福懋興業股份有限公司
FORMOSA TAFFETA CO., LTD.

2021

Formosa Taffeta Co., Ltd.
TCFD Report

CONTENTS

Introduction

In recent years, global warming, caused by greenhouse gases emission, has brought significant risks to the global economy and affected a number of enterprises. However, it may be difficult for investors to learn which companies are subject to climate risks, which companies are adequately prepared, and which are taking action. Financial Stability Board (FSB), accordingly, formed a special task force, called the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), to consult with many leaders from the business and finance industries over 18 months.. “TCFD recommendations report” was published in June 2017. It outlined a comprehensive framework for enterprises and investors to report the financial information resulted from climate-related risks and opportunities.

As a response to global trends, Formosa Taffeta Co., Ltd. (FTC) has committed on the TCFD website as an initiative supporter to disclose risks and opportunities related to climate change in accordance with the TCFD Recommendations, and will make a more rational and efficient allocation of capital in line with the responsibilities and strategies to realize its vision towards low-carbon transition.

Chapter 1. Governance

1.1 Company Profile

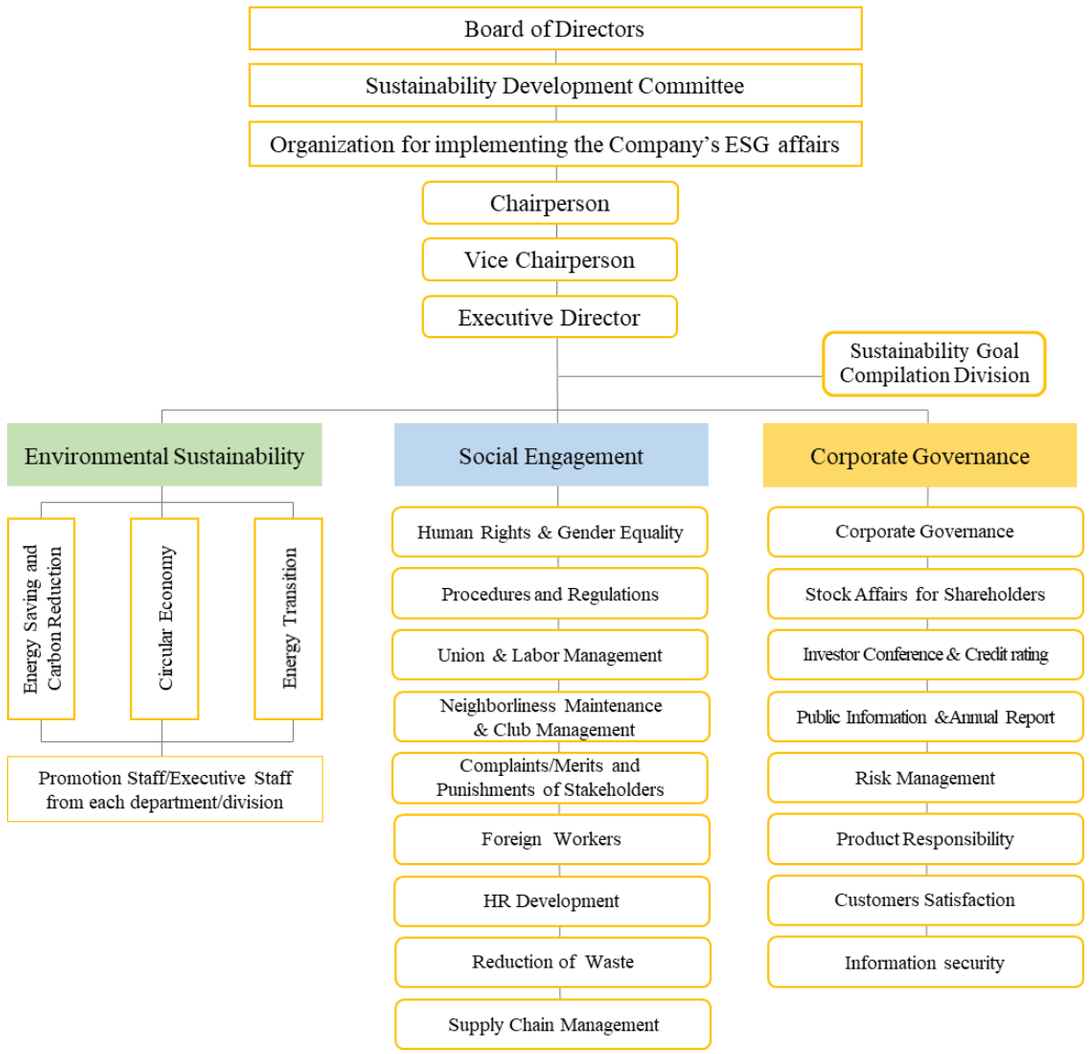
To diversify its operations, FTC not only manufactures many products, such as polyester or polyamide fabric with special finishing cotton fabrics, interwoven fabrics, spun or filament fabric, tyre cord, plastic bags, safe and life fabrics, carbon products, etc., In addition, FTC also operates gas stations. FTC is the main fabrics supplier in the world and specializes in sports and outdoor textile. The Company is devoted in developing newest fashion trend with famous enterprises and participates in worldwide exhibitions every year to grow up with customers and have earned the great reputation.

