

# Our path to net zero

## WHY NET ZERO?

In September 2019, we were one of the first wealth managers globally to declare a net zero target across our **Scope 1**, **Scope 2** and **Scope 3** emissions by 2025. We made this commitment for three main reasons:

**1** The need to accelerate our transition to a low carbon economy as global citizens, businesses and governments. One of the most critical issues we all need to address are our greenhouse gas emissions, alongside our over-consumption that has led to catastrophic declines in wildlife and wildlands. Declaring a climate emergency in 2019 and committing to being net zero is our response to the climate crisis. It is part and parcel of being a responsible wealth manager and a responsible business.

**2** Being aware of the increasing level of financial risk the climate crisis poses us as a wealth manager is essential. We are otherwise at risk of transgressing our responsibility to manage the risks our clients' capital is exposed to. To be able to manage this risk we have to understand it, measure it, and reduce it. Our commitment to net zero is a part of this.

**3** The global finance sector, wealth and asset management in particular, has a significant role to play in reducing levels of greenhouse gas emissions and associated global warming. Our investment thesis (investing only in sustainable businesses solving global problems) and business model (B Corp), place us in a position to help establish pathways to address the problem. We don't have all the answers, but by sharing our learnings and findings we hope that as an industry we can progress and collectively improve.

## WHAT ARE GREENHOUSE GASES?

There are several forms of greenhouse gas. Six are covered by the Kyoto Protocol, an international agreement aimed at managing and reducing carbon dioxide emissions and other greenhouse gases associated with human activities. Each gas has a different ability to heat the atmosphere with carbon being the most productive.

If we think of greenhouse gases as condiments, for example, you may need two spoonfuls of Condiment B to create the same flavour as one spoonful of Condiment A. In other words, Condiment B has less impact than Condiment A. These differentials in each gas's ability to warm the atmosphere can mean that comparing them becomes a little more complex. To help with this, each gas has also been formally defined as a multiple of carbon dioxide's (CO<sub>2</sub>) ability to heat the atmosphere. This means that greenhouse gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol are expressed as a carbon equivalency - their equivalency to a given volume of CO<sub>2</sub>. This number is referred to as their "**Global Warming Potential**" (GWP).

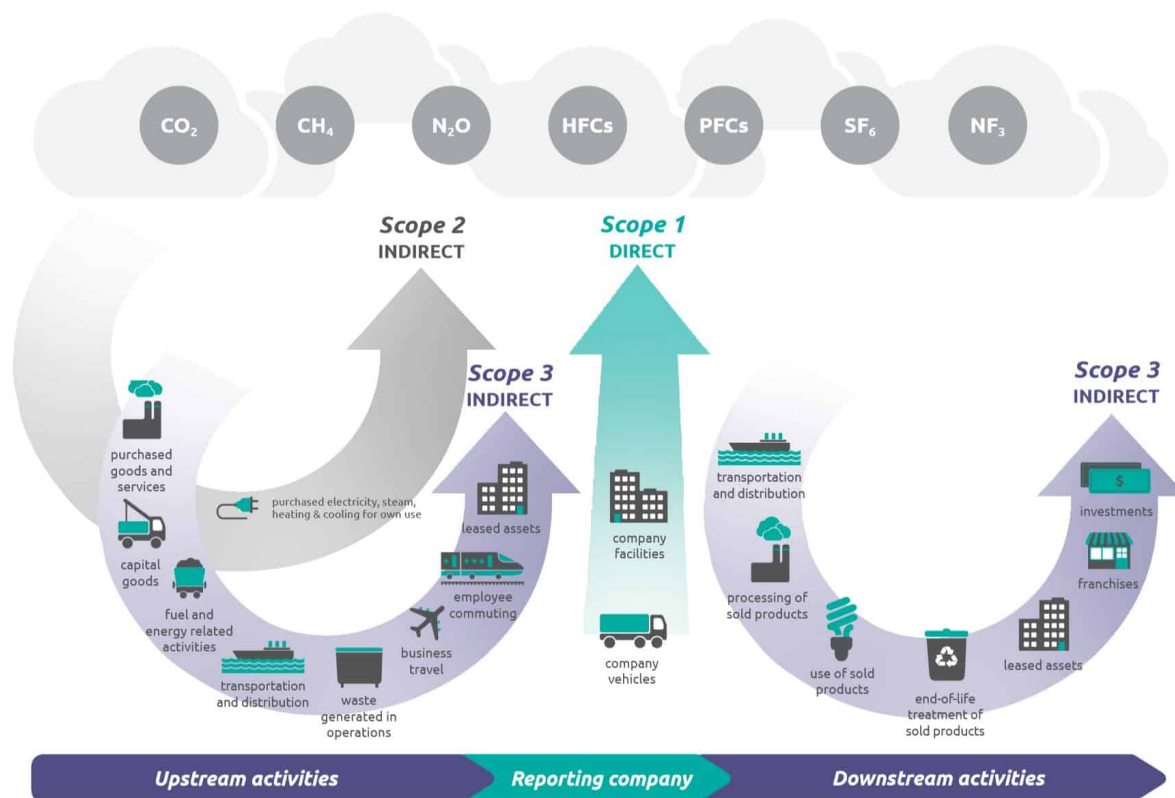
## WHAT NEEDS TO BE MEASURED?

