

# Climate Bonds and Insurance – A Favored Asset Class for Insurers in Creating Long Term Values

Investor-focused not-for-profit, promoting large-scale transition investment

 Network for Sustainable Financial Markets

CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT

**Climate Bonds** INITIATIVE

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- 2.Bonds an ideal vehicle for green finance
- 3.The climate Bond initiative – a few words
- 4.The climate bonds standards



In the short term, the coming year, we will see:

1. Big enough green and climate bond issuance to have to be included in market indices. This will get institutional investors taking more notice.
2. The launch of a number of Green Fixed Interest Investment Funds
3. The setting of a Green Investment Bank in the UK
4. The setting up of securitized “aggregation” funds in the energy efficiency and renewable energy spaces
5. Values labeling starting in the UK, to support the government’s commitment to facilitate “Green ISAs”

Almost all insurance covers will be affected due to rise in sea levels and average temperatures, increased frequency and intensity of natural catastrophes (heat waves, droughts, hurricanes, floods, and a loss of biodiversity :

- Reinsurance,
- Property insurance,
- Construction insurance,
- Motor insurance,
- Travel insurance,
- Agriculture and forestry insurance,
- Business interruption,
- Directors and officers duty of cares,
- Health insurance,
- Life and morbidity insurance.

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## Is risk from climate change limited to insurers liabilities?

The increased risk to insurers due to consequence from climate change are important but can somehow be mitigated through:

1. Selection and exclusion of risk and geographical areas (red lining of areas of risks),
2. Cap on insurance coverage,
3. Incentives in premium pricing for insured to take adaptive measures and therefore limit the risk.
4. Increase in premium rates,
5. Securitisation of risks,
6. Share claims with governments in case of large catastrophes,
7. Others...



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## Likely world macro-economic consequences of climate change could be devastating.

The IMF (among many others) flags that CC will mean:

- Direct negative impact on output and productivity particularly for agriculture, fisheries, ...
- Increased risk of widespread migration and conflict.
- Deteriorating fiscal positions arising from weakening of traditional tax bases.
- Higher energy prices.
- Balance of payments affected by reduced exports of goods and services or increased need for food and other essential imports.
- Damage to infrastructures (ports and roads may disrupt trade flows).
- Adverse "nonmarket" effects loss of biodiversity and ecological systems, effects on human health and the quality of life.

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## A very uncertain future for Assets

Such macro-economic factors would have:

- disastrous impacts on volatility of equity and property markets, and
- may induce some inflationary trend due to scarcity of fundamentals (agriculture products, energy, forestry, other products) which may make investment in bonds also difficult.

This will most likely make our current crisis look trivial.

And make the future of Asset and Liability Matching extremely perilous.



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## Part of the answer : Climate Bonds

However, insurers should start positioning their assets to face future impacts of climate change and at the same time contribute to mitigation and adaptation efforts. This is probably best done via Climate Bonds

Climate bonds are standard bonds which will invest the money raised in a range of mitigation and adaptation vehicles, including direct equity investments, portfolio of loans, project finance.

It has the potential to gather large volumes of investment.



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## Current context

Current economic crisis over shade climate change despite scientists conclusions and increasing evidence

Although very seriousness financial crisis happen regularly. Meantime GHG emissions inexorably rising leading us to few million years catastrophic event.

Current solutions: price on carbon /carbon markets, voluntary initiatives, carbon taxes and other environmental taxes clearly not enough, extremely complex and long to put in place.

Bonds definitely part of the solution. Long history to finance transformation of economies e.g in the past for war efforts.

Not so much a technological problem but political will, to take the risk of turning the whole world economy on its head. Changes which will have to be done at some stage anyway.

The main challenge is that all of our capital is locked into a fossil fuel intensive economy – the question is “how do we transfer this into a low carbon economy?”

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## Drivers

### International Energy Authority says:

- We're faced with a choice: a catastrophic future with 6-7 degree temp rises ... vs ... Opportunity
- To head off catastrophic climate change will require investment flows of roughly \$1 trillion p.a. (in energy, adaptation, etc) for the next 40 years
- We need speed and scale
- The prize, if we make the transition, is lower energy costs

The OECD is promoting a Green Growth agenda as the only viable way forward

Such scale can only be found in capital markets,  
Bonds are bound to be an important part of the answer

"We call for a significant increase in global bond issuance to be dedicated to finance for an acceleration of the transition to low carbon growth. "Climatewise



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# Funds are in capital markets

Global bonds outstanding in 2010 = **\$95 trillion+**

Institutional investors = \$75 trillion+

Pension, insurance, sovereign wealth funds  
Under-exposed to energy & Infrastructure

19 of world's top 20 pension funds are public sector

"Give me two products with the same risk/reward profile,  
one brown, one green - I'll pick the green"



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## Bonds an ideal vehicle

Bonds particularly well suited to renewable energy and energy efficiency projects: typically high initial capital but then have no variable costs and receive an inflation linked income from the energy produced or saved.

