

17<sup>th</sup> Credit Risk Management Conference

ESG Impact on Credit Risk: Navigating through challenges Integrating C&E risks in banks' credit risk management framework `– Strategic considerations

> Michael P. Haralabidis Chief Risk Officer Hellenic Financial Stability Fund

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# Climate & Environmental (C&E) risks definitions



# C&E risk types

**Physical risks** 



#### **Transition risks**



Acute (Extreme climate events) (e.g. Wild-fires, heat waves, floods, storms, cyclones, hurricanes)

Chronic

Change in Government policies, Legislation & Regulation

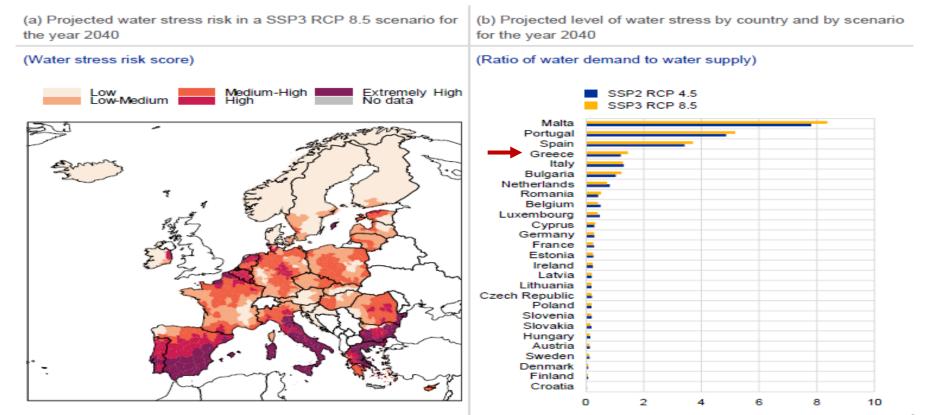
Change in investor & consumer (Market) sentiment & preferences

(Incremental climate changes) (e.g. Increasing temperatures, droughts, sea-level rises, water stress, biodiversity loss, deforestation, water & land pollution)

Change in Technology & Innovation

# **Risk Drivers**

# Why C&E risk management is crucial for Europe but esp. for Greece (1/3)



Source: ECB/ESRB Project Team on climate risk: Chartbook for monitoring financial stability impacts of climate, Dec. 2023. Notes: Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSP), Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP).

# Why C&E risk management is crucial for Europe but esp. for Greece (2/3)

(a) Projected Fire Weather Index in RCP 8.5 scenario, for the year 2040

#### (Fire Weather Index)

20 40 60

Source: ECB/ESRB Chartbook for monitoring financial stability impacts of climate, Dec. 2023. Notes: Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), Fire Weather Index (FWI). (b) Projected change in Fire Weather Index compared to historical values, by country and by scenario, for the year 2040

(Absolute change in FWI)

#### RCP 4.5 **RCP 8.5** Greece Italy Bulgaria Spain Croatia Slovenia Portugal Cyprus Romania Malta Hungary France Austria Denmark Netherlands Germany Belgium Czech Republic Slovakia Iceland Ireland Norway Lithuania Sweden Poland Luxembourg Finland Latvia Estonia 2 -2 0 6

Michael P. Haralabidis, HFSF CRO

# Why C&E risk management is crucial for Europe but esp. for Greece (3/3)

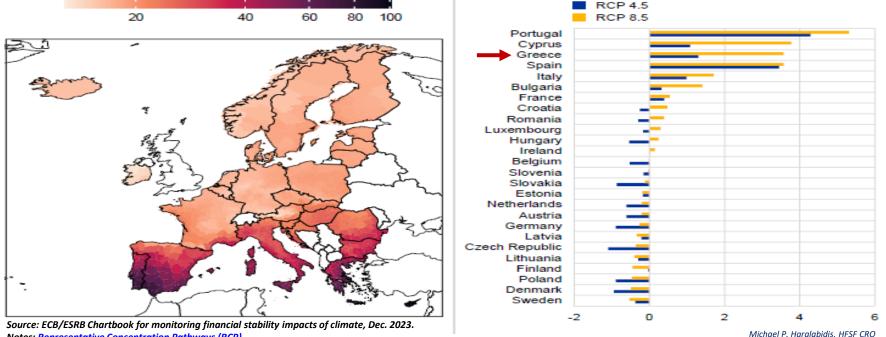
(a) Projected number of Consecutive Dry Days (CDD) in a RCP 8.5 scenario and for year 2040

