

January 2020

## Concerned About Climate Change? 6 Ways for Insurers to Future-Proof Their Portfolios



Anne B. Walsh JD CFA  
Chief Investment Officer,  
Fixed Income

Rising global temperatures and water levels are affecting markets and economies, with more trouble ahead. Insurers need to plan for it now.

In California, PG&E is being called the first climate-change bankruptcy, and is likely a harbinger of more to come. In Australia, a 24-year old is suing his pension fund for not adequately assessing the impact of climate change on its investments. And in Alaska, 31 towns face imminent destruction from rising water levels, and some, such as the village of Newtok, are being relocated inland.

For insurers, climate change is a major risk because of their exposure to insurance claims and long investment horizons. Globally, the cost of catastrophic events to insurance companies is up 20-fold since the 1970s to an average annual rate of \$65 billion in the last decade and \$85 billion last year.

Some firms are beginning to future-proof their exposure to climate change risk. Most recently, The Hartford announced that it would phase out policies and investments related to coal and oil from tar sands. "As an insurer and asset manager we recognize the growing cost of this crisis," said CEO Christopher Swift, "and we're determined to use our resources and influence to address the challenge."

While some firms are taking action, adapting to climate change can be overwhelming given its magnitude and complexity. But the consequences are becoming too urgent to ignore.

Whether you have put off future-proofing altogether or have already begun, here's a blueprint for becoming a more adaptive organization and making preparations to protect your portfolios.

## 1. Understand the Impact

To assess the magnitude of climate change, insurers need to follow the data to track its growing severity. Because it isn't a finite problem, firms must keep up with its evolving impact and keep adapting.

Globally, the warmest years on record were in the last five years, the highest global average sea temperatures occurred in the last four years and ocean levels are steadily rising. Together, these factors are causing extreme weather events to occur more frequently and with greater intensity.

Meanwhile, the policy response is ramping up as well, which stands to affect insurers just as dramatically as climate change itself. To keep global temperatures to below 2 degrees Celsius above preindustrial temperatures, 187 countries have signed the Paris Agreement, pledging to reduce carbon dioxide emissions and increase renewable energy market share. Cities and states are also beginning to limit investments in fossil fuels.

## 2. Frame the Types of Risk

By understanding the four types of climate-related risks, portfolio managers can prioritize and build the right teams to respond to:

- **Physical risk:** Damage to physical assets from storms, hurricanes, and floods, including the impact on productivity and economic growth.
- **Liability risk:** Lawsuits about losses to physical assets, including the recent lawsuits targeted at oil and gas companies for their alleged complicity in climate change.
- **Transition risk:** Industries and commodities negatively affected by the transition to a low carbon economy.
- **Market risk:** Declining prices of assets, securities, commodities, and services due to climate change or its remedies.

## 3. Establish a Process

Future-proofing introduces change in an organization and you need to mitigate the potential pain. A framework for assessing bottom-up credit risks and top-down economic impacts gives you a repeatable process, so you're prepared and less reactive. You don't have to create something new each time:

- **Identify physical assets, businesses, and supply chains** in locations exposed to extreme weather events and long-term climate change.
- **Reduce exposure to assets vulnerable to transition risk** to a low-carbon economy by industry (i.e., oil, coal, high energy users, carbon emitters) and by resource impacts (i.e., water usage, commodity consumption, toxic emissions).
- **Evaluate second-order effects of transition risk**, such as rising regulatory costs, taxes, surcharges, subsidies, and shifts in supply and demand.
- **Seek out transition beneficiaries**, such as clean/renewable energy technology, electric vehicles, battery technology, LED technology, green bonds, and the carbon credit market.

#### 4. Prioritize Immediate Risks

It's not enough to define the types of risk—you need to segment by the urgency they represent and prioritize accordingly. First-order effects of climate change include physical holdings in regions more exposed to extreme weather conditions, as well as sectors directly exposed to transition risk such as oil and gas, coal, utilities, and natural resources.

