

Klima og finansmarkedene

Webinar 4. mai 2022

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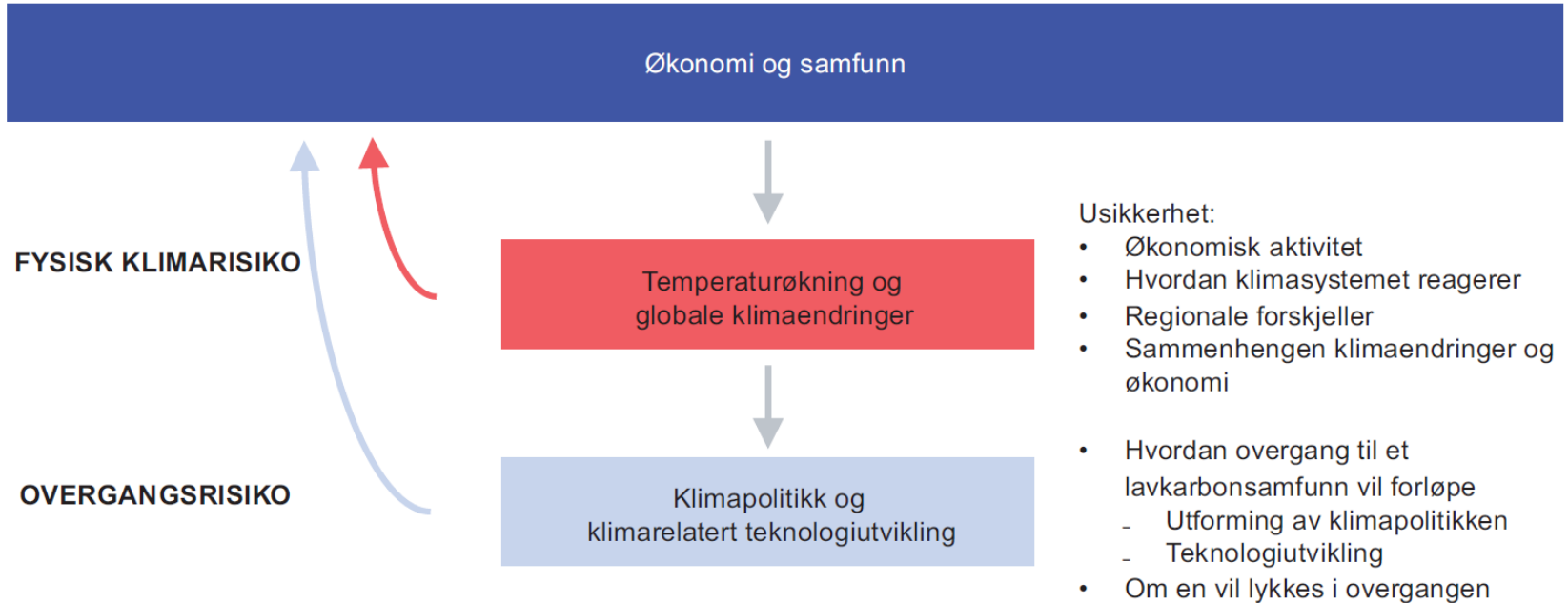
Klima og finansmarkedene

- Hvordan kan klimapolitikk og klimaendringer påvirke finansmarkedene («klimarisiko»)?



