

Absolute GHG Reduction Goals

RESOLVED: Shareholders request JPMorgan Chase (“JPMorgan”) issue a report within a year, at reasonable expense and excluding confidential information, that discloses 2030 absolute greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions reduction targets covering both lending and underwriting for two high emitting sectors: Oil and Gas and Power Generation. These targets should be aligned with a science-based net zero pathway and in addition to any emission intensity targets for these sectors that JPMorgan has or will set.

Supporting Statement:

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has advised that greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions must be halved by 2030 and reach net zero by 2050 to limit global warming to 1.5°C.¹ Every incremental increase in temperature above 1.5°C will entail increasingly severe physical, transition, and systemic risks to companies, investors, the markets, and the economy as a whole. Climate change mitigation is therefore critical to address investment risks in order to avert the large economic losses projected to occur if insufficient action is taken.

According to the International Energy Agency, transformation of the Oil and Gas and Power Generation sectors are critical to reaching the global goal of keeping temperature rise below 1.5°C, and are therefore significant to JPMorgan’s climate-risk mitigation strategy.

JPMorgan should adopt absolute emission targets in these sectors to protect the Company and its long-term investors. Though JPMorgan has a commitment to reach net zero emissions by 2050 and a target to reduce GHG emissions intensity of the Oil & Gas and Power sectors by 2030, it does not yet have a science-based 2030 target to reduce these GHG emissions on an absolute basis. Intensity targets will measure the reduction in emissions per unit or per dollar, however, by definition, they will not capture whether JPMorgan’s total financed GHG emissions have decreased in the real world.

Rather, we believe JPMorgan should consider target-setting approaches used by advisory groups such as the Science Based Targets initiative. Such an absolute reduction target aligned with a science-based net zero emissions pathway is critical for the Company to achieve its net-zero commitment and more fully address its climate risks.

JPMorgan trails its peers in setting absolute GHG emissions reduction targets. Citigroup has committed to reducing its absolute emissions for the energy sector by 29% by 2030, stating “absolute reduction is required to meet net zero goals and is the most transparent target selection.” Wells Fargo has set a target to reduce absolute emissions for the oil and gas sector by 26% by 2030. Other banks setting absolute reduction goals for the oil and gas sector include HSBC (34%), Société Generale (30%), BBVA (30%), and Deutsche Bank (23%).

By setting absolute targets in addition to its intensity targets in the energy sector, the Company can ensure it is moving toward its stated commitments and real-economy emissions reductions.

We urge you to vote FOR this proposal.

¹ <https://www.ipcc.ch/assessment-report/ar6/>