CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY REPORT 2020

CNP Assurances

About the Climate-related Disclosure Indicators

Climate has been identified as a top priority for PRI signatories, with over 70% of asset owners reporting this as the most important long-term trend they are acting on.

The FSB Task Force's guidance on climate-related financial disclosure aim to create a single framework for disclosure on assessment and management of climate-related risk. The recommendations, supported by investors representing US$22 trillion, identify four main disclosures, Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Metrics and Targets, and include specific guidance for asset owners and managers.

As a result, the PRI introduced climate-related disclosure indicators that can be used to align with the TCFD recommendations in the 2020 PRI Reporting Framework.

About this report

This report is an export of only the climate-related indicators from the 2020 Reporting Framework response. The full Public Transparency Report is available here (https://reporting.unpri.org/surveys/PRI-reporting-framework-2020/-A603BBA3-5281-46B5-AD59-BB47EE49EA3E/79894dbc337a40828d895f9402aa63de/html/2/?lang=en&a=1). It shows the responses to all the completed climate indicators, even those you chose to keep private. It is designed for your internal review or – if you wish - to share with your stakeholders.

The PRI will not publish this report on its website if you have designated your 2020 climate reporting as "private". Otherwise, you will be able to access the Climate Transparency Report of your organisation and that of other signatories on the PRI website and on the Data Portal.

To easily locate information, there is a **Recommendation index** which summarises the indicators that signatories complete and disclose. The report presents information exactly as it was reported as per signatory preference. Where an indicator offers a response option that is multiple-choice, all options that were available to the signatory are presented in this report.

TCFD Recommendations Index

Strategy and Governance - CC			TCFD Recommendation			
Indicator	Reported	Disclosure	Governance	Strategy	Risk Management	Metrics & Targets
SG 01.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.7 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.8 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.9 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.10 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.5 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.7 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.8 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.1	✓	Public				
SG 13.2	✓	Public				
SG 13.4 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.5 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.7 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.8 CC	✓	Public				
SG 14.1	✓	Public				
SG 14.2	✓	Public				
SG 14.3	✓	Public				
SG 14.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 14.7 CC	✓	Public				
SG 14.8 CC	✓	Public				
SG 14.9 CC	✓	Public				
SG 15.1	✓	Private				
SG 15.2	✓	Private				
SG 15.3	✓	Private				

Symbol	Status
✓	The signatory has completed this sub-indicator
-	The signatory did not complete this sub-indicator.
	This indicator is relevant to the named TCFD recommendation

Within the first column "Indicator", indicators marked in blue are mandatory to complete. Indicators marked in grey are voluntary to complete.

ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of your organisation. These characteristics are used to define your peer groups.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS	
Name	CNP Assurances
Signatory Category	Insurance company
Signatory Type	Asset Owner
Size	US$ > 50 billion AUM
Main Asset Class	Multi-Asset
Signed PRI Initiative	2011
Region	Europe
Country	France
Disclosure of Voluntary Indicators	18% from 38 Voluntary indicators

CNP Assurances

Reported Information

Public version

Strategy and Governance

PRI disclaimer

This document presents information reported directly by signatories. This information has not been audited by the PRI Secretariat or any other party acting on their behalf. While this information is believed to be reliable, no representations or warranties are made as to the accuracy of the information presented, and no responsibility or liability can be accepted for any error or omission.

Investment policy

SG 01	Mandatory	Public	Core Assessed	General

New selection options have been added to this indicator. Please review your prefilled responses carefully.

SG 01.1	Indicate if you have an investment policy that covers your responsible investment approach.

SG 01 CC	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Descriptive	General

SG 01.6 CC	Indicate whether your organisation has identified transition and physical climate-related risks and opportunities and factored this into the investment strategies and products, within the organisation's investment time horizon.

◉ Yes

	Describe the identified transition and physical climate-related risks and opportunities and how they have been factored into the investment strategies/products.

1/ Physical risks and opportunities

CNP Assurances has mainly focused on analysing the physical risk exposure of its property and woodland assets, directly-held equities and corporate and sovereign bond portfolio.