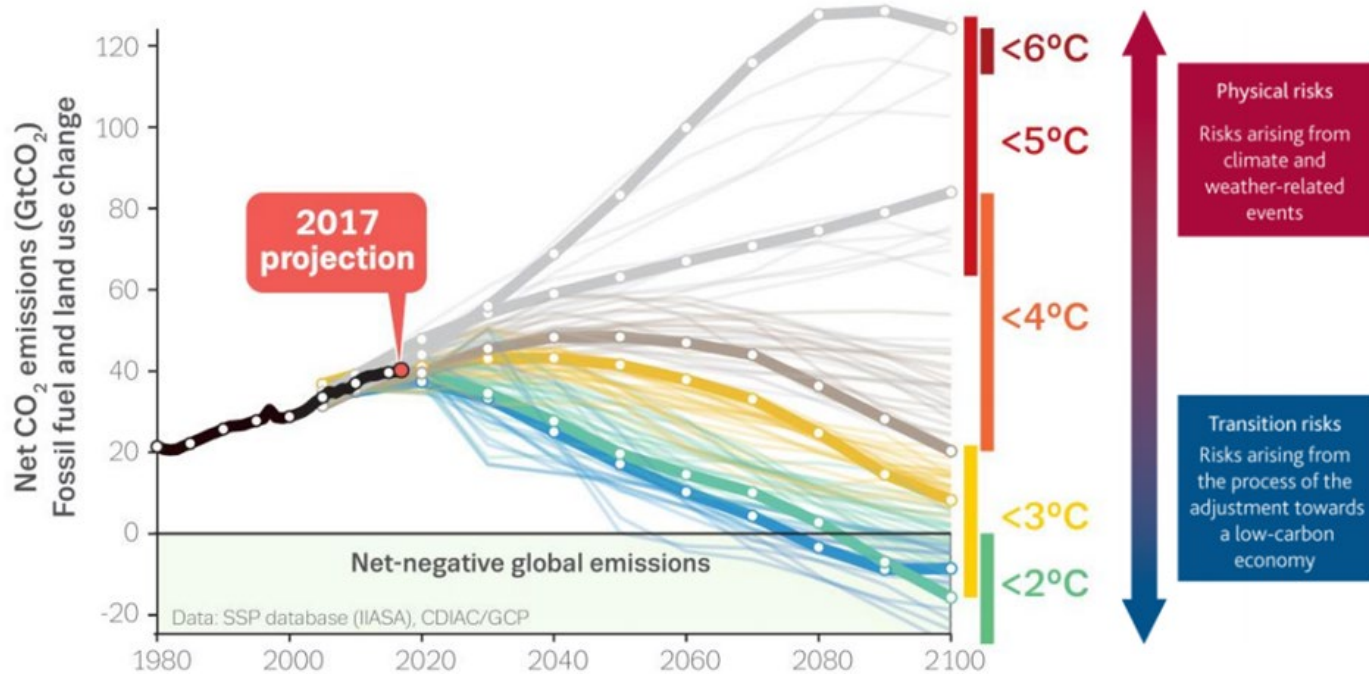
- Hvordan kan finansmarkedene påvirke klimaet?

Klimarisiko – sentrale sammenhenger



Et stort utfallsrom

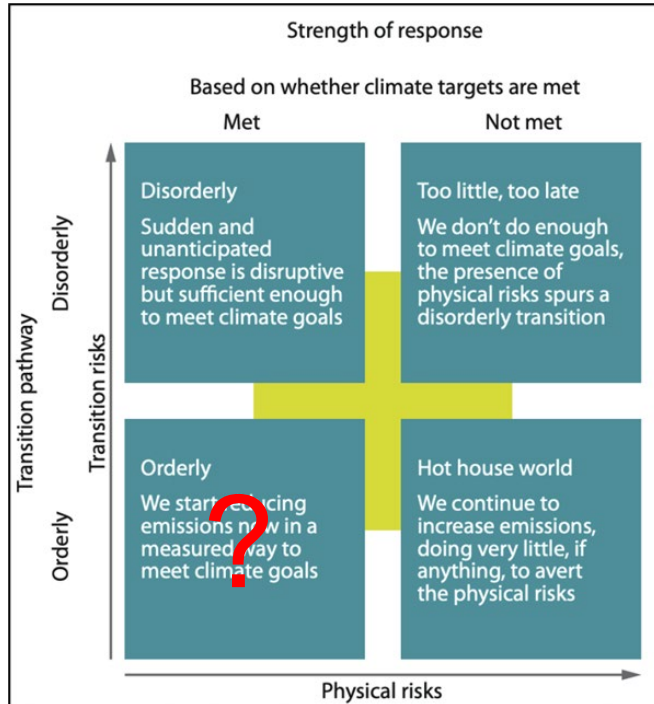
Scenarier med fallende utslipp og mindre fysisk risiko kan gi høy overgangsrisiko



