



No Place to Hide?

Climate Change and Systemic Financial Risk



- Much has been written about the physical impacts of climate change on the planet: heatwaves, droughts, rising sea levels, etc. There is less mainstream discussion of the potential impacts of climate change on *global financial assets*.
- We dug deep into the academic literature to understand the estimated impacts and underlying assumptions. We found that \$3-24 trillion, or 2-17%, of global financial assets are at risk of loss from climate change. Agriculture and Transportation (air, road, rail, sea) face the highest risk, with more than 60% of the financial value of these sectors vulnerable to climate change.
- “Feedback loops” between the financial system and the macroeconomy could further exacerbate these impacts and risks. For example, climate-related damage to assets serving as collateral for loans could create write-offs that prompt banks to restrict their lending in certain regions, which could weaken household spending.
- Asset managers cannot simply avoid climate risks by moving out of vulnerable asset classes if climate affects their entire portfolio of assets. In other words — unless investment dollars are deployed at scale to limit further warming — there’s no place to hide.
- This report focuses on the issues raised by climate change from the financial asset value perspective. In our companion report, [Scaling Climate Action: Aligning Investments to Sustainable Development Goal 13](#), we address how investors can factor climate change into their investment choices. While we are already seeing the impacts of climate change, we have not yet passed the point of no return from the more extreme scenarios of physical damage and value destruction highlighted in this analysis. There may be no place to hide, but there are plenty of ways to fight.

Michael Geraghty
Equity Strategist

How will climate change affect global financial assets?

Much has been written about the physical impacts of climate change on the planet: heatwaves, droughts, rising sea levels, etc. There has also been growing awareness of the need for action, a need that becomes more urgent every day.

For asset managers, the possibility that climate change will reduce the long-term returns on investments makes ESG analysis a matter of fiduciary duty towards fund beneficiaries.

From an investment perspective, the incorporation of environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria in investment analysis has focused attention on the private sector's role, both positive and negative, on climate change and related challenges. Financial regulators are also increasingly aware of climate-change risks. Asset managers, notably pension funds, have been in the vanguard of work in this area: for them, the possibility that climate change will reduce the long-term returns on investments makes it a matter of fiduciary duty towards fund beneficiaries.

Unfortunately, change is coming too slowly. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) indicated in late 2018 that warming is occurring faster than projected, and the benchmarks it set (along with the targets set by the Paris Climate Agreement) could be exceeded in as little as 11 years from now. Without massive, structural investment, the world is on course for the point of no return, after which extensive disruption is inevitable, according to the European Geosciences Union.¹ Their late 2018 report cites several scenarios for reaching this point, based on how swiftly the world can switch to renewable energy sources.

Unlike the physical impacts of climate change, there is not much in the mainstream discourse about the impact of climate change on global financial assets.

Compounding the serious environmental and social risks of climate change are the financial risks. There is abundant and mounting evidence of the financial toll of natural catastrophes. As countries experience increasingly frequent severe storms, flooding and bouts of extreme heat, economic disruptions are becoming increasingly costly. However, unlike the physical impacts of climate change, there is not much in the mainstream discourse about the impact of climate change on global financial assets.

To address this gap, we dug deep into the academic literature. Most of that analysis is highly complex, reflecting a combination of assumptions about the economy, climate change, the physical impacts of climate change, climate-related national policies, and financial assets. We set out to unpack that analysis.

There are two main ways in which the physical aspects of climate change can affect the value of financial assets — impact on (1) physical assets and (2) the production of goods and services:

- First, climate change can either destroy, or accelerate the depreciation of, physical assets (e.g., factories), through its connection with extreme weather events. Physical assets can be directly impacted by floods, droughts and severe storms.
- Second, by interrupting the supply of inputs and labor, it can reduce the production of goods and services, which amounts to a reduction in the return on physical assets.

¹ <https://www.earth-syst-dynam.net/9/1085/2018/>

Further, there is a risk of “feedback loops” between the financial system and the macroeconomy that could exacerbate these impacts and risks, as we discuss in a later section. For example, climate-related damage to assets serving as collateral for loans could create write-offs that prompt banks to restrict their lending in certain regions, which could weaken household spending.