Greenhouse gasses can be emitted in many different ways, through various activities. Therefore, emission volumes are measured and reported across three areas.

**Scope 1: DIRECT EMISSIONS** from all activities including emissions from any owned facilities and owned transport.

**Scope 2: INDIRECT EMISSIONS** from all electricity purchased.

**Scope 3: OTHER INDIRECT EMISSIONS** from all activities, occurring from sources that aren't owned or controlled. These are usually the greatest share of any business's carbon footprint, covering emissions associated with business travel, procurement, waste and water. For Tribe, this includes the investments we make.



Source: Overview of GHG Protocol scopes and emissions across the value [www.ghgprotocol.org](http://www.ghgprotocol.org)

### WHAT IS NET ZERO?

The team at the Grantham Institute at Imperial College<sup>1</sup> state, “net zero’ refers to achieving an overall balance between emissions produced and emissions taken out of the atmosphere”. Like a bath with the taps on, an approach to achieving this balance can either be to turn down the taps (the emissions) or to drain an equal amount down the plug (removing emissions from the atmosphere, including storage for the emissions such as ‘carbon sinks’). Net zero is when we’re able to demonstrate that through our actions we’ve reduced our total CO<sub>2</sub>e ‘bill’ to nil.

### HOW WILL WE DO THIS?

The honest answer is we’re still working through the best approach to do this. We have some of the toolkit we need to better understand the carbon footprints of some of our investments (e.g. the Carbon Delta Warming and Climate Value at Risk tools along with the great work of CDP’s<sup>2</sup> global disclosure system) but more reporting is needed - we can only measure what’s reported. We also have access to collaborations such as the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF)<sup>3</sup> and the Science Based Targets Initiative<sup>4</sup> as well as the United Nations-convened Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance<sup>5</sup> and the Net Zero Investment Framework<sup>6</sup> by the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change. These offer complimentary approaches but there are still some big questions around **how to measure** and **where to measure** across a multi-asset class portfolio.

As per our [Impact Report](#), we have historically reported on absolute carbon in our equity allocations and can now report preliminary data on warming pathways and climate value at risk. This brings us in line with the recommendations for reporting set out by the Taskforce on Climate Related Financial Disclosures<sup>7</sup>. However, some of the issues around how to measure and what to measure does mean that in the coming years we will, undoubtedly, adapt and evolve our approach. This will occur as more data comes into the market related to our investments, and methodologies are refined according to the latest science and data. This evolution will also be anchored in the conversations we have with third party fund managers and direct investments on decarbonisation targets and offset strategies. We’ll be using our position as an investor to work together with our fund managers and direct investments to allocate responsibilities and responses so our collective response is robust and creating the impact we seek.

1 [www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/news/what-is-net-zero/](http://www.lse.ac.uk/GranthamInstitute/news/what-is-net-zero/)  
 2 [www.cdp.net/en](http://www.cdp.net/en)  
 3 [carbonaccountingfinancials.com/about](http://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/about)  
 4 [sciencebasedtargets.org/](http://sciencebasedtargets.org/)  
 5 [www.unepfi.org/net-zero-alliance/](http://www.unepfi.org/net-zero-alliance/)  
 6 [www.iigcc.org/our-work/paris-aligned-investment-initiative/](http://www.iigcc.org/our-work/paris-aligned-investment-initiative/)  
 7 [www.fsb-tcfd.org/](http://www.fsb-tcfd.org/)

It's for this reason we took the opportunity last year when we declared our net zero commitment to also sign up to the Science Based Targets Initiative. This commits us to set a science-based target (developed in line with the scale of reductions required to keep global warming below 2C) and deploy the finance sector methodology. We must agree our target within 2 years of release - October 2022. By having this anchor alongside our net zero commitment we're publicly accountable for expediting our approach.

**Our approach** to achieving net zero is simple and includes practices from the recently released Oxford Principles for Net Zero Aligned Carbon Offsetting (the "**Oxford Offsetting Principles**"<sup>8</sup>)

- Track and trace the carbon across our own business activities and actively manage the emissions;
- **REDUCE**: refine our investment thesis to reduce down greenhouse gas emissions by working with companies;
- **MANAGE**: fund managers to support and further improve their climate related performance at company and/or fund level; and
- **OFFSET**: our last resort, where carbon emissions remain, use smart and robust carbon offsets to drive us to zero. This is where the Oxford Offsetting Principles will guide us. Historically, we have partnered with Climate Care (another B Corp) to help us do this across our Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

There is a fourth category which is **REPAIR**. This is where we actively invest to drive us to carbon negativity. This is going beyond net zero and positioning Tribe as a quasi-carbon sink (through all our activities). We are currently investigating this.

We're a small business with a big vision. We don't have all the answers and we'll always report honestly and in line with best practice. We won't make claims we can't substantiate and we'll always be transparent when it comes to the methods we've used to support what we say. We actively seek input and partnership. We passionately believe that together we're stronger, and that together we go further. With that in mind, we're always seeking additional ideas and counsel as to what we could do to drive us where we want to be, ahead of schedule. Please drop us a line. You'll find us a receptive crowd, eager to learn more.

8 [www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/publications/reports/Oxford-Offsetting-Principles-2020.pdf](http://www.smithschool.ox.ac.uk/publications/reports/Oxford-Offsetting-Principles-2020.pdf)

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