

# Towards a comprehensive and ambitious post-2012 climate change agreement

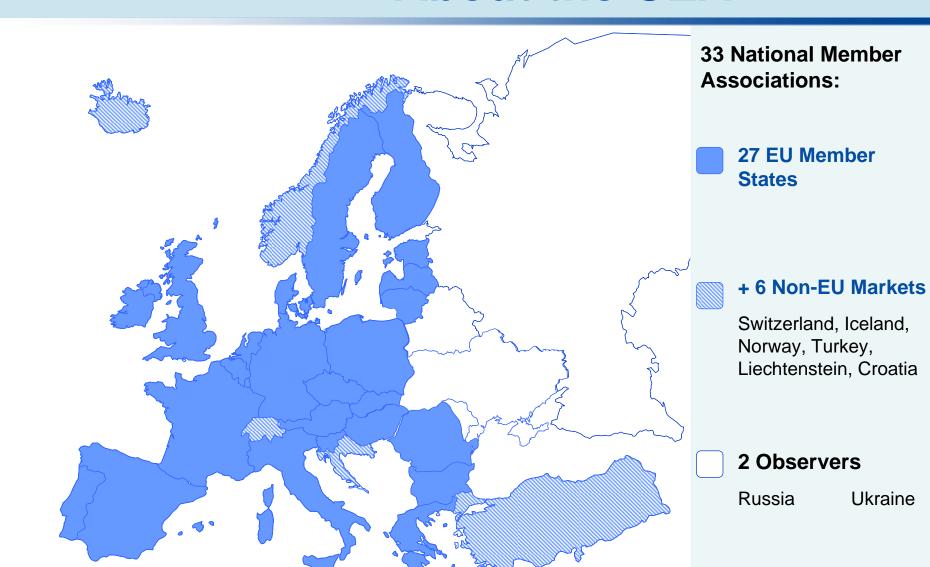
# WG III – Adaptation to climate change

Esko Kivisaari

Managing director,
Federation of Finnish Financial Services

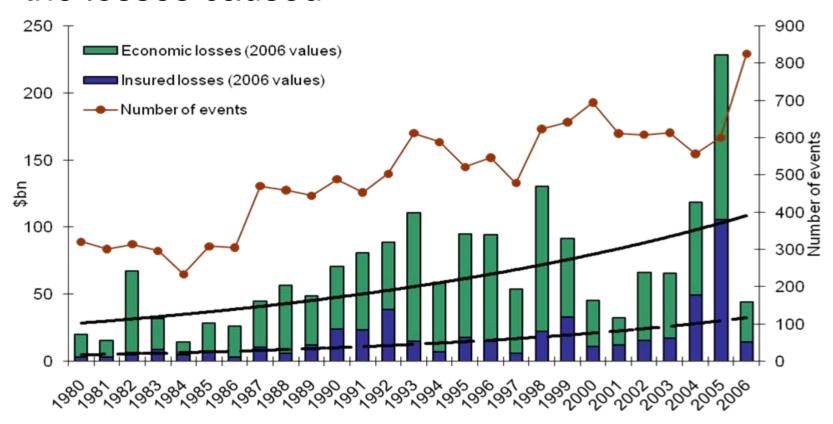


#### **About the CEA**





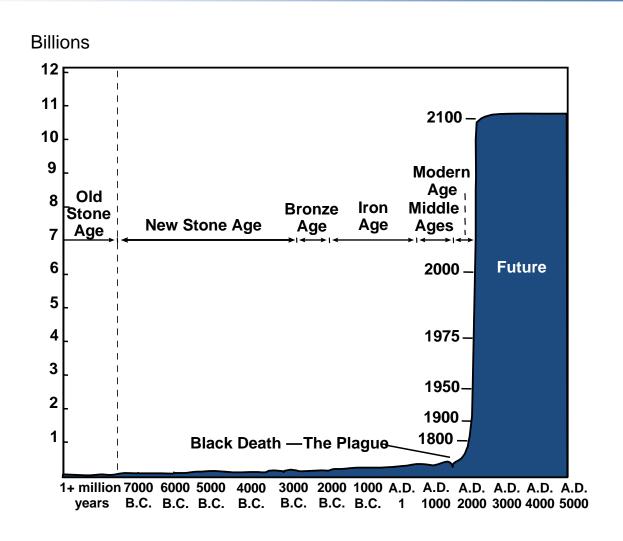
Number of global weather related disasters and the losses caused



Source: NatCatSERVICE, Geo Risks Research, Munich Re (July 2007)



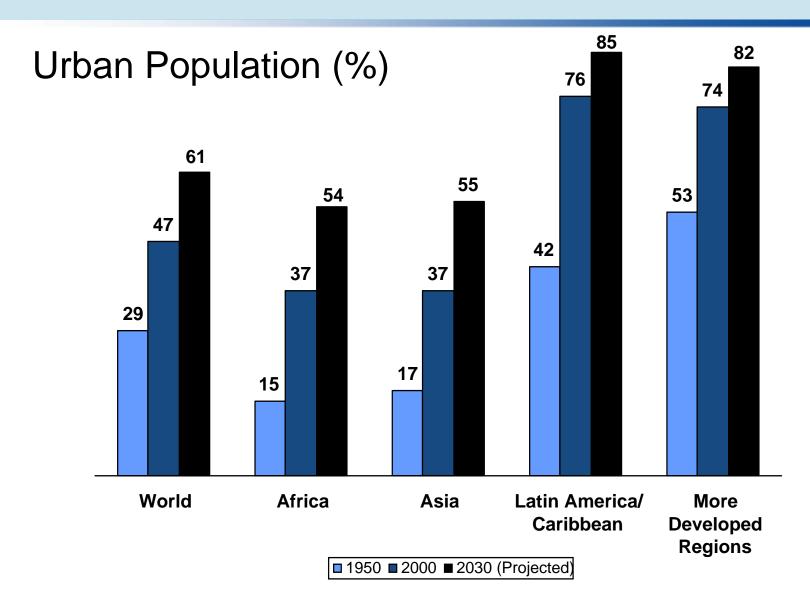
#### **World Population Growth**



Source: Population Reference Bureau; and United Nations, World Population Projections to 2100 (1998).