Exposure to physical risk through our forests is relatively limited. The analysis of the physical risk was carried out on our property portfolio based on two IPCC scenarios. For the most part, CNP's exposure is low or zero. In 2018, CNP Assurances began a study of the physical risk of its equity and bond portfolios in order to deepen the vision of the physical risk to which it could be exposed. In 2019, CNP measured the financial impact (VaR) of physical risk on its equity and corporate bond portfolio.

Measures taken to reduce physical risks: With regard to real estate assets, based on the analysis of physical risk carried out, CNP Assurances will reduce its exposure by asking its asset managers to propose adaptation solutions. With regard to forests, CNP Assurances' investment policy has allowed for a good geographic diversification of the portfolio in France. For equity and Bond, CNP makes shareholder engagement with companies on measuring and reducing their exposure to physical risk.

2/ Transition risks and opportunities

The value of assets is potentially exposed to regulatory, technological, market and reputational risk. Measures taken to reduce risks: CNP Assurances has managed these transition risks for many years through several approaches:

- Identification of the most material risk in 2015 concerning thermal coal. CNP Assurances thermal coal policy was reinforced in 2018 and 2019 by lowering the turnover threshold to 10% and by committing to no longer investing in the companies involved in the development of new coal power plants or new coal mines;

-Calculation of the carbon footprint since 2016 on the shares and bonds of companies held directly to highlight the companies most exposed to transition risks (with the target to reduce it by 47% by 2021). CNP Assurances has set up dialogues with key stakeholders. Since 2017, CNP Assurances has stepped up the alignment of its equity portfolio with model portfolios composed of European securities promoting or accompanying the energy transition.

- CNP Assurances also monitors GHG emissions avoided by building renovation works undertaken since 2012, and has a target of 40% decrease of the property portfolio's carbon footprint by 2021.

-The completion in 2018 and 2019 of a 2°C alignment study on the equity and corporate bond portfolios by 2Dii. The study is based on a Sustainable Developpement Scenario (SDS) and provides a scenario analysis on 5 sectors: fossil fuels, automotive, cement & steel, aviation & marine transportation, electricity generation, according to different energy sources. In 2019, CNP measured the financial impact (VaR) of transition risk on its equity and corporate bond portfolio.

Green investments in favor of the energy and environmental transition are an opportunity. CNP had a target to invest €5billion between 2018 and 2021, which has been reached at end 2019.

○ No

SG 01.7 CC	Indicate whether the organisation has assessed the likelihood and impact of these climate risks?

◉ Yes

	Describe the associated timescales linked to these risks and opportunities.

The analysis of the physical risk was carried out on its property portfolio based on two IPCC scenarios in 2050. The study of the physical risk of the equity and bond portfolios was also carried out with a 2050 horizon. The financial impact of the physical and transition risk (VaR) was assessed with a 2100 horizon.

Transition risk exposure is expected at short-term (coal sector) and middle term (energy, real estate, agriculture). Transition opportunities are longer term.

○ No

SG 01.8 CC	Indicate whether the organisation publicly supports the TCFD?

◉ Yes

○ No

SG 01.9 CC	Indicate whether there is an organisation-wide strategy in place to identify and manage material climate-related risks and opportunities.

◉ Yes

	Describe

Monitoring climate issues
The Group's climate strategy is subject to the approval of the Chief Executive Officer and then the Board of Directors.
Climate issues are presented once a year to the Board of Directors and the Audit and Risk Committee. The commitments made in the fight against global warming are presented there specifically, allowing CNP Assurances' governance to monitor the implemented actions and the level of achievement of these commitments. These commitments are also presented to shareholders at the general meeting of CNP Assurances.
In addition, the work of the Climate Risk Committee (an internal committee set-up by CNP to identify and manage material climate-related risks and opportunities) was presented to the Executive Committee and to the Audit and Risk Committee in November 2019. These two bodies benefited from training on climate risk.