Forward-thinking insurers are already introducing policies that discourage investment in the thermal coal market. According to the California Department of Insurance, 53 percent of U.S. insurers excluded coal from their portfolios, up from 50 percent in 2016, and 10 percent of insurers were committed to divest of coal holdings going forward, up from 6 percent in 2016. In announcing its new policy to phase out thermal coal (investments and underwriting), Liberty Mutual acknowledged their responsibility to stakeholders. As Francis Hyatt, Chief Sustainability Officer said, “We are committed to being a responsible global corporate citizen with a focus on environmental sustainability, supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy and investing in companies that show proven progress in this evolution.”

#### 5. Don't Ignore Longer-Term Risks

Some risks are easy to disregard because their impact isn't imminent. But the point of future-proofing is preparing for what's to come. For insurers that means identifying the appropriate course of action needed to mitigate the risk of stranded assets. Developing policies to address second- and third-order effects of stranded assets is critical to prepare for the future. Geographic regions that have significant economic exposure to these sectors will see an impact on real estate holdings, tourism and hospitality businesses, and regional municipal debt. While not yet reflected in pricing for municipal bonds, credit rating agencies are beginning to factor climate-change risks into their municipal ratings. Another long-term consideration is how to anticipate demands from regulators, shareholders, pension recipients, policyholders, and activists for investments and business policies that do not contribute to climate change.

#### 6. Establish Dedicated Resources

Think of climate change as a new and necessary priority that requires appropriate resources. Insurers should build out dedicated teams to analyze climate change and its effect on macroeconomic and investment risk. To start, insurers should follow the critical data in the battle against climate change, including carbon emissions, global temperatures, and rising sea levels. The progression of these data points will play a role in the timing and costs of protecting a portfolio from the future effects of climate change, and inform the critical industry-, security-, and asset-level risk analysis. Firms should also partner with subject matter experts to stay informed and develop expertise in green bonds and carbon pricing markets.

There is time to prepare for the longer-term consequences of climate change, but insurers should not be complacent now just because many of the worst outcomes might not be felt for decades. This “tragedy of the horizon” means that once climate change becomes a defining issue, it may be too late to take action.

---

**Important Notices and Disclosures:**

**Investing involves risk, including the possible loss of principal.**

One basis point is equal to 0.01 percent.

This material is distributed or presented for informational or educational purposes only and should not be considered a recommendation of any particular security, strategy or investment product, or as investing advice of any kind. This material is not provided in a fiduciary capacity, may not be relied upon for or in connection with the making of investment decisions, and does not constitute a solicitation of an offer to buy or sell securities. The content contained herein is not intended to be and should not be construed as legal or tax advice and/or a legal opinion. Always consult a financial, tax and/or legal professional regarding your specific situation.

This material contains opinions of the author, but not necessarily those of Guggenheim Partners, LLC or its subsidiaries. The opinions contained herein are subject to change without notice. Forward looking statements, estimates, and certain information contained herein are based upon proprietary and non-proprietary research and other sources. Information contained herein has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but are not assured as to accuracy. Past performance is not indicative of future results. There is neither representation nor warranty as to the current accuracy of, nor liability for, decisions based on such information. No part of this material may be reproduced or referred to in any form, without express written permission of Guggenheim Partners, LLC.

Guggenheim Investments represents the following affiliated investment management businesses of Guggenheim Partners, LLC: Guggenheim Partners Investment Management, LLC, Security Investors, LLC, Guggenheim Funds Investment Advisors, LLC, Guggenheim Funds Distributors, LLC, GS GAMMA Advisors, LLC, Guggenheim Partners Europe Limited and Guggenheim Partners India Management.

©2020, Guggenheim Partners, LLC. No part of this article may be reproduced in any form, or referred to in any other publication, without express written permission of Guggenheim Partners, LLC.

41520