Perfectly matched to the profile of bond. Bonds also currently greatly in demand from investors; in developed world ageing societies and hence mature pension funds need inflation-linked fixed income investments to match the payments of their pension liabilities. Issue of asset and liability matching.

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## Bonds are ideal for renewables

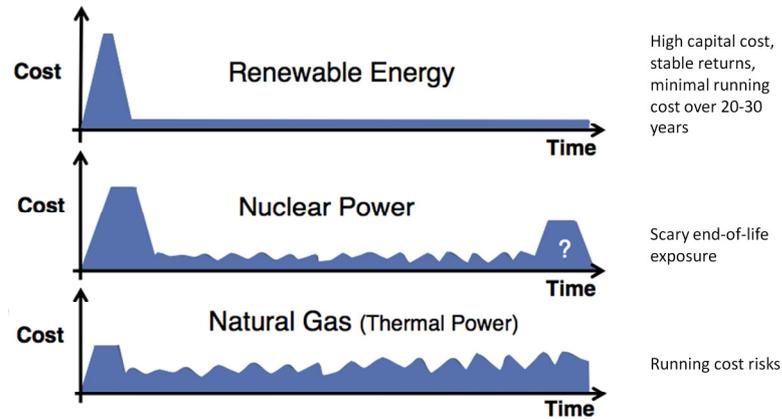


Illustration courtesy Jason Langley AXA IM

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Renewable energy is ideal for bonds

It's all capital costs and zip running cost, with no scary lumps at the end, as with nuclear energy, or volatile input costs, such as with gas

# Climate-themed issuance to date

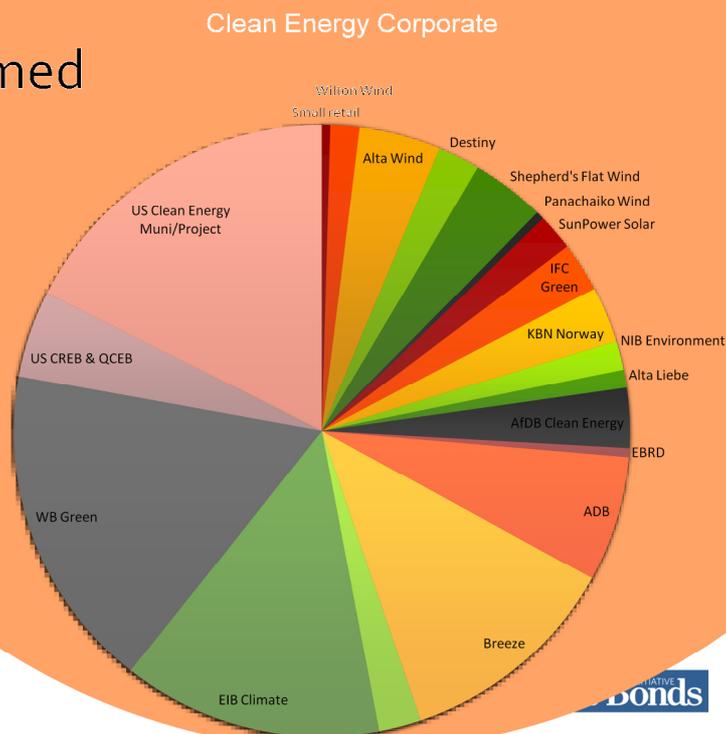
\$16 billion

Leaders:  
 -Thematic portfolios: WB, EIB  
 -Tax preferencing: USA  
 -ABS: Breeze

Only 5% retail, mostly Japan

Clean energy corporate  
 \$30bn to  
 Bloomberg's \$230bn

+ Rail, etc - \$10bn +



# Buyers

## World Bank Green Bond

AP2/AP3 Swedish National PFs  
 California State Treasurer's Office  
 Church of Sweden  
 CalSTRS  
 Calvert Investments  
 Netherlands Development Finance  
 Everence Financial  
 New York Commons  
 Rathbone Greenbank  
 SEB Ethos fund  
 Sarasin  
 Skandia Life  
 Trillium Asset Management  
 UN Joint Staff Pension Fund