Asset managers cannot simply avoid climate risks by moving out of vulnerable asset classes if climate change has a primarily macroeconomic impact affecting their entire portfolio of assets.

What does this mean for investors? Asset managers cannot simply avoid climate risks by moving out of vulnerable asset classes if climate change has a primarily macroeconomic impact affecting their entire portfolio of assets.

In other words — unless investment dollars are deployed at scale to limit further warming — there’s no place to hide.

What the studies tell us

We evaluate three studies that estimate the “climate value at risk” of global financial assets.

What is the risk to global financial assets from climate change? We evaluated three studies that estimated the risk. In the language of academics this risk is frequently referred to as “climate value at risk (CVaR),” or simply “VaR.” This value is calculated by estimating the present value of financial assets impacted by climate change over a certain period e.g., through 2100. The three studies provide a range of estimates:

- Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU): \$4 - \$14 trillion at risk from the present to 2100.
- London School of Economics (LSE): \$3 - \$24 trillion at risk from the present to 2100.
- UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI): \$11 trillion at risk from the present to 2030-52.

As a percent of global financial assets, these estimates range from 2% to 17% of assets at risk from climate change. The breadth of this range reflects differing assumptions in the analyses, as shown in Figures 1 and 2. We provide a more detailed review of each study in the sections that follow.

Figure 1: Risk to global financial assets from climate change (\$ trillion)

	+2.5° above pre-industrial by 2100	+5° above pre-industrial by 2100	+6° above pre-industrial by 2100
EIU	\$4.2	\$7.0	\$13.8
LSE	\$2.5 - \$24.2		
+2.5° above pre-industrial by 2030-52			
UNEP FI	\$11.0		

Figure 2: Risk to global financial assets from climate change (%)

	+2.5° above pre-industrial by 2100	+5° above pre-industrial by 2100	+6° above pre-industrial by 2100
EIU	3%	5%	10%
LSE	2% - 17%		
+2.5° above pre-industrial by 2030-52			
UNEP FI	13%		



The Economist Intelligence Unit analysis

Climate value at risk measures the size of the loss a portfolio may experience, within a given time horizon, at a particular probability.

In order to estimate the relevance of climate change to the asset management industry and beyond, in 2015 the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) conducted an analysis² of the value at risk from climate change. The EIU estimated the value at risk (VaR) to 2100 as a result of climate change to the total global stock of assets under management. The climate VaR measures the size of the loss a portfolio may experience, within a given time horizon, at a particular probability — e.g., a 1% probability that \$24 trillion of global financial assets will be at risk of loss from climate change from the present through 2100.

The EIU used an integrated assessment model built to estimate the economic cost of future climate change. The model links economic growth, greenhouse gas emissions, climate change and the damages from climate change.

Three key variables to consider: rate of global productivity growth, climate sensitivity, and the degree to which climate change causes severe economic damage.

To estimate the climate risk at different confidence levels, the EIU researchers acknowledged three key uncertainties, which the academic literature has identified as being particularly determinative of the impacts of climate change:

- The first is the rate of productivity growth, which exerts a strong influence on (1) the size of assets in the future and, through the link between economic activity and carbon emissions, on (2) the amount of warming along a path of uncontrolled emissions.
- The second key uncertainty is climate sensitivity, which is by how much the planet warms in response to a given increase in greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
- The third uncertainty is the degree of catastrophic climate change that causes severe economic damage.

The EIU analysis pegs the present value of potential losses at \$4.2 trillion – roughly the size of Japan’s GDP.

As per the EIU analysis, the resulting losses to global financial assets in present value terms were \$4.2 trillion—roughly on a par with Japan’s entire GDP. That is the average (mean) expected loss, but the value-at-risk calculation includes a wide range of probabilities, and the low probability scenarios are far more serious. Warming of 5°C above pre-industrial levels could result in \$7 trillion in losses, while 6°C of warming could lead to a present value loss of \$13.8 trillion of manageable financial assets, roughly 10% of the global total.

² https://eiuperspectives.economist.com/sites/default/files/The%20cost%20of%20inaction_0.pdf



The London School of Economics analysis

A 2016 study³ by the London School of Economics (LSE) further refined the EIU analysis in looking at the impact of climate change on asset values.

