Sustainability in (Re-)Insurance Conference



Nature-Related Risks for Financial Institutions 03 October 2024, Zurich

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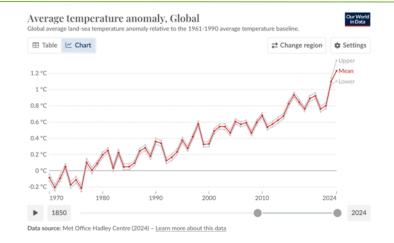
Stranded fishing vessel, Eastern Iceland (personal picture)

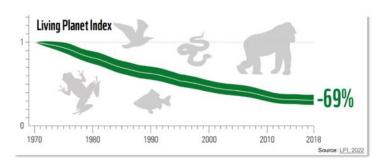


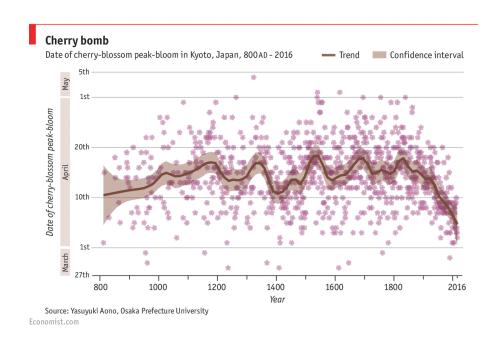


The Twin Crises of Climate & Nature











Rising Risks and Concerns



FIGURE C

Global risks ranked by severity over the short and long term

"Please estimate the likely impact (severity) of the following risks over a 2-year and 10-year period."



- WEF survey of 1,500 global experts from academia, business, government, and civil society
- All top 10-year risks are linked to nature and climate



Nature-Related Terminology



Biodiversity: variability among living organisms (within species, between species, and ecosystems)

Ecosystem services: contributions of ecosystems to economic and other human activities

Dependencies ↔

Which ecosystem services does a business rely on for its operations and value creation?

Risks ←

What are the potential threats to a business from its dependencies and impacts on nature?

Impacts →

What are the effect of business activities on nature and ecosystems?

Opportunities ←

What are the potential business benefits that can arise from positive interactions with nature?



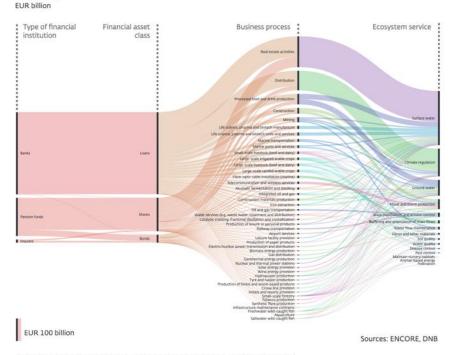
Indebted to Nature





- Report from the Dutch National Bank exploring the dependencies between the financial system and nature
- 36% exposure to companies with high dependency on ecosystem services

Figure 3 The financial sector and ecosystem services dependencies per euro invested*



^{*} The total value of the holdings in shares and bonds (2018-IV), and of the major loans (2017-IV) by Dutch financial institutions, is EUR 1,421 billion.



Nature is a Collection of Topics



- If climate is a book, then nature is the whole library!
- Focus on specific nature topics to operationalize and make tangible progress

Nature-related UN Sustainable Development Goals



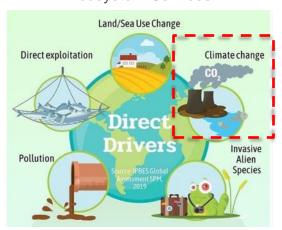








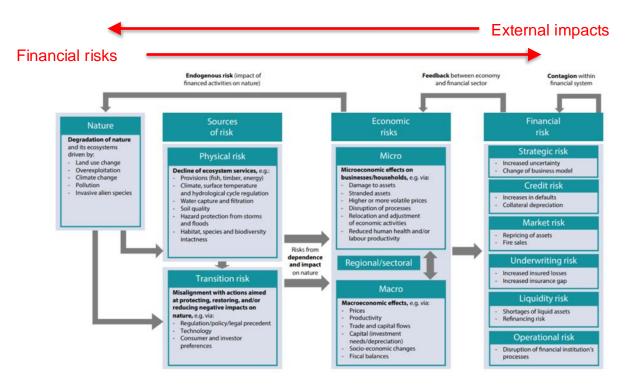
Intergovernmental Science-Policy
Platform on Biodiversity and
Ecosystem Services