## Uridashi

Japanese households

## US project bonds

Pension funds  
 Fund managers

## SRI & progressive mainstream

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## Buyers

Fund	Type	AUM (\$m)	ISIN	Comments
Nikko World Bank Green Bond Fund	Green bond fund – open ended	\$796	JP90C00074A1	80% World Bank Green Bonds, 20% general World Bank bonds, targeted at Japanese investors
Nikko AM World Bank Green Fund	Green bond fund – open ended	\$35	LU0489503291	World bank Green Bonds, targeted at European institutional investors
Calvert Bond Portfolio	Sustainable & SRI bonds- open ended	\$812	US1316184076	US government and corporates meeting Calvert's 7 ESG criteria
Triodos Sustainable Bond	Sustainable bond fund – open ended	\$201	LU0309381605	Global sustainable corporate & government bonds
F&C Ethical Fund	Ethical bond fund – open ended	\$291	GB00B23YHT07	Ethically screened, including green, UK based companies
ZKB Sustainability Fund	Sustainable fixed income fund – open ended	\$280	CH0039299455	Primarily Swiss company bonds and money markets that meet sustainability criteria
Etica SGR –Ethical Bonds Fund	Ethical bond fund – open ended	\$230	IT0003409171	Ethically screened Euro denominated corporate and government bonds, max 20% equities
Kames Ethical Corporate Bonds	Ethical bond fund – open ended	\$337	GB00B0C4RP31	Sterling corporate bonds that meet ethical criteria
CalPERS	Pension fund – US/California	\$235,800	N/A	Member of INCR, CDP, history of VC/PE funding in clean energy, 23% bond allocation, committed to integrating ESG factors across investments
CalSTRS	Pension fund – US/California	\$146,639	N/A	Purchased part of '09 World Bank issue, committed to integrating ESG factors across investments
AP2, AP3	Pension fund – Sweden	\$70,981 (\$35,411+ \$35,570)	N/A	Purchased multiple World Bank issues in '08/'09, member joint ethical council with all Swedish pension funds
State of California	State treasury fund	N/A	N/A	Purchased portion of '09 World Bank issue
Metropolitan Life Insurance	Insurance investment fund	\$482,170	N/A	Over \$1bn in renewable energy investments including Alta wind and Salton Sea geothermal project bonds, 76% of investments in fixed income

Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance, Bloomberg Terminal, fund factsheets

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## Bond structures

Program bond

Funds allocated to ring-fenced lending program

International Finance Institution, such as EIB or WB

Corporate bond 'linked' to qualifying assets

Ring-fence value of assets to internal cost centre

Commercial Bank: asset-linked to a portfolio of wind project loans

Clean energy company / manufacturer bonds linked to facility or solar/wind farms:

Project development

Special purpose vehicle owns the asset

Financing construction and operation of wind farms: from Shepherd's Flat Wind to Andromeda Solar

Portfolio bond

Securitisation vehicle of loans and/or assets

Aggregator - re-financing for pool of wind farms or wind loans: Breeze

# Benefits for issuers

New investors

Reputation enhancement

Exposing the market to underlying assets, in preparation for ABS post-Basel III

Need for improved capital ratios will further squeeze business lending

Re-financing allows focus on project development lending



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# Deal flow issues

## 1. Constrained balance sheets

Utilities pressure to fund system rebuild

Basel III = contraction of business lending on top of recapitalization pressure  
vs strong corporate balance sheets?

Solvency II = reduced appetite for corporate and ABS

Offload assets &  
loan portfolios &  
focus on project dev

Corporate  
guaranteed bonds

Partial  
guaranteed bonds

Asset-backed  
securities

Pension Danmark + Dong offshore wind farm  
Asset-linked bank bonds

# Issues

## 2. Investment grade

“Novel” assets

Challenging S&P views on solar vs oil reserves

Corporate to ABS

Public finance support : Govts, IFIs, GIBs

KfW guarantees for offshore wind; China for renewables lending

Euro 2020 Project Bonds 20% guarantees

Import/export guarantees: Italy, Denmark

UK £2.2 bn ICF: emerging nation renewables

US tax credits for deployment (vs manufacturing)

Purchase agreements - volume auctions (e.g. Brazil)

Partnership between institutional investors and governments

# Issues

## 3. Aggregation

Large companies

Special focus bond funds: SSgA

Re-financing ABS : Breeze, Andromeda (SunPower)

Bank loan pools: asset-linked portfolios (\$300m issue)

## 4. Liquidity

Perceived size of markets

Standardization of products

*Ease of screening*

*Common definitions for Govt preferencing*

## The Climate Bond Initiative - a few words

The Climate Bonds Initiative is a global civil society network created to serve as a catalyst for the rapid emergence of Climate Bonds. It is not for profit, based in London and present in 14 countries.