Kilde: Bank of England (2018)

Økt oppmerksomhet om *veien* til nullutslipp

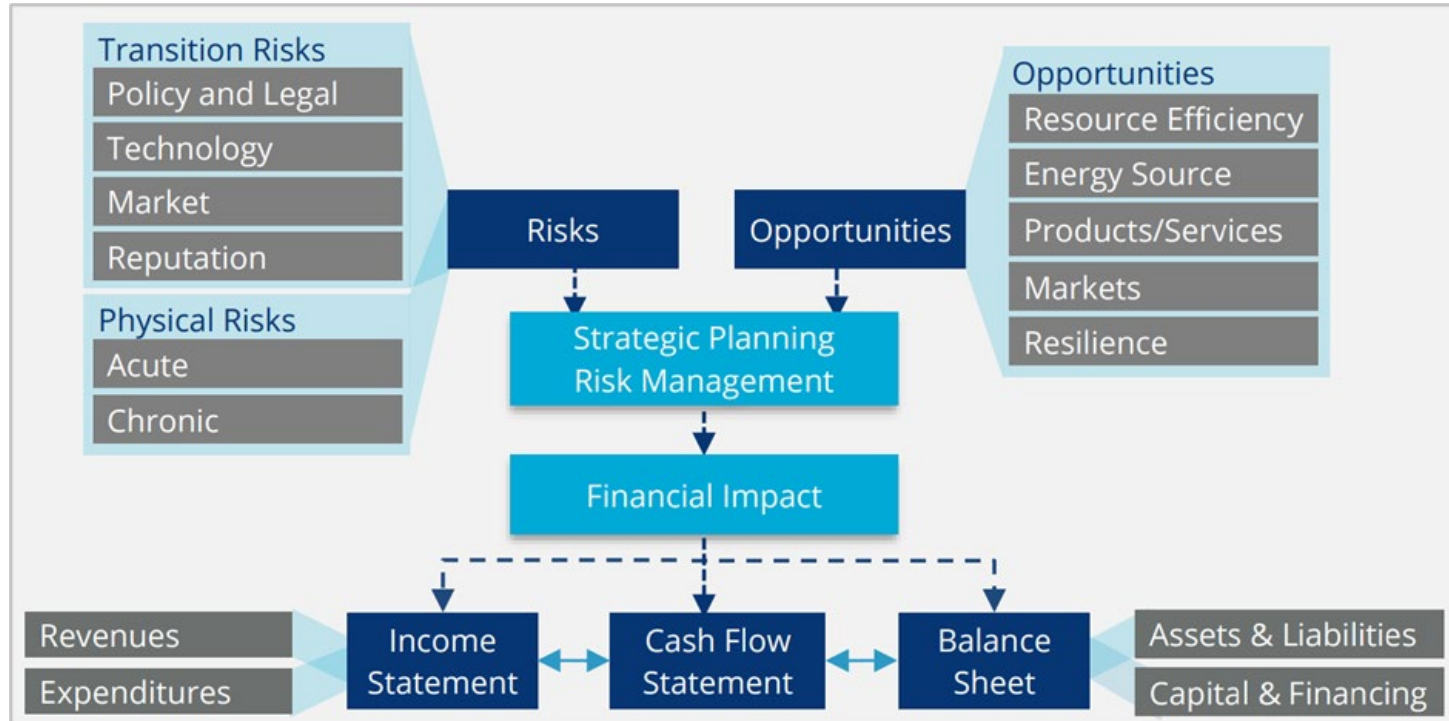
Brå omslag i klimapolitikken kan gi stor overgangsrisiko og fare for finansiell ustabilitet