Assessing and managing climate risks

The CSR department is in charge of steering climate issues at Group level. It relies on the Climate Risk Committee that the CNP Assurances set up in early 2019. This committee meets quarterly to monitor the actions put in place to integrate the climate risk dimension into all components of the business (investment, insurance, internal operations).
In addition to the investment department, the group's general secretariat and the CSR department, the climate risk committee benefits from the expertise of the group risk department and the group actuarial department. The sharing of information during this quarterly committee promotes interaction and exchanges between the various operational functions:
• the investment department is responsible for the investment portfolio
• the group acturial department is responsible for evaluating technical provisions and supervising underwriting activities
• the group risk department is responsible for cross-functional risk measurement and management. It assesses the impact on solvency and steers work on climate stress tests.
The roadmap of the Climate Risk Committee breaks down the actions on the various activities of the company: risk mapping and measurement, strategy to reduce risks. The progress of the roadmap is monitored during the committee and regularly supplemented with new actions.

In addition, the investment department has implemented a quarterly green finance reporting to measure and disseminate to internal stakeholders the evolution of KPI related to climate issues. Within the investment department, the implementation of the responsible investment strategy relies on the head of the risk management department and a network of appointed correspondents for each asset class. They deploy this strategy with the various asset management companies.

The internal SRI committee monitors the operational implementation of the responsible investment strategy by asset class.
The group risk department controls the correct application of the exclusion rules in the asset portfolios.
The CSR department is in charge of exercising voting rights at general meetings and shareholder engagement. The voting guidelines proposed by the CSR department are validated by the CEO or the CIO.

○ No

SG 1.10 CC	Indicate the documents and/or communications the organisation uses to publish TCFD disclosures.

☑ Public PRI Climate Transparency Report

☐ Annual financial filings

☐ Regular client reporting

☐ Member communications

☑ Other

	specify

Sustainable Investment Report

☐ We currently do not publish TCFD disclosures

Governance and human resources

SG 07 CC	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Descriptive	General

SG 07.5 CC	Indicate the roles in the organisation that have oversight, accountability and/or management responsibilities for climate-related issues.

Board members or trustees

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☐ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Investment Officer (CIO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Investment Committee

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☐ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

Other Chief-level staff or heads of departments

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

Dedicated responsible investment staff

☐ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

External managers or service providers

☐ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

SG 07.6 CC	For board-level roles that have climate-related issue oversight/accountability or implementation responsibilities, indicate how these responsibilities are executed.

The Group's climate strategy is subject to the approval of the Chief Executive Officer and then the Board of Directors.
Climate issues are presented once a year to the Board of Directors and the Audit and Risk Committee during the review of the Group's CSR approach and the presentation of the Non Financial Performance Statement. The commitments made in the fight against global warming are presented there specifically, allowing CNP Assurances' governance to monitor the actions implemented and the level of achievement of these commitments. These commitments are also presented to shareholders at the general meeting of CNP Assurances.
In addition, the work of the Climate Risk Committee was presented to the Executive Committee and to the Audit and Risk Committee in November 2019. These two bodies benefited from training on climate risk.

SG 07.7 CC	For management-level roles that assess and manage climate-related issues, provide further information on the structure and processes involved.

The CSR department is in charge of steering climate issues at Group level. It relies on the Climate Risk Committee that the CNP Assurances set up in early 2019. This committee meets quarterly to monitor the actions put in place to integrate the climate risk dimension into all components of the business (investment, insurance, internal operations).

In addition to the investment department, the group's general secretariat and the CSR department, the climate risk committee benefits from the expertise of the group risk department and the group actuarial department. The sharing of information during this quarterly committee promotes interaction and exchanges between the various operational functions:

• the investment department is responsible for the investment portfolio

• the group acturial department is responsible for evaluating technical provisions and supervising underwriting activities

• the group risk department is responsible for cross-functional risk measurement and management. It assesses the impact on solvency and steers work on climate stress tests.

The roadmap of the Climate Risk Committee breaks down the actions on the various activities of the company: risk mapping and measurement, strategy to reduce risks. The progress of the roadmap is monitored during the committee and regularly supplemented with new actions.

In addition, the investment department has implemented a quarterly green finance reporting to measure and disseminate to internal stakeholders the evolution of KPI related to climate issues. Within the investment department, the implementation of the responsible investment strategy relies on the head of the risk management department and a network of appointed correspondents for each asset class. They deploy this strategy with the various asset management companies.

The internal SRI committee monitors the operational implementation of the responsible investment strategy by asset class.

