



Institute
and Faculty
of Actuaries

Stranded Assets Networking Event

23 October
Staple Inn Hall, London

17 November 2014

STRANDED
ASSETS
PROGRAMME



SMITH SCHOOL OF ENTERPRISE
AND THE ENVIRONMENT



Stranded Assets and Environment-related Risks



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What are stranded assets in the environmental context?

- Unanticipated or premature write-down, devaluation or become liability.
 - Creative destruction
 - Technology and regulation
 - Extreme events
- Confluence of new risks may make some assets more prone to stranding.
 - Significant and accelerating
- Rarely understood or considered in decision making, especially amongst investors.
- Significant benefits associated with managing these risks.



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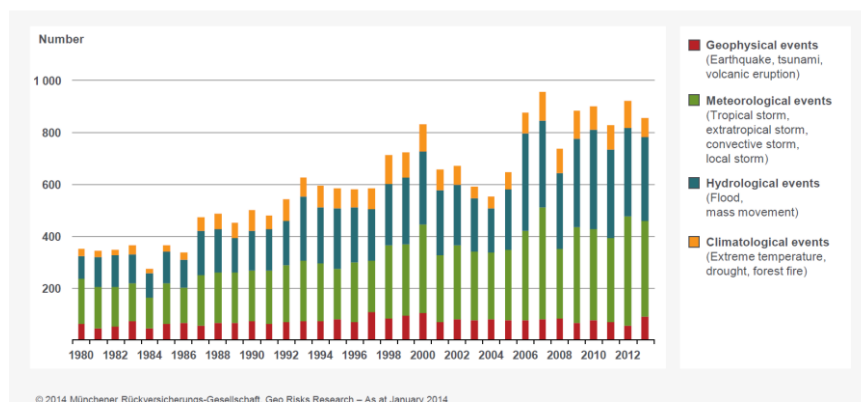
Climate change

NatCatSERVICE

Loss events worldwide 1980 – 2013

Number of events

Munich RE



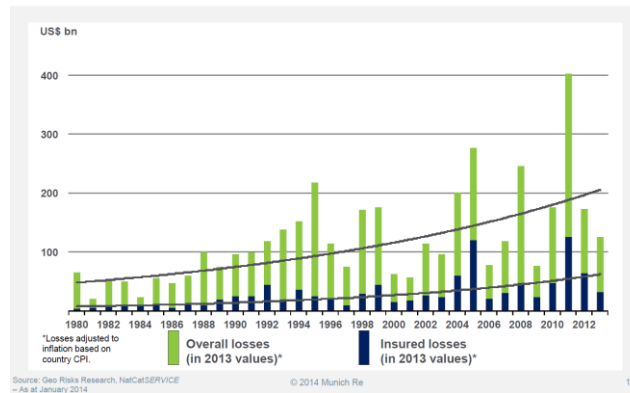
Climate change

Global Natural Catastrophe Update

Loss Events Worldwide 1980 – 2013

Overall and insured losses

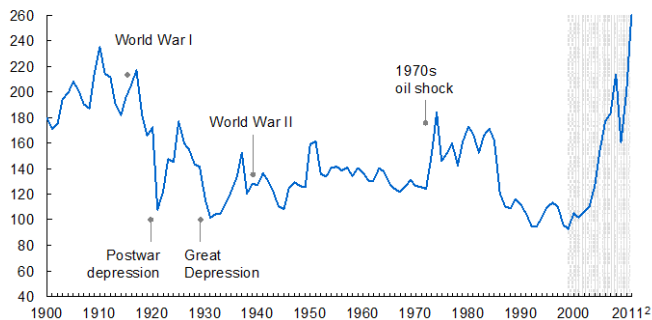
Munich RE



Prices and resource availability

Commodity prices have increased sharply since 2000, erasing all the declines of the 20th century

MGI Commodity Price Index (years 1999–2001 = 100)¹



¹ See the methodology appendix for details of the MGI Commodity Price Index.