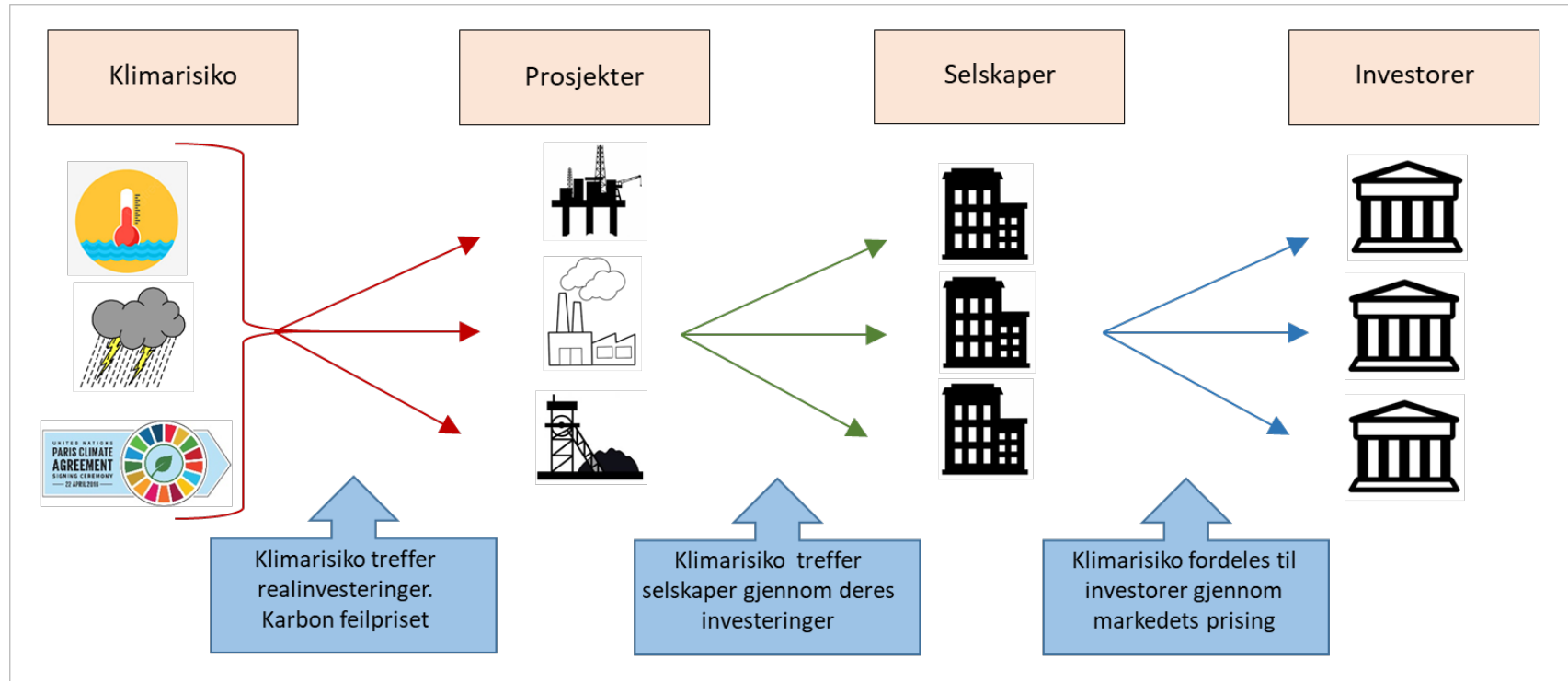
- Fra et klimasynspunkt kan det være det samme når en strammere klimapolitikk kommer, bare man holder seg innenfor totale utslipp som er konsistente med klimamålet
- Men overgangsrisikoen kan bli mye høyere dersom man får en sen og sterk innstramning av politikken