1.2 Organization and Responsibilities

In order to effectively manage and respond to risks of climate-related impacts, FTC deems the board of directors as the highest decision-making and oversees climate-related issues and potential risks and opportunities; the performance on reducing carbon emissions is regularly reported to the Board every year. Furthermore, to strengthen the board's responsibility of overseeing the Company's sustainability performance, in 2022, FTC sets up a Sustainability Development Committee under the board of directors. The president, also a member of the board of directors, serves as the convener of the Committee. The Committee is responsible for overseeing sustainability policy, strategy and management measure, and supervising the sustainable issues and plans.

The Environment Sustainability Department consists of 3 groups, namely, the Energy and Carbon Reduction Team, the Circular Economy Team, and the Energy Transition Team. Each department/plant has appointed staff for gathering issues including climate change, water security and others, identifying climate-related risks and opportunities, assessing and analyzing substantial risks and opportunities, and proposing countermeasures. The actions taken on substantial climate-related risks and opportunities are reported to the president through ESG meeting every month.

Framework of FTC Sustainability Development



1.3 Organizational Boundary

Name	Address
Main Plant of Formosa Taffeta Co., Ltd.	317, Shuliou RD., Douliou 640, Taiwan
Second Plant of Formosa Taffeta Co., Ltd.	319, Henan St., Douliou 640, Taiwan