The group risk department controls the correct application of the exclusion rules in the asset portfolios.

The CSR department is in charge of exercising voting rights at general meetings and shareholder engagement. The voting guidelines proposed by the CSR department are validated by the CEO or the CIO

SG 07.8 CC	Indicate how your organisation engages external investment managers and/or service providers on the TCFD recommendations and their implementation.

☑ Request that external managers and/or service providers incorporate TCFD into mainstream financial filings (annual financial reports, other regulatory reporting or similar)

☐ Request incorporation of TCFD into regular client reporting

☐ Request that external managers complete PRI climate indicator reporting

☐ Request responses to TCFD Fund Manager questions in the PRI Asset Owner Guide

☐ Other

☐ We do not engage with external managers and/or service providers on the TCFD recommendations and their implementation

ESG issues in asset allocation

SG 13	Mandatory	Public	Descriptive	PRI 1

SG 13.1	Indicate whether the organisation carries out scenario analysis and/or modelling, and if it does, provide a description of the scenario analysis (by asset class, sector, strategic asset allocation, etc.).

☐ Yes, in order to assess future ESG factors

☑ Yes, in order to assess future climate-related risks and opportunities

	Describe

CNP Assurances undertakes scenario analysis for physical and transition risk analysis for real estate, forestry, listed equities and fixed income.

☐ No, our organisation does not currently carry out scenario analysis and/or modelling

SG 13.2	Indicate if your organisation considers ESG issues in strategic asset allocation and/or allocation of assets between sectors or geographic markets.

	We do the following

☐ Allocation between asset classes

☐ Determining fixed income duration

☑ Allocation of assets between geographic markets

☑ Sector weightings

☐ Other, specify

☐ We do not consider ESG issues in strategic asset allocation

SG 13.3	Additional information. [OPTIONAL]

Examples

- Real estate: physical risk

CNP Assurances started in 2017 a detailed analysis regarding the physical risk of its real estate in order to benefit from an exhaustive vision of the climate risk it might be exposed to in various scenarios (GIEC RCP4.5 and RCP 8.5) by 2050.

- ESG exclusion for coal industry or specific countries are example of ESG issues in strategic asset allocation.

SG 13 CC	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Descriptive	General

SG 13.4 CC	Describe how your organisation is using scenario analysis to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, including how the analysis has been interpreted, its results, and any future plans.

☑ Initial assessment

	Describe

The analysis of the physical risk was carried out on its property portfolio based on two IPCC scenarios. It allowed to have a good picture at the end of 2017 of the assets presenting high exposure to the various climatic hazards studied. For the main risks , CNP's exposure is low or zero: only buildings located around the Mediterranean and in cities that are prone to urban heat islands are at higher risk from the risk of heat waves and the rise in temperature.

☑ Incorporation into investment analysis

	Describe

- With regard to forests, CNP Assurances' investment policy obtained a good geographical diversification in France. In addition, certain regions with significant natural risks have been avoided (eg in the south-east of France, with regard to fire risks). The geographical diversification of forest assets also reduces the risk of extreme events such as storms or drought. In order to improve the geographical diversification, a forest investment program in Scotland has recently been put in place.
  •
  Identification of the most material risk relating to coal, which led CNP Assurance to dispose of all securities held in companies with more than 20% of sales related to thermal coal, to no longer invest in companies whose turnover related to thermal coal represents more than 10% and to no longer invest in companies involved in the development of new coal power plants or coal mines;
  Appropriation of physical risks studies : Communication and sharing of results of the scenario on physical risks in listed equity and fixed income with the investment department, the risk department and real estate and forest asset managers

☑ Inform active ownership

	Describe

CNP Assurances will develop its dialogue activity with companies in the coal sector in 2020, following the scenario compatible with global warming limited to 1.5 ° C, as developed by Climate Analytics: coal activity will have to stop by 2030 in the countries from the European Union and the OECD, and by 2040, in the rest of the world.

Shareholder engagement with companies on measuring and reducing their exposure to physical and transition risk, based on publics studies (IPCC, IEA...)

☐ Other

SG 13.5 CC	Indicate who uses this analysis.

