

Vegan Finance LLC

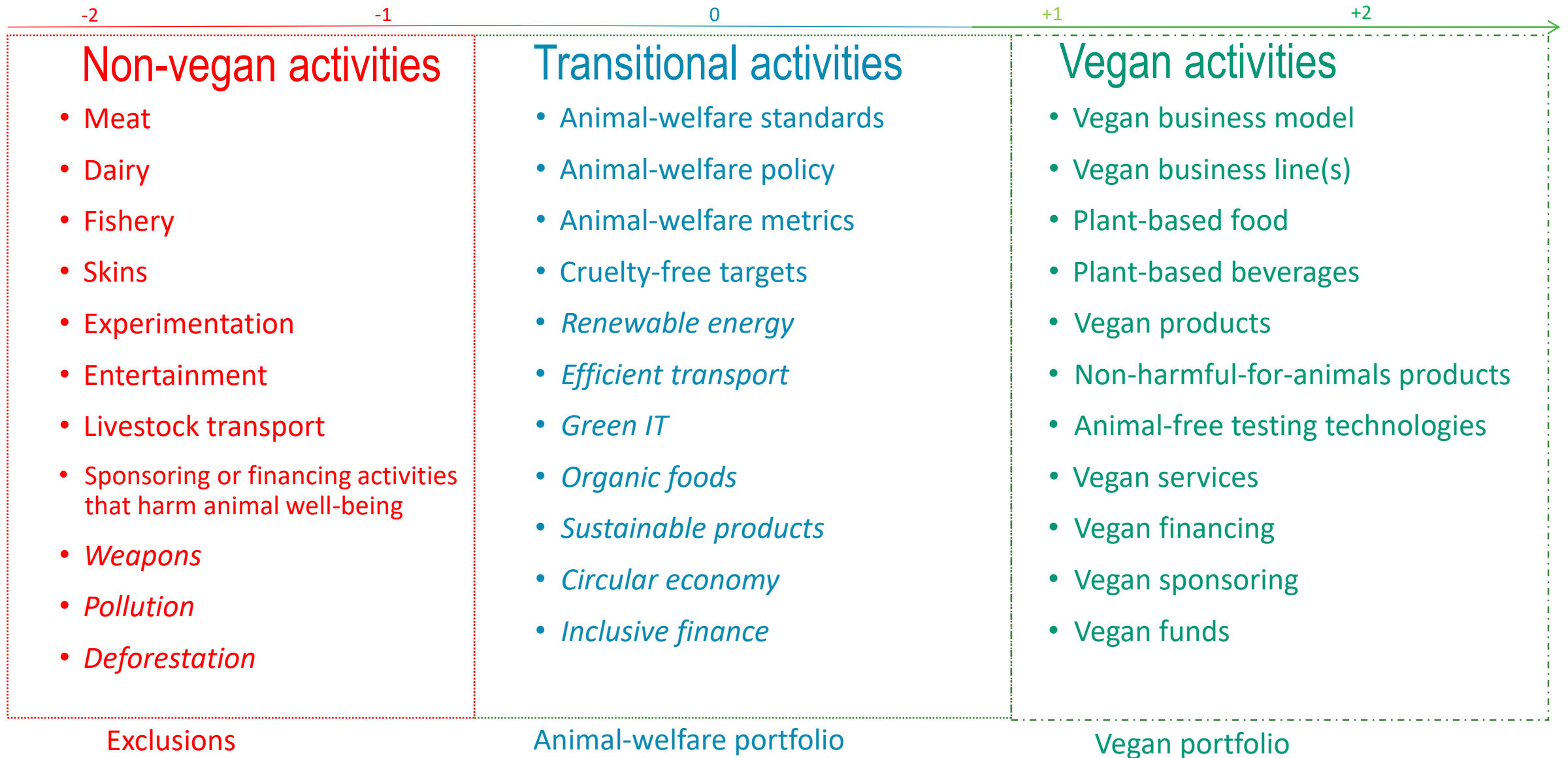
VF Methodology

2023 updated version

June 18th, 2021



Activities rating overview



VF principles

- Explanation
- Transparency
- Engagement
- Zero Harm principle (VF) vs. DNSH principle (EU taxonomy)
- Thresholds as landmarks (Paris-aligned Benchmarks 1% coal, 10% fossil energy to revenue)
- Thresholds: Absolute values and Relative values (eg. Deforestation Free funds)
- Missing data:
 - Use the test of *reasonable likelihood* recommended by the US SEC¹ and SASB to determine if a factor must be considered as material or not
 - Unclear situations : “be on the side of the animals and the planet, not the company”

(1) **US Supreme Court** : “if there is a substantial likelihood that the omitted fact would have significantly altered the total mix of information available to the reasonable investor”.