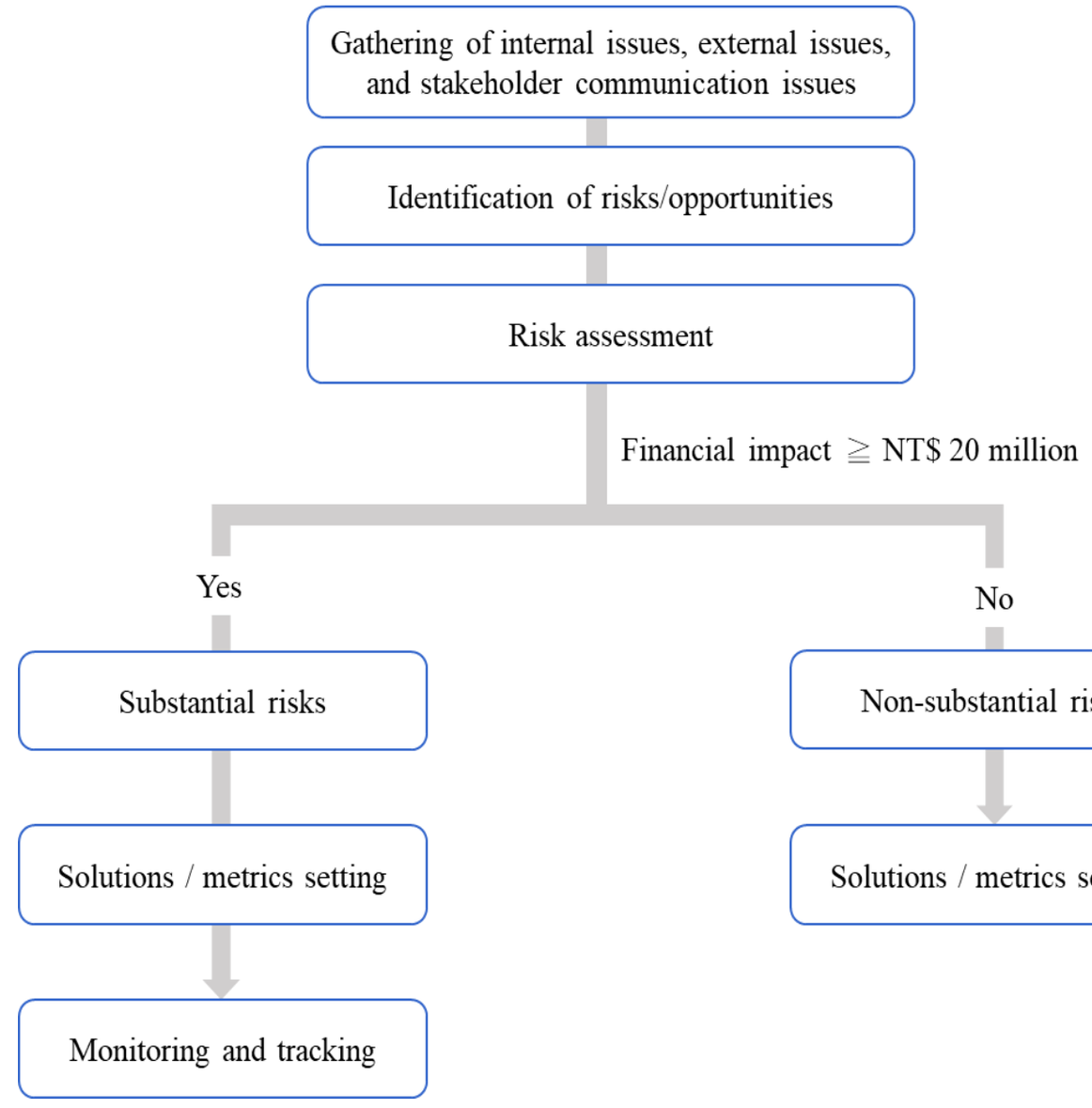
Chapter 2. Climate Risk Management

2.1 Identification of Climate-Related Risks

With the aim of effective management, the Company has incorporated the identification of climate risks and opportunities into ISO 14001. Risk assessment is carried out every year. The process, mainly performed by R&D Department, Energy Management Department, Safety & Hygiene Department, and Sustainable Development Department, is to collect related issues as reference for risk analysis, review and evaluate its relevance and risk level to the Company's operation from different perspectives.

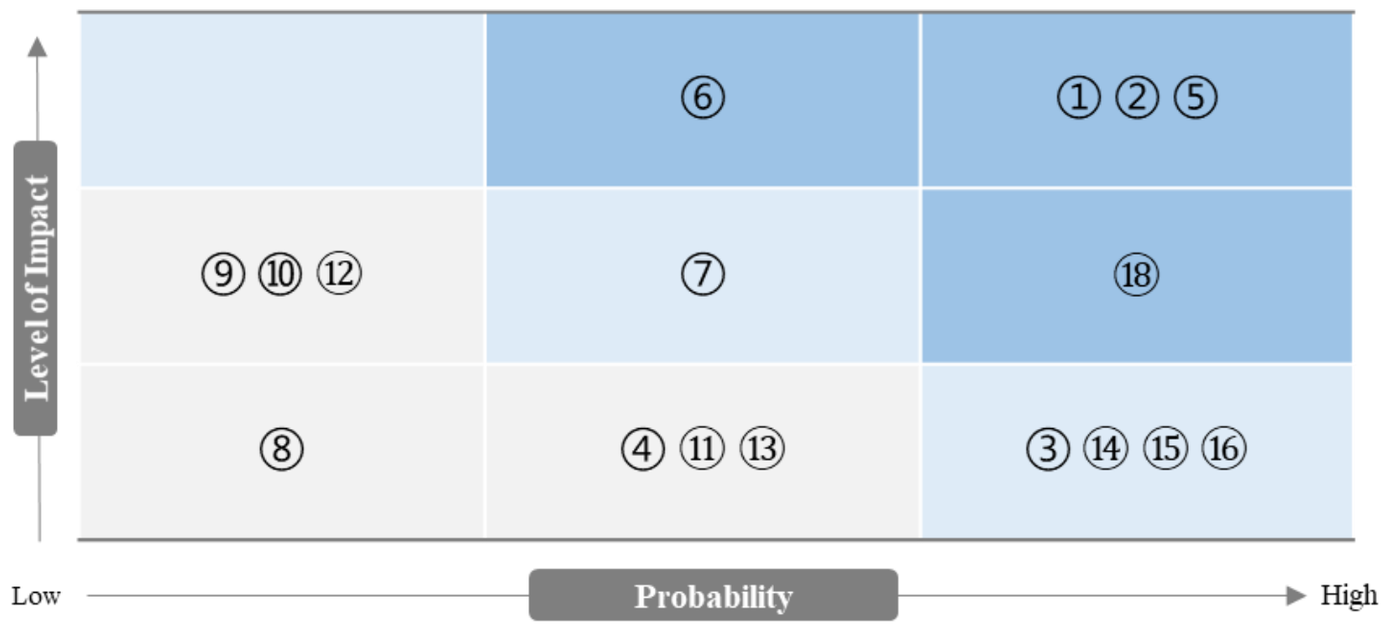
Assessment methodology is performed in reference to Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures, June 2017. Transformation risks (Policy and Act/Market/Technology/Reputation) and physical risks are taken into consideration under the scenario planning. If the amount of financial impact is over NT$ 20 million, the risk will be listed company-level risk, substantial financial impact.

