# Joint Impact Model v3.0

# User guide

October 2023

# 1  Introduction

The JIM is a portfolio-level tool that relies on modelling, using statistics reflecting sector and country averages. Impact results from the model can be considered robust at the portfolio level. Results for individual investments or small portfolios will be indicative only; alternative impact measurement tools will generally be preferred.

## 1.1  Key features

The JIM has the following key characteristics:

- *Harmonised*: the methodology and assumptions used in the model are consistently applied across portfolios of users, and guidelines are provided on input data and reporting.

- *Transparent:* the methodology, assumptions and limitations are published alongside the model.

- *Collaborative:* users and experts are encouraged to contribute to model development. Model improvements/ expansions will always be made available to all users.

- *User operated:* users can upload input data themselves and generate results based on their own selection criteria.

- *Up-to-date:* the model uses the latest available macro-economic statistics.

- *Secure:* no data or results are stored locally.

## 1.2  Intended users

The intended users of the JIM are financial institutions with operations in emerging economies.

## 1.3  Governance

The Parties established a Governing Board, responsible for oversight of the development of the JIM and its uses, as well as to manage the calendar of updates and model development.

## 1.4  Impact indicators

The key economic and environmental impact indicators of the model are:

- *Employment*: all working age people (15 years and older) who are engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, expressed in number of people.[1] Employment is further broken down in:

  - *Female employment:* all working age females (15 years and older) engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

---

[1] The employed comprise all persons of working age who, during a specified period, were in the following categories: a) paid employment (whether at work or with a job but not at work); or b) self-employment (whether at work or with an enterprise but not at work). Source: ILOSTAT; This means that the employment results do not reflect full-time equivalents (FTE).

- o *Formal employment:* all working age people (15 years and older) hired by an employer under an established working agreement.

  - o *Informal employment:* all working age people (15 years and older) working for an organisation despite not being provided with a working agreement[2];

  - o *Youth employment:* all people, regardless of gender, between 15 and 25 years old who are engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit.

- *Value added:* the sum of wages, taxes and savings, equivalent to gross domestic product, expressed in monetary value.

  - o *Wages* (salaries): value of net wages paid to all full-time and part-time employees of the organization during the reporting period.

  - o *Taxes:* all transfers to the government made by a client over the reporting period.

  - o *Savings* (profit): value of the organisation's net earnings (profit).

- *GHG emissions:* the sum of $CO_2$ and non-$CO_2$ emissions, expressed in $CO_2$.eq:

  - o *$CO_2$ emissions:* $CO_2$ emitted from the combustion of fossil fuels.

  - o *Non-$CO_2$ emissions:* methane ($CH_4$), nitrous oxide ($N_2O$) and fluorinated gases (F-gases) emitted.

Not included are*:* $CO_2$ emissions from forestry and other changes in land use (about 11% of GHG emissions worldwide)[3].

Users can combine indicators to obtain additional insights. For example, the value added per job or salaries per job give some indication of the quality of jobs supported, although there are many other elements of job quality that are not (yet) covered (e.g. working conditions, workplace safety, etc). Furthermore, the GHG emissions per unit of value added can be compared to national ambitions to reduce the GHG emissions per unit of GDP.

## 1.5 Scope of impacts

In quantifying impacts, the JIM takes the borrower or investee ("client") as the starting point (for financing through financial intermediaries, the starting point is the investee of the financial intermediary). The model estimates both the direct impacts and (part of) the indirect impacts of clients. In particular, the model covers the following impacts:

For these indicators the model covers the following impacts:

---

[2] Specifically, informal employment is defined as an employment relationship not covered in law or practice by national labour legislation, income taxation, social protection, or employment benefits. Likewise, formal employment is defined as an employment relationship that is covered by national labour legislation. Source: ILOSTAT.

[3] More specifically the following GHG emission are excluded: GHG emissions from biomass burning, tropical forest fire, deforestation, biomass combustion, land sources and sinks of land use, changes of land use and forestry, other $CO_2$ emissions not attributable to fossil fuel combustion such as emissions from chemical, metallurgical and mineral transformation processes, and methane emissions from underground storage and geothermal energy; Combustion of fossil fuels represents about 65% of total GHG emissions worldwide, while non-CO2 gases represent about 24% of all GHG emissions worldwide: https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/global-greenhouse-gas-emissions-data.

- *Direct:* impacts at the client company/ project.

- *Supply chain:* impacts at the client company/ project's suppliers and their suppliers.

- *Induced:* impacts associated with the spending of wages earned by employees of the client company/ project, its suppliers and their suppliers.

- *Finance enabled:* impacts at companies, suppliers of companies and their suppliers associated with the financial intermediary's lending.

- *Power enabled:* impacts associated with the additional output generated by companies using the additional power generated by the client project, as well as by the companies' supply chain.

For GHG emissions, the key reference point is the GHG Protocol. The table below provides more details on the coverage of emissions by the JIM for each of the GHG Protocol scopes. Keeping the limitations described in this document in mind, users could use these for their PCAF reporting.

*Table 1: GHG Protocol Scopes covered by the JIM*

| Scope | Definition | Comment[4] |
|---|---|---|
| *Scope 1* | Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources. | Direct GHG emissions of client. |
| *Scope 2* | Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy. | Supply chain (upstream) GHG emissions related to the client's direct electricity supplier. |
| *Scope 3* | All indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the client. | Supply chain (upstream) GHG emissions are included. Results are split between Scope 3 emissions related to the client's local supply chain and Scope 3 emissions related to the client's international supply chain. Financed emissions (downstream) are included. <u>Not included are:</u> end-of-life treatment of sold products, use of sold products and downstream transportation and distribution |
| *n/a* | | Induced GHG emissions, downstream GHG emissions related to activities enabled by additional power supply. |

The impacts quantified are *gross* impacts: the model does not consider any substitution effects. Employment and value added impacts are limited to the *local* (i.e. domestic) economy– they only capture impacts that arise in the country in which the client operates (or the project takes place) –, while GHG emissions impact includes import-related impacts as well.

The model does not measure impacts related to social wellbeing and health, imports (except for GHG emissions), re-spending of taxes by the government, re-spending of royalties paid by firms,

---

[4] Emissions financed through a financial intermediary are not yet part of the PCAF reporting.

productivity impacts of better logistics and connectivity, and re-spending of personal loans, insurance or mortgages.

## 1.6 Sectoral mappings

Members of JIM have the ability to enter data into sectoral mapping lists for NACE (levels 1-4), ISIC (levels 1-4), GICS (levels 1-3), and GTAP sectors.

## 1.7 Use of JIM in investment cycle

The JIM can be used for both ex-post and ex-ante impact quantification, although ex-post use is preferred.

### 1.7.1 Ex-post

The JIM is most suited for impact quantification as part of portfolio monitoring and evaluation (ex-post). Users can use the JIM to quantify:

- The impact of a user's outstanding portfolio in a particular year, based on data of all clients the user provided financing to and that are still active accounts in that particular year.

- The change in impact of a user's outstanding portfolio over time:

  o Change in impact between a user's full portfolio in year 1 and in year 2, based on full portfolio data for year 1 and year 2 (sample for both years will not be the same due to exits, loan repayments and new entries).

  o Change in impact for a sample of companies that were in a user's portfolio both in year 1 and year 2.

### 1.7.2 Ex-ante

The JIM could also be used at the investment stage (ex-ante). Users can use the JIM to quantify:

- The expected future impact of a user's committed (or intended) portfolio, based on data of all clients the user committed (or intends to commit) financing to in a particular year.

- The change in expected future impact of a user's committed portfolio over time:

  o Change in expected future impact between a user's committed portfolio in year 1 and in year 2, based on all committed financing in year 1 and year 2.

The ex-ante approach is based on some additional assumptions compared to the ex-post approach:

- Impacts quantified are the expected future impacts of the client/financing over all time.

- Constant production structure, labour productivity and capital productivity of clients and suppliers.

- Committed financing will be fully disbursed.

Data input requirements for ex-post and ex-ante impact quantifications are to a large extent the same. The few differences are further explained in Section 3.3.4 and 3.3.5 of the User Guide.

## 1.8 Maintenance, development & updates

There will be continuous model development to refine and/or expand estimates. Model development is managed by the JIM Foundation. Users are encouraged to contribute to model development and discuss their contribution with the Joint Impact Foundation.

The model is updated regularly to reflect the latest macro-economic statistics and incorporate model developments. New releases are announced in advance and are expected to take place one to two times a year.

## 1.9 Data security

The model is available in a cloud-based application which is hosted in a Dutch based secure data center. Data is transferred between the user's machine and the server, but not stored. All communications between the web app, and the server are securely encrypted. The datacenter will provide the following physical security measures:

- Continuous surveillance at datacenter;
- Secure entrance using biometric identification;
- Secured Server unit;
- ISO 270001 and NEN 7510 certification.

