

# FOSSIL BANKS NO THANKS

LAURENT MIGNON, CEO  
NATIXIS  
PARIS  
FRANCE

**SUBJECT:** YOUR BANK'S FUTURE RELATION TO THE FOSSIL FUEL INDUSTRY.

16 OCTOBER 2018

Dear Mr. Mignon,

We, 120 undersigned organisations from 34 countries, are writing to you today to seek clarity and action from your bank on a matter that is of great concern to us, namely your ongoing support for the fossil fuel industry.<sup>1</sup> More specifically, we seek to understand what concrete strategy your bank will put in place in the coming decade to disentangle itself from this industry, which is at the heart of the current climate crisis.

We pose this question to you with great urgency, as we all live in countries that are now impacted in one way or the other by accelerating climate change: affected by heat waves, droughts and water shortages, by excessive rainfall and floods, by cold waves and blizzards, by hurricanes and hail storms, by failing crops and burning forests, by steadily rising sea levels and warming oceans, by the extinction of plant and animal species, by creeping desertification, by forced migration and other climate related disruptions of community and livelihood, and yes, also by deaths directly linked to a rapidly changing climate.

## PREVENTING CLIMATE BREAKDOWN

The Paris Climate Agreement of 2015 aims to limit global temperature rise to well below 2 degrees Celsius, aiming for 1.5 degrees Celsius, to prevent the worst impacts of climate change from unfolding. Yet the recent Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report makes clear that 2 degrees of warming is not a safe limit, and we must make all efforts to avoid exceeding the lower limit of 1.5 degrees stated in the Agreement. That extra half a degree is the difference between widespread human suffering, and a fighting chance of adaptation.<sup>2</sup> Unless drastic and urgent additional action is taken by state, civil society *and* private sector actors we are inexorably heading towards a 3 or even 4 degrees average temperature rise, with catastrophic consequences.

To prevent this scenario from unfolding requires that the root cause of climate change - the continued exploration, extraction, and subsequent burning of coal, oil and gas - is decisively dealt with. To have a reasonable chance of limiting warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, carbon budgets calculated by the IPCC indicate that only a further 760 gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> can still be released into the atmosphere.<sup>3</sup> This is the global

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<sup>1</sup> With 'fossil fuel industry' we refer to all coal mining, the exploration and exploitation of oil and gas reserves anywhere in the world, all fossil fuel-based energy production, and all infrastructure that exists to bring fossil fuels to market, while acknowledging that not all fossil fuels are used for energy production

<sup>2</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2018: Special Report, Global Warming of 1.5 °C

<sup>3</sup> IPCC 5th Assessment Synthesis Report estimated that the remaining global CO<sub>2</sub> budget for a 66% probability of staying within 2 degrees Celsius of temperature rise was 1,000 Gt at the end of 2011. We subtract emissions that have occurred from 2012 through 2017 to arrive at 760 Gt remaining at the start of 2018. Sources: IPCC, Climate Change 2014, Synthesis Report, Table 2.2, p. 64, [http://ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5\\_SYR\\_FINAL\\_All\\_Topics.pdf](http://ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar5/syr/AR5_SYR_FINAL_All_Topics.pdf); Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center / Global Carbon Project, 2016 Budget v1.0, <http://cdiac.ornl.gov/GCP/>; Corinne le Quéré et al, "Global Carbon Budget 2017," Earth Syst. Sci. Data, 10, 2018, pp. 429-430, <https://doi.org/10.5194/essd-10-405-2018>.



carbon budget aligned with the upper limit of the Paris Agreement. Subsequent analysis has found that currently operating oil and gas fields and coal mines around the world already contain 940 gigatons of potential CO<sub>2</sub> – far more than the world can afford to burn.<sup>4</sup> The conclusions are clear: the expansion of the fossil fuel industry must be brought to an immediate stop, and many currently operating facilities must be closed ahead of schedule.

## THE ROLE OF NATIXIS

This brings us to the current role of Natixis as a major financier of the fossil fuel industry.

According to our data, in the period from 2015 to 2017 Natixis provided US\$1.183 billion in support for the fossil fuel industry.<sup>5</sup> This figure is almost certainly an underestimate of your total support for the sector as our research only covered a specific subset of the fossil fuel industry.<sup>6</sup> This level of support ranks your bank amongst the world's largest financiers of the fossil fuel industry.