Nature-Related Risk Transmission Channels



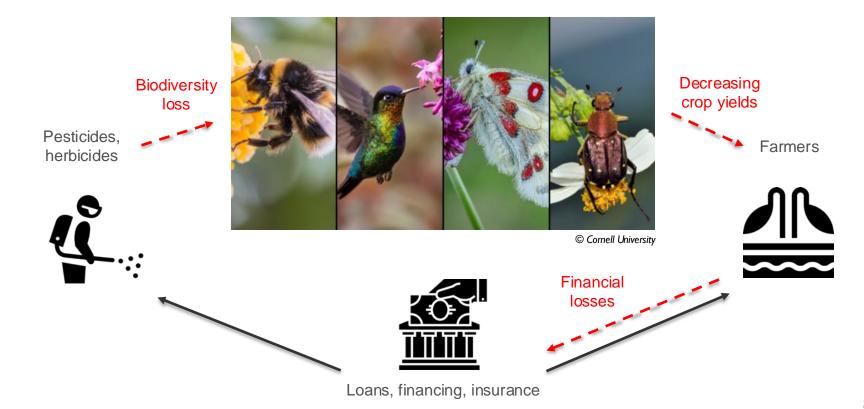


Source: Adapted from Svartzman, R. et al. (2021) A "Silent Spring" for the Financial System? Exploring Biodiversity-Related Financial Risks in France.



Illustration: Pollinators









High-Impact Sectors

 Obtaining granular data directly linking financial activities and nature is challenging







 However, the first step is extremely easy: identify dependencies on highimpact sectors



Agriculture (animal product)



Agriculture (plant product)



Fishing & aquaculture



Paper & forest product production



Metals & mining



Oil, gas & consumable fuels



Land development & construction



Transportation services



Electric energy production- hydropower



Electric energy production - combustion

Source: Underwriting Our Planet (WWF Switzerland / Deloitte Switzerland,



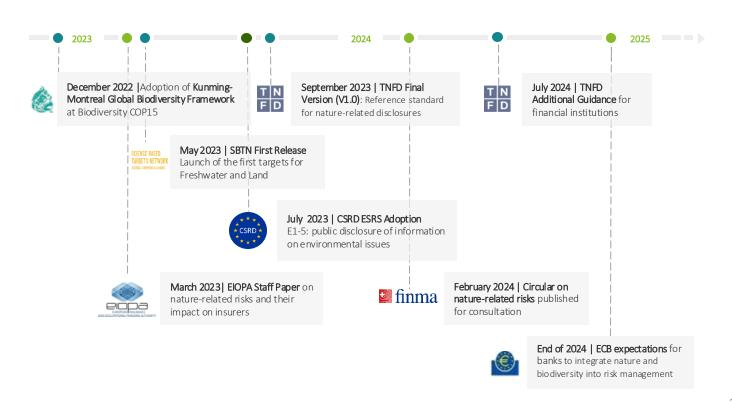
Key Regulations and Standards





Reporting regulation

Financial supervision



FINMA Circular on nature-related financial risks



(published for consultation February 2024)



Based on the recommendations of international standard-setters







- Addressed to banks and insurance companies
- Climate risks are a sub-category of nature-related risks
- Short-, medium- and long-term nature-related risks
- Focus on risk governance and risk management (including appointed actuary)
- Scenario analysis and stress-testing (including ORSA)
- The explanatory report mentions risk feedback loop from external business impacts (double materiality)
- Ambitious implementation timeline from January 2025