The analysts used the same integrated assessment model to estimate the impact of 21st century climate change on the present market value of global financial assets. They focused on the same factors that were in the EIU study:

- The rate of productivity growth. Productivity growth influences the stock of assets in the future.
- The climate sensitivity parameter — i.e., the increase in the global mean temperature in response to an increase of atmospheric carbon.
- The link between warming and losses in GDP.

Again, the goal was to obtain an estimate of the climate value at risk, i.e. the risk to global financial assets from climate change.

Their conclusion was, in the business-as-usual emissions scenario — in which the expected increase in the global mean temperature in 2100, relative to pre-industrial, is about +2.5°C — the average risk to global financial assets from climate change is 1.8%. Taking a representative estimate of global financial assets, this amounts to a loss of \$2.5 trillion, which is below the EIU's estimate of \$4.2 trillion.

However, the value-at-risk calculation in the LSE study includes a wide range of probabilities. Climate change is a problem of extreme risk: this means that the average losses to be expected are not the only source of concern; to the contrary, the outliers, the particularly extreme scenarios, may matter most of all. In the LSE analysis, at the lowest probability scenario (99th percentile) climate risk is 16.9% of global financial assets, or a \$24.2 trillion potential loss.

The LSE analysis includes a wide range of probabilities, with low-probability but extreme scenario putting potential losses at \$24.2 trillion.

³ http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/66226/1/Dietz_Climate%20Value%20at%20risk.pdf



The UNEP Finance Initiative analysis

A May 2019 report⁴ by the UNEP Finance Initiative (UNEP FI) provided “a comprehensive investor guide to scenario-based methods for climate risk assessment.” The report relied on the projection of the IPCC of an increase from the present 1°C above pre-industrial levels to 1.5°C of average warming between 2030 and 2052 (i.e., a total of 2.5°C above pre-industrial levels).

The UNEP methodology adopts a bottom-up approach that focuses on 30,000 companies.

Similar to the EIU and LSE analyses, UNEP FI sought to calculate “Climate Value at Risk” (CVaR) for financial assets under several future scenarios. However, a key difference is that UNEP’s measure “brings together assessment of the physical and policy risks of climate change.”

- On the *physical* side, the methodology examines the impacts of severe changes in the climate and acute weather events on companies’ operations using business interruption as a proxy.
- On the *policy* side, it explores policy risk — the cost for companies from meeting countries’ emissions reductions targets.

These physical and policy impacts are then translated into dollar values through financial modeling.

Applying this approach to a “Market Portfolio” that “includes 30,000 equally weighted companies, and hence represents the investable market universe”:

- Investors face as much as 13.16% of risk...The 1.5°C scenario, in line with the latest special report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), exposes companies to...as much as 13.16% of overall portfolio value. Considering that total assets under management (AUM) for the largest 500 investment managers in the world total USD 81.2 trillion, this would represent a value loss of USD 10.7 trillion.

UNEP’s estimate of a value loss of \$10.7 trillion is in the middle of the range projected by the LSE.