# 2 The methodology

This section describes the main methodological approaches to measuring the results in the JIM. The focus is on the core economic modelling methodology used – Input-output (IO) modelling – as well as the data sources. Furthermore, this section provides an explanation of the robustness of the results and highlights some of the main assumptions inherent to the model. A more detailed explanation of the methods used in the JIM is provided in the accompanying Methodology Paper.

## 2.1 Input-Output methodology

The main methodology used to estimate a company's economic and environmental impact is IO modelling. The methodology was to a great extent developed by the Nobel Prize winning economist Wassily Leontief and is commonly used by economists to quantify indirect impacts. The underlying idea of IO modelling is to trace company revenues through an economy revealing linkages between the company and other sectors in the economy.

This can be done using a statistical representation of an economy, referred to as a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), which describes the financial flows of all economic transactions that take place within an economy. In other words, it shows, per sector how much a sector spends – on average – on other sectors in the local economy, on imports, and on salaries, taxes and profits. As shown in exhibit 1, in the SAM the number of columns and rows are equal because all sectors or economic actors (industry sectors, households, government and the foreign sector) are both buyers and sellers. Columns represent buyers (expenditures), and rows represent sellers (receipts).

A SAM allows us to calculate how revenues (or local/total procurement spending, if available) of a company in a given sector and country translates into output and value added for other sectors. By linking these money flows to data on labour productivity and GHG emissions, the model can quantify the total supply chain and induced value added, employment and GHG emissions related to a company.
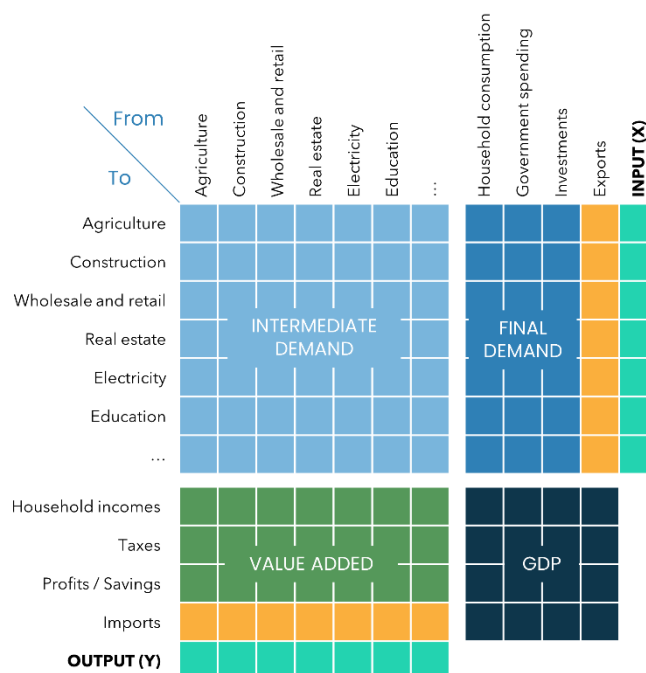


*Exhibit 1: Simplified SAM*

For a detailed discussion of the JIM methodology, including alternatives to IO modelling, the reason why IO modelling is used in the JIM, and an explanation of the pathways in which power and financing enable economic activity, please refer to the accompanying Methodology paper.

## 2.2 Attribution

The results calculated for each company – namely, value added, employment and GHG emissions - will be prorated reasonably and attributed to the respective capital provider leveraging the JIM tool. Further details on JIM's attribution approach in line with PCAF methodology are elaborated in the JIM methodology document.

## 2.3 Data Sources

The JIM aggregates publicly available macro-economic statistics to calculate the impact results. There are four main data sources used in the JIM:

1. *Global Trade and Analysis Project (GTAP):* The Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) is a global database of bilateral trade patterns, production, consumption and intermediate use of commodities and services. It contains data for 93 individual countries and 76 sectors. The base year of the GTAP data used in the model is 2017;

2. *International Labour Organization (ILO):* ILOSTAT contains modelled statistics from national sources on employment by branch of economic activity, disaggregated by sex and other characteristics (age, education, etc.). The data are available for all countries worldwide and 14 categories of economic activity. The base years of the employment statistics used in the model are 2017 to 2021;

3. *World Bank:* The World Bank has a collection of Development Indicators, compiled from officially recognised international sources. The data are the most current and accurate global development data available, and include national, regional and global estimates. Key indicators used are GDP per sector and gross fixed capital formation. The base years of the indicators used in the model are 2017 to 2021.

4. International Energy Agency (IEA): The IEA has an Energy Data Centre which provides an authoritative and comprehensive source of global energy data. The IEA collects, assesses and disseminates energy statistics on supply and demand, compiled into energy balances. The base year of the energy consumption statistics used in the model is 2017, and it is available for 166 countries and regions.

5. International Monetary Fund (IMF): The IMF published biannually the World Economic Outlook, a survey portraying the economy in a short, mid-term context. It also provides forecasted data on GDP per country.

In instances in which data from one of these four sources is unavailable (or for whatever reason, unusable), other data sources are used instead. For a detailed explanation of the data sources, and a list of all the data/indicators from these sources, please see Section 8 of the Methodology paper.

With 2017 to 2021 data available in version 3.0, the employment statistics applied depend on the input fiscal year. A fiscal year of 2017 or before will use 2017 data, while a fiscal year of 2021 or later will rely on 2021 employment intensities. Otherwise, the same year as the fiscal year will be applied.

## 2.4 Robustness of results

Results should be interpreted as directionally correct estimates. They are calculated on an individual investment basis and subsequently aggregated for analysis and reporting purposes. As the model is based on country and sector averages, it is likely that modelled individual company results differ from real practices due to unique company characteristics. But in the aggregate, companies are expected to reflect these averages more closely. As a result, outcomes become more accurate for a larger number of companies.

*Table 2: Robustness of results*

| *Impact* | Confidence level max. | Elements reducing confidence levels | Rationale |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Direct* | 5 | • no optional inputs (if relevant)<br>• no real data<br>• no country statistics (if no real data provided)<br>• world statistics<br>• fiscal year discrepancy<br>• "miscellaneous" sector | The confidence level is highest (5) when no modelling is needed and all (required & optional) real data is provided.<br>If no real data is provided and estimations are necessary, the confidence level of results reduces. Furthermore, if only GTAP regional statistics are available to make estimations, the level of uncertainty increases further, and the confidence level drops.<br>Finally, if the fiscal year is different from the ideal 2017-2025 interval, the confidence level decreases. |
| *Supply chain* | 4 | • no optional inputs<br>• no country statistics<br>• world statistics<br>• fiscal year discrepancy<br>• "miscellaneous" sector | Supply chain impacts are always estimated[5], which reduces the maximum confidence level to 4.<br>Furthermore, if no optional inputs are provided and no GTAP country statistics are available, the level of uncertainty increases, and the confidence level drops.<br>Finally, if the fiscal year is different from the ideal 2017-2025 interval, the confidence level decreases. |
| *Induced* | 3 | • no optional inputs<br>• no country statistics<br>• world statistics<br>• fiscal year discrepancy<br>• "miscellaneous" sector | Induced impacts are always estimated. As an additional layer of assumptions is needed compared to supply chain impacts (on household consumption patterns), the maximum confidence level is reduced to 3.<br>Furthermore, if no optional inputs are provided and no country statistics are available, the level of uncertainty increases, and the confidence level drops.<br>Finally, if the fiscal year is different from the ideal 2017-2025 interval, the confidence level decreases. |
| *Finance enabling* | 2 | • no country statistics<br>• world statistics | Finance enabling impacts are always estimated. As financial intermediary client data is not |

---

[5] The exception is Scope 2 GHG emissions, for which real data can be provided. If real data is inserted in the input template, the confidence level will be 5.

| | | | available, additional assumptions must be made to convert capital into additional company revenues. This reduces the confidence level to 2. |
| | | | Furthermore, if no country statistics are available, the level of uncertainty increases, and the confidence level drops. |
| | | | Finally, if the fiscal year is different from the ideal 2017-2025 interval, the confidence level decreases. |
| *Power enabling* | 2 | • no power production data<br>• fiscal year discrepancy | Power enabling impacts are always estimated. As no data is available on the users of power, additional assumptions have to be made to convert power production into additional company revenues. This reduces the confidence level to 2. |
| | | | Furthermore, if no power production data are available, the level of uncertainty increases, and the confidence level drops. |
| | | | Finally, if the fiscal year is different from the ideal 2017-2025 interval, the confidence level decreases. |

## 2.5 Limitations

Modelling poses certain limitations to the accurate prediction of output data. These range from assumptions around steady state production metrics, prices, supply, capacity and macroeconomic factors, which in reality constantly fluctuate. While there are other models that may overcome these constraints, those models see other types of complexity such as more data requirements and results that are more difficult to interpret. A detailed note on limitations of IO modelling is provided in the JIM methodology paper.

# 3  The Input Template

This section describes inputs per client type, distinguishing between required data, referred to as "must haves", and optional data, referred to as "nice to haves". The required data are crucial for the delivery of impact results. The optional data help refine results, but the model is able to run without it.

