil society. Widespread availability of quality and comparable data can enhance the assessment of sustainability-related risks and opportunities, allowing capital to be more efficiently allocated and bolstering risk management and financial stability.

At present, incompleteness and inconsistency in sustainability-related disclosures pose a challenge to the transparency and integrity of the sustainable finance market, due to a lack of disclosure requirements or the proliferation of different disclosure and reporting related frameworks with limited coordination. In addition, sustainability data is held and defined mostly by private sector data providers in an uncoordinated manner, which hinders its accessibility and transparency. Improving sustainability reporting standards and data governance and architecture will allow for a better identification of sustainability risks, impacts and opportunities.

Access to high-quality and timely information is foundational to understanding the financial risks, opportunities and impacts associated with climate change and Agenda 2030. International work in this Focus Area is relatively advanced compared to other Roadmap Focus Areas, and the FSB is working to coordinate and monitor these efforts. The FSB's Task-force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)



recommendations are forming the basis for many national and international efforts to promote climate disclosure, and the basis of increasing private sector financial disclosures. There is a broad interest in expanding beyond climate to other sustainability topics such as, nature- and biodiversity-related information, with a particular focus on nature-based solutions or ecosystem-based approaches to climate change, and other social issues. In addition, some jurisdictions are exploring frameworks that integrate both the enterprise value approach of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) Foundation and reporting on firms' impacts on sustainability goals that are not captured through the enterprise value lens. In coordination with the FSB, International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO), IFRS Foundation and other international organizations and initiatives, the G20 will take or promote the following actions:

Action 6: G20 to welcome the work program of the IFRS Foundation to develop a set of internationally consistent, comparable, and reliable baseline standards for disclosure of sustainability-related information on enterprise value creation. These standards should build on the TCFD framework and take into account the work of other sustainability reporting organizations, involving them and consulting with a wide range of stakeholders.

- The IFRS Foundation work program, including its proposed International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), should be governed by a transparent and inclusive governance structure with public oversight provided by the Monitoring Board and a process of consulting a wide range of stakeholders.
- The ISSB should develop a baseline global sustainability reporting standard while allowing flexibility for interoperability with national and regional requirements, and taking into account the need to avoid disproportionate burdens on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).
- The ISSB should over time extend coverage from its initial focus on climate-related information to include other sustainability-related topics such as nature, biodiversity and social issues.
- The reporting standard that the ISSB develops would be subject to review for endorsement by IOSCO. If endorsed, the standard could then be considered by individual jurisdictions, on a voluntary basis, via national or regional standard-setting processes or in establishing domestic reporting requirements. Jurisdictions will have their own legal frameworks for adopting, applying, or otherwise making use of international standards.

Action 7: Building on the ongoing work on data gaps by FSB, Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System (NGFS), Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Bank for International



Settlements (BIS), International Monetary Fund (IMF) and other IOs, take concrete steps to further advance sustainability data strategies, governance and architecture frameworks that aim to improve data quality and accessibility for the financial system, and promote greater access to public sustainability data, including by developing a shared digital platform to improve accessibility to relevant publicly available sustainability data which is already available.

Action 8: Encourage work by relevant IOs on improving data quality, usefulness, and transparency of methodologies, such as metrics choices and weightings, from ESG rating agencies and other sustainability data providers.

Action 9: Encourage ongoing work by relevant IOs to better understand the challenges and benefits to sustainability reporting for SMEs and emerging market economies, and consider ways to address them, including via more efficient use of available information, leveraging on digital technologies, and enhanced capacity building efforts.

Action 10: Encourage relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives to further advance the understanding of nature- and biodiversity related metrics and indicators used in disclosures by corporates and financial institutions.

Focus Area 3: Assessment and management of climate and other sustainability risks

There is a broad consensus that climate change is a source of significant macro-economic and financial risks. Financial authorities are developing tools and methodologies to understand, assess, and manage climate-related risks, including physical and transition risks. Improving and coordinating these approaches and promoting their broader adoption is important to help maintain financial stability and facilitate the efficient allocation of capital in light of a just climate transition. The NGFS and FSB are undertaking work on climate risk scenario analysis and reporting. Use of the scenarios that the NGFS has recommended, as appropriate on a voluntary basis, can facilitate comparability and aggregation in analyses of climate-related physical and transition risks. The IMF is incorporating relevant climate risk analysis in its surveillance and Financial Sector Assessment Programs where it is macro critical and consistent with IMF's mandate.

Financial institutions also need to strengthen their understanding of their exposure to sustainability-related risks, and to develop relevant tools to assess and manage emerging sustainability-related risks. Pioneering tools and methodologies exist but need to be refined and more widely used.



The following actions will enhance assessment and management of climate and other sustainability risks. The actions support and complement the work that is being coordinated by the FSB on assessing and addressing climate-related financial risks and will continue to coordinate with the FSB.

Action 11: Building on existing work, relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives should over the short to medium term explore the potential financial risk and financial stability implications of climate risks, and, as appropriate, expand the coverage of risk analysis to include other sustainability risks such as nature- and biodiversity-related risks, over the medium term.

Action 12: As key risks are identified, G20 central banks, ministries of finance, regulators, and supervisors are encouraged, on a voluntary basis, to coordinate through the FSB, standards-setters, NGFS, and other bodies, as appropriate, to effectively identify, measure and manage sustainability-related financial risks. This may include the development of consistent risk definitions, tools, and methodologies to assess financial sector exposure to sustainability risks, including for climate risks, and by making use on voluntary basis of the NGFS's reference scenarios. This may also include coordination on supervisory activities on the measurement, management and reporting of sustainability risk exposures, including regulatory guidance and supervisory expectations.