(b) Average change in number of Consecutive Dry Days (CDD) compared to 2005, by country and by scenario (year 2040)

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#### (Average number of days)





Notes: Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP).

# C&E risks types & drivers and their transmission channels for their translation to business risks

Climate risk drivers

> Acute (extreme climate events)

Chronic (incremental changes)

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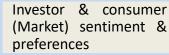
types

&

Government Policies, Regulation & Legislation

Physical risks

Technological developments & Innovation



#### **Economic transmission channels**

Households

• Property damage, loss or

Loss of income & wealth

value depreciation

#### Microeconomic

#### **Businesses**

- Property damage
- Business disruption
- Stranded assets
- Capex requirements
- Changing demand & costs

#### Macroeconomic

- Capital depreciation and increased investment
- Shifts in prices
- Productivity changes
- Socioeconomic changes
- Other impacts on international trade, government taxes, GDP, interest rates & exchange rates

#### a Di

- Business & household defaults
- Collateral value reduction

**Business risks** 

Credit risk

#### **Market Risk**

• Repricing of financial assets

#### **Operational Risk**

- Business continuity
- Supply chain disruptions
- Legal & Regulatory risks

#### **Liquidity Risk**

 Increased demand for liquidity from customers

**Other risks** 

- Reputational
- Insurance

# **C&E** risks as the drivers of borrower's credit risk



#### Transition risks' indicative impacts

- **R&D expenditures** in new and alternative technologies.
- **Costs** to adopt and deploy new practices and processes.
- **Reduced demand** for carbon-intensive products and services.
- **Increased production costs** due to changing input prices (e.g. energy, water) and output requirements (e.g. waste management, carbon emissions)
- **Fines** due to non-compliance to environmental legislation and regulation
- On borrower's capital & collateral
- Potential **re-pricing** of **stranded assets** (e.g. real estate, fossil fuel)
- Changes in real estate valuation

#### Physical risks' indicative impacts

- **Reduced revenue** from decreased production capacity (e.g. supply chain disruptions, employee absenteeism) lower sales (e.g. demand shocks, transport problems), rents and wages (e.g. for employees who lost their job due to firm's pause of operations)
- Increased operating costs (e.g. due to the need to source inputs from alternative more expensive suppliers) and increased capital costs (e.g. due to damage to facilities).

- **Direct damages** on assets (e.g. to houses & factories due to extreme weather events)
- Write-offs of assets (e.g. houses & factories) situated in high-risk locations

On borrower's cash flows

#### **Step 1: Defining Climate Transition Scenarios**



**Risk Drivers** 

Each transition scenario helps to assess the economic impacts on sectors & borrowers

Climate transition pathways towards decarbonized economy

Change Government Policy, Legislation & Regulation

Change in Technology & Innovation

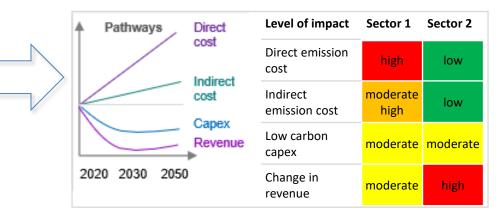
Change in investor & consumer (Market) sentiment & preferences