Figure 2-1 Climate-related risk assessment procedure



2.2 Substantial Risks Management

Countermeasures shall be proposed to mitigate losses resulted from identified substantial risks. All possible solutions will be analyzed, and metrics on risk mitigation measures, risk reduction, as well as risk diversification will be set. The final solutions will be determined through meetings, and these solutions are regularly monitored or incorporated into the environmental management system (ISO 14001), and thereby integrated into company-wide and multi-aspect risk management practices.



Transition risks	1	Climate-related policies and regulations in Taiwan
	2	National net zero goal
	3	National renewable energy policy
	4	High costs of waterless dyeing technology
	5	Customers' requirements in sustainability/environmental protection/low carbon
	6	Volatility of international fossil fuel prices
	7	Rising Price from raw material suppliers (carbon tax/carbon credit/fossil fuel price etc.)
	8	Reputation risk of petrochemical materials/products
Physical risks	9	Acute weather events (floods and cyclones)
	10	Acute weather events (power disruption)
	11	Chronic physical risk (rising sea levels)
	12	Chronic physical risk (water shortage)
	13	Chronic physical risk (rising mean temperatures)
Opportunities	14	AI project for factories
	15	Energy management solution
	16	Water recycling system
	17	Opportunity to switch out fossil fuel
	18	Environment-friendly and low-carbon products

2.3 Climate-Related Risks and Strategies

To elaborate on the financial impacts and strategies towards the identified risks and opportunities illustrated in 2.2, details are arranged in Table 2.1-Transistion Risks, Table 2.2-Physical Risks and Table 2.3-Climate-related Opportunities.

Table 2.1-Transistion Risks

Risk Type	Climate-related issue	Potential financial risk	Time of impact	Strategies
Policy and legal	Renewable Energy Development Act	Compliance-related expenditure (renewable energy compliance cost/carbon tariff/carbon tax/product carbon footprint)	Short-term	➢ Work with business partners on the implementation of renewable energy equipment. ➢ Continue existing emission reduction measures; aim to reduce energy sources with high emission factors as the priority. ➢ Make ongoing improvements to energy efficiency ➢ Set medium-term and long-term emission reduction targets and transition plans ➢ Adopt energy self-sufficiency policy (continue searching for opportunities to implement renewable energy sources)
	Climate Change-Adaptation Law			
	National renewable energy policy	According to the national energy policy, renewable energy sources will account for 20% by 2025, and a rise in the cost of purchased electricity will increase operating costs.	Medium-term	
	National net zero goal	Operating costs of low-carbon transition	Long-term	
Technology	Low carbon emission/low environmental impact technologies will replace existing technologies	The cost of waterless dyeing technology remains high, which affects the profitability unless sales orders reach a certain size	Short-term	Explore new customers and redesign equipment to produce other waterless fabrics and products
		AI-assisted production procedures are unstable with low yields in the early stage of implementation; the additional raw material and energy input raises operating costs.	Short-term	Adopt rigorous tests and standardized processes for quality improvement
Market	Volatility of international fossil fuel prices	The rising cost of fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas increases operating costs.	Short-term	➢ Make ongoing improvements to energy efficiency ➢ Reduce dependency on fossil fuel ➢ Continue searching for opportunities to implement renewable energy sources (solar power)
	Customers' requirements in sustainability/environmental protection/low carbon	Loss of revenues due to inability to satisfy customers' demands.	Medium-term	Research and development of environment-friendly and recyclable products and low-carbon production procedures
	Rising Price from raw material suppliers	The rising cost of raw materials will decrease the profitability of the Company	Medium-term	➢ Engage suppliers in long-term contracts to reduce risks ➢ Adopt diversified supply of raw materials
Reputation	Reputation risk of petrochemical materials/products	Major brands and customers have transitioned towards environment-friendly/recyclable products, causing a reduction in revenues.	Medium-term	➢ Continue investment into the R&D of smart/environment-friendly products (non-petrochemical materials)