Action 13: SFWG will work with the G20 Framework Working Group (FWG) to enhance understanding of the macroeconomic implications of climate risks and climate policies, including the impacts on growth, inflation, employment, income distribution and the costs of transitioning both within and across jurisdictions, as well as the policy mix needed to mitigate these impacts.

Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and incentives

IFIs, including Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), along with national governments, play a crucial role in driving and enabling country-owned ambitious climate action linked to the goals of the Paris Agreement and 2030 Agenda. IFIs now face the challenge of implementing their commitment to fully aligning their operations to sustainability goals.

Mobilizing private finance is critical to reaching the goals of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda. IFIs, together with national governments and national development agencies, have a significant role to play in incentivizing and unlocking private climate financing to facilitate an economy wide transition.

The G20 should consider ways to address market externalities and to incentivize the participation of private capital in sustainable investments, including through fiscal and



other public policy tools, emissions trading systems and other levers, as appropriate and according to country conditions, that can promote a low greenhouse gas transition and thus private capital participation, recognizing that appropriate policy mixes will be decided by each member.

The following actions will enhance the role of IFIs and public policy incentives to mobilizing private investment in supporting the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, in line with their mandates:

Action 14: Encourage MDBs to raise their ambition on climate action, including via:

- taking concrete steps to ensure alignment of their operations to the goals of Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, promote transparent reporting, and analyze their own progress toward alignment. The G20 encourages MDBs to pursue alignment of their operations to the goals of the Paris Agreement within ambitious timeframes, while continuing to support the 2030 Agenda;
- expanding MDB de-risking facilities for crowding in private sector investments;
- devoting efforts to capacity building for greening the financial systems in emerging markets and developing economies, including to SMEs, while taking into account the varying country contexts in terms of development levels and needs as well as market maturity;
- supporting just climate transition of their clients via enhanced efforts for capacity building, while facilitating demonstration projects; and
- assisting country authorities in developing sustainable recovery strategies and delivering against their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and SDG and biodiversity goals.

Action 15: Encourage IFIs, including MDBs, other relevant IOs, and public funds more broadly to mobilize private finance. This can be done through assisting developing country partners in helping domestic financial systems align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and national SDGs plans, developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and taking other actions to eliminate barriers to sustainable investments with the objectives of promoting private sector investment in sustainability.

Action 16: The SFWG will work with other G20 groups, relevant international organizations, networks and initiatives as appropriate, to analyze the implications of public policy levers on market signals that could influence sustainable investment decisions. These policy levers could include mechanisms to support clean energy sources, schemes for rationalizing and phasing out inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels that encourage wasteful consumption and, if appropriate,



the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote green transitions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable and in accordance to each country's circumstances.

Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues

The SFWG recognizes there are a number of important issues not easily classifiable into a specific Focus Area, including digital solutions and financing the climate transition.

Financial innovations and digital technologies have significantly increased efficiencies across the financial system. These new technologies could be further leveraged to support sustainable finance mobilization and bridge the gap in actionable, granular and time sensitive sustainability-related data needed to inform financial actors and influence their decisions. Passive data collection and big data analysis of ESG information from a variety of sources (including government agencies, social media, telco networks, internet of things, and corporates, as appropriate) could reduce the burden of manual data sourcing and provide new sustainability performance metrics. The SFWG could explore options to catalyze the application of digital technologies to enhance the efficiency of the sustainable finance market and, in particular, to help unlock more green financing.

There is also a strong need for sustainable finance to support incremental improvements in climate performance over time through a greater consideration of climate transition. Efforts to scale up finance focused on enabling the transition could support, for example, early retirement of high-emitting fossil fuel facilities, implementation of credible transition targets and pathways, circular economy strategies, and mid-term technologies that reduce emissions but will need to be upgraded or replaced in the long-term. The existing sustainable finance landscape has gaps in terms of enabling the transition, and more broadly there is a lack of common principles, strategies, or definitions of transition finance, pathways, disclosure requirements, and policy incentives. Additionally, there is a need to account for the effects of the transition on local communities and SMEs and to address potential adverse effects such as unemployment.

This is a Focus Area where there is limited existing international work or coordination. The following actions will promote the use of digital technologies in sustainable finance and facilitate transition considerations in sustainable finance:

Action 17: Appropriate IOs or international initiatives to develop a stock-take of emerging digital solutions supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments, covering environment, climate, and other sustainability goals, and identify ways to



foster coordination and interoperability on those digital solutions. Key areas of focus could include digital applications in sustainability reporting (such as the use of structured data, where feasible and appropriate), identification and labelling of products and assets, as well as transactions of sustainable assets.

Action 18: SFWG to work with appropriate IOs to develop high-level principles for a credible and consistent framework for financing a just climate transition. This work could map and review existing and emerging approaches, as appropriate, to: (i) enable transitions towards a low greenhouse gas emission economy; (ii) explore options to incorporate transition considerations in sustainable finance alignment approaches (e.g., taxonomies, labels, portfolio alignment tools such as forward looking metrics); (iii) identify and develop credible transition metrics, pathways, targets, and low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; (iv) improve disclosure requirements; (v) develop and expand tools to finance climate transition; and (vi) explore best practices for mitigating negative economic and social impact of climate transition on local communities and SMEs.

Action 19: IOs and other technical assistance providers should coordinate and align their capacity building efforts with the priorities identified in the Roadmap.



Annex 1 – List of actions

The purpose of this Annex is to lay out the actions from the Roadmap and list relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives, and G20 Working Groups that the SFWG has identified as undertaking work in these areas. This Annex also includes indicative timelines during which the work would take place. The implementation timelines refer to relevant work that international organizations, networks, and initiatives plan to carry out, not to national implementation. The full mapping of international work that provides more detail on relevant workstreams is available in Annex 2.