Besides providing an overview of the indicators and unit of measurement, the tables show for which scope of impact (i.e. all, supply chain, direct, finance enabling, power enabling) the indicator is used and if it only affects a specific type of impact (i.e. jobs, value added, GHG emissions).

## 3.1  Input formatting rules

Users must follow the rules below when compiling an input file. If the data is not filled in correctly, the model will not be able to calculate results. These 12 rules should be read carefully. If you have an error with the file or results, first double check whether these rules have been followed correctly:

1.  *File type:* input data needs to be uploaded to the model in Excel format (.xlsx, .xls);

2.  *Sheet names: please use the same sheet names as in the example Excel files: "Individual Clients"; "Sector Exposure", and "Attribution";*

3.  *Rows:* each client needs to be entered in a new row. For clients in multiple sectors or countries, enter a separate row for each permutation and include the appropriate values as such;

4.  *Columns*: each indicator needs to be entered in a new column. The column names must match the indicator names provided in this document exactly – otherwise, the JIM will not be able to calculate results. Please check no spaces are added at the end of the indicator names. Also note that indicators are only included once as a column name;

5.  *Order*: the order of clients or indicators is flexible, with exception of the first indicator. The first indicator always needs to be "Client name/code";

6.  *Units*: always use the unit as indicated (i.e. for power production, use MWh not KWh) in this document and insert the full number (i.e. no abbreviated numbers in thousands, millions or billions and so on). If a cell contains numbers, do not add any text;

7.  *Values*: if a value or data point is not available, please insert "n/a". If a value is zero, please insert zero (0). Do not leave cells blank;

8.  *Lists:* make sure that inputs pre-defined in the tabs Lists, such as country or client type, are spelled correctly. You can also use the dropdown lists of the Template file to select the correctly spelled inputs. The available lists are provided on the tab "Lists" of the input file.

9.  *Currency:* always provide data in one currency for the full template (either EUR or USD). The currency used in the template should be stated in the cell above "Client name/code" in the first sheet. The exchange rate used in the model to convert EUR to USD is 0.9116[6];

10. *Client types:* data for several client types can be provided in the same template. A list of the available client types is included in the tab "Lists" of the input file.

---

[6] Official exchange rate 2018, period average, World Bank Development Indicators.

11. *Economic activity:* we encourage users to select the input categories carefully and be as detailed as possible; when using GTAP sectors multiple sectors can be applied to the same input line, please use a space between the sector numbers that are applicable (e.g. you can enter: 2 3 4 16 18); please note that for the renewable energy part of the portfolio, the economic activity should be filled in with the corresponding GTAP sector numbers (e.g. 50 (Wind), 51 (Hydro)). For a full list of the renewable energy sectors, please see the Lists tab in the input file;

12. *Years:* data for multiple fiscal years can be provided in the same template.

The Excel input file has four sheets:

- *"Individual Clients"*: provides an example of how data inputs can be provided for all direct clients of finance providers as well as portfolio companies of financial intermediaries (if data on underlying companies projects of financial intermediaries is available – Option A);

- *"Sector Exposure"*: provides an example of how data inputs can be provided for financial intermediaries (if no data is available on underlying companies and/or projects – Option B);

- *"Attribution"*: provides an example of how investment data can be provided for attribution;

- *"Lists"*: provides all the input lists (client types, power technology types, countries, sectors and currencies)

## 3.2 Considerations

There are a few additional points that should be taken into consideration when filling in the input file.

- *Data quality*: the JIM will use the data provided in the input file as given and hence results will be only as accurate as the data provided. While the JIM will provide checks on the data used and alert users to possible errors, such as typos, or incompatible datapoints, it is important for the user to ensure that the data in the input file has been validated internally prior to using the tool.

- *Data completeness*: the JIM is designed to work with the absolute minimum amount of data required to calculate impact. Having the required data is necessary to produce results through modelling methods. However, more complete data sets that include optional data too will produce results with higher levels of confidence.

- *Data volume*: large volumes of data can be processed by the JIM tool in a matter of minutes, as compared to traditional calculation methods that may require a few days to produce required results.

## 3.3 Input data options

### 3.3.1 All clients

The below indicators show the required data that users need to include in the input file to estimate results, irrespective of the client type. This information **always must be included**. For definitions of these indicators, please see Appendix 1.

*Table 3: Inputs necessary for all clients*

| Input data | Comment |
|---|---|
| Client name/code | Used to map and link the results to a specific client. |
| Client type (List) | Applies to the client inserted (and not the investee of the client in case of financing through an FI) and determines the input data required. |
| Fiscal year (#) | Determines the year of the statistics used to quantify results[7] |
| Country/region of operations | Determines which national, or regional, statistics are used to quantify results. <br> If a client has operations in multiple countries, the user can i) select a region, ii) create separate lines for the same client (splitting information accordingly) or iii) select the country where it has the largest share of its operations. |
| Economic activity | Determines which sectoral statistics are used to quantify results. <br> Usable sectors are NACE 1-4, ISIC 1-4, GICS and GTAP (see sheet "Lists" of the Input Template). <br> If a client has multiple economic activities, the user can insert them with the customised breakdown feature, see below. |

*Customised breakdown feature in "Individual Client" sheet:* if a corporate has more than one relevant economic activity, users can allocate the revenue across up to 6 different economic activities. To do so, they must follow these steps:

1.  Set the client's economic activity field to "Customised breakdown";

2.  Insert the different economic activities in the customised breakdown section of the input template;

3.  Insert each economic activity's corresponding share of the revenue, making sure they add up to 100%.

When using the customised breakdown feature, the model will split the revenue using the shares provided, quantify the impact from each economic activity and ultimately sum the results back together. If the shares of all economic activities do not add up to 100% the remainder will be assigned to the "Miscellaneous".

### 3.3.2  Corporates

Direct investments into corporate clients

The below indicators show the required data and the optional data that users can include in the input file to estimate results for corporate clients.

This data must be inserted in the "Individual clients" sheet.

---

[7] The JIM's current version uses statistics from 2017 to 2021, depending on the fiscal year inserted.

*Required data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (# currency) | Direct, Supply chain, Induced | |
| Power production (MWh) | Power enabling | Only required for power enabling |
| Power technology type | Power enabling | Only required for power enabling |

*Optional data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Direct, Supply chain, Induced | |
| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: total (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: local (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue or total payments to suppliers. |
| Permanent employee wages: total (# currency) | Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| EBITDA (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Proxy for direct taxes and net income. |
| Payment to government (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Net income (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – third party hires (FTE) | Direct | Avoids double count of third-party hires. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – female (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from direct employment. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – female third party hires (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from direct employment. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 1 (tCO2eq) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 1 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 1 self-calculated emissions. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 2 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 2 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 2 self-calculated emissions. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 3 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 3 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 3 self-calculated emissions |
| Emission removals (tCO2eq) | Direct | Additional result indicator. Used for GHG impact only. |
| Net capacity factor (%) | Power enabling | |
| Installed capacity (MW) | Power enabling | |
| Renewable energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Total energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Share of renewable energy consumed (%) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Renewable electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |

| Total electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
|---|---|---|
| Power technology type (List) | Direct, supply chain | Used to adjust scope 1 and 2 emissions in case of renewable energy production. |
| Comment | n/a | Additional information for the users' convenience. Does not affect the results. |

### 3.3.3   Financial institutions

To measure the Investments into financial institutions and their portfolio. This is from the point of view of an investor investing into financial institutions.

The below indicators show the required data and the optional data that users can include in the input file to estimate results for financial intermediaries.

This data must be inserted in the "Individual clients" sheet.

*Required data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (# currency) | Direct, Supply chain, Induced | In the case of financial intermediaries' revenues refers to net interest income |
| Power production (MWh) | Power enabling | |
| Power technology type | Power enabling | |

*Optional data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Direct, Supply chain, Induced | |
| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: total (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: local (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue or total payments to suppliers. |
| Permanent employee wages: total (# currency) | Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| EBITDA (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Proxy for direct taxes and net income. |
| Payment to government (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Net income (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – third party hires (FTE) | Direct | Avoids double count of third-party hires. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – female (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from direct employment. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – female third party hires (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from direct employment. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 1 (tCO2eq) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 1 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 1 self-calculated emissions. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 2 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 2 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 2 |

| | | self-calculated emissions. |
|---|---|---|
| Absolute emissions - Scope 3 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 3 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 3 self-calculated emissions. |
| Emission removals (tCO2eq) | Direct | Additional result indicator. Used for GHG impact only. |
| Net capacity factor (%) | Power enabling | |
| Installed capacity (MW) | Power enabling | |
| Renewable energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Total energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Share of renewable energy consumed (%) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Renewable electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Total electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Comment | n/a | Additional information for the users' convenience. Does not affect the results. |

### 3.3.4   Funds and fund investees

To measure the investments into funds and their portfolio. This is from the point of view of an investor investing into funds.

The inclusion of funds in the JIM input file differs from other client types, namely for funds there is no need to include revenue data, since this is included for the fund investees.