We have surveyed your bank's current fossil fuel-related investment policies, not only for the sectors covered by our financing data, but for the entire fossil fuel industry, and have presented the results of this survey on our website.<sup>7</sup> While we are pleased to see that Natixis has excluded some financing for coal mining and power, tar sands, and Arctic oil, the bank nonetheless maintains an appetite for the fossil fuel sector overall.

To understand your bank's perspective on its future relationship with the fossil fuel sector in light of the climate emergency, we have also analysed its publicly available policies and positions on climate change. More specifically we have tried to identify whether your bank acknowledges a direct relation between accelerating climate change and the continued burning of fossil fuels.<sup>8</sup>

Although Natixis recognises the threat of climate change and has for this reason made steps towards reducing its fossil fuel financing, there is no clear recognition by your bank of the need to phase out the use of fossil fuels as a whole in the coming decades.

## ACTION REQUIRED

Given the alarming state of the climate and the need for decisive action from all actors, we can no longer accept the lack of resolve displayed by banks through their ongoing fossil fuel financing or their failure to recognise the necessity of urgently bringing the fossil fuel era to an end to avert climate breakdown.

We therefore **demand that, by the 24th UN Climate Summit in December 2018, you publicly clarify your bank's official position on the relation between climate change and the extraction and burning of fossil fuels**, for example by publishing a statement or a briefing on your website.

Assuming that your bank indeed agrees with us that stopping climate breakdown requires bringing the fossil fuel industry to a just and managed decline, we also seek further steps from you on reducing and ultimately

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<sup>4</sup> Greg Muttitt, The Sky's Limit: Why the Paris Climate Goals Require a Managed Decline of Fossil Fuel Production, Oil Change International, September 2016, [http://priceofoil.org/content/uploads/2016/09/OCI\\_the\\_skys\\_limit\\_2016\\_FINAL\\_2.pdf](http://priceofoil.org/content/uploads/2016/09/OCI_the_skys_limit_2016_FINAL_2.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.fossilbanks.org/?bank=natixis>

<sup>6</sup> Financial data covers tar sands oil, Arctic oil, ultra-deepwater oil, liquefied natural gas (LNG) export, coal mining, and coal power. [Banking on Climate Change: Fossil Fuel Finance Report Card 2018](#)

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.fossilbanks.org/?bank=natixis>

<sup>8</sup> [https://www.natixis.com/natixis/upload/docs/application/pdf/2017-12/pr\\_natixis\\_-\\_new\\_commitments\\_-\\_december\\_11\\_2017.pdf](https://www.natixis.com/natixis/upload/docs/application/pdf/2017-12/pr_natixis_-_new_commitments_-_december_11_2017.pdf)



terminating your current exposure to the sector. More specifically, we demand that, by the 25th UN Climate Summit in November 2019 at the latest, your bank:

- publicly commits to immediately end your support for all **new fossil fuel projects**, including exploration, extraction, transportation and power
- publishes a robust plan for phasing out your support for **all existing fossil fuel projects and companies in your portfolio**, on a timetable consistent with what is necessary to meet the Paris targets.


We acknowledge that such a phase out plan needs to be tailored to the specific situation of your bank, and we appreciate the considerable challenges involved in developing such an exit strategy, but we expect a plan with an ambition level commensurate to the scale and urgency of the climate threat faced by us all.

In addition to the steps described above, we welcome all other steps your bank will take to prevent climate breakdown, such as stepping up your financing for renewable energy solutions, but we will judge you first and foremost on your public commitment and strategy to terminate your support for the fossil fuel industry.

With so much at stake for the world, but also for your bank, we trust that you will want to side with us in ending the fossil fuel era by terminating your support for the sector. We assure you we will be relentless in our efforts to get this clear and unequivocal commitment from you.

We look forward to your swift response to this call, either to the email address below or in a public statement as described in the demands above.

Yours sincerely,



Johan Frijns, director BankTrack

On behalf of:

198 methods, United States  
350 Climate Movement of Denmark, Denmark  
350 New Orleans, United States  
350 Philadelphia, United States  
350 Seattle, United States  
350.org, Global  
Aarhus centre in BiH, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Abfinance, Australia  
Abibiman Foundation, Ghana  
Actares, Switzerland  
ActionAid France - Peuples Solidaires, France  
Alliance Sud, Switzerland  
alofa Tuvalu, France  
Alyansa Tigil Mina (Alliance to Stop Mining), Philippines  
Amazon Watch, United States