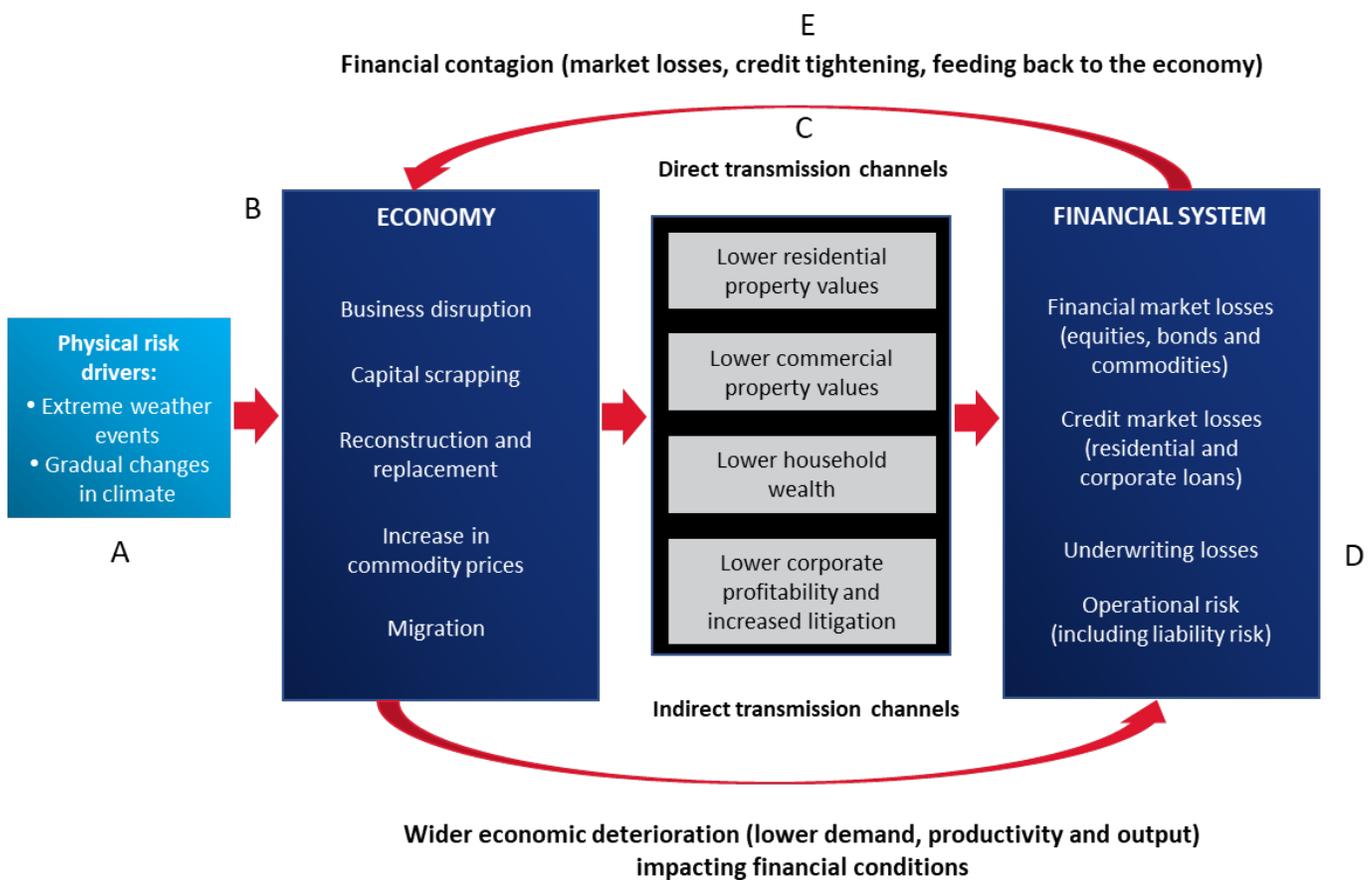
Note that, while the EIU and LSE studies examined the impact of climate change from the present to 2100, the UNEP analysis was based on the IPCC projection of an increase from the present 1°C above pre-industrial levels to 1.5°C of average warming between 2030 and 2052 (i.e., a total of 2.5°C above pre-industrial levels). UNEP’s estimate of a value loss of \$10.7 trillion is in the middle of the range projected by the LSE (\$2.5 - \$24.2 trillion).

⁴ <https://www.unepfi.org/publications/investment-publications/changing-course-a-comprehensive-investor-guide-to-scenario-based-methods-for-climate-risk-assessment-in-response-to-the-tcfd/>

The risk of feedback loops

In its first comprehensive report,⁵ the Network for Greening the Financial System pointed out that feedback loops between the financial system and the macroeconomy could further exacerbate these impacts and risks. For example, damage to assets serving as collateral (“lower residential and commercial property values,” “C” in Figure 3) could create write-offs (“underwriting losses,” “D” in Figure 3) that prompt banks to restrict their lending in certain regions (“financial contagion,” “E” in Figure 3), reducing the financing available for reconstruction in affected areas. At the same time, these losses could weaken household wealth and, in turn, could reduce consumption.

Figure 3: From physical risk to financial stability risks



Source: Network for Greening the Financial System

⁵ <https://www.banque-france.fr/en/financial-stability/international-role/network-greening-financial-system/first-ngfs-progress-report>



Implications by sector

As highlighted in a section above, the UNEP FI analysis argued that the challenge companies face from climate change can be broken down into two components:

- Policy risk — the cost for companies from meeting countries’ emissions reductions targets.
- Physical risk — the impacts of chronic changes in the climate on companies’ operations.