☑ Board members, trustees, C-level roles, Investment Committee

☑ Portfolio managers

☑ Dedicated responsible investment staff

☐ External managers

☐ Investment consultants/actuaries

☑ Other

	specify

The CSR department, in charge of exercising voting rights at general meetings and shareholder engagement.

SG 13.6 CC	Indicate whether your organisation has evaluated the potential impact of climate-related risks, beyond the investment time horizon, on its investment strategy.

◉ Yes

	Describe

Scenarios of physical risk for real estate, equity and bond used projections until 2050. The financial impact of transition and physical risk study (VaR) was simulated until 2100.

○ No

SG 13.7 CC	Indicate whether a range of climate scenarios is used.

☑ Analysis based on a 2°C or lower scenario

☐ Analysis based on an abrupt transition, consistent with the Inevitable Policy Response

☑ Analysis based on a 4°C or higher scenario

☐ No, a range is not used

SG 13.8 CC	Indicate the climate scenarios your organisation uses.

Provider	Scenario used	
IEA	☐ Beyond 2 Degrees Scenario (B2DS)	
IEA	☐ Energy Technology Perspectives (ETP) 2 Degrees scenario	
IEA	☑ Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS)	
IEA	☐ New Policy Scenario (NPS)	
IEA	☐ Current Policy Scenario (CPS)	
IRENA	☐ RE Map	
Greenpeace	☐ Advanced Energy [R]evolution	
Institute for Sustainable Development	☐ Deep Decarbonisation Pathway Project (DDPP)	
Bloomberg	☐ BNEF reference scenario	
IPCC	☑ Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5	
IPCC	☐ RPC 6	
IPCC	☑ RPC 4.5	
IPCC	☐ RPC 2.6	
Other	☑ Other (1)	Other (1) please specify: AIM
Other	☐ Other (2)	
Other	☐ Other (3)	

SG 14	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Additional Assessed	PRI 1

SG 14.1	Some investment risks and opportunities arise as a result of long term trends. Indicate which of the following are considered.

☐ Changing demographics

☑ Climate change

☐ Resource scarcity

☐ Technological developments

☐ Other, specify(1)

☐ Other, specify(2)

☐ None of the above

SG 14.2	Indicate which of the following activities you have undertaken to respond to climate change risk and opportunity

☑ Established a climate change sensitive or climate change integrated asset allocation strategy

☑ Targeted low carbon or climate resilient investments

	Specify the AUM invested in low carbon and climate resilient portfolios, funds, strategies or asset classes.

	trillions	billions	millions	thousands	hundreds
Total AUM		14	409	433	209
Currency	EUR				
Assets in USD		15	883	536	919

	Specify the framework or taxonomy used.

CNP Assurances has decided to intensify its action by setting new ambitions in December 2017: it undertakes to devote, by 2021, € 5 billion to new green investments in favour of energy and environmental transition (renewable energy, energy efficiency, sustainable mobility, green infrastructure, green bonds, energy efficient buildings and forests).

At the end of 2019, the target was exceeded by 39% with a total of € 7 billion in new green investments between 2017 and 2019.

☐ Phase out your investments in your fossil fuel holdings

☑ Reduced portfolio exposure to emissions intensive or fossil fuel holdings

☐ Used emissions data or analysis to inform investment decision making

☑ Sought climate change integration by companies

☐ Sought climate supportive policy from governments

☐ Other, specify

☐ None of the above

SG 14.3	Indicate which of the following tools the organisation uses to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

☑ Scenario analysis

☑ Disclosures on emissions risks to clients/trustees/management/beneficiaries

☑ Climate-related targets

☑ Encouraging internal and/or external portfolio managers to monitor emissions risks

☐ Emissions-risk monitoring and reporting are formalised into contracts when appointing managers

☐ Weighted average carbon intensity

☑ Carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2)

☑ Portfolio carbon footprint

☐ Total carbon emissions

☐ Carbon intensity

☑ Exposure to carbon-related assets

☑ Other emissions metrics

☑ Other, specify

	other description

Qualitative indicator
Dialogue with the most carbon-intensive companies.
Work on avoided emissions.
Green investment

☐ None of the above

SG 14 CC	Voluntary	Public		General

SG 14.6 CC	Provide further details on the key metric(s) used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities.