² 2011 prices are based on average of the first eight months of 2011.

SOURCE: Grilli and Yang; Stephan Pfaffenzeller; World Bank; International Monetary Fund (IMF); Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO); UN Contrade; McKinsey analysis

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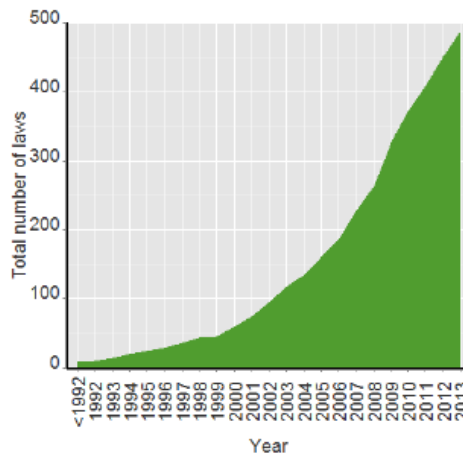


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Government regulations

- Over the past decade climate change regulations globally have increased rapidly.
- According to Globe International, 88% of global CO₂ emissions come from 66 countries.
- These countries currently have 487 laws pertaining to climate change, up from <100 in 2002, and <40 in 1997.



Source: Globe International, Globe Climate Legislation Study 4th edition

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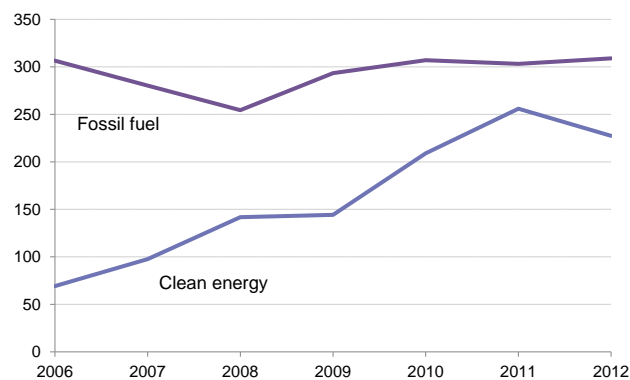
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New technologies – clean vs fossil generation investment (bn \$)



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

New technologies – LCOE Q2 2009 vs Q1 2013, per MWh



Source: Bloomberg New Energy Finance

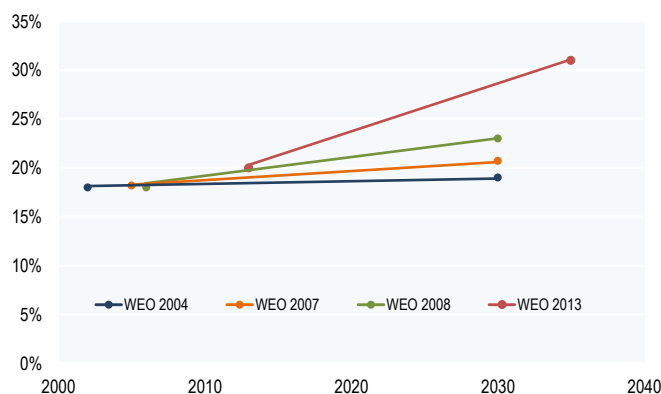
New technologies – EU Utility Share Prices



Source: Bloomberg

Technologies move faster than projections

Global share of renewables in electricity generation



Source: OECD analysis based on projections of IEA World Energy Outlooks in Reference Scenarios of WEO 2004, 2007 and 2008, and New Policies Scenarios in WEO 2013.

Why do stranded assets matter?

- **Size of potential VaR and risk at variety of levels, sectors and geographies**
 - e.g. listed and unlisted, equity, debt, sovereign, business models, and development strategies
- **Stranded assets are beginning to have real impacts today**
 - Firms in many sectors have been left with significant asset impairments and write-downs, necessitating changes in strategy
- **Asset stranding is occurring in unexpected and counterintuitive ways in some sectors**
 - Domino effect and correlation
- **Asset stranding may increase the