The SFWG will in future provide more specifics on the workplan of activities that the key international organizations that regularly report to the G20 will be undertaking to advance the Actions in the Roadmap, in coordination with these bodies.

Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to Sustainability Goals

Actions	Organisations and G20 Groups conducting relevant work ¹	Timeline
<p>Action 1: The G20 encourages jurisdictions that intend to develop their own alignment approaches to refer to a set of voluntary principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Principle 1: Ensure material positive contributions to sustainability goals and focus on outcomes; - Principle 2: Avoid negative contribution to other sustainability goals (e.g., through do no significant harm to any sustainability goal requirements); - Principle 3: Be dynamic in adjustments reflecting changes in policies, technologies, and state of the transition; - Principle 4: Reflect good governance and transparency; - Principle 5: Be science-based for environmental goals and science- or evidence-based for other sustainability issues; and - Principle 6: Address transition considerations. 	<p>Organizations: IFC-SBFN, IMF, IPSF, OECD, SIF, UN-DESA, UNEP, World Bank</p> <p>G20 Groups: DWG, SFWG</p>	<p>2021 SFWG Synthesis Report</p>
<p>Action 2: Improve coordination at the regional and international level to facilitate the comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency of different alignment approaches, including via work of relevant IOs, and by encouraging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jurisdictions which intend to pursue a taxonomy-based approach to consider developing sustainable finance taxonomies using the same language (e.g., international standard industry classification and other internationally recognized classification systems), voluntary use of reference or common taxonomies, and regional collaboration on taxonomies. - Collaboration and active engagement of service providers, where consistent with applicable laws, with appropriate IOs and financial authorities to enhance comparability, interoperability, and transparency of approaches, including forward-looking portfolio alignment tools, ESG rating methodologies, verification and labelling approaches. 	<p>Organizations: FC4S, IFC-SBFN, IMF, IPSF, IOSCO, ISO, NGFS, OECD, UN-DESA, World Bank</p> <p>G20 Groups: IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2022-2025)</p>
<p>Action 3: Relevant international organizations, networks or initiatives to further advance work towards better understanding the technical aspects and interlinkages of existing</p>	<p>Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, ICMA</p>	<p>Medium-term (2022-2023)</p>

and emerging alignment approaches, as well as good practices, and develop specific recommendations for enhanced comparability and interoperability.	(GSFC), IPSF, OECD, TCFD, UN-DESA G20 Groups: SFWG	
Action 4: Better integrate transition finance considerations into sustainable finance alignment approaches, with a focus on interoperability with existing and emerging approaches for sustainable finance, based on the mapping and review of existing and emerging approaches by the SFWG and appropriate IOs.	Organizations: IPSF, IOSCO, NGFS, OECD, UNEP-FI G20 Groups: SFWG, CSWG, ETWG	Medium-term (2022-2023)
Action 5: G20 and relevant IOs to identify opportunities to promote scaling up of climate and sustainable-aligned financial instruments, products and markets, including sustainable capital market instruments.	Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, IPSF, OECD, UN-DESA G20 Groups: SFWG, IWG, DWG, CSWG, GPFI	Medium-term (2022-2023)

¹ This column aims to provide a picture of international organizations, bodies and G20 working groups that are conducting work relevant to the actions. It is not a mandate for them to take part in the actions.

Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts

Actions	Organisations conducting relevant work	Timeline
<p>Action 6: G20 to welcome the work program of the IFRS Foundation to develop a set of internationally consistent, comparable, and reliable baseline standards for disclosure of sustainability-related information on enterprise value creation. These standards should build on the TCFD framework and take into account the work of other sustainability reporting organizations, involving them and consulting with a wide range of stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The IFRS Foundation work program, including its proposed International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), should be governed by a transparent and inclusive governance structure with public oversight provided by the Monitoring Board and a process of consulting a wide range of stakeholders. - The ISSB should develop a baseline global sustainability reporting standard while allowing flexibility for interoperability with national and regional requirements, and taking into account the need to avoid disproportionate burdens on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). - The ISSB should over time extend coverage from its initial focus on climate-related information to include other sustainability-related topics such as nature, biodiversity and social issues. - The reporting standard that the ISSB develops would be subject to review for endorsement by IOSCO. If endorsed, the standard could then be considered by individual jurisdictions, on a voluntary basis, via national or regional standard-setting processes or in establishing domestic reporting requirements. Jurisdictions will have their own legal frameworks for adopting, applying, or otherwise making use of international standards. 	<p>Organizations: EFRAG, FC4S, FSB, IFRS, IMF, IOSCO, IPSF, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, TCFD, UN-DESA, UNEP-FI</p> <p>G20 Groups: SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2022)</p>
<p>Action 7: Building on the on-going work on data gaps by FSB, NGFS, OECD, BIS, IMF and other IOs, take concrete steps to further advance sustainability data strategies, governance and architecture frameworks that aim to improve data quality and</p>	<p>Organizations: BIS, FC4S, IMF, NGFS, UNEP-FI, OECD</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>

accessibility for the financial system, and promote greater access to public sustainability data, including by developing a shared digital platform to improve accessibility to relevant publicly available sustainability data which is already available.	G20 Groups: IWG, SFWG	
Action 8: Encourage work by relevant IOs on improving data quality, usefulness, and transparency of methodologies, such as metrics choices and weightings, from ESG rating agencies and other sustainability data providers.	Organizations: EFRAG, IMF, IOSCO, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UN-DESA G20 Groups: SFWG	Long-term (2022-2025)
Action 9: Encourage ongoing work by relevant IOs to better understand the challenges and benefits to sustainability reporting for SMEs and emerging market economies, and consider ways to address them, including via more efficient use of available information, leveraging on digital technologies, and enhanced capacity building efforts.	Organizations: IFRS, IPSF, OECD, ICF-SBFN G20 Groups: GPFI, SFWG	Medium-term (2022-2023)
Action 10: Encourage relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives to further advance the understanding of nature- and biodiversity related metrics and indicators used in disclosures by corporates and financial institutions.	Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IOSCO, IPSF, MDB Climate Working Group, NGFS, OECD, SIF, TNFD, UNEP-FI G20 Groups: CSWG, SFWG	Medium-term (2021-2023)