Table 2.2 - Physical Risks

Risk type	Climate-related issue	Potential financial risk	Time of impact	Strategies
Acute	Flood from acute weather events (e.g.: heavy precipitation, cyclone)	Flooding of the plant premise would damage equipment, affect production activities, and give rise to additional capital expenditure.	Short-term	➢ Adopt enhanced emergency response measures ➢ Regular inspection/cleanup of the drainage system ➢ Alternative water source project ➢ Purchase omnibus insurance coverage
		Affects safety of employees' commute		
	Power disruption from acute weather events	Flooding of the plant premise causes an overflow in the water treatment pool, which leads to loss of reputation and loss of customers' orders.		
		May cause damage to production equipment, incur additional capital expenditure, and affect product delivery.		
Chronic	Drought (increase in the number of consecutive dry days)	Affects product delivery; increases the risk of contract breach and penalties.	Medium-term	➢ Continue investment into water recycling solutions ➢ Alternative water source project
	Rise in average temperature	Reduced sale/demand for thermal clothes causes a reduction in the Company's revenues and profits.	Long-term	Research and develop cooling/temperature-regulating products to increase revenues
		Increased use of air conditioning gives rise to additional operating costs	Long-term	Make ongoing improvements to energy efficiency (ISO 50001 - energy management system)

Table 2.3 – Climate-Related Opportunities

Opportunity type	Climate-related issue	Potential financial opportunities	Time of impact	Strategies
Resource efficiency	AI project for factories	Reduce the cost of electricity, water, and raw materials.	Current	Combine big data and AI to increase the rate of Right the First Time (RFT) of the dyeing process
	ISO 50001 - energy management solutions	Reduce operating costs of electricity	Current	Capitalize on the energy conservation opportunities identified through ISO 50001, and monitor progress through the energy conservation meetings held by Formosa Chemicals & Fibre.
		Reduce the risk of uncertainty in GHG emission related regulations.	Current	Invest in wastewater recycling system and increase the rate of recycled water
	Water recycling system	Improve reputation in sustainability, strengthen customers' trust, and increase revenues from potential sales orders	Current	Redesign existing fuel oil heaters and transition towards low-carbon fuel (natural gas) for lower carbon emission.

Table 2.3 – Climate-Related Opportunities

Opportunity type	Climate-related issue	Potential financial opportunities	Time of impact	Strategies
Market	Opportunity to switch out fossil fuel	Reduce the risk of uncertainty in GHG emission related regulations. Reduce the Company's GHG emission	Current	Redesign existing fuel oil heaters and transition towards low-carbon fuel (natural gas) for lower carbon emission.
Products and services	Environment-friendly and low-carbon products	Increase product sales in line with market trends and demands of brand customers. Reduce product carbon emission throughout the use phase, and raise environmental performance across product lines.	Short-term	Continue collaboration with foreign companies to make use of recyclable materials; invest resources into the research and development of functional and smart solutions.
Resilience	Alternative raw materials	Reduce fossil fuel dependency on shopping bags	Current	Increase biomass content by 20% from 30% to 50%.

2.4 Scenario Analysis

In reference to TCFD Recommendations, FTC chooses 3 scenarios to analyze potential financial impacts that we are likely to encounter in operation.