ARA, Germany  
Asociación ambiental e cultural Petón do Lobo, Spain  
Asociación Galega Cova Crea, Spain  
Attac Austria, Austria  
Bankwatch, Czech Republic  
Both ENDS, Netherlands  
Cadena de Derechos Humanos Honduras, Germany  
CDE, Czech Republic  
Centar za ekologiju i energiju, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Center for Biological Diversity, United States  
Christian Aid, United Kingdom  
CLEAN (Coastal Livelihood and Environmental Action Network), Bangladesh  
Climáximo, Portugal  
CNCD-11.11.11, Belgium  
collectif stop GHRM38, France  
Conservation Action Trust, India  
COPINH, Honduras  
Corporate Europe Observatory, Belgium  
Counter Balance, Czech Republic  
Defenders of Mother Earth-Huichin, United States  
DIVEST Kassel, Germany  
Earthworks, United States  
Eau Secours, Canada  
eco-union, Spain  
Ecoaction, Ukraine  
Ecologistas en Acción, Spain  
EKOenergy, Finland  
Ekotim, Bosnia and Herzegovina  
Environics Trust, India  
Facing Finance, Germany  
Fair Finance Guide – Sweden, Sweden  
Fair Finance Guide International, Netherlands  
FairFin, Belgium  
Finance & Trade Watch, Austria  
Focus, association, Slovenia  
FoE Japan, Japan  
Food & Water Europe, Belgium  
Fossil Free Münster, Germany  
fossil-free.ch, Switzerland  
Franciscan Action Network, United States  
Friends of the Earth Europe, Belgium  
Friends of the Earth Finland, Finland  
Friends of the Earth Scotland, United Kingdom  
Friends of the Earth U.S., United States  
Friends of the Landless – Finland, Finland  
Fund Our Future, South Africa  
Future in Our Hands / Framtiden i våre hender, Norway



Gastivists, International  
GegenStroemung / Countercurrent, Germany  
Global Witness, United Kingdom  
Green America, United States  
Green Liberty, Latvia  
Harrington Investments, Inc., United States  
Idec - Brazilian Institute for Consume Defense, Brazil  
Idle No More SF Bay, United States  
Inclusive Development International, United States  
Indian Social Action Forum (INSAF), India  
Indigenous Environmental Network, United States  
Instituto Internacional de Derecho y Medio Ambiente (IIDMA), Spain  
Les Amis de la Terre, France  
London Mining Network, United Kingdom  
Madrid Resistance - Women's March Madrid, Spain  
Mangrove Action Project, United States  
Market Forces, International  
Mekong Watch, Japan  
New Progressive Alliance, United States  
No Tar Sands, Europe  
NoTAP, Italy  
Oil Change International, United States  
Operation Noah, United Kingdom  
OVEC-Ohio Valley Environmental Coalition, United States  
Palestinian BDS (Boycott, Divestment Sanctions) National Committee, Palestine  
PAUSE - People of Albany United for Safe Energy, United States  
People & Planet, United Kingdom  
Popular Education Programme, South Africa  
Prakarsa, Indonesia  
Rainforest Action Network, United States  
Re:Common, Italy  
REFEDD, France  
Research Institute for Environmental Finance, Japan  
Sandbag, United Kingdom  
Sierra Club, United States  
Sociology -- University of Victoria, Canada  
Solutions for Our Climate, Republic of Korea (South Korea)  
SOMO, Netherlands  
Swiss Working Group on Colombia, Switzerland  
The Sunrise Project, Australia  
TierrActiva, Peru  
Tschoe-RheinEnergie, Germany  
U.S. Citizens for Peace & Justice – Rome, Italy  
UK Youth Climate Coalition, United Kingdom  
Upper Valley Affinity Group, United States  
Urgenda, Netherlands  
Urgewald, Germany



Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia (WALHI), Indonesia  
WECF international, Germany  
West Coast Environmental Law, Canada  
Women's Earth and Climate Action Network (WECAN), United States  
Women's Institute for Freedom of the Press, United States  
Women's March Barcelona, Spain  
Women's March Global, United States  
Women's March Stockholm, Sweden  
Women's March Milan, Italy  
Zukunft statt Kohle / Future instead of coal, Switzerland

Endorsing organisations as of October 15. For an up to date list of all organisations endorsing this campaign see [www.fossilbanks.org](http://www.fossilbanks.org).

For all correspondence about this letter please contact Claire Hamlett, campaign coordinator, at [claire@banktrack.org](mailto:claire@banktrack.org)