Metric Type	Coverage	Purpose	Metric Unit	Metric Methodology
Climate-related targets	☑ All assets ☐ Majority of assets ☐ Minority of assets	Green investments	euro	New Investment and stock.
Carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2)	☐ All assets ☐ Majority of assets ☑ Minority of assets	to contribute to the energy and environmental transition	tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per thousand euros invested	Emissions under Scope 1 (direct GHG emissions) and Scope 2 (energy-related indirect emissions) are taken into account to calculate the carbon footprint. CNP Assurances estimates GHG emissions of portfolio companies without eliminating overlap, based on the portfolio's gross asset value.
Portfolio carbon footprint	☐ All assets ☐ Majority of assets ☑ Minority of assets	Compare CNP Assurances situation to 1,5°c scénario	the "green" part in the energy	the comparison between the situation of CNP Assurances and the IEA.
Exposure to carbon-related assets	☑ All assets ☐ Majority of assets ☐ Minority of assets	to reduce stranded asset, Excluding the acquisition of new financial assets: companies mining coal or producing coal-based energy when more than 10% of their revenue is derived from thermal coal and No longer invest in the companies involved in the development of new coal power plants. Exclusion from the portfolio of financial assets: companies mining coal or producing coal-based energy when more than 20% of their revenue is derived from thermal coal.	amount of asset invested	Trucost collects and analyses data obtained from companies, securing them by cross-referencing them with data collected by another specialised service provider and with information obtained during discussions with issuers.
Other emissions metrics	☐ All assets ☐ Majority of assets ☑ Minority of assets	renovation to reduce energy consumption	CO2 equivalent emissions avoided by the renovation of buildings	Renovation work serves to avoid CO2 emissions. CNP Assurances has monitored this indicator since 2012.

SG 14.7 CC	Describe in further detail the key targets.

Targettype	Baseline year	Target year	Description	Attachments
☐ Absolute target ☑ Intensity target	2014	2021	47% reduction between 2014 and 2021 in the carbon footprint of the portfolio of directly held listed equities	
☐ Absolute target ☑ Intensity target	2006	2021	40% reduction between 2006 and 2021(1) in greenhouse gas emissions linked to the energy consumption by property assets	
☑ Absolute target ☐ Intensity target	2018	2021	€5 billion between 2018 and 2021 in additional green investment flows in favour of the energy and environmental transition	
☐ Absolute target ☐ Intensity target				
☐ Absolute target ☐ Intensity target				

SG 14.8 CC	Indicate whether climate-related risks are integrated into overall risk management and explain the risk management processes used for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks.

◉ Processes for climate-related risks are integrated into overall risk management

	Please describe

CNP Assurances has implemented a risk management system.

The strategic priorities in terms of risk management are decided by the Board of Directors - particularly the Group's risk appetite and how this breaks down on an annual basis - based on input from the Audit and Risk Committee. The risk management system is part of the comprehensive strategic management process led by the Chief Executive Officer.

The aim of identifying and assessing recurring risks is to provide governance bodies with the information needed to manage the risks inherent to each business activity and to define an overarching risk management strategy for the Group as a whole.

The Board of Directors has accordingly approved the inclusion of ESG criteria in asset management as part of its annual review of the investment strategy. The efficiency of the implementation of the approach is demonstrated by the SRI commitment of the two main delegated asset management companies, Ostrum AM and La Banque Postale AM, which manage the directly held assets.

This approach, which has been progressively rolled out since 2006 and covered 82% of the portfolio as at end-2019, effectively takes exposure to environmental, social and governance risks into account:
The climate risk committee was set up at the end of 2018. Its mission is to monitor climate risks, identify actions to be taken, monitor their implementation and their results.

○ Processes for climate-related risks are not integrated into overall risk management

SG 14.9 CC	Indicate whether your organisation, and/or external investment manager or service providers acting on your behalf, undertake active ownership activities to encourage TCFD adoption.

○ Yes

○ No, we do not undertake active ownership activities.

◉ No, we do not undertake active ownership activities to encourage TCFD adoption.