**Funds**

For the funds themselves it is only necessary to include the information that is required from all kinds of clients, see section 3.3.1.  It is not necessary to include revenue data since acquiring revenue data from the fund itself is difficult and the results of the fund itself are negligible.

**Fund Investees**

In addition to estimating the impacts of financial intermediaries themselves, the model can also estimate impacts enabled by the underlying portfolio of financial intermediaries (finance enabling impacts).

There are two options for inserting the data to model the impact of financial intermediaries' portfolio. Note that users can use both options at the same time, depending on data availability.

*Option A – Preferred option*

The preferred option is to enter detailed data on the underlying companies in the "Individual Clients" sheet, by entering the same inputs than for corporate clients (see Section 3.3.2). This option is likely only possible for investment funds.

To match the portfolio companies to the right financial intermediary, insert the name of company in the "Investee name" input field and the corresponding financial intermediary's name in the "Client name" column.

*Option B – Alternative option with sector exposure data*

When there is limited insight into the underlying portfolio, the second option is to enter high-level information on the outstanding capital of the financial intermediary in the "Sector Exposure" input sheet. This is the least preferred option due to a higher degree of uncertainty.

*Required data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Client name/code | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Fiscal year (#) | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Country/region of financial intermediary's outstanding amount (List) | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Economic activity of financial intermediary's outstanding amount (List) | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Outstanding amount - financial intermediary (# currency) | Finance enabling | Amount specified per country and sector. If not available, committed amount can be entered as a proxy. |

*Optional data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Share of capital - Micro enterprise (%) | Finance enabling | |
| Share of capital – SME (%) | Finance enabling | |
| Share of capital - Large enterprise (%) | Finance enabling | |
| Power technology type | Finance enabling | |
| Reporting year | n/a | Allows JIM users to link client data to their reporting year. |
| Comment | n/a | Additional information for the users' convenience. Does not affect the results. |

### 3.3.5  Project finance

Project finance investments can be included in the JIM in the "Individual Clients" tab. The below indicators show the required data and the optional data that users can include in the input file to estimate impacts for projects. The model distinguishes two project types, i.e., permanent projects (project finance operations phase) and temporary projects (project finance construction phase).

If projects are partly operational and partly still in construction, they can be entered in two separate lines. To avoid a double count in power enabling impacts, the share of the capacity that is in use (and for which "Power production" data is available), should be deducted from the "Installed capacity".

**Project finance operations phase (permanent projects)**

Permanent projects are projects that are operational for a long period of time and generate annual revenue. They are treated in the same way as corporates by the model. An example are power projects that are operational and producing power on an annual basis.

*Required data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue (# currency) | Supply chain, induced | |
| Power production (MWh) | Power enabling | |

*Optional data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Direct, Supply chain, Induced | |

| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: total (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: local (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue or total payments to suppliers. |
| Permanent employee wages: total (# currency) | Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| EBITDA (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Proxy for direct taxes and net income. |
| Payment to government (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Net income (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – third party hires (FTE) | Direct | Avoids double count of third-party hires. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – female (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from direct employment. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Direct employment – operations & maintenance – female third party hires (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from direct employment. Used for jobs impact only. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 1 (tCO2eq) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 1 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 1 self-calculated emissions. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 2 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 2 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 2 self-calculated emissions. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 3 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 3 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 3 self-calculated emissions. |
| Emission removals (tCO2eq) | Direct | Additional result indicator. Used for GHG impact only. |
| Net capacity factor (%) | Power enabling | |
| Installed capacity (MW) | Power enabling | |
| Renewable energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Total energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Share of renewable energy consumed (%) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Renewable electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Total electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Power technology type (List) | Direct, supply chain | Used to adjust scope 1 and 2 emissions in case of renewable energy production. |
| Comment | n/a | Additional information for the users' convenience. Does not affect the results. |

### Project finance construction phase (temporary projects)

Temporary projects are projects that are operating for a limited period of time, and that do not have annual revenue. For these projects usually only the "Project value" is available. The model assumes that these projects are in the construction phase, and the project amount is spent on local construction work.

The results that are quantified for these projects are considered to be temporary results; they cease to exist when the project lifetime is ended. An example are power projects that are in the construction phase, and temporary public sector projects.

As project finance can span a varied number of months, and often financial data is not stored in an annualized way, but instead matches the lifetime of the project. The JIM calculates data on an annualized basis, but includes a 'project lifetime' input option. This allows users to input the total project value in the 'project value' input field, and input the 'project lifetime' in months, to receive results that reflect the employment supported in the project's lifetime. This eliminates a previous issue, where there could have the annualized impacts reported were assumed to reflect the total impact over the project's lifetime, leading to a double count for employment (as the jobs supported in year 1 of the project could be the same as the jobs supported in year 2 of the project's lifetime).

Please note the following:

- With the project lifetime input entry, the employment results are corrected so that they reflect the jobs supported during the project's timeline more accurately. Results are reported in jobs rather than job-years, avoiding a double count (see section 2.3.3 of the Methodology document)[8]. The power enabling impacts based on the installed capacity of projects in construction phase are always ex-ante estimations of expected future impacts.
- If the project amount is not spent on local construction work only, users can overwrite the default option of the model to allocate the project amount to construction and distribute the project value across up to 6 different economic activities using the "customised breakdown" feature (see section 3.3.1).

*Required data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Project value (# currency) | Supply chain, induced | |
| Power technology type (List) | Power enabling | The miscellaneous categories do not provide power enabling results. They would only be used to quantify scope 1-2 emissions. |

*Optional data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Reporting year | Direct, Supply chain, Induced | |
| Project timeline (months) | Direct, Supply chain, Induced, Power enabling | Required for ex-ante estimations of projects when the (financial) inputs do not match the model's standard 1 year. The timeline should match the scope of the (financial) inputs provided. It will allow the scaling (up or down) of job results to the model's standard 1 year (12 months) timeframe to avoid a double count. |

---

[8] The jobs calculated per year are multiplied by 12 and divided by the number of months to calculate the jobs generated per sector in the reported timeframe.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: total (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: local (# currency) | Supply chain, Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue or total payments to suppliers. |
| Permanent employee wages: total (# currency) | Induced | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| EBITDA (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Proxy for direct taxes and net income. |
| Payment to government (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Net income (# currency) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. |
| Direct employment – Construction phase (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for jobs impact. |
| Direct employment – Construction phase – female (FTE) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for jobs impact. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 1 (tCO2eq) | Direct | Replaces estimation from revenue. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 1 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 1 self-calculated emissions. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 2 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 2 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 2 self-calculated emissions. |
| Absolute emissions - Scope 3 (tCO2eq) | | Replaces estimation from modelling. Used for GHG impact only. |
| PCAF data quality score – Scope 3 | | PCAF data quality score of your Scope 3 self-calculated emissions. |
| Emission removals (tCO2eq) | Direct | Additional result indicator. Used for GHG impact only. |
| Net capacity factor (%) | Power enabling | |
| Installed capacity (MW) | Power enabling | |
| Renewable energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Total energy consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Share of renewable energy consumed (%) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Renewable electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Total electricity consumed (KWh) | PAI 5 - 6 | |
| Power technology type (List) | Direct, supply chain | Used to adjust scope 1 and 2 emissions in case of renewable energy production. |
| Comment | n/a | Additional information for the users' convenience. Does not affect the results. |

### 3.3.6   Running the JIM as a commercial bank

As a commercial bank, the data can be included in the JIM input file using two distinct methods, which depend on the data's availability.

**Option A – Sector exposure (most commonly used)**

Option A involves inserting the exposure per sector in the JIM input file "Sector Exposure" tab.

If this option is chosen, it is necessary to add a dummy line on the "Individual client" tab, the JIM will otherwise not run. The impact from this dummy line should be erased from the output. This is the least preferred option due to a higher degree of uncertainty.

*Required data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Client name/code | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Fiscal year (#) | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Country/region of financial intermediary's outstanding amount (List) | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Economic activity of financial intermediary's outstanding amount (List) | Finance enabling | See comment in table section 3.3.1. |
| Outstanding amount - financial intermediary (# currency) | Finance enabling | Amount specified per country and sector. If not available, committed amount can be entered as a proxy. |

*Optional data*

| Input data | Impact sub-scope | Comment |
|---|---|---|
| Share of capital - Micro enterprise (%) | Finance enabling | |
| Share of capital – SME (%) | Finance enabling | |
| Share of capital - Large enterprise (%) | Finance enabling | |
| Power technology type | Finance enabling | |
| Reporting year | n/a | Allows JIM users to link client data to their reporting year. |
| Comment | n/a | Additional information for the users' convenience. Does not affect the results. |

**Option B – Individual client's data (higher data quality)**

Option B entails entering specific data for each client, within the "Individual Clients" tab, the input will depend on the client type, see the sections above.