### **“Mobilizing fixed-income investment for climate change solutions”**

Bringing the three key actors to the table – industry, investors and governments, to develop the basis of a tripartite agreement under the Climate Bonds concept. Demonstrating how to engineer investibility through scaled-up mitigation and adaptation pilot schemes in both developed and developing countries.

Raising awareness and building support for innovative approaches to tapping debt capital markets for the low carbon economy: concept development, participation in forums and media campaigns.

## Climate bonds standards - The premise

1. Institutional investors are aware of the real macro risks around the impact of climate change, but these are hard to quantify for portfolio management.

2. But, if offered two investments with the same risk/reward profiles, one “brown”, one “green”, they will think of those macro risks and choose green.



3. Assessing enviro integrity is hard work. An authoritative standard will ease decision-making and support *liquidity*. The easier it is to use the faster the market will grow

Our advice was that “authoritative” means:

- Backed by asset owners and NGOs
- Endorsed by a groups like UN PRI, UNEP FI



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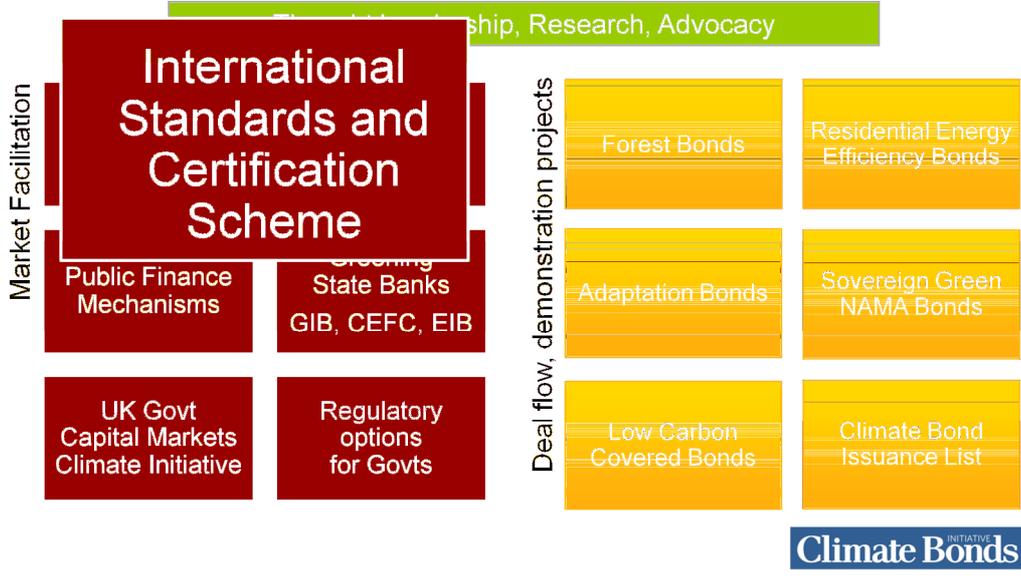
## Standards & certification

1. Assure investors that investments are for climate change solutions  
(Avoid greenwashing)
1. Portfolio screening = energy, transport, water, etc
2. Government pre-ferencing criteria

*An environmental*, not a financial standard.  
Investors still have to do financial due-diligence.