Vegan rating and scoring scale – DNH principle

	Rating	Score	Definition and assessment	Ex. 1	Ex. 2	Ex. 3
Vegan portfolio	Vegan friendly	+2	• Zero harm on animals, veganism is integrated in the business model, vegan activities are material • Zero harm with significant beneficial actions for animals	Food • Beyond Meat, Oatly • Impossible Food • Merveilleoeufs	Automobile Electronics • Tesla • Gemalto	Construction Media • Saint-Gobain • Technicolor
	Vegan compliant	+1	• Zero harm on animals either by direct activity, value-chain, sponsoring or financing	Automobiles • Michelin	Telecommunications • Orange	Equipment • Legrand
	Transition : closest point to vegan compliance"	0	• Some harm with high animal-welfare standards • Or neutral-for-animal industry but some harm is due to sponsoring or ESG issues • If there is any animal harm, no total offset is possible, the company can never be rated vegan compliant	Food & Clothes • Pernod Ricard since 2021 • Rémy Cointreau • Poulehouse (l'oeuf qui ne tue pas la poule)	Energy • EDF	Finance • BNP Paribas
	Vegan non-compliant	-1	• Massive harm on animals with some animal-welfare standards and commitments measurable by metrics • Or the activity causes occasional harm and is not a core business	Food & Clothes • Danone since 2018 • Carrefour • Kering	Cosmetics, transport • L'Oréal • Air-France	Finance, Media • Crédit Agricole • Publicis
	Non vegan	-2	• Animal exploitation / suffering is a core business or an indirect consequence of the activity • Massive or repeated harm • No or weak commitments, no measurable outcomes, weak results	Food & Clothes • Danone till 2017 • LVMH • Hermès • Pernod Ricard till 2019	Pharma. & transport. • Solvay	Energy, Automobile • Total



Assessment thresholds – harmfulness (1/2)

- Harmfulness evaluation takes into account **Absolute Values** [AV] (ex: how many USD millions of **revenue** comes from animal exploitation) and **Relative Values** [RV] that impact animals (ex: which **percentage of revenue** is the result of animal exploitation)
- **Indicators and thresholds are only indicative and non-binding to the vegan rating analyst** that considers **other factors**, among which qualitative (ex: improvements, policy evolution) to decide on the final rating.

Absolute Values [AV] thresholds	Score	Rating
Harmful-for-animals Revenue < \$100K	0	Transitional
Harmful-for-animals Revenue >= \$100K and < \$ 1 million	-1	Non Compliant
Harmful-for-animals Revenue >= \$ 1 million	-2	Non vegan

Relative Values [RV] limits	Score	Rating
Harmful-for-animals Percentage of Revenue < 1%	0	Transitional
Harmful-for-animals Percentage of Revenue >= 1% and < 10%	-1	Non Compliant
Harmful-for-animals Percentage of Revenue >= 10%	-2	Non vegan

AV & RV inspired
by :
[Deforestation](#)
[free funds](#)
[methodology](#)



Assessment thresholds – harmfulness (2/2)

- The final rating of one business, is the lowest rating between Absolute Values (harmful-for-animals revenue) and Relative Values (harmful-for-animals percentage of revenue).

Absolute values \ Relative values	harmful-for-animals percentage of revenue < 1%	harmful-for-animals percentage of revenue >= 1% and < 10%	harmful-for-animals percentage of revenue > 10%
harmful-for-animals revenue < \$100K	Score 0, Rating “Transition”	Score -1, Rating “Vegan non-compliant”	Score -2, Rating “Non vegan”
harmful-for-animals revenue >= \$100K and < \$ 1 million	Score -1, Rating “Vegan non-compliant”	Score -1, Rating “Vegan non-compliant”	Score -2, Rating “Non vegan”
harmful-for-animals revenue > \$ 1 million	Score -2, Rating “Non vegan”	Score -2, Rating “Non vegan”	Score -2, Rating “Non vegan”

RV % thresholds inspired by EU Paris-aligned benchmark [TEG recommendation](#)

For EU PABs, the TEG recommends the exclusion of certain companies based on the following criteria⁵⁶:

1. They derive 1% or more of their revenues from coal exploration or processing activities,
2. They derive 10% or more of their revenues from oil exploration or processing activities,
3. They derive 50% or more of their revenues from natural gas exploration or processing activities or
4. They derive 50% or more of their revenues come from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of lifecycle GHG emissions above 100 gCO₂e/kWh.

These exclusions are justified by the level of ambition of EU PABs, which is higher than for EU CTBs.



Multi-businesses study-case [issue]

XYZ Corp. has the following businesses : A, B, C

- Business A has 50% of revenue generated from dairy production.
- Business B sells cow leather as a by-product for an amount of 800,000 USD per year
- Business C is the new plant-based division: 100% of its business is vegan.

XYZ revenue breakdown is : A 60%, B 30%, C 10%

Which score and rating would you give to XYZ Corp.?



Multi-businesses study-case[solution]

XYZ Corp. has the following businesses : A, B, C

1) Evaluation of each business

- Business A has 50% of revenue generated from dairy production => relative value of revenue > 10% => A score = -2, rating = “Non vegan”
- Business B sells cow leather as a by-product for an amount of 800,000 USD per year => absolute value between 100,000 and 1 million USD => B score = -1, rating = “Vegan non-compliant”
- Business C is the new plant-based division: 100% of its business is vegan. => C score = +2, rating = “Vegan-friendly”

2) Evaluation of XYZ

XYZ revenue breakdown is : A 60%, B 30%, C 10% => 60% Non-Vegan, 30% Vegan non-compliant, 10% Vegan-friendly

- a) Can one consider XYZ vegan-friendly, score “+2”? Obviously not, due to A Non-Vegan
- b) Can one consider XYZ vegan-compliant, score “+1”? Also no, due to A Non-Vegan or B Vegan non-compliant
- c) Can one consider XYZ neutral / in transition, score “0”? No because 10% Vegan-friendly business is not enough significant to be considered “in transition”: **30%-50% of Vegan business would have been necessary to be considered as “in transition”.**
- d) Can one consider XYZ non-vegan, with the lowest score -2? No, because of vegan activities from C
- e) Can one consider XYZ vegan-compliant, with the score of -1? Yes, According to VF methodology, Vegan non-compliant corresponds to **“massive harm”** (Business A Non-Vegan) **with some animal welfare-standards** (here 10% vegan activities by Business C “Vegan-friendly”)



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Thank you for attention !

- Any question: contact@veganfinance.org