Klimarelaterte trusler, muligheter og konsekvenser

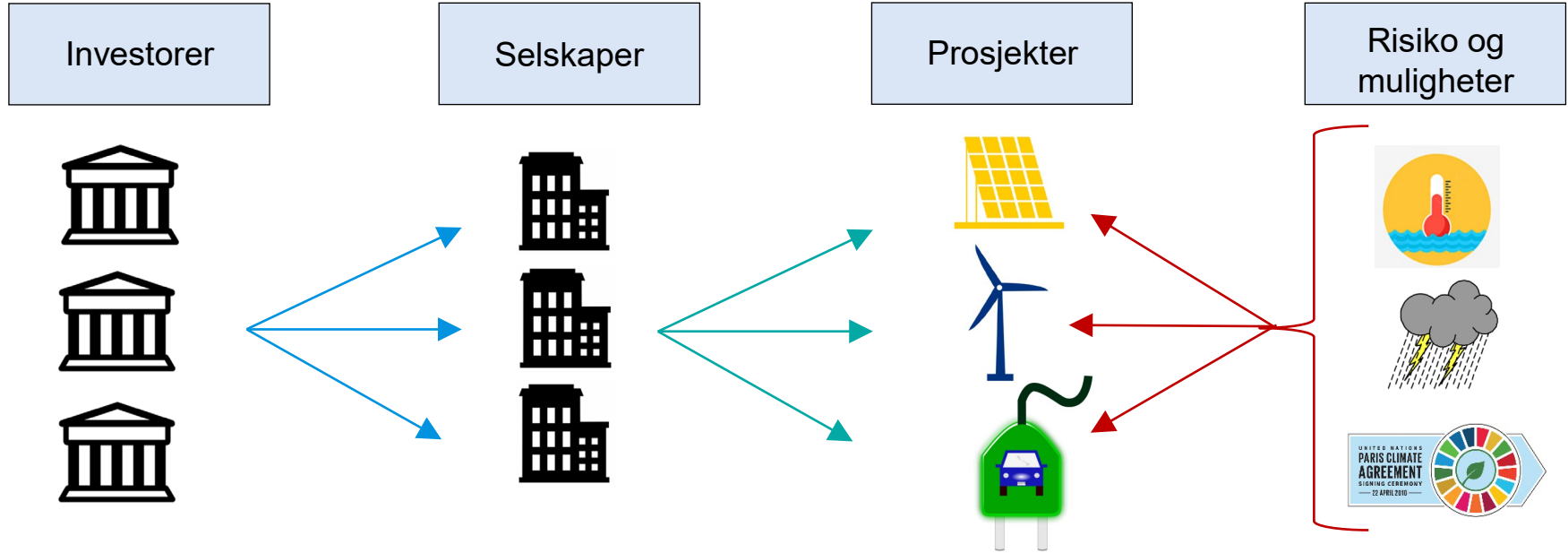
En bedrift vurderer trusler og muligheter gjennom strategi og finansiell planlegging



Hvordan klimarisiko ender opp hos investorer



Selskaper og prosjekter



TCFD

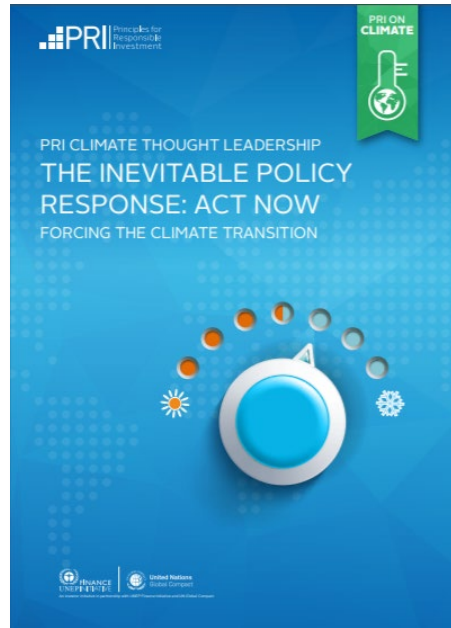
Governance	Strategy	Risk Management	Metrics and Targets
<p>Disclose the organization's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>	<p>Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.</p>	<p>Disclose how the organization identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.</p>	<p>Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant climate-related risks and opportunities where such information is material.</p>
<p>Recommended Disclosures</p>	<p>Recommended Disclosures</p>	<p>Recommended Disclosures</p>	<p>Recommended Disclosures</p>
<p>a) Describe the board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>	<p>a) Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.</p>	<p>a) Describe the organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.</p>	<p>a) Disclose the metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.</p>
<p>b) Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.</p>	<p>b) Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.</p>	<p>b) Describe the organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.</p>	<p>b) Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.</p>
	<p>c) Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.</p>	<p>c) Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization's overall risk management.</p>	<p>c) Describe the targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.</p>