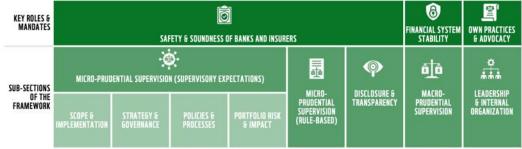




- Assessment of SUStainable finance REGulations and central bank activities
- Launched in 2021 for banking, insurance added from 2022
- Covering ≈50 jurisdictions across all continents
- ≈80 indicators across Climate,
 Nature and Social
- Annual report and online regulatory database
- Recommendations to central banks and financial supervisors



BANKING AND INSURANCE SUPERVISION







	CENTRAL BANKING		ENABLING ENVIRONMENT
KEY ROLES & MANDATES	MONEY SUPPLY & PRICE STRATEGY	OWN PRACTICES & ADVOCACY	MEASURES TYPICALLY OUTSIDE THE REMIT OF CENTRAL BANKS AND SUPERVISORS
SUB-SECTIONS OF THE FRAMEWORK	MONETARY POLICY (CONVENTIONAL & UNCONVENTIONAL)	で 赤赤赤 Leadership G internal organization	



Examples of good practices around the world





The Code Monétaire et Financier of **France** requires credit institutions and investment firms to publish a strategy for alignment with long-term **biodiversity objectives**





The Sustainable Finance Platform chaired by the **Dutch** Central Bank (DNB) published a 'Guideline on the use of **Deforestation** Risk Mitigation Solutions for Financial Institutions'





The Financial Service Authority of **Indonesia** (OJK) issued a Guideline for Sustainable **Palm Oil** Financing to increase banks' awareness and reduce credit risks arising from nature-related risks





The People Bank of **China** (PBOC) set up in their Guidelines for Establishing the Green Financial System a compulsory **environmental pollution liability** insurance system





The Monetary Authority of **Singapore** (MAS) mandates insurers to apply risk criteria to identify sectors with higher environmental risk and to develop **sector-specific policies**





Task-force for Nature-related Financial Disclosures





- Market-led initiative aiming to create economic resilience by directing financial flows towards nature-positive activities.
- Provides guidance to investors, banks, insurance companies, analysts, corporates, regulators, stock exchanges, accounting firms
- TNFD is built on the same four core pillars as TCFD for climate

Points of note:

- TNFD incorporates
 double materiality
 including impacts
 and dependencies
 on nature
- ✓ TNFD is not (yet) part of mandatory reporting regulation
- ✓ Most nature and biodiversity issues are local → LEAP approach

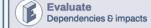


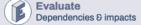
The TNFD LEAP Approach





Locate The interface with nature











model and value chain What are our organisation's activities by sector and value chain? Where are our direct operations?



Which of these sectors, value chains and direct operations are associated with potentially moderate and high dependencies and impacts on nature?



Where are the sectors, value chains and direct operations with potentially moderate and high dependencies and impacts located?

Which biomes and specific ecosystems do our direct operations, and moderate and high dependency and impact value chains and sectors, interface with?



Which of our organisation's activities in moderate and high dependency and impact value chains and sectors are located in ecologically sensitive locations? And which of our direct operations are in these sensitive locations?



What are the sectors, business processes or activities to be analysed? What environmental assets, ecosystem services and impact drivers are associated with these sectors, business processes, activities and assessment locations?

Identification of dependencies and impacts

What are our dependencies and impacts on nature?



What is the scale and scope of our dependencies on nature?

What is the severity of our negative impacts on nature? What is the scale and scope of our positive impacts on nature?



Impact materiality assessment

Which of our impacts are material?



What are the corresponding risks and opportunities for our organisation?

Adjustment of existing risk mitigation and risk and opportunity management

What existing risk mitigation and risk and opportunity management processes and elements are we already applying?

How can risk and opportunity management processes and associated elements (e.g. risk taxonomy, risk inventory, risk tolerance criteria) be adapted?

Risk and opportunity measurement and prioritisation

Which risks and opportunities should be prioritised?

Risk and opportunity materiality assessment

Which risks and opportunities are material and therefore should be disclosed in line with the TNFD recommended disclosures?



What risk management, strategy and resource allocation decisions should be made as a result of this analysis?



How will we set targets and define and measure progress?



What will we disclose in line with the TNFD recommended disclosures?



Where and how do we present our nature-related disclosures?