The analysis applied this measure to a “Market Portfolio” of 30,000 equally weighted companies. Figure 4 presents the policy risk for the +2.5° scenario and shows, for each sector, the average company value risk from climate change related policies, as well as the sector contribution to aggregate portfolio risk.

Figure 4: Policy risk for 2.5° scenario

Sector	Average company in sector value loss risk from climate change	Contribution to portfolio risk
Agriculture	-83%	6%
Transportation	-61%	4%
Utility Service	-51%	9%
Mining and Petroleum Refining	-22%	6%
Manufacturing	-16%	47%
Other Industries Incl.	-11%	3%
Construction		
Commerce and Services	-7%	26%
Total		100%

Source: UNEP FI

It is at the sector level that climate-related policy risks and physical risks become apparent.

It is at the sector level that climate-related risks become apparent. The Agriculture, Transportation, and Utilities sectors stand out as having high policy risk; i.e., the cost for companies from meeting countries’ emissions reductions targets. Under a 2.5°C scenario, the Agriculture sector is most strongly exposed to policy risk (risk of 83% loss). However, the sector contributes only 6% overall to the portfolio’s climate-related risks, reflecting its low weighting in the portfolio. On the other hand, Manufacturing has a much lower risk of (risk of 16% loss) but has the highest portfolio contribution of 47%.

Analogous to the policy risk analysis, sector analysis of the physical risk also shows that the risk differs by sector. Figure 5 shows, for each sector, the average company value at risk from the physical aspects of climate change as well as the sector contribution to aggregate portfolio risk. The results show that the Construction, Transportation and Agriculture sectors have the highest absolute physical loss risk with -4%, -3% and -3% respectively. On the other hand, Commerce and Services, and Manufacturing have lower risk but, based on their weightings in the portfolio, have relatively high portfolio contributions of 50% and 35%, respectively.

Figure 5: Physical risk for 2.5° scenario

Sector	Average company in sector value loss risk from climate change	Contribution to portfolio risk
Other Industries Incl. Construction	-4%	6%
Transportation	-3%	2%
Agriculture	-3%	1%
Mining and Petroleum Refining	-2%	4%
Commerce and Services	-2%	50%
Manufacturing	-2%	35%
Utility Service	-2%	2%
Total		100%

Source: UNEP FI

Figure 6 combines the two metrics. Not surprisingly, Agriculture and Transportation (air, road, rail, sea), which rank highly in terms of risk in Figures 4 and 5, also rank highly in Figure 6.

Figure 6: Combined (policy and physical) risk for 2.5° scenario

Sector	Policy risk	Physical risk	Combined
Agriculture	-83%	-3%	-86%
Transportation	-61%	-3%	-64%
Utility Service	-51%	-2%	-53%
Mining and Petroleum Refining	-22%	-2%	-25%
Manufacturing	-16%	-2%	-19%
Other Industries Incl. Construction	-11%	-4%	-15%
Commerce and Service	-7%	-2%	-9%

Source: UNEP FI

Figure 7 shows the subcategories of each sector, to give a more granular sense of affected industries.

Figure 7: Industries within each sector

Agriculture	Commerce & Svcs	Industry	Power	Tourism	Transportation
Livestock	Insurance	Construction	Coal Power	Outdoor Leisure	Inland Shipping
Other Agriculture	Laboratory	Infrastructure	Fossil Other Power		Rail Transportation
Maize Agriculture	Healthcare Services	Mining	Hydro Power		Road Transportation
Wheat Agriculture	Luxury Service	Production Plant	Natural Gas Power		Sea Transportation
	Indoor Leisure		Nuclear Power		Air Transportation
	Office		Solar Power		
	Real Estate		Wind Power		
	Retail				
	Storage				
	Basic Service				

Source: UNEP FI



Conclusion

The analyses from EIU, LSE and UNEP FI, together with the work of the IPCC and others to track the pace of climate change, paint a sobering picture. It seems all but inevitable that there will be value destruction in global financial assets in the coming decades. The question remains whether the economic disruptions that will ensue will be mild, moderate or severe. The answer will be determined by the pace at which the world switches to renewable energy and changes other intensive carbon-generating practices.