1) INDC scenario:

The nation has set its medium-term target to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 20% (compare to 2005), or down to 214 million tonCO2e, by 2030. However, according to the BAU scenario simulation, by 2030, Taiwan's total greenhouse gas emissions will increase to 428 million metric tons. To achieve this target, the government will focus on sectors of energy, industry, housing, services, transportation, agriculture and waste to establish different emission reduction approaches, which may have an impact on FTC. According to the national energy policy strategy, nuclear energy will be phased out by 2030. Taiwan Power Company (TPC) has not announced any forecast or plan on electricity prices for 2030, we have made our own estimates using TPC's publicly available information, including the unit price of electricity and volume of electricity sold from various energy types. If renewable energy accounts for a higher percentage of Taiwan's power supply, from 4.9% in 2018 to 40% by 2030, as planned in the national energy strategy, TPC may raise electricity prices by 50% due to the higher cost of renewable energy. This was the basis of how FTC evaluated the impact of a rise in energy cost under the INDC scenario. As per evaluation, the Company's operating costs would rise by only 0.6%.

2) Well-below 2℃ transition scenario :

FTC uses well-below 2℃ scenario to evaluate transition costs it takes to achieve carbon neutral by 2060. The result showed an financial impact of 14.3% increase in operating cost.

3) RCP physical risk scenario:

For the RCP scenario, we used Taiwan Climate Change Projection Information and Adaptation Knowledge Platform (TCCIP) to perform online simulations under RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5 (each representing a different concentration level pathway) and establish an understanding of the worst results that can happen. With regards to temperature and precipitation changes, the temperature may rise as much as 2.7℃ whereas precipitation may change by as much as 100.2% under scenario RCP8.5. In scenario RCP6.0, precipitation may reduce by as much as 56%. In terms of temperature changes, the temperature may rise by as much as 2.7℃ under the worst scenario (RCP8.5). This would increase power consumption by 9% and increase overall energy cost by less than 0.5%, which is an acceptable financial impact.

Plant	Main Plant	Second Plant
Scenario Analysis	Estimates were made under the scenarios of RCP2.6, RCP4.5, RCP6.0, and RCP8.5; risks of extreme weather were evaluated under the scenario of scenario RCP 8.5	
Rising sea levels	No impact	
Below-tidal-line area (risk of flooding)	No impact	
Area below the 2050 flood line	No impact	
Average drought length	67 days	
Rise in temperature	2.7℃	
Total rainfall	711.8 mm	
Maximum days of consecutive rainfall	Maximum 10.1 days of consecutive rainfall	

Chapter 3. Strategy

3.1 Sustainable Development Strategies

The Company's sustainable development strategies emphasize on associating expertise with environmental protection, introducing green production procedures and products, implementing streamlined production, increasing resource efficiency, making use of environment-friendly materials and green energy equipment, and supplying goods safe to the ecosystem to keep business growth and achieve stakeholders' expectation.

To accomplish the purpose, "7 green strategies" is adopted, including green building, green energy, green purchase, green production, green emission, green product, and green supply chain.

3.2 Short-Term Strategies (0~3 years)

1) Use of low-carbon fuel:

One of the priorities in our strategy towards energy transition is to replace pyrolysis low sulfur fuel oil (PFO) with natural gas, an energy source with lower emissions, which effectively reduces carbon emission and air pollution charges. The plan to eliminate PFO has begun since 2020 and is scheduled to complete by 2024, at which time the Company expects to reduce carbon emission by approximately 12,000 tons or 2.8%.

2) Reduction of coal use:

The Main Plant uses cogeneration and purchased electricity as the primary energy source for production activities. Although coal is a low-cost energy source, it produces a high level of carbon emissions. As a response to the conclusions made during the 26th UN Climate Change Conference of the Parties (COP26) in Glasgow, the Company has adopted the strategy to phase down its dependency on coal and mitigate sensitivity to coal prices by shutting down one cogenerator and switching towards purchased electricity. This may cut down carbon emissions by 69,000 tons or 15.9%.

3) Utilization of self-produced renewable energy:

The Company has installed 2600KW of solar power generators atop the roofs of its plant facilities, which are intended to generate electricity solely for self use. The project cost NT$150 million and was completed at the end of 2021. These facilities are expected to generate 3,130 MWH of power each year and reduce carbon emissions by 1,593 tons or 0.37%.

4) Dedicated sustainability team for textile products:

A dedicated "Sustainable Development Team" has been assembled, whose responsibilities are to learn and satisfy brand customers' expectations and requirements of a sustainable supply chain, such as Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) and Bluesign, and to set performance targets.

5) Carbon pricing strategy:

FTC responded to the emission limits imposed under the "Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act" as early as 2018 with the implementation of an internal carbon pricing system. The carbon price has been set at NT$1,500 per tonCO2e based on the "Greenhouse Gas Reduction and Management Act," and the price is being used for internal evaluation of greenhouse gas-related risks and opportunities.