Focus Area 3: Assessment and management of climate and sustainability risks

Actions	Organisations conducting relevant work	Timeline
<p>Action 11: Building on existing work, relevant international organizations, networks, and initiatives should over the short to medium term explore the potential financial risk and financial stability implications of climate risks, and, as appropriate, expand the coverage of risk analysis to include other sustainability risks such as nature- and biodiversity-related risks, over the medium term.</p>	<p>Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FATF, IFC-SBFN, IMF, MDB Climate Working Group, NGFS, OECD, SIF</p> <p>G20 Groups: FWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p>Action 12: As key risks are identified, G20 central banks, ministries of finance, regulators, and supervisors are encouraged, on a voluntary basis, to coordinate through the FSB, standards-setters, NGFS, and other bodies, as appropriate, to effectively identify, measure and manage sustainability-related financial risks. This may include the development of consistent risk definitions, tools, and methodologies to assess financial sector exposure to sustainability risks, including for climate risks, and by making use on voluntary basis of the NGFS’s reference scenarios. This may also include coordination on supervisory activities on the measurement, management and reporting of sustainability risk exposures, including regulatory guidance and supervisory expectations.</p>	<p>Organizations: BCBS, BIS, Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, FSB, IAIS, IFC-SBFN, IMF, IOSCO, NGFS, OECD, SIF, UN-DESA (FSDO)</p> <p>G20 Groups: FWG, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p>Action 13: SFWG will work with the G20 Framework Working Group (FWG) to enhance understanding of the macroeconomic implications of climate risks and climate policies, including the impacts on growth, inflation, employment, income distribution and the costs of transitioning both within and across jurisdictions, as well as the policy mix needed to mitigate these impacts.</p>	<p>Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, IMF, NGFS, OECD</p> <p>G20 Groups: FWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2022-2024)</p>

Focus Area 4: Role of IFIs, public finance and policy incentives

Actions	Organisations conducting relevant work	Timeline
<p>Action 14: Encourage MDBs to raise their ambition on climate action, including via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - taking concrete steps to ensure alignment of their operations to the goals of Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda, promote transparent reporting, and analyze their own progress toward alignment. The G20 encourages MDBs to pursue alignment of their operations to the goals of the Paris Agreement within ambitious timeframes, while continuing to support the 2030 Agenda; - expanding MDB de-risking facilities for crowding in private sector investments; - devoting efforts to capacity building for greening the financial systems in emerging markets and developing economies, including to SMEs, while taking into account the varying country contexts in terms of development levels and needs as well as market maturity; - supporting just climate transition of their clients via enhanced efforts for capacity building, while facilitating demonstration projects; and - assisting country authorities in developing sustainable recovery strategies and delivering against their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and SDG and biodiversity goals. 	<p>Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IFC-SBFN, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UNEP-FI</p> <p>G20 Groups: DWG, IFA, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p>Action 15: Encourage IFIs, including MDBs, other relevant IOs, and public funds more broadly to mobilize private finance. This can be done through assisting developing country partners in helping domestic financial systems align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and national SDGs plans, developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and taking other actions to eliminate barriers to sustainable investments with the objectives of promoting private sector investment in sustainability.</p>	<p>Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IMF, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UN-DESA, UNEP-FI</p> <p>G20 Groups: CSWG, DWG, IFA, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Short-term (2021-2022)</p>

<p>Action 16: The SFWG will work with other G20 groups, relevant international organizations, networks and initiatives as appropriate, to analyze the implications of public policy levers on market signals that could influence sustainable investment decisions. These policy levers could include mechanisms to support clean energy sources, schemes for rationalizing and phasing out inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels that encourage wasteful consumption and, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote green transitions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable and in accordance to each country's circumstances.</p>	<p>Organizations: Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, FC4S, IMF, OECD, UNEP-FI, UN-DESA, World Bank</p> <p>G20 Groups: CSWG, DWG, ETWG, FWG, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Long-term (2022-2025)</p>
---	---	------------------------------

Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues

Actions	Organisations conducting relevant work	Timeline
<p>Action 17: Appropriate IOs or international initiatives to develop a stock-take of emerging digital solutions supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments, covering environment, climate, and other sustainability goals, and identify ways to foster coordination and interoperability on those digital solutions. Key areas of focus could include digital applications in sustainability reporting (such as the use of structured data, where feasible and appropriate), identification and labelling of products and assets, as well as transactions of sustainable assets.</p>	<p>Organization: BIS, FC4S, IOSCO, MDB Climate Working Group, OECD, UNEP-FI</p> <p>G20 Groups: DWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Short-term (2022-2023)</p>
<p>Action 18: SFWG to work with appropriate IOs to develop high-level principles for a credible and consistent framework for financing a just climate transition. This work could map and review existing and emerging approaches, as appropriate, to: (i) enable transitions towards a low greenhouse gas emission economy; (ii) explore options to incorporate transition considerations in sustainable finance alignment approaches (e.g., taxonomies, labels, portfolio alignment tools such as forward looking metrics); (iii) identify and develop credible transition metrics, pathways, targets, and low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; (iv) improve disclosure requirements; (v) develop and expand tools to finance climate transition; and (vi) explore best practices for mitigating negative economic and social impact of climate transition on local communities and SMEs.</p>	<p>Organizations: IFC-SBFN, IOSCO, IPSF, OECD, TCFD</p> <p>G20 Groups: CSWG, DWG, ETWG, SFWG</p>	<p>Medium-term (2021-2023)</p>
<p>Action 19: IOs and other technical assistance providers should coordinate and align their capacity building efforts with the priorities identified in the Roadmap.</p>	<p>Organizations: FC4S, MDB Climate Working Group, NGFS</p> <p>G20 Groups: CSWG, DWG, ETWG, FWG, IFA, IWG, SFWG</p>	<p>On-going</p>



Annex 2 – Timeline

The below table provides additional details (including timelines) on the work relevant to the Roadmap actions that international organizations, networks, and initiatives plan to conduct. It is not a mandate for them to work on the actions.

ANNEX 2 - Informal summary of G20 Sustainable Finance Roadmap actions and timelines

Focus Area	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Focus Area 1: Market development and approaches to align investments to sustainability goals																				
Action 1: The G20 encourages jurisdictions that intend to develop their own alignment approaches to refer to a set of voluntary principles: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principle 1: Ensure material positive contributions to sustainability goals and focus on outcomes; • Principle 2: Avoid negative contribution to other sustainability goals (e.g., through do no significant harm to any sustainability goal requirements); • Principle 3: Be dynamic in adjustments reflecting changes in policies, technologies, and state of the transition; • Principle 4: Reflect good governance and transparency; • Principle 5: Be science-based for environmental goals and science- or evidence-based for other sustainability issues; and • Principle 6: Address transition considerations. 																				
ICMA published its paper "Oveview and Recommendations for Sustainable Finance Taxonomies" where it compares existing official-sector and market based-taxonomies, how taxonomies interplay with the Green Bond Principles, and key success criteria for jurisdictions looking to develop their own taxonomies.																				
OECD: Transition Finance: Investigating the State of Play (Aug 2021): Report which reviews and compares 12 transition finance-relevant taxonomies, guidance and principles, as well as 39 financial instruments, to assess the coherence of market development for transition finance instruments.																				
IPSF: Common Ground Taxonomy Report that displays the commonalities between the taxonomies already existing within the IPSF membership and acknowledge ongoing initiatives by IPSF members to set out regulatory taxonomies.																				
UNEP : Working on the Biannual progress report of Principles for Responsible Banking (PRB) signatories and set up a Working group of Bank signatories that continuously issue target setting guidelines for high impact areas. UNEP FI is working with the EU as an observer on sustainable finance and supporting/ piloting taxonomy applications in different Geographies.																				
UN-DESA: The Global Investors for Sustainable Development (GISD) Alliance has developed a definition of Sustainable Development Investing (SDI) that matches this set of voluntary principles and could be adopted by jurisdictions willing to develop their own alignment approach.																				
Sustainable Banking and Finance Network (IFC - SBFN, formerly known as SBN) : Provide technical assistance and capacity bulding to emerging markets to deveopment sustainable finance roadmap, policies and principles in line with international standards/approaches. Disseminate IFC and World Bank tools and knowledge related to ESG/climate risk managment and new types of sustainability-focused financial instruments and products. The SBFN 2021 Measurement Framework includes a pillar on Climate Risk Management, which benchmarks regulator and supervisor expectations of FIs, as well as the approaches by industry associations to promote voluntary approaches for their members, related to managing climate risks and thereby identifying ways to green their portfolios. This can also serve as a blueprint to help countries design their own climate risk management policies, principles, and guidelines.																				
SIF : Highlighting sustainable practices of investment by insurers, and the supervision and regulation of such investments, among members.																				
The IMF intends to work with the World Bank and the OECD to further develop and potentially guide the operationalization of the high-level principles for developing approaches to align investments to sustainability goals. The agreed upon principles can be used by national and regional authorities, as well as the private sector, when looking to develop greater alignment of approaches, specific taxonomies or to revise existing frameworks. Ultimately this will facilitate the process of convergence towards a globally consistent set of approaches. It will also help guide the private sector and reduce the risk of fragmentation in capital markets.																				