Utdypende veiledning fra TCFD

- Utvikling og bruk av scenarier
- Integrering av klimarisiko i risikostyringssystemer
- Risikoindikatorer for finansielle porteføljer



«Inevitable Policy Response»



Noen problemstillinger:

- **“Forecasting” eller “backcasting”?**
- **Hvilke restriksjoner skal legges på modellen?**
- **Samspeilet mellom klima, økonomi, energi og arealer**

To scenarioer utviklet gjennom IPR

Scenario



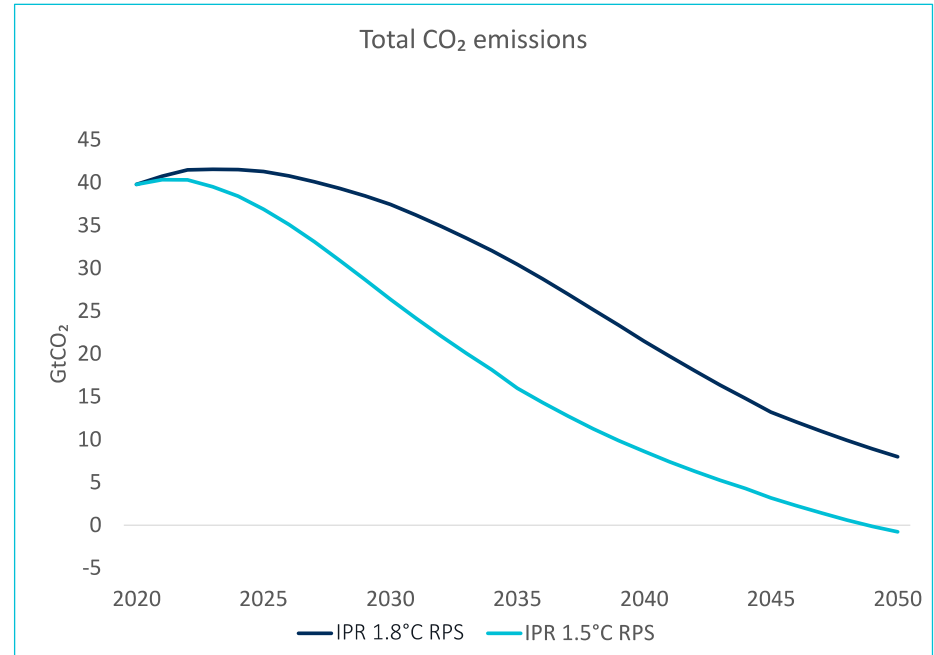
IPR 1.8°C Forecast Policy Scenario (FPS)

- Models impact of forecasted policies on the real economy.
- Global emissions fall by 80% by 2050, aligned with warming below 2C (1.8°C)





IPR 1.5°C Required Policy Scenario (RPS)


- Required policies to align to a **1.5°C objective** building on the International Energy Association's Net Zero scenario and deepening analysis on policy, land use, emerging economies and value drivers