#### **Step 2: Estimating economic & financial impacts**

#### Risk factor pathways by sector/borrower

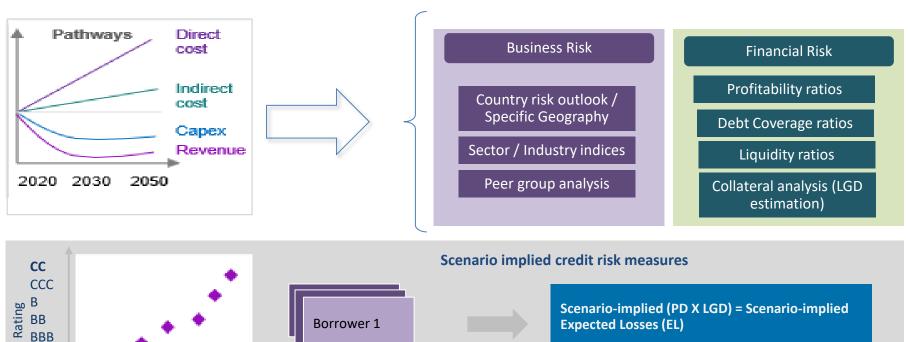


Interpreting climate transition scenario impact in corporate financial terms



Example of integration of climate transition risk into credit risk methodology Transition scenarios adjustments to Internal Credit Rating Systems (2/2)

#### Step 3: Translating financial impacts into credit risk measures



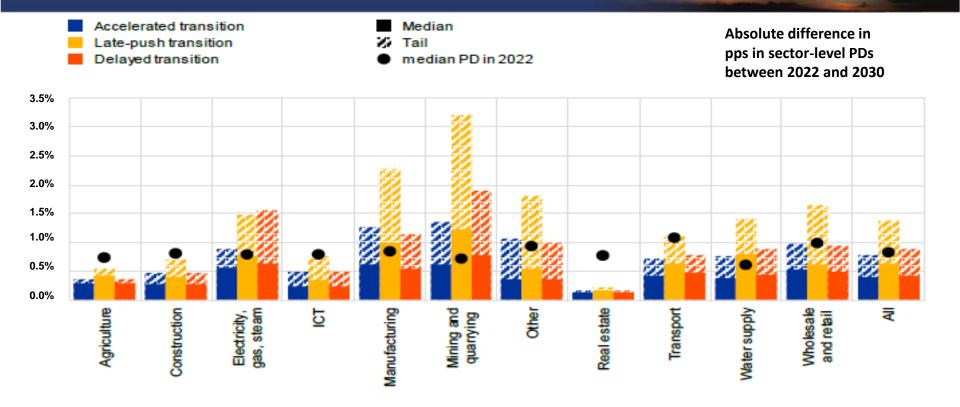
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The climate transition impact would be heterogenous across sectors by 2030. The strongest rise in credit risk (PDs) would be in energy-intensive sectors



# Strategic considerations in addressing C&E risks challenges (1/2)

- 1. Data availability
  - Banks are missing historical data to assess C&E risks impact on credit risk losses
  - Access to firms and household level data is limited (eg EPCs)
  - New data sources or methodological adjustments are needed

## 2. Developing internal Capabilities

- In-house expertise (hirings, upskilling, re-skilling) needs to be developed fast
- Climate Risk Assessment needs to be fully integrated in the Credit Risk process

### 3. Regulatory/Supervisory pressure and uncertainty

- Existing and upcoming regulation creates heavy burden and investor scrutiny (e.g. GAR)
- C&E risks will be fully integrated in European Banks' SREP as of Dec. 2024

# 4. Commercial & Credit Strategy

- Embedding C&E risk considerations in risk appetite & capital allocation
- Decide on companies and sectors to serve based on emissions thresholds & other climate risk metrics
- Establish a dedicated strategy decide on what role to play and identify client segments and industry sectors with most value.

# System-wide initiatives to address data gaps & align with EU Taxonomy

The <u>ENGAGE4ESG project</u>, funded by the European Union, is working towards reaching the EU's energy efficiency and climate objectives, supporting the alignment of Green Mortgages & Energy Efficient Home Renovation Loans with the EU Taxonomy.

# Follow best practices and market leaders in sustainable Lending

- i. The Green Loan Principles
- ii. Net-Zero Banking Alliance
- iii. The Equator Principles
- iv. The Poseidon Principles
- v. The Sustainable Steel Principles



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