# Greening the bond market



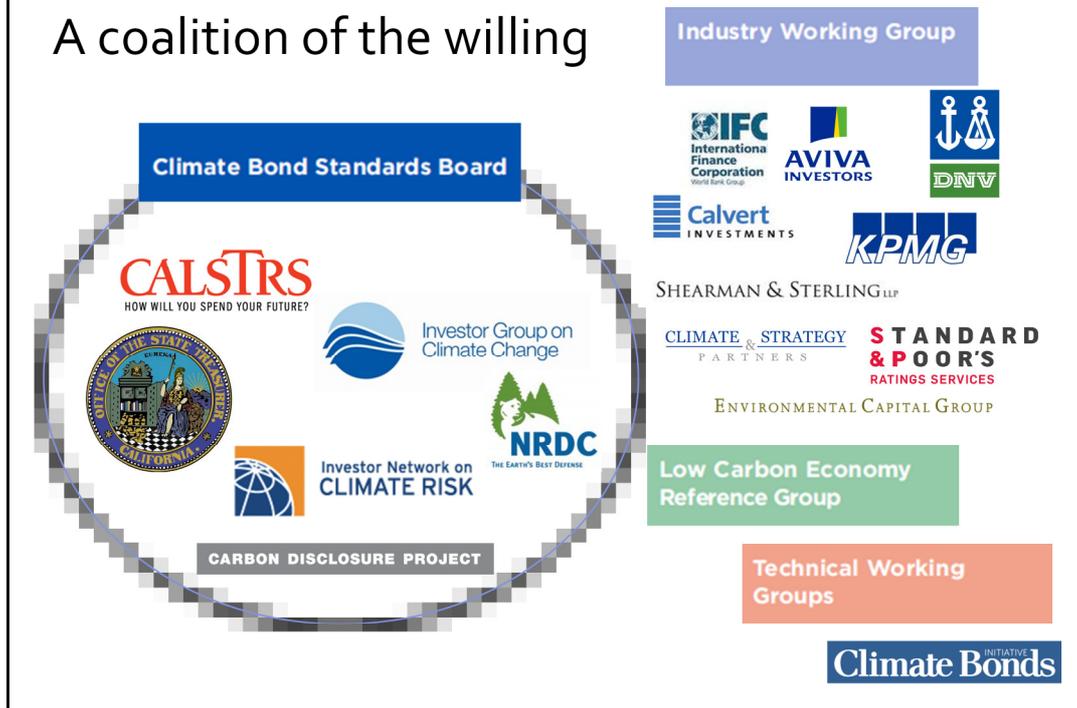
# Objectives

1. Assure investors that investments are for climate change solutions
  - Institutional investors aware macro risks, but hard to quantify
  - If offered two investments with same risk/reward profiles, one “brown”, one “green”, they will choose green
2. Standardize across a large pool = increase liquidity
  - Energy, transport, water, etc
3. A simple preferencing tool
  - The easier it is to use the faster the market will grow
  - Authoritative: a coalition of asset owners & NGOs



An environmental, not a financial standard. Investors still have to do their own credit analysis

## A coalition of the willing



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# Low-carbon economy transition

First off the rank

Wind

Solar

Grid

Energy efficiency

Broadband & IT

Grid

Shipping

Complex eligibility issues

Bio-energy

Water for adaptation

Agriculture

Forests

Programmatic

City

IFI standard

Forest bonds

Sovereign NAMA

*Science-based  
low-carbon  
economy framework*

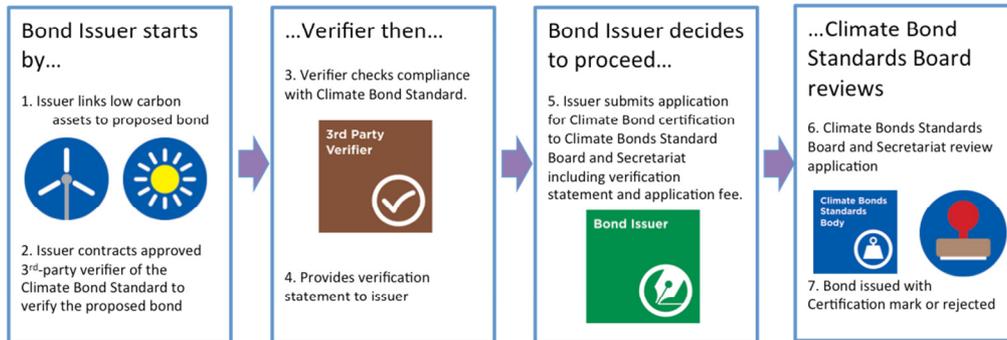
## Low-carbon economy transition



*Science-based  
low-carbon  
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# How Certification works



# Key provisions

## Money flows

- Linked assets matching bond amount
- Assurance around use of proceeds
- Traceability

## Bond types

- Corporate bonds (cost centres)
- Project bonds, Portfolio bonds

## Eligible physical assets

- Wind farms, manufacturing, related infrastructure

Certification is conditional on continued compliance and can be lost

## Next

### Growing the universe

- Certification of new bonds
- Backcasting

### The system

- Prototype consultation process
- Assurance procedures and accreditation

### Low-carbon eligibility criteria

- Energy efficiency in buildings
- Bioenergy
- Broadband
- Forests

<http://standards.climatebonds.net>



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