## 3.4 Attribution

Users that would like to take attribution into consideration should provide, in "Attribution" sheet, the input data as included in the tables below. The model distinguishes two attribution approaches:

1. Commitment approach. Users can use this approach for ex-ante impact estimations at time of commitment;
2. Outstanding approach. Users can use this approach for ex-post impact estimations.

Except for the capital input (committed amount versus outstanding amount) the inputs required for both approaches are the same. Inputs do however vary per type of client:

- Unlisted companies and projects. For equity investments, "Relative equity share" data must be provided, together with "Total equity". For debt investments, users must enter "Committed/Outstanding amount – Debt". As for the client data, users should provide the client's "Total equity" and "Total debt". If that is not available, users could also provide "Total balance sheet value".
  For projects, the capital provided should be entered in the "Outstanding amount - Debt" column and the total project value in the "Total balance sheet value" column.

- Listed companies. For both equity and debt investments into listed companies, users can provide the "Committed/Outstanding amounts". Regarding client data, users must provide "Enterprise Value Including Cash" (EVIC). If not available, "Total debt" and "Total equity" can be entered instead.

## Committed attribution inputs

### *Required data*

| Input data | Comment |
| --- | --- |
| Client name/code | |
| Investee name | Only required if data is provided for an underlying investee of a financial intermediary. |
| Commitment year (#) | |
| Committed amount – Debt | To provide in case of debt or mixed investments. |
| Committed amount – Listed quity | To provide in case of listed equity or mixed investments. |
| Relative equity share in commitment year | To provide in case of unliste equity or mixed investments. If provided, "Total equity in commitment year" must be provided too. |
| Enterprise Value Including Cash in commitment year (EVIC) | To provide in case of listed equity investment. If not available, provide "Total debt" or "Total equity." |
| Total equity in commitment year | To provide with "Total debt in commitment year". In case of listed equity investment, should only be provided if "EVIC" is not available. |
| Total debt in commitment year | To provide with "Total equity in commitment year". In case of listed equity investment, should only be provided if "EVIC" is not available. |

### Alternative/Optional data

| Input data | Comment |
| --- | --- |
| Total balance sheet value in commitment year | If either "Total debt" or "Total equity" is not available, this data point must be provided. |
| Capital mobilised (# currency) | If data is provided, it will be added to the capital in the calculation of attribution. |
| Facility number | Additional field allowing users to track the amounts committed per facility. |

## Outstanding attribution inputs

### *Required data*

| Input data | Comment |
| --- | --- |
| *Client name/code* | |
| *Investee name* | Only required if data is provided for an underlying investee of a financial intermediary. |
| *Fiscal year (#)* | |
| *Outstanding amount – Debt* | To provide in case of debt or mixed investments. |
| *Outstanding amount – Listed equity* | To provide in case of listed equity or mixed investments. |
| *Relative equity share in fiscal year* | To provide in case of unlisted equity or mixed investment. If provided, "Total equity in fiscal year" must be provided too. |
| *Enterprise Value Including Cash in fiscal year (EVIC)* | To provide in case of listed equity investment. If not available, provide both "Total debt" or "Total equity". |
| *Total equity in fiscal year* | To provide with "Total debt in fiscal year". In case of listed equity investment, should only be provided if "EVIC" is not |

| | available. |
|---|---|
| *Total debt in fiscal year* | To provide with "Total equity in fiscal year". In case of listed equity investment, should only be provided if "EVIC" is not available. |
| *Total balance sheet value in fiscal year* | If either "Total debt" or "Total equity" is not available, this data point must be provided. |

### Alternative/Optional data

| Input data | Comment |
|---|---|
| Total balance sheet value in commitment year | If either "Total debt" or "Total equity" is not available, this data point must be provided. |
| Capital mobilised (# currency) | If data is provided, it will be added to the capital in the calculation of attribution. |
| Facility number | Additional field allowing users to track the amounts committed per facility. |

Users must pay extra attention to the following when filling up the "Attribution" sheet. If the data is not filled in correctly, the model will not be able to calculate attribution and/or link it to the results:

1. *Data completeness:* the attribution data should never be inserted in isolation, but always together with other client data, in the same input template.

2. *Data consistency:* the "Client name/code", years and "Investee name" (if relevant) of the attribution data should match the data of the corresponding organisation in the other sheets of the input template.

3. *Investee's attribution:* to calculate the attribution share of a financial intermediary's investee, data must be provided i) on the assets of the investee, and ii) on the assets of the financial intermediary who invested in the investee (i.e. investor). To do so, two lines are required: one for the investee and one for the financial intermediary itself.

4. *Attribution data prioritisation:* if both "Outstanding amount - Listed equity" and "relative equity share" are provided, the former data point is prioritised.

5. *Missing complementary:* when "Relative equity share" is provided, users must also enter "Total equity" for the estimation of the attribution share. If it is not available, the "Relative equity share" will be used as the default attribution share.

# 4 The user interface

## 4.1 How to log in

To access the JIM, go to www.jointimpactmodel.org and click on the "Log in" button in the top right corner of the web page. This brings you to the login page that looks as shown in exhibit 2.

In order to receive your credential to log in you must be a registered JIM member. Please reach out to info@jointimpactmodel.org for more information.
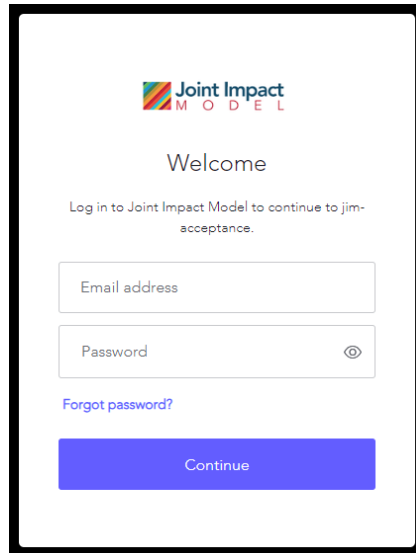


*Exhibit 2: Log in screen*

## 4.2 How to upload an input file

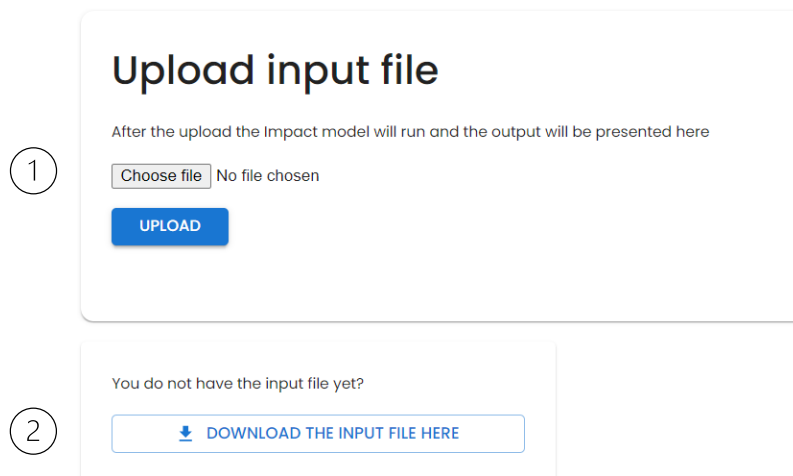The "Upload page" appears directly after logging in, and it consist of two functionalities:



*Exhibit 3: Upload page*

1. Choose file button – select this button to browse for an input file on your computer, after the file is selected click upload.

2. Download input file button – if you need the input template of the JIM, you can download it here.

If you would like to change the input data file while on the portfolio page, this can be done via the upload button in the Navigation button bar. It will direct you back to the "Upload page".

To upload results in this way, click this button: ⟳

## 4.3 Error messages

The JIM Error messages consist of two parts:

1 – The error message will return information as to in which tab and which row contain errors

2 – The second part shows the code of the error.

If part 1 is not clear enough and it is necessary to email info@jointimpactmodel.org for help, it is highly important to attach a full screenshot including the second part of the error message.

**Error running model**

The input sheet that you uploaded is causing an error. Please reach out to info@jointimpactmodel.org. To help us solve the issue, please share your input file and a screenshot of the error message (see details of error below).

In the Client input tab, row 1, the country/region Beninn is not covered by the JIM. Please check and fill in again.