<p>Action 2: Improve coordination at the regional and international level to facilitate the comparability, interoperability, and as appropriate the consistency of different alignment approaches, including via work of relevant IOs, and by encouraging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdictions which intend to pursue a taxonomy-based approach to consider developing sustainable finance taxonomies using the same language (e.g., international standard industry classification and other internationally recognized classification systems), voluntary use of reference or common taxonomies, and regional collaboration on taxonomies. • Collaboration and active engagement of service providers, where consistent with applicable laws, with appropriate IOs and financial authorities to enhance comparability, interoperability, and transparency of approaches, including forward-looking portfolio alignment tools, ESG rating methodologies, verification and labelling approaches. 																							
<p>IFC-SBFN Ongoing technical assistance and knowledge sharing activities to align efforts around green finance taxonomies and other international trends to promote sustainability-focused investment. SBFN Global Progress Report 2021 will benchmark 43 countries on enabling frameworks for the broad landscape of sustainability focused finance.</p>																							
<p>IOSCO: Recommendations on Sustainability-Related Practices, Policies, Procedures and Disclosure in Asset Management (Final Report Nov 2021) and Recommendations/Guidelines for ESG Ratings and data providers (Final Report Nov 2021)</p>																							
<p>NGFS: In liaison with relevant stakeholders, identify how a wider implementation of mandatory disclosures can contribute to the reliability and comparability of data (Report on data gaps, due end 2021/early 2022). Provide guidance on setting supervisors' expectations on disclosures by their supervised entities (in the NGFS Progress Report on the implementation of the recommendations of its Guide for Supervisors). Encourage disclosure by central banks (NGFS how-to guide for central banks' climate-related disclosure, to promote TCFD - consistent disclosure by central banks, allowing them to lead by example; to be published in December 2021).</p>																							
<p>FC4S: Prepare a Guide for the application and use of sustainability-related taxonomies (2022).</p>																							
<p>OECD: Developing alignment assessment framework for Responsible Business Conduct due diligence for lending and institutional investment activities (Running 2021, 2022 and 2023). Empirical work on testing ESG metrics materiality. • Development an assessment to overcome compatibility challenges of ESG to SDGs. • Developing alignment assessment of metrics and ratings related to OECD standards (e.g., OECD MNE Guidelines). Work on the Investigating the State of Play Report (Aug 2021).</p>																							
<p>UN DESA: coordinates the inter-agency task force (IATF) on financing for development (FfD). The IATF produces every year the Financing for Sustainable Development Report (FSDR), which includes in-depth analysis on these issues and provides recommendations for policymakers. UN-DESA supports the related FfD Forum where governments discuss and agree, among other things, on ways to align private investment with the sustainable development. UN-DESA also organizes the SDG Investment Fair (3 times a year) that brings together governments & investors to scale up SDG-related investments.</p>																							
<p>ISO: Published work on climate change, Adaptation to climate change — Guidelines on vulnerability, impacts and risk assessment, continues to work on providing common standards</p>																							
<p>Action 3: Relevant international organizations, networks or initiatives to further advance work towards better understanding the technical aspects and interlinkages of existing and emerging alignment approaches, as well as good practices, and develop specific recommendations for enhanced comparability and interoperability.</p>																							
<p>ICMA (GSFC): The Global Sustainable Finance Council (GSFC), originally known as the Global Green Finance Council, was created to bring together key global and regional associations and other stakeholders involved in green and sustainable financing. SFC published 1) The Compendium of international policy initiatives & best market practice 2) Sustainable Finance: High-level definitions, Green Bond principles and standards.</p>																							
<p>FC4S:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an analysis and recommendations based on a stocktake of National Sustainable Finance Roadmaps (to delivered in Q4 2021). • Maintain the global database of international best practices related to sustainable finance (2021 - 2022) • Publish annual market updates that showcase best practices related to sustainable finance (reporting and disclosure, risk management, capital mobilization and regulatory developments) (to be delivered Q2 and Q3 2021 - 2022). 																							
<p>OECD: Development an assessment to overcome compatibility challenges of ESG to strengthen alignment with SDGs.</p>																							

Informal summary of roadmap actions and timelines																					
Focus Area	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025				
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Focus Area 2: Consistent, comparable, and decision-useful information on sustainability risks, opportunities and impacts																					
Action 6: G20 to welcome the work program of the IFRS Foundation to develop a set of internationally consistent, comparable, and reliable baseline standards for disclosure of sustainability-related information on enterprise value creation. These standards should build on the TCFD framework and take into account the work of other sustainability reporting organizations, involving them and consulting with a wide range of stakeholders. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IFRS Foundation work program, including its proposed International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB), should be governed by a transparent and inclusive governance structure with public oversight provided by the Monitoring Board and a process of consulting a wide range of stakeholders. The ISSB should develop a baseline global sustainability reporting standard while allowing flexibility for interoperability with national and regional requirements, and taking into account the need to avoid disproportionate burdens on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). The ISSB should over time extend coverage from its initial focus on climate-related information to include other sustainability-related topics such as nature, biodiversity and social issues. The reporting standard that the ISSB develops would be subject to review for endorsement by IOSCO. If endorsed, the standard could then be considered by individual jurisdictions, on a voluntary basis, via national or regional standard-setting processes or in establishing domestic reporting requirements. Jurisdictions will have their own legal frameworks for adopting, applying, or 																					
IOSCO : Advocates for an urgent need for globally consistent, comparable, and reliable sustainability disclosure standards with an initial focus on climate and subsequently be broadened to other sustainability issues. Promoting Comparable Metrics and Narratives. IOSCO Sustainable Finance Taskforce (STF) WS1 Final Report																					
UNEP FI Upcoming / Impact Analysis Tools: I) Real Estate Impact Analysis Tool & the Impact Analysis Tool for Investment Portfolios																					
TCFD consultation document on forward-looking metrics for the financial sector provide a report on ways to promote globally comparable, high quality and auditable standards of disclosure in sustainability reporting based on the TCFD Recommendations, including a stock take of jurisdictions' actions to promote climate-related disclosures. Report on availability of data on climate-related financial stability risks and data gaps (to be published end of 2021).																					
IOSCO : The Technical Experts Group (TEG) will assess whether the refinements proposed by the IFRS TWG to the prototype climate-related disclosure standard (the prototype) and its content can be a sound basis for the development of an international reporting standard under the ISSB - Deadline November 2021.																					
IOSCO : IOSCO plans to consider potential endorsement of future standards issued by the ISSB to use for cross-border – and potentially also domestic – purposes to guide issuers' sustainability-related reporting in their jurisdictions. Potential endorsement will require that IOSCO's expectations regarding strong governance and decision-useful content are satisfied.																					
OECD : Actively participating in the establishment of the sustainability consultative committee under IFRS Foundation structure. Contribute methodologies and metrics, based on OECD standards, to help develop environmental, social, and governance baseline non-financial reporting.																					
UN-DESA: Actively participating in the establishment of the sustainability consultative committee under the IFRS foundation structure. UN DESA support the GISD initiative under the UN Secretary General, where one of the focus areas is the development of core and expanded sustainability metrics/indicators per sector.																					
FC4S Analyzing the Assessment results and identifying market gaps based on the FC4S Assessment Program allows FC4S to organize capacity building activities on reporting and disclosure methodologies.																					
FSB : Set up TCFD with recommendations that are structured around Governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets for climate related finance disclosures. The voluntary disclosure gives financial markets the information they need to manage risks, and seize opportunities, stemming from climate change.																					
IFRS : Working group to accelerate convergence in global sustainability reporting standards focused on enterprise value. Publication and education of stakeholders on IFRS through the foundation meetings and events. Sustainability reporting standards																					
IMF: ESG data disclosure framework.																					
MDB Climate Working Group : Leverage IFC's own "Disclosure and Transparency (D&T) Toolkit and online platform", as well as the partnership with UNSSE program on D&T																					