#### **Trends in Urbanization**

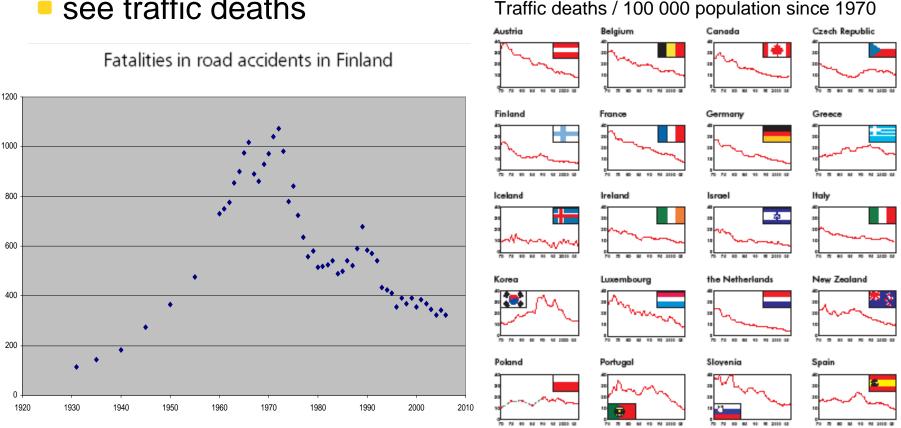


Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision (medium scenario), 2004.



#### No need to be fatalistic

see traffic deaths



insurers have much experience in loss protection



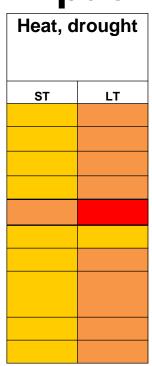
- At each stage of the process
- Risk assessment: FW-looking & multi-dimensional models
- Risk awareness: communication, mapping/zoning, pricing,...
- Risk reduction: prevention, underwriting policy
- Risk mitigation
  - Re/insurance policies (eg micro-insurance)
  - Financial markets (eg ART)
- In public/private partnership (PPP)

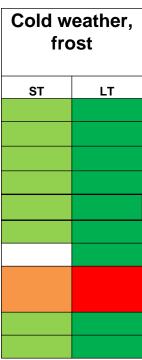


#### All lines of business to be impacted

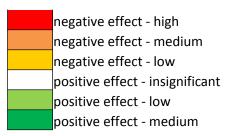
	Flood, storm surge	
	ST	LT
Property		
Engineering CAR <sup>1</sup>		
Engineering EAR <sup>2</sup>		
Marine		
Agricultural <sup>3</sup>		
Motor own damage		
Aviation, space		
Contingency risk (eg events' cancellation)		
Health		
Life		

Severe weather, flash flood		
ST	LT	





Source: Munich Re, Geo Risks Research, 2004



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Contractors' All Risks

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Erection All Risks

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> given the current coverage concept, multi-perils severely affected (corresponding to property)



#### Several initiatives such as:

- Munich Climate Insurance Initiative
  - Launched by Munich Re in 2005
  - Aim: finding solutions to the risks posed by climate change (loss reduction, insurance,...)
- Climate Adaptation Development Program
  - Launched by Swiss Re in 2007
  - Aim: developing financial risk transfer market for the effects of adverse weather in emerging countries

#### Climate Wise

- Launched by the Association of British Insurers (ABI) in 2007
- Aim: encouraging customers to change their habits and influencing policy



#### Challenges

- Statistics
- Insurance capacity
  - do transfers to capital markets via securitisation help?
- Correlation
- Anti-selection
- Moral hazard

#### EA Priorities for technology cooperation

- New technology such as renewable energy production needs
  - financing and
  - insurance
  - to become commercially viable.
- Lack of experience (no statistics) in this are means higher risk margins both in financing and in insurance
- research, not only by industry, is needed



#### CEA Priorities for technology cooperation

#### Knowledge building and sharing

- gathering and sharing of data, models and analyses
- forward-looking impact assessment
- Impact on both adaptation and mitigation

### Platform for the exchange of best practices on

- Research
- Education
- Tools such as risk zoning/hazard mapping



#### Financial sources and mechanisms

#### Ex-ante financed schemes

- more efficient
- more effective
  - Increased awareness and
  - stronger involvement of stakeholders

#### Conditionality / penalty clause

- Liquid and stable financial markets
  - Alternative Risk Transfer instruments



### Institutional architecture and enabling environment

#### long-term, strong and effective framework

- stable legal and political environment
  - For businesses to adapt their strategies (business plan)
- Strong involvement of the authorities
  - national adaptation plans, policy measures such as land use planning, public-private partnerships
  - high standard of risk management rules (building codes, land use planning, etc)
- Flexibility
  - Principle-based
  - Adaptable to the local conditions
  - Market-led initiatives



#### How much is much?

- According to the IPPC (Intergovernmental Panel of Climate Change) the cost of mitigation is
   0.13 % of the global GDP until 2030
- The Federation of Finnish Financial Services has used Capgemini forecasts saying that in payment systems (SEPA) the potential savings for the economy as a whole are 0,12-0,22 of the GDP (EU-16) – and this is just the SEPA part of e-services



## For more information www.cea.eu









CEA aisbl Square de Meeûs 29 B-1000 Brussels