Examples:

- Agricultural operations in a protected area
- Impact of tourism activities on coral reefs
- Coastal flooding risk due to loss of mangrove forests

Engagement with Indigenous Peoples, Local Communities and affected stakeholders

Scenario analysis



TNFD Guidance for the Financial Sector



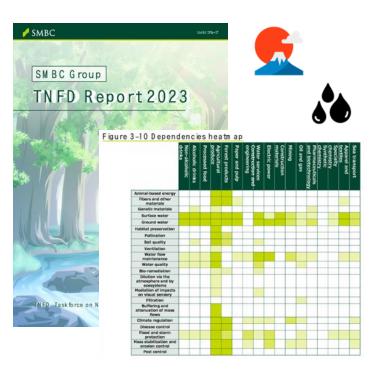
- Engage with investees, counterparties and clients on outreach to local communities and affected stakeholders
- Describe sector-specific standards and policies
- Conduct scenario analysis and integrate into risk management processes
- Focus primarily on downstream value chains (financial, investment and insurance portfolios) as opposed to own operations
- Describe how the risk, underwriting, lending and investment teams monitor nature-related dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities
- Core metrics for the financial sector: exposure of financial portfolios to high-impact sectors and to sensitive locations





Example of Nature-Related Reports





Japan / banking / focus on water









UK / Insurance / focus on deforestation

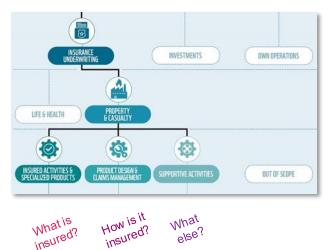


The Role of Insurance for Nature





Objective of the report: go beyond own operations and investments to create awareness of how insurance underwriting and claims management are linked to nature



Explore the many links between insurance, climate and biodiversity



Highlight the potential of insurance with reallife examples of products and practices



Provide concrete recommendations for re/insurers to improve their impacts on nature



Recommandations to Insurance Companies





Source: Underwriting Our Planet, WWF/Deloitte, 2023

Product examples

- Insurance for **circular economy** (e.g. recycling) and **renewable energy** (e.g. solar panels)
- Covering liabilities during decommissioning of carbon-intensive assets
- Exclusions and phase-out policies for harmful activities (new fossil fuel developments, deforestation/fishing/farming in protected areas)
- Include incentives for regenerative agriculture in crop insurance
- Claims management: favor repair-over-replace and recycling, build-back-better to highest environmental standards to increase resilience
- Advise clients on risk management and prevention
- Engage in multi-stakeholder initiatives and public advocacy

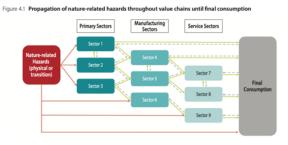


Exploring Nature Scenarios





- Nature-related scenario analysis is needed for strategic and risk management purposes
- Models used for climate scenarios are probably not well-suited to nature
- Capture nature-related risks requires using multiple metrics
- Need for more geographical and sector granularity
- Exploring the cascading impacts throughout value chains





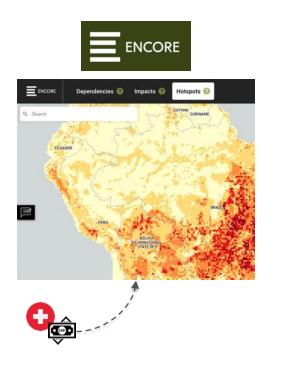
Source: NGFS, 2023



Nature Tools are Increasingly Available



Growing number of open-source tools for assessing nature-related risks and impacts















In conclusion





In conclusion



- This presentation is indebted to colleagues and clients at WWF, Deloitte, the EU Commission, actuarial associations, and the many organizations I have had the privilege to work with over the years
- All the opinions voiced in this presentation are mine only
- Any mistake is also mine, and should not cast doubt on nature and climate risk and the key role of the financial system
- Any unattributed copyrighted material in this non-commercial presentation is unintentional and falls under Fair Use
- I am happy to take any follow-up question or remark, feel free to contact me on LinkedIn