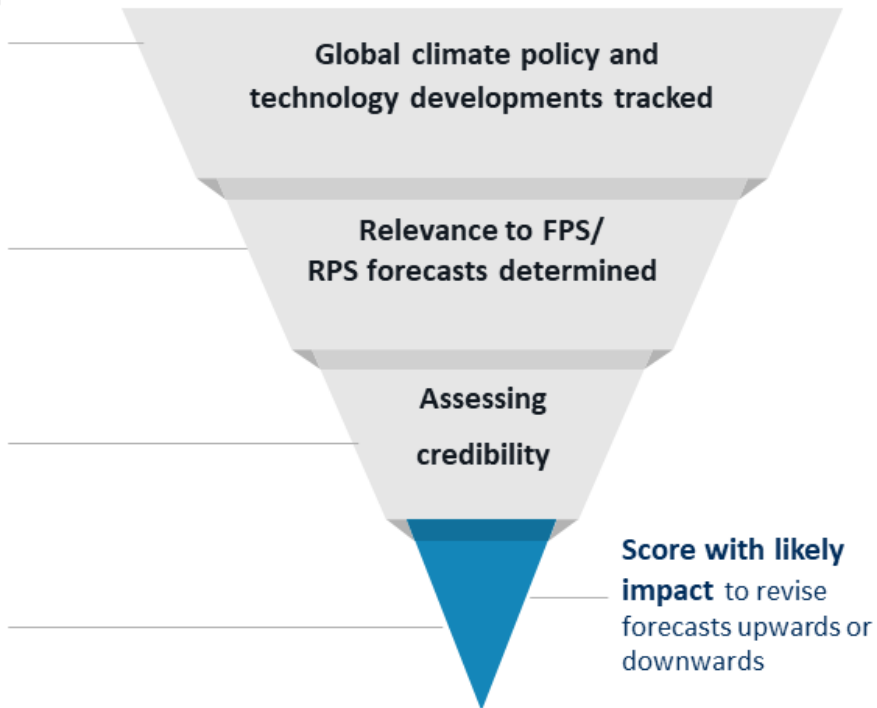
Quarterly Forecast Tracker (I)

- 1  **Track/compile** announcements each Quarter
- Initial QFT October 2021 – April 2022 to capture COP 26 & post COP developments

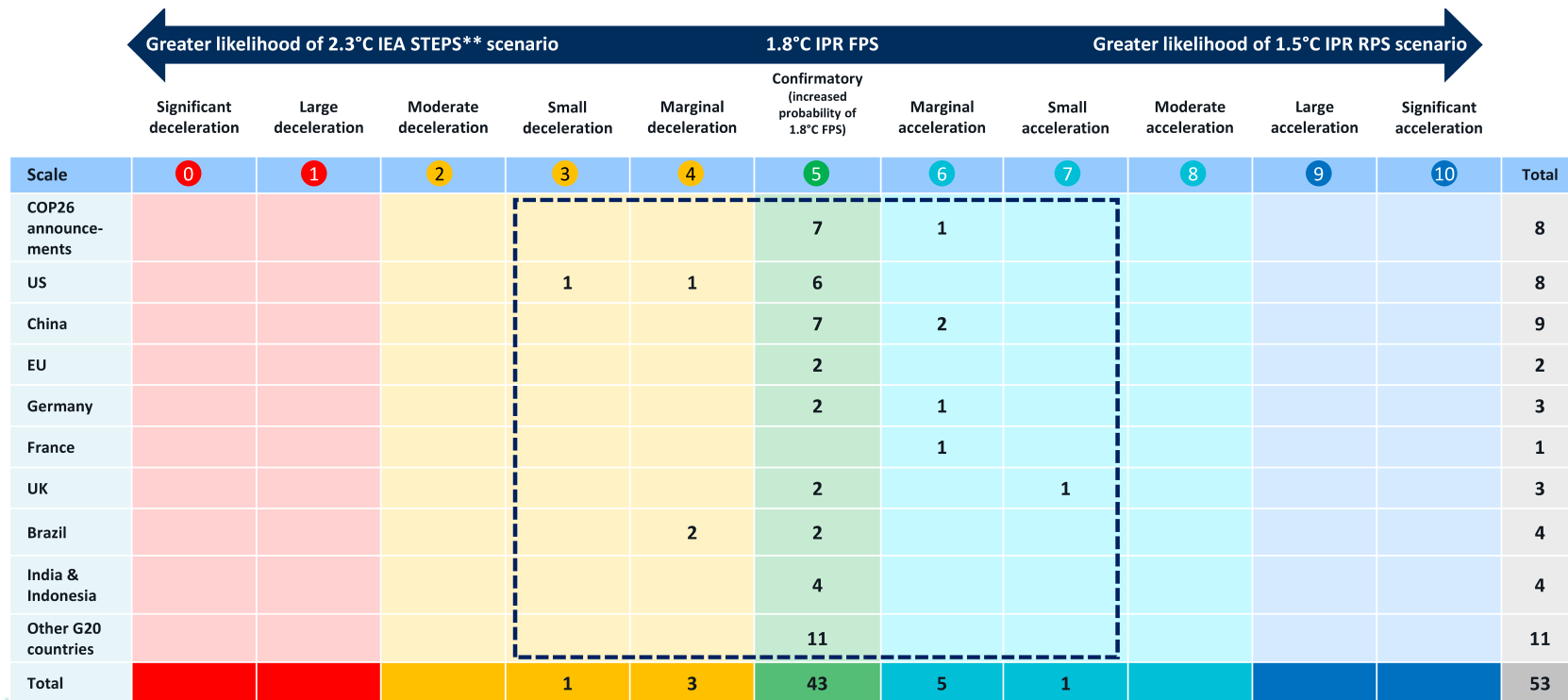
- 2  Determine **relevance** to IPR FPS and RPS forecasts:
- Confirmatory/reinforce forecasts
 - Signal acceleration or deceleration of policy relative to forecasts