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "/./main.py", line 114, in upload_file
    result = upload_file_implementation(input_file, email)
  File "/./main.py", line 80, in upload_file_implementation
    raise UploadFileException(type=UploadError.DataFrameError, msg="Errors in dataframe", data=data)
main.UploadFileException
```

*Exhibit 4: Error message*

## 4.4 Dashboard

Once the input file is uploaded and processed, the JIM will automatically download the result files to the computer, and a dashboard page will appear with the results.

It is possible to navigate the dashboard sections through the top bar:

New File ⟳          Overview  |  Log out ➜
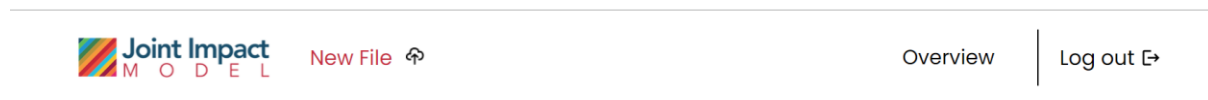
Additionally, the dashboard can be filtered per year and attribution method:

### 4.4.1 Overview

The first section, the overview tab shows a summary of all JIM impact results as well as the table with all results that can be found on the output file.

The first section of the overview shows a summary of the investment data and the main results per impact indicators.



The table has three views, results can be shown per client/sectors, per country or per economic activity.

| Client/Sector | Total outstanding (USD) | GHG emissions | | | Employment | | Value added | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Scope 1 & 2 emissions | Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions | Scope 1 & 2 per mUSD | Total jobs supported | Jobs supported per mUSD | Total value added | Value added per mUSD |
| Agri Fund | 1,375,000 | 30 | 40 | 155 | 5 | 31 | 48,013 | 256,333 |
| Bank Chile | 7,500,000 | 2 | 2,932 | 0 | 158 | 21 | 4,190,994 | 558,799 |
| Bank Egypt | 1,000,000 | 5 | 384 | 5 | 15 | 15 | 194,774 | 194,774 |
| Bank Sierra Leone | 3,000,000 | 2 | 388 | 1 | 25 | 8 | 191,917 | 63,972 |
| Fintech Start-up | 125,000 | 1 | 23 | 11 | 4 | 29 | 49,641 | 397,131 |
| Mining Project | 700,000 | 480 | 787 | 686 | 14 | 20 | 404,769 | 578,241 |
| Road Infrastructure | 1,000,000 | 3 | 35 | 3 | 31 | 31 | 319,310 | 319,310 |
| Sector Agnostic Fund | n/a | n/a | 411 | n/a | 60 | 119 | 347,802 | 695,604 |
| Solar Plant | 1,000,000 | 2,229 | 3,170 | 2,229 | 79 | 79 | 533,804 | 533,804 |
| Wind Park 1 | 2,000,000 | 22 | 169 | 11 | 77 | 39 | 626,275 | 313,137 |
| Wind Park 2 | 1,000,000 | 112 | 140 | 112 | 29 | 29 | 539,386 | 539,386 |

## 5 Output file – Results

When successfully running the JIM input file without errors, a results file is automatically downloaded to your computer. If it is not the case, please check your downloads folder or accept pop-up windows.

Data provided in the results download file are the same data as presented in the user interface pages and are based on the input file uploaded. The results file consists of 6 different sheets: the introduction, a table (only shows 1,000 rows), general information on the clients inputted (e.g. revenue, power production), value added results, employments results and GHG emissions results. The download file is provided in Excel (.xlsx) format.

In the results file, the columns are various categories and splits of results, and the rows are each individual result possible. What this means is that, in the results sheets, a single investment can have several rows, each one representing a different result, such as direct employment, supply chain employment, direct value added and so on. Additionally, in the general sheet, each client or project is displayed in separate rows showing some key inputs and drivers of results: revenue and power production (if available). There are 107 columns in total, 76 of which are the split by detailed GTAP sector of the results. The remaining columns are described below in table 4.

*Table 4: Columns in the output*

| Column title | Description |
|---|---|
| Impact indicator<br>• General<br><br>• Employment<br><br><br>• Value added<br><br>• GHG | The key impact indicator results are provided for:<br>• General information about the client or project (i.e. Revenue, Power production)<br>• All working age people (15 years and older) who are engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, expressed in number of people<br>• The sum of salaries, taxes and profits, equivalent to gross domestic product, expressed in monetary value<br>• The sum of CO2 and non-CO2 emissions, expressed in CO2-eq |
| Sub-indicator<br>• General<br>• Total<br>• Female<br>• Formal<br>• Informal<br>• Savings<br>• Wages<br><br>• Taxes<br><br><br>• Absolute emissions Scope 1 - CO2<br>• Absolute emissions Scope 2 - CO2<br>• Absolute emissions Scope 3 Local - CO2<br><br>• Absolute emissions Scope 3 Imports - CO2<br>• Absolute emissions Other - CO2<br><br><br>• Absolute emissions Scope 1 - Non-CO2<br>• Absolute emissions Scope 2 - Non-CO2<br>• Absolute emissions Scope 3 Local - Non-CO2 | Breakdowns of the key impact indicators results are provided for:<br>• General information about the client or project (i.e. Revenue, Power production)<br>• Total employment<br>• Female employment<br>• Formal employment<br>• Informal employment<br>• Value of the organisation's net savings<br>• Value of net wages paid to all full-time and part-time employees of the organisation during the reporting period<br>• All transfers to the government made by a client over the reporting period. Negative taxes are typically subsidies provided by the government.<br>• Direct CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels from owned or controlled sources<br>• Indirect CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels from the generation of purchased electricity<br>• Supply chain CO2 emissions from the local combustion of fossil fuels other than the emissions related to the client's direct electricity supplier (scope: backward permanent, backward temporary, finance enabling)<br>• Supply chain CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels abroad<br><br>• CO2 emissions related to the spending of wages AND downstream CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels related to activities enabled by additional power supply (scope: power enabling)<br>• Direct non-CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels from owned or controlled sources<br>• Indirect non-CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels from the generation of purchased electricity<br>• Supply chain non-CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels other than the emissions related to the client's direct electricity supplier (scope: |

| | |
|---|---|
| • Absolute emissions Scope 3 Imports - Non-CO2 | backward permanent, backward temporary, finance enabling)<br>• Supply chain CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels abroad |
| • Absolute emissions Other - Non-CO2 | • Non-CO2 emissions related to the spending of wages AND downstream non-CO2 emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels related to activities enabled by additional power supply (scope: power enabling) |
| • Emission removals | • CO2 and non-CO2 emissions that are being sequestered through the investment. |
| Scope | The scopes of impact results are provided for: |
| • Backward permanent | • Impacts at the client company/project, its suppliers, and impacts associated with the spending of wages that are likely to reoccur every year |
| • Backward temporary | • Impacts at the client project, its suppliers, and impacts associated with the spending of wages that are likely to be one-off. Specifically applies to client type: project finance – construction phase |
| • Finance enabling | • Impacts at companies, suppliers of companies, and their suppliers associated with the financial intermediary's lending |
| • Power enabling | • Impacts associated with the additional output created by companies that use the additional power generated by the client company/project, as well as by non-power using firms in their supply chain |
| Sub-scope | More details on the scopes results are provided for: |
| • General | • General information about the client or project (i.e. Revenue, Power production) |
| • Direct | • Impacts at the client company/ project |
| • Supply chain | • Impacts at the client company/ project's suppliers and their suppliers; |
| • Induced | • Impacts associated with the spending of wages earned by employees of the client company/ project, its suppliers and their suppliers; |
| • Power enabling | • Impacts associated with the additional output created by companies that use the additional power generated by the client company/ project, as well as by non-power using firms in their supply chain (e.g. small-scale agriculture) Power enabling is the sum of direct and supply chain impacts, and cannot be split |
| Least Developed Countries (LDC) | Mentions whether the country is listed by the UN as part of the "least developed countries" |
| Income classification | Income level of the country according to World Bank Atlas method |
| • Low income | • Economies with a GNI per capita of $1,025 or less in 2018; |
| • Lower middle income | • Economies with a GNI per capita between $1,026 and $3,995 |
| • Upper middle income | • Economies with a GNI per capita between $3,996 and $12,375 |
| Region name | Country region (Africa, Asia, Americas, etc.) |
| Sub-region name | Country sub-region (North Africa, West Africa, Southern Asia, South-eastern Asia, etc.) |
| Country | Country included in the uploaded input template |
| Economic activity - Code | Economic activity included in the uploaded input template (code) |
| Economic activity | Economic activity included in the uploaded input template (name) |
| Reporting year | Reporting year for data included in the uploaded input template |
| Fiscal year | Fiscal year for data included in the uploaded input template |
| Project timeline | Project timeline as included in the uploaded input template, 12 by default |
| Client name/code | Name of client included in the uploaded input template |
| Client type | Client type designation from input template if included |
| Investee name | Investee name from input template if included |
| Comment | Any information regarding a client (e.g. categorisation, custom mapping) that was inserted by the user in the Input Template's "Comment" input field |
| Revenue | Revenue included in uploaded input template. It is only displayed in the General sheet. |
| Outstanding amount | Outstanding amount included in uploaded input template, in the FI and PE sheet. It is only displayed in the General sheet |
| Power production | Power production included in uploaded input template, only displayed in the General sheet |
| Attributed total - Outstanding | |
| Total (results) | Total value of the results for the specified impact indicators, sub-indicator, scope, etc. |
| Results per GTAP sector | Value of the results for the specified GTAP sector, and impact indicator, sub-indicator, scope, etc. For correspondence of GTAP sectors to NACE, ISIC and GICS sectors see method |
| Youth employment share | Share of youth employment for country/region |
| Confidence level | |
| Impact / USD m of revenue | Total (results) divided by the Revenue |
| Impact / USD m of outstanding amount | Attributed results ("Total" x "Attribution share") divided by the "Attribution – Outstanding amount" or "Attribution – Committed amount" in millions |
| Attribution – Committed amount | Investor's committed amount in the client. The amount committed by a client in an investee is not displayed |

| Attribution – Outstanding amount | Investor's outstanding amount in the client. The amount outstanding of a client in an investee is not displayed. |
|---|---|
| Attribution share - Committed | Attribution share calculated as the share of the investor's committed amount in the client's assets |
| Attribution share – Outstanding | Attribution share calculated as the share of the investor's outstanding amount in the client's assets |

Impact indicators and sub-indicators described above are only visible in the dedicated sheet. "Employment", "Total" and "Female", for instance, will only be visible in the Employment results sheet.