In the companion report to this piece, *Scaling Climate Action: Aligning Investments to Sustainable Development Goal 13*, we address how investors can factor climate change into their portfolios. For instance, investing in access to affordable, sustainable and modern energy; safe, affordable and sustainable transportation; and sustainable sources of food and nutrition would positively impact greenhouse gas emissions while mitigating the impact climate change has already had on the world's population.

Indeed, while we are already seeing the impacts of climate change, we have not yet passed the point of no return from the 2.5°C at which the more extreme scenarios of physical damage and value destruction become a new baseline. There may be no place to hide, but there are plenty of ways to fight.



Cornerstone

CAPITAL GROUP

Radically Practical Investing

For more information on this report or our services, please contact our Investment Advisory team:

Phil Kirshman, CFA, CFP®	Chief Investment Officer	+1 646-650-2234
Alison R. Smith	Managing Director, Head of Business Development	+1 646-808-3666
M. Randall Strickland	Director, Client Relationship Management	+1 646-650-2175

New York: 550 Fifth Avenue, New York, NY 10036 | +1 212 874 7400

Denver: The Alliance Center, 1536 Wynkoop Street, Suite 521, Denver, CO 80201 | +1 646-650-2234

www.cornerstonecapinc.com | info@cornerstonecapinc.com

Follow us on Twitter, @Cornerstone_Cap

Important disclosures

Cornerstone Capital Inc. doing business as Cornerstone Capital Group (“Cornerstone”) is a Delaware corporation with headquarters in New York, NY. The Cornerstone Flagship Report (“Report”) is a service mark of Cornerstone Capital Inc. All other marks referenced are the property of their respective owners. The Report is licensed for use by named individual Authorized Users, and may not be reproduced, distributed, forwarded, posted, published, transmitted, uploaded or otherwise made available to others for commercial purposes, including to individuals within an Institutional Subscriber without written authorization from Cornerstone.

The views expressed herein are the views of the individual authors and may not reflect the views of Cornerstone or any institution with which an author is affiliated. Such authors do not have any actual, implied or apparent authority to act on behalf of any issuer mentioned in this publication. This publication does not take into account the investment objectives, financial situation, restrictions, particular needs or financial, legal or tax situation of any particular person and should not be viewed as addressing the recipients’ particular investment needs. Recipients should consider the information contained in this publication as only a single factor in making an investment decision and should not rely solely on investment recommendations contained herein, if any, as a substitution for the exercise of independent judgment of the merits and risks of investments. This is not an offer or solicitation for the purchase or sale of any security, investment, or other product and should not be construed as such. References to specific securities and issuers are for illustrative purposes only and are not intended to be, and should not be interpreted as recommendations to purchase or sell such securities. Investing in securities and other financial products entails certain risks, including the possible loss of the entire principal amount invested. You should obtain advice from your tax, financial, legal, and other advisors and only make investment decisions on the basis of your own objectives, experience, and resources. Information contained herein is current as of the date appearing herein and has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but accuracy and completeness are not guaranteed and should not be relied upon as such. Cornerstone has no duty to update the information contained herein, and the opinions, estimates, projections, assessments and other views expressed in this publication (collectively “Statements”) may change without notice due to many factors including but not limited to fluctuating market conditions and economic factors. The Statements contained herein are based on a number of assumptions. Cornerstone makes no representations as to the reasonableness of such assumptions or the likelihood that such assumptions will coincide with actual events and this information should not be relied upon for that purpose. Changes in such assumptions could produce materially different results. Past performance is not a guarantee or indication of future results, and no representation or warranty, express or implied, is made regarding future performance of any security mentioned in this publication. Cornerstone accepts no liability for any loss (whether direct, indirect or consequential) occasioned to any person acting or refraining from action as a result of any material contained in or derived from this publication, except to the extent (but only to the extent) that such liability may not be waived, modified or limited under applicable law. This publication may provide addresses of, or contain hyperlinks to, Internet websites. Cornerstone has not reviewed the linked Internet website of any third party and takes no responsibility for the contents thereof. Each such address or hyperlink is provided for your convenience and information, and the content of linked third party websites is not in any way incorporated herein. Recipients who choose to access such third-party websites or follow such hyperlinks do so at their own risk. Copyright 2019.