- 3  Assess **credibility** of announcement
- Less credible: off or on-the record statement
 - Credible: Public position on direction of travel
 - More credible: Published strategy, or enacted legislation

- 4  **Score impact** of development on RPS and FSP forecast



Quarterly Forecast Tracker (II)



Mechanisms of change

Commitment

GFANZ's membership includes hundreds of firms committed to net zero from multiple subsectors of the finance industry and dozens of countries. This expanding coalition provides the starting point from which to create the financial architecture needed to transform the global economy and transition to net zero.

Engagement

The size and scale of GFANZ's combined member financial institutions mean we can help drive change. But we cannot achieve net zero on our own. That is why we are engaging with other key sectors of the economy, climate experts, the NGO community, and governments. GFANZ members recognise the need to advise and support clients on their own transitions – be it large corporations, institutional investors, small businesses, or individuals.

Investment

To ensure adequate investment is made to support the transition to net zero, we are actively working to make climate a central consideration in all financial decisions. As part of that, we seek to accelerate the development, amplification, and mainstreaming of leading practices and tools for the financial system to create and operationalise their climate objectives and transition plans. We recognise that the capital allocation decisions we make today will have climate ramifications for years to come.

Net-Zero Alignment

We are generating the commitment, engagement, and investment needed to accelerate financial flows to net-zero-aligned companies and projects. We are working across the financial sector, real economy, and public-sector, and we are developing methods to measure the alignment of our portfolios with net zero. Increasingly, we are putting private capital to work alongside public-sector capital to meet transition needs, particularly in EM&DCs. These are the levers we have as an industry to help accelerate the transition to net zero.

Workstream Updates



Building commitment

Building and growing existing and new net-zero alliances in the UN's Race to Zero



Mobilising private capital to EM&DCs

Working with MDBs, DFIs and others to better mobilise the trillions of private capital needed to support net-zero transition in EM&DCs



Sectoral pathways

Working with the real economy to define net-zero sectoral pathways



Real-economy transition plans

Clearly defining financial sector expectations on real-economy transition strategies and disclosure to support investment in the transition



Financial institution transition plans

Bringing together and defining best practice for transition strategies in the financial sector



Portfolio alignment measurement

Further developing work on portfolio alignment metrics for financial institutions



GFANZ Policy Call to Action

Call to Action to G20 governments for the public policy necessary to build a net-zero financial system