FTC has completed the calculation of internal carbon pricing in Q122 with the assumption of carbon price set at NT$ 100 per tonCO_2e and NT$ 1,500 per tonCO_2e on emissions exceeding emission reduction targets. Year 2019 is set as the base year, and an annual emission reduction of 2.5% to forecast the annual targeted emissions. The carbon emission of Q122 is less 8,932 tonsCO2e than the target.

6) Recycling and reuse:

FTC strives to recycle and reuse waste, effluent and exhaust to utilize resources to reducing various material consumption and discharge to mitigate negative impacts on the environment.

3.3 Medium-Term Strategies (4-10 years)

1) AI-assisted production procedures

The dyeing process is a major factor that affects the Right First Time (RFT) rate, which is critical to improving corporate competitiveness. Using big data in combination with AI technology, we have created a forecasting model capable of predicting the optimal dyeing process that would yield the highest RFT rate. This practice benefits FTC in a number of ways, including cost reduction (lower raw material usage, lower power consumption, and lower waste treatment) and carbon reduction, and conforms with the Company's sustainability philosophy. As per the estimate, we may reduce raw material cost, energy cost, water resource cost, and carbon emission by 2,630 tons per year.

2) Recycled and renewable materials and low-carbon products:

There are two main focuses in our innovation strategy:

In addition to the development of environment-friendly products with recycled materials such as the environment-friendly fabrics made from renewable nylon/polyester fibers, two new types of low-carbon products are developed:

a. FTC's R&D efforts in 2020 were mostly focused on non-petrochemical products, using bio materials such as castor oil and corn to make bio-based polyamide PA11, PA4,10, and PA5,6 to replace PA6 and PA66 fibers made from excavated oil.

   Take PA4,10 as an example, a chemical extracted from biomass, 70% of this bio-based chemical is made from extracts of caster oil. Planting of castor does not compete with people for food and caster can grow on barren land without a lot of irrigation. By using the bio-based renewable resources to replace non-renewable petrochemical resources can greatly reduce product carbon footprint. The product carbon footprint of petrochemical based PA66 is 6.5 kgCO2e whereas the product carbon footprint for PA4,10 is only 1.9 kgCO2e.

b. With regards to the research of low-carbon production procedures, new bio-degradable fibers are being incorporated into the existing fabric-making and dyeing technologies, and once the process has been developed, the PET materials used in garments can be decomposed in a landfill in 5 years, which reduces the burden and impact that product waste may have on the environment.

➢ Research and development of performance fabrics - such as smart clothes that offer active alert and thermal features.

3.4 Long-Term Strategies (11 years and above)

The Company follows seven green strategies for sustainable development:

- Green building: Green building concept is adopted to new plants and plant expansions.
- Green energy: Direct/proprietary/indirect sources of renewable energy are used.
- Green purchase: Carbon-related performance is included in supplier management and evaluation.
- Green production: Greenhouse gas emission in production procedures is being reduced and reflected in carbon footprint.
- Green emission: Greenhouse gas emission volume is being used as the reduction indicator, for which the Company obtains third-party assurance on a yearly basis.
- Green product: ongoing efforts are being devoted to the research and development of renewable/recyclable materials and promoting them to customers.
- Green supply chain: collaboration of up- and down-stream value chain partners to reduce GHG emissions in order to reduce product emissions.

Chapter 4. Indicators and Targets

4.1 Emission reduction targets

FTC has set emission reduction target according to the methodology stipulated by SBTi. For scope 1 and 2 target, FTC uses the WB2C scenario to set its absolute (location-based) and near term target. The Company aims to reduce emissions by a total of 17.5% by 2026 (total 7 years), with Year 2019 as the base year. The data of GHG emission inventories of 2019 – 2021 are disclosed below:

GHG emission inventories from 2019 to 2021

Scope	2019	2020	2021
Scope 1 (tonsCO_2e)	342,711	309,658	254,887
Scope 2 (tonsCO_2e)	98,220	72,661	93,266
Total (tonsCO_2e)	**445,431**	**382,319**	**348,153**
Compared with the base year(%)	**-**	**-14%**	**-22%**

For scope 3 target, FTC uses the WB2C scenario to set its absolute (location-based) and near term target. The Company aims to reduce emissions by a total of 12.3% by 2030 (total 10 years), with year 2020 set as the base year.

