

din from

A study conducted by Sustainable Finance Lab & Profundo











Fossil fuel assets are overvalued



Financial institutions will suffer losses

1 n horn

Direct effects

- Energy commodities
- Market value of oil, gas and coal mining firms
- Credit risk of oil, gas and coal mining firms

Indirect effects

- Electricity producers, energy-intensive industries
- Other business sectors
- Governments of resource-rich countries





1 n how

Exposures to high-carbon assets

Pension funds

- 23 large funds, from 8 EU countries
- >€ 1,200 billion assets (24% of EU total)
 Banks
- 20 largest banks, from 8 EU countries
- >€ 22,000 billion assets (62% of EU total)
- Aggregated data







Pension funds Banks Insurers

Exposures to high-carbon assets **>€ 1,000 bn**

Data sources

Asset distribution Commodities Equity portfolios Syndicated corporate loans Corporate bond portfolios Annual reports Annual reports Financial database Financial database Estimate (index)

Exposures at 31 Dec 2012





A LANA A

Pension funds Banks Insurers

Exposures to high-carbon assets >€ 1,000 bn

Potential shocks

Low-carbon Breakthrough	
Commodities	-50%
Equities	-60%
Bonds	-30%
Term & project loans	-30%
Credit facilities	-20%













Pension funds

Banks Insurers

Banks

→ Shareholders (profit, capital buffer)

1 a hora

- \rightarrow Firms (credit rationing, deleveraging)
- → Government (public support)

Pension funds

- → Reserves (capital buffer)
- \rightarrow Other investors (de-risking)
- \rightarrow Participants (lower pensions, higher premiums)

Propagation of shocks





l'in the state





Large differences in high-carbon assets Pension funds

High-carbon equities / Total equities





Large differences in high-carbon assets

din hor

Pension funds & Insurers

High-carbon assets / Total assets



Large differences in high-carbon assets Banks

High-carbon syndicated loans / Total corporate loans





in the second Large differences in high-carbon assets **Banks**



High-carbon assets / Total assets







Scenario

Quick and definite transition to low-carbon economy

Consequences

- Sudden loss on high-carbon assets
- Estimated total losses for EU banks, pension funds and insurance companies €350-400 billion
- This is unlikely to trigger harmful feedback loops



Low-carbon Breakthrough \rightarrow Wake up call

Pension funds & Insurers

Potential high-carbon losses / Total assets



Low-carbon Breakthrough -> Wake up call

dia hora

Banks







Potential high-carbon losses / Total assets







Scenario

- Emissions remain eventually within carbon budget
- Transition path is initially slow and uncertain

Consequences

- Ongoing capital expenditures € 500 billion/year
- Increasing stranded assets and losses
- Uncertainty about valuation of assets





Scenario

- Strongly increasing demand for fossil fuels
- Ineffective climate policies

Consequences

- Uncontrollable climate change (more floods, draughts, extreme storms, etc.)
- Serious harm to global economy
- Larger losses on broad range of assets



Recommendations for the EU

Cal in Arton

- Adopt clear and effective long-term climate and energy policies
- Encourage **supervisory assessments** of all large financial institutions
- Address weaknesses in individual institutions (risk management, fiduciary duty) and national financial sectors (macroprudential measures)
- Promote active **long-term investment** strategies
- Adopt specific **reporting requirements**