Moreover, the table tab will exclusively display outstanding values and emission factors if attribution information is provided. Alternatively, users have the option to manually input outstanding values, allowing the table to then compute emission factors automatically.

# 6 Reporting rules and considerations

Reporting the results shown in the JIM should be done thoughtfully. Miscommunication of results could unduly discredit them. As such, guidance on properly communicating results is provided below. Final guidance rules and considerations will be decided in coordination by the Joint Impact Model Foundation.

**Reporting Rules**

- *Claim to "support" not "create" impacts*: users should always communicate that results are "supported" by companies in their portfolio, not "created" by them. The JIM calculates gross impacts and does not account for a counterfactual scenario in which the companies' activities would not have occurred. It cannot be said that impacts are "caused" by companies in portfolios.

- *Display result confidence levels:* users should always communicate the level of confidence in the results they report. Omitting that there is a varying confidence level for different results may give the false impression that all results are equally precise.

- *Disclose the share of the total portfolio covered:* users should explain the scope of the clients they have included in the JIM input file (i.e. only active clients, also historical clients, etc), and share the percentage of the total portfolio that is covered by the JIM.

- *Communicate results on portfolio level, disaggregated by scope of impact*: users should never communicate investment-specific results. Instead, they should communicate results for the entire portfolio of investments. These results on portfolio level should always be disaggregated by scope of impact, i.e., direct, supply chain, induced, power enabling and financing enabling impacts. Confidence levels vary per scope.

- *Communicate results as "modelled estimates":* users should always communicate that results are "modelled estimates" rather than actual figures. As discussed briefly in this user guide (and in detail in the Methodology paper) modelling results are directionally correct estimates that are calculated using country and sector averages.

- *Be transparent about attribution:* users should always disclose whether or not results have been attributed to their own investment, and which attribution method has been applied. If users do not attribute, they cannot make any claims regarding the results, and should always communicate that results are related to their clients (not their investments). If results are not attributed, there will be double counted results reported by individual users. They can never be aggregated.

- *Disclose whether results are based on ex-post or ex-ante estimations*: users should explain whether the impacts reported on are based on the outstanding portfolio (ex-post approach) or committed portfolio (ex-ante approach). If they are based on the ex-ante approach, users should communicate the additional assumptions that apply. If users have used data for a different timeframe than one year, this should be explained.

- Example**:**
    - Incorrect*: Our investments created 1,000 jobs across Sub-Saharan Africa in 2018.*
    - Correct: *The clients in our portfolio supported an estimated 200 direct jobs, 300 supply chain jobs, and 500 induced jobs across Sub-Saharan Africa in 2018.*

# Appendix 1: Indicator definitions

| Indicator | Definition | Source | Link | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Absolute emissions – Scope 1* | Amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted through the organisation's operations from direct emissions sources during the reporting period. The GHG Protocol defines direct emissions as emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the reporting entity. The GHG Protocol also classifies direct emissions as "Scope 1" | IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/oi4112/ | |
| *Absolute emissions – Scope 2* | Amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted through the organisation's consumption of purchased electricity, heat, or steam during the reporting period. | Based on IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/oi9604/ | |
| *Absolute emissions – Scope 3* | Amount of greenhouse gases (GHG) emitted by the organisation's suppliers and suppliers of suppliers during the reporting period, except from direct energy providers (i.e. scope 2). | Based on IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/oi9604/ | |
| *Biomass power generation* | Energy generated from living material of plant or animal origin | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=216 | |
| *Capital mobilised* | Mobilised funds are amounts committed by third parties that are demonstrably mobilized by the finance provider in the reporting period; for example, syndicated loans where the finance provider is mandated arranger and parallel loans where the finance provider is formally in the lead. | OECD | http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/813091529416636675/MDB-methodology-for-private-investment-mobilization-reference-guide | |
| *Client name/code* | Unique name/code of client (company/fund/FI/project) for which data is provided by the finance provider. | | | |
| *Client type* | Type of client for which data is provided by the finance provider. | | | |
| *Coal power generation* | Energy generated from combustible sedimentary rock materials. | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4629 | |
| *Commitment year* | Year in which the finance provider undertook a firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, to provide a certain amount of capital to a client. | Based on OECD | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/fp5293/ | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Committed amount - Debt* | A firm obligation, expressed in writing and backed by the necessary funds, undertaken by the finance provider to provide a certain amount of capital to a client in the reporting period.<br>It corresponds to the loan amount remaining on the finance provider's balance sheet at the end of the reporting period. | Based on OECD<br>Based on PCAF | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/fp5293/ | Known as "Off-balance sheet" exposures. Could be split in loan commitments given, guarantees given and other commitments. |
| *Committed amount - Listed equity* | Value of committed capital remaining on the finance provider's balance sheet at the end of the reporting period. For listed equity this is the market value of the shares (i.e. market price times number of shares). | Based on OECD<br>Based on PCAF | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/fp5293/ | Known as "Off-balance sheet" exposures. Could be split in loan commitments given, guarantees given and other commitments. |
| *Corporate* | Corporations, joint stock companies, co-operatives, limited liability partnerships and other financial and non-financial enterprises which by virtue of legislation, administrative regulations or registration, are recognised as business entities independent of their owners. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=454 | |
| *Country/region of operations* | Individual or groups of territorial entities that are states, as understood by international law and practice, and territorial entities that are not states but for which statistical data are maintained and provided internationally on a separate and independent basis. | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=461 | |
| *Country/region of financial intermediary's outstanding amount* | Country/region of enterprises in financial intermediary's outstanding amount. | See country/region | | If the country of the outstanding amount is not available, the country of operations of the bank can be used as a proxy |
| *Direct employment - construction phase* | Number of full-time equivalent construction workers employed for the construction of the company or project's hard assets during the reporting period. Part-time jobs for construction are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition (e.g., if working week equals 40 hours, a 24 hr/week job would be equal to 0.6 FTE job; a full-time position for three months would be equal to a 0.25 FTE job if the reporting period is one year). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ | |
| *Direct employment -* | Number of female full-time equivalent construction workers employed for the construction of the company or project's hard assets during the | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *construction phase – female* | reporting period. Part-time jobs for construction are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition (e.g., if working week equals 40 hours, a 24 hr/week job would be equal to 0.6 FTE job; a full-time position for three months would be equal to a 0.25 FTE job if the reporting period is one year). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. | | / |
| *Direct employment - operations & maintenance* | Number of full-time equivalent employees as per local definition working for the client company or project at the end of the reporting period. This includes directly hired individuals and individuals hired through third party agencies as long as those individuals provide on-site services related to the operations of the client company. Also, this includes full-time equivalent worked by seasonal, contractual and part time employees. Part-time jobs are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition (e.g., if working week equals 40 hours, a 24 hr/week job would be equal to 0.6 FTE job). Seasonal or short-term jobs are prorated on the basis of the portion of the reporting period that was worked (e.g., a full-time position for three months would be equal to a 0.25 FTE job if the reporting period is one year). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ |
| *Direct employment - operations & maintenance - female* | Number of full-time equivalent female employees as per local definition working for the client company or project at the end of the reporting period. This includes directly hired individuals and individuals hired through third party agencies if those individuals provide on-site services related to the operations of the client company. Also, this includes full-time equivalent worked by seasonal, contractual and part time employees. Part-time jobs are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition. Seasonal or short-term jobs are prorated on the basis of the portion of the reporting period that was worked. If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ |
| *Direct employment - operations & maintenance - female third party hires* | Number of full-time equivalent female employees as per local definition hired through third party agencies working for the client company or project at the end of the reporting period. Also, this includes full-time equivalent worked by seasonal, contractual and part-time employees. Part-time jobs are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition. Seasonal or short-term jobs are prorated on the basis of the | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ |

| | portion of the reporting period that was worked). If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Direct employment - operations & maintenance - third party hires | Number of full-time equivalent employees as per local definition hired through third party agencies working for the client company or project at the end of the reporting period. Also, this includes full-time equivalent worked by seasonal, contractual and part time employees hired through third party. Part-time jobs are converted to full-time equivalent jobs on a pro rata basis, based on local definition. Seasonal or short-term jobs are prorated on the basis of the portion of the reporting period that was worked. If the information is not available, the rule-of-thumb is two part-time jobs equal a full-time job. | Based on HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ |
| EBITDA | Value of the organization's net income before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization during the reporting period. | IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.1/fp1657/ |
| Economic activity | An activity is a process, i.e. the combination of actions that result in a certain set of products. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=30 | IAS 7 |
| Economic activity of financial intermediary's outstanding amount | Economic activity of enterprises in financial intermediary's outstanding amount. | See economic activity | |
| Economic activity – breakdown # | The different economic activities on which the revenue or project value are spent. | | |
| Emission removals | Emissions that are being sequestered through the investment. | | |
| Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC) | Sum of the market capitalization of ordinary shares at fiscal year-end, the market capitalization of preferred shares at fiscal year-end, and the book values of total debt and minorities' interests. | PCAF/EU TEG | https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/files/downloads/PCAF-Global-GHG-Standard.pdf |
| Equity | Value of the interest of an owner or partial owner in an asset. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=849 | IAS 32, IFRS 2 |
| Finance provider | Organisation inserting data on its clients to quantify impact. | | |
| Financial | All units that engage in financial intermediation as their principal activity and | Based on | https://stats.oecd.org/ |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *institution* | have liabilities in the form of deposits or financial instruments (such as short-term certificates of deposit) that are close substitutes for deposits. | OECD | glossary/detail.asp?ID=178 | |
| *Financial intermediary* | Units which incur liabilities on their own account on financial markets by borrowing funds which they lend on different terms and conditions to other institutional units. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=970 | |
| *Fiscal year* | Any 12-month period which is set for accounting purpose of an enterprise (reporting period). | Based on OECD | https://www.oecd.org/ctp/glossaryoftaxterms.htm | |
| *Geothermal power generation* | Energy generation from heat emitted from within the earth's crust, usually in the form of hot water or steam. | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4599 | |
| *Greenhouse gas emissions avoided/reduced : direct* | Amount expressed in metric tons of $CO_2$ equivalents of greenhouse gases (GHG) avoided, i.e. that would have been emitted by the replaced product, or reduced through the organisation's operations during the reporting period. | | | |
| *Hydro power generation* | Electricity generation using the power of falling water. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1271 | |
| *Installed capacity* | Maximum output of electricity that a power plant can produce under ideal conditions, i.e. the intended full-load sustained output of a power plant. | EIA | | |
| *Investee name* | Unique name/code of company/project the financial intermediary invested in, and for which data is provided by the finance provider. | | | |
| *Investment fund* | Institutional units, excluding pension funds, that consolidate investor funds for the purpose of acquiring financial assets. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=6191 | |
| *Large enterprise* | An enterprise qualifies as a large company if it does not meet two out of the three criteria of the IFC MSME definition (employees, assets, revenue), or if the loan to it falls outside the MSME loan size proxy. | IFC | https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/financial+institutions/priorities/ifcs+definitions+of+targeted+sectors | |
| *Micro enterprise* | An enterprise qualifies as a micro if it meets two out of the three criteria of the IFC micro definition (employees, assets, revenue), or if the loan to it falls within the relevant micro loan size proxy. | IFC | https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_exter | IFRS should supersede OECD metric |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | nal_corporate_site/financial+institutions/priorities/ifcs+definitions+of+targeted+sectors | |
| *Natural gas power generation* | Electricity generation by burning natural gas in a natural gas fired combined cycle. | | | |
| *Net capacity factor* | The ratio of the net electricity generated, for the time considered, to the energy that could have been generated at continuous full-power operation during the same period. | Based on USNRC | https://www.nrc.gov/reading-rm/basic-ref/glossary/capacity-factor-net.html | |
| *Net income* | Value of the organisation's net profit, calculated as total income minus total expenses, taxes, and cost of goods sold during the reporting period. | IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/fp1301/ | IAS 1 |
| *Net interest income* | Financial performance measure that reflects the difference between the revenue generated from a bank's interest-bearing assets and expenses associated with paying on its interest-bearing liabilities. | | | |
| *Nuclear power generation* | A facility that converts atomic energy into usable power. In a nuclear electric power plant, heat produced by a reactor is generally used to drive a turbine which in turn drives an electric generator. | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=1858 | |
| *Outstanding amount - Debt* | Value of loan amount remaining on the finance provider's balance sheet at the end of the reporting period. This captures the value of all loans disbursed to clients that have not been fully repaid and have not been written off. It should not include accrued interest. | Based on IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/pi7569/ | Regular on-balance sheet exposures. "Loans to the private sector" and "equity investments" split by counter categories. IFRS 2. |
| *Outstanding amount - Listed equity* | Value of disbursed capital remaining on the finance provider's balance sheet at the end of the reporting period. For listed equity this is the market value of the shares (i.e. market price times number of shares). | Based on IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/pi7569/ | Regular on-balance sheet exposures. "Loans to the private sector" and "equity investments" split by counter categories. IFRS 2. |
| *Payments to government* | All transfers to the government made by the client over the reporting period. At a minimum, this includes payments to the government in the form of corporate income or profit taxes. Additional forms of transfer to be reported as appropriate include (i) revenue taxes, (ii) net VAT, (iii) royalties, (iv) dividends and related taxes, (v) management and/or concession fees, (vi) license fees, (vii) tax on payment of interest, and (viii) other material payments net of any direct subsidies received. | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ | IAS 12 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: local* | Value of payments made to local enterprises and individuals that sold goods or services to the organisation during the reporting period. | IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/pi5478/ | |
| *Payments to supplier organisations and individuals: total* | Value of payments made to enterprises and individuals that sold goods or services to the organisation during the reporting period. | IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/pi1849/ | Can be estimated by deducting EBIT and wages from total revenue |
| *Permanent employee wages: total* | Value of wages (including bonuses, excluding benefits) paid to all full-time and part-time employees of the organisation during the reporting period. These should be pre-tax wages/salaries paid to the organisation's employees and should not include benefits nor include payroll expenses. | IRIS | https://iris.thegiin.org/metric/5.0/oi9677/ | IAS 24 |
| *Petroleum power generation* | Electricity generation using petroleum products, oil-based products which can be obtained by distillation. | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4619 | |
| *Power production* | Energy delivered to off taker(s) during the reporting period. | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ | |
| *Power technology type* | Technology used to generate power. | | | |
| *Project finance construction phase* | A form of financing primarily based on claims against the financed asset or project rather than on the sponsor of the project. The construction phase covers all activities before the commencement of operations. | Based on OECD | | |
| *Project finance operations phase* | A form of financing primarily based on claims against the financed asset or project rather than on the sponsor of the project. The operations phase covers the activities starting from the commencement of operations. | Based on OECD | | |
| *Project value* | The cumulative value of all project costs in the reporting period. | | | |
| *Relative equity share – commitment year* | Financial assets which represent property rights on the client held by the finance provider at time of commitment. | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2451 | IAS 32, IFRS 2 |
| *Relative equity share – fiscal year* | Financial assets which represent property rights on the client held by the finance provider at the end of the reporting period. | Based on OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=2451 | IAS 32, IFRS 2 |
| *Reporting year* | Any 12-month period which is set for reporting purpose of a JIM user. | Based on OECD | https://www.oecd.org/ctp/glossaryoftaxterms. | |

| | | | htm | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Revenue* | Gross value of revenue over the reporting period. | HIPSO | https://indicators.ifipartnership.org/indicators/ | IAS 18 |
| *Revenue (/project value) % - breakdown #* | Share of the revenue or project value that is spent on a specific economic activity. | | | |
| *Share of capital - Large enterprise* | Share of a financial intermediary's outstanding amount in large enterprises. | | | |
| *Share of capital - Micro enterprise* | Share of a financial intermediary's outstanding amount in micro enterprises. | | | |
| *Share of capital – SME* | Share of a financial intermediary's outstanding amount in SMEs. | | | |
| *Size of enterprise* | Size of enterprise to which capital is directed. | Based on IFC | | |
| *SME* | An enterprise qualifies as an SME if it meets two out of the three criteria of the IFC SME definition (employees, assets, revenue), or if the loan to it falls within the relevant SME loan size proxy. | IFC | https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/industry_ext_content/ifc_external_corporate_site/financial+institutions/priorities/ifcs+definitions+of+targeted+sectors | |
| *Solar power generation* | Solar radiation exploited for hot water production and electricity generation. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4622 | |
| *Total balance sheet value* | Sum of total equity and liabilities, which is equal to a client's total assets. | PCAF | https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/files/downloads/PCAF-Global-GHG-Standard.pdf | |
| *Total debt* | Both current and long-term debt from the balance sheet of a client. | PCAF | https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/files/downloads/PCAF-Global-GHG-Standard.pdf | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Total equity* | For listed equity, it corresponds to the market capitalisation of a client. For unlisted equity, it is the total equity on the client's balance sheet. | PCAF | https://carbonaccountingfinancials.com/files/downloads/PCAF-Global-GHG-Standard.pdf |
| *Wind power generation* | Kinetic energy of wind exploited for electricity generation in wind turbines. | OECD | https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=4626 |