The corporate GHG emission is verified by the third party to ensure the correctness of the data. While verifying the inventory of scope 3 of 2021, the calculation of category 9- downstream transportation and distribution of 2020 was adjusted. The volume of scope 3 of 2021 is 1,533,097.371 tonsCO_2e, less than 8.05% , compared with that of 1,667,231.061 tonsCO_2e of 2020.

GHG Scope 3 over the past two year

	Category	2020 Volume ($tonsCO_2e$)	2020 Ratio (%)	2021 Volume ($tonsCO_2e$)	2021 Ratio (%)
1	Purchased goods and services	390,703.2403	23.43%	373,868.0251	24.39%
2	Capital goods	13,349.3258	0.80%	5,943.2790	0.39%
3	Fuel- and energy- related activities	62,953.9259	3.78%	56,941.4705	3.71%
4	Upstream transportation and distribution	7,016.7465	0.42%	6,519.7660	0.43%
5	Waste generated in operations	566.8350	0.03%	520.8865	0.03%
6	Business travel	61.6913	0.00%	21.6439	0.00%
7	Employee commuting	831.9008	0.05%	805.8404	0.05%
9	Downstream transportation and distribution	6,195.6608	0.37%	5,828.9177	0.38%
10	Processing of sold products	46,981.9745	2.82%	37,332.9628	2.44%
11	Use of sold products	1,134,090.2205	68.02%	1,041,918.3512	67.96%
12	End-of-life treatment of sold products	4,479.5396	0.27%	3,396.2281	0.22%
	Total	**1,667,231.061**	**100.00%**	**1,533,097.371**	**100.00%**

Note: Inventory of scope 3 of 2021 is completed, but the verification statement is not yet received. If there is any discrepancies from the verification statement, the data on the statement shall prevail.

4.2 Other Targets

FTC sets conservation targets on water, electricity, and steam per unit of product.

- Water conservation of 5% - to reduce water consumption per unit of product produced by 5% compared to the previous year, or achieve 0.95 of the previous year's target (whichever is more stringent); unit of measurement: tons/unit of product.
- Power conservation of 1% - to reduce power consumption per unit of product produced by 1% compared to the previous year, or achieve 0.99 of the previous year's target (whichever is more stringent); unit of measurement: kWh/unit of product.
- Steam conservation of 3% - to reduce steam consumption per unit of product produced by 3% compared to the previous year, or achieve 0.97 of the previous year's target (whichever is more stringent); unit of measurement: tons/unit of product.

4.3 Other indicators

FTC has set economic intensity indicators (tonCO2e/million dollar of revenue) to monitor carbon reduction progress relative to the level of economic activities. Designating 2016 as the base year and starting from 2017, the Company aims to achieve an emission intensity of 15.26 by 2022, representing a total reduction of 18% over 6 years.

Emission Comparison (intensity indicators)

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Emission indicator (Ton-CO2e/NT$ million of revenue)	18.61	16.79	16.14	16.22	17.76	14.22

In 2020, the rise in economic intensity indicator was mainly attributed to covid-19, which affected overall demand for garments and caused brand customers to curtail, postpone, or even cancel purchase orders. Despite a reduction in total production volume, the equipment still required a minimum energy baseload in order to function.

4.4 Other data

Energy Consumption of Taiwan Plants between 2018 and 2021

Unit: GJ

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coal	2,946,885	3,206,190	2,840,292	2,207,088
Fuel Oil	644,208	572,024	457,366	430,693
Diesel	1,842	1,512	2,110	610
Natural Gas	104,367	111,248	184,136	266,027
Purchased Electricity	706,026	663,396	513,907	668,839
Total	**4,403,328**	**4,554,370**	**3,997,811**	**3,593,257**

Amount of Green Procurement between 2018 and 2021

Unit: NT$

Year	2018	2019	2020	2021
Amount	2,272,810	1,752,542	229,558	908,982

Appendix 1. TCFD Index

Dimension	TCFD Disclosure Recommendation	Page
Governance	Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.	3
	Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.	3
Strategy	Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.	10
	Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.	5
	Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.	8
Risk Management	Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.	4
	Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.	6
	Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.	6
Metrics and Targets	Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.	12
	Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.	12
	Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.	12

Appendix 2. Report management

- This report covers the period from 2018 to 2021.
- Frequency of preparation: Annual.
- This report is prepared primarily based on the Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (June 2017).
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