OECD : Stocktake of emerging approaches on climate transition finance. Investigating the State of Play to identify core elements of the concept, commonalities and divergences. The stocktake will consider relevant taxonomies, guidelines, voluntary market-based frameworks and ongoing policy discussions. OECD - continues to actively support international efforts in improving transparency on climate finance, drawing on the Development Assistance Committee's statistical database for development finance (see www.oecd.org/dac), and the OECD-led Research Collaborative on Tracking Private Climate Finance.																				
UNEP-FI is part of the Expert Review Committee of the World Benchmarking Alliance for the development of a Financial System Benchmark that will rank the 400 most influential financial institutions on their contribution to the achievement of the SDGs.																				
Action 15: Encourage IFIs, including MDBs, other relevant IOs, and public funds more broadly to mobilize private finance. This can be done through assisting developing country partners in helping domestic financial systems align with the goals of the Paris Agreement and national SDGs plans, developing blended financial instruments and mechanisms, engineering de-risking facilities, and taking other actions to eliminate barriers to sustainable investments with the objectives of promoting private sector investment in sustainability.																				
UNDESA/FSDO: FSDO supports the GISD Alliance which is cooperating with the Global Infrastructure Facility (GIF) to launch Sustainable Infrastructure Blended Finance Fund (possibly by October 2021). Members are also considering the establishment of an ETF or other investment products that will meet the criteria of the SDI definition, which could be launched or announced by October 2021.																				
FC4S: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote public-private collaboration in sustainable finance through strategic engagement with members and local governments (2021 -2022) Work on a report on financial and non-financial incentives that governments can offer to support the deployment and expansion of sustainable activities and address key market barriers (2021) Facilitate the connection between African Financial Centers (such as Lagos, Cairo, and Casablanca) and The Ground_Up project (The Pipeline Builder) to help bridge investment projects and capital financing for responsible investment (2021). 																				
Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action: Facilitating the development of a financial sector which supports climate mitigation and adaptation by helping countries mobilize the finance required to implement their NDCs; establish best practices such as climate budgeting and strategies for, green investment and procurement; and factor climate risks and vulnerabilities into members' economic planning.																				
MDB Climate Working Group Financing structures provide financing that is not available in the market e.g. using blended and concessional tools.																				
OECD : De-risking instruments and transaction enablers deployed by public actors such as public financial institutions (PFIs) at the project level facilitate institutional investment in green infrastructure.																				
UNEP FI : Country level engagement by UNEP under the Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) in multiple countries supports the development an enabling environment for scaling-up market-based green finance - by providing the right incentives, removing price distortions, and creating high-quality regulations and blended finance opportunities targeting private sector players and financial institutions. UNEP supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments - Working on greening design of sovereign wealth funds.																				
Action 16: The SFWG will work with other G20 groups, relevant international organizations, networks and initiatives as appropriate, to analyze the implications of public policy levers on market signals that could influence sustainable investment decisions. These policy levers could include mechanisms to support clean energy sources, schemes for rationalizing and phasing out inefficient subsidies for fossil fuels that encourage wasteful consumption and, if appropriate, the use of carbon pricing mechanisms and incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote green transitions and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, while providing targeted support for the poorest and the most vulnerable and in accordance to each country's circumstances.																				
OECD: Aligning carbon prices and policies - Analysis, report, lessons learned. Update on progress reform of inefficient fossil fuel subsidies																				
Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action : Working towards measures that result in effective carbon pricing.																				
IPSF : Common Ground Taxonomy Report that displays the commonalities between the taxonomies already existing within the IPSF membership and acknowledge ongoing initiatives by IPSF members to set out regulatory taxonomies, including those reflecting transition activities towards a low carbon economy (to be publish, autumn 2021).																				
FC4S: Gather private and public sector information covering carbon pricing mechanisms, fiscal incentives and other public sector actions and instruments to identify challenges and opportunities to advance sustainable finance through the Assessment Program (2021 - 2023). Develop an annual global report showcasing the main insights and results of the Assessment Programme (Jan 2022 for the 2021 global report).																				

UN-DESA/FSDO : FSDO coordinates the IATF on financing for development which produces the annual Financing for Sustainable Development Report (FSDR), which covers every year the topic of carbon pricing. FSDO also supports the Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters, which has a subcommittee dealing with environmental taxes.

IMF : Annual reports on climate change including carbon

UNEP FI : World Resources Institute (WRI) Report to establish a framework that offers guidance to a range of financial institutions to systematically address the financial risks linked to carbon-intensive business models and assets. Decarbonisation, Scenario analysis, risk assessment methodologies.

Informal summary of roadmap actions and timelines

Focus Area	2021				2022				2023				2024				2025			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4

Focus Area 5: Cross-cutting issues

Action 17: Appropriate IOs or international initiatives to develop a stock-take of emerging digital solutions supporting the mobilization of sustainable investments, covering environment, climate, and other sustainability goals, and identify ways to foster coordination and interoperability on those digital solutions. Key areas of focus could include digital applications in sustainability reporting (such as the use of structured data, where feasible and appropriate), identification and labelling of products and assets, as well as transactions of sustainable assets.

BIS: Project Genesis, carried out in cooperation by the BIS Innovation Hub and the HKMA, aims to develop two prototypes, one based on private, permissioned ledger technology, and one based on public, permissionless ledger technology, for the introduction of tokenised green bonds in small denominations, thereby giving greater access to retail investors. This retail mobilisation implies giving wider demand to a sustainable asset class with low risk characteristics as well as fostering ownership and support of green projects. The project will also integrate real-time tracking and disclosure of green output for investors via mobile apps, thereby showcasing technologies that can be used to reduce greenwashing and increase transparency.

IOSCO : The IFRS Technical Readiness Working Group (TRWG0 is working on embedding a digital approach on its prototype climate disclosures standards to facilitate electronic reporting through digital means. The IOSCO Sustainable Finance Taskforce Technical Expert Group (STF TEG), is assessing the digital features of the prototype.

FC4S: Develop a Sustainable Digital Finance Programme for selected financial centres (Q3 - Q4 2021). This includes working on sustainable digital finance with relevant organizations, technical experts, and academic institutions and map digital technologies application to sustainable finance on selected FCs (2021 - 2022). Develop a report on the global state of play of sustainable fintech knowledge, skills, and products in selected financial centres (2022).

OECD : Develop the ESG risk policy framework, which will include climate transition definitions, climate transition standards, and due diligence of climate risks. Work on financial markets climate transition.

MDB Climate Working Group : leverage IFC's Machine Learning Environment (Social, Governance, Climate, Gender) Analyst (MALENA) for effective use of data and AI to verify and analyze companies' ESG performance.

UNEP-FI: Work with European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) asked to develop a harmonised solution for digitising taxonomies, frameworks and standards in a way that enables information to be collected and distributed in a much more efficient way

Action 18: SFWG to work with appropriate IOs to develop high-level principles for a credible and consistent framework for financing a just climate transition. This work could map and review existing and emerging approaches, as appropriate, to: (i) enable transitions towards a low greenhouse gas emission economy; (ii) explore options to incorporate transition considerations in sustainable finance alignment approaches (e.g., taxonomies, labels, portfolio alignment tools such as forward looking metrics); (iii) identify and develop credible transition metrics, pathways, targets, and low greenhouse gas emission development strategies; (iv) improve disclosure requirements; (v) develop and expand tools to finance climate transition; and (vi) explore best practices for mitigating negative economic and social impact of climate transition on local communities and SMEs.

TCFD : Convergence work on forward-looking portfolio alignment tools. 2021 Status Report on the implementation progress of TCFD Recommendations. Consultation document on forward-looking metrics for the financial sector.

OECD : Social Due Diligence; Development of indicators on effective environmental and social due diligence, and ESG materiality mapping across E, S and G. (2021-2022)

IOSCO : assessing the interoperability features of the prototype

IFC-SBFN : SBN Global Progress Report tracks and benchmarks national initiatives to catalyse markets for sustainability focused finance, including transition finance, such as through advances in taxonomy development.

UNEP FI : Work on the EU Taxonomy for enhancing practical application for institutions as well as to gain further understanding how to use a taxonomy as a tool for measuring transition finance and measure financial institutions' alignment with the EU environmental goals. Allowing an improved coordination between European ambition and global goals																					
Action 19: IOs and other technical assistance providers should coordinate and align their capacity building efforts with the priorities identified in the Roadmap.																					
NGFS: sharing experiences on capacity building efforts and discussing on effective coordination with IOs on capacity building activities.																					
FC4S : Working with centers to identify areas where more focus is required to underpin progress toward sustainable finance, including through developing capacity building activities, and promoting technical assistance on the application of Paris Alignment tools.																					
ICMA provides online education (self study or livestreamed course) called "Introduction to Green, Social, Sustainability Bonds"																					



List of Acronyms

BCBS	Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
BIS	Bank for International Settlements
CSWG	G20 Climate Sustainability Working Group
DWG	G20 Development Working Group
ESG	Environmental, Social and Governance
ETWG	G20 Energy Transition Working Group
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
FC4S	Financial Centre for Sustainability Network
FDSO	Financing for Sustainable Development Office (of UN-DESA)
FSB	Financial Stability Board
FWG	G20 Framework Working Group
GISD	Global Investors for Sustainable Development
GPFI	G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion
IAIS	International association of Insurance Supervisors
ICMA	International Capital Market Association
IFA	G20 International Financial Architecture Working Group
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institution
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IO	International Organizations
IOSCO	International Organization of Securities Commissions
IPSF	International platform on sustainable finance
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
ISSB	International Sustainability Standards Board
IWG	G20 Infrastructure Working Group
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution



NGFS	Network of Central Banks and Supervisors for Greening the Financial System
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SBFN	Sustainable Banking and Finance Network - formerly known as SBN
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SFWG	G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group
SIF	Sustainable Insurance Forum
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
TCFD	Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TNFD	Taskforce on Nature-related Financial Disclosures
UN-DESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNEP-FI	United Nations Environment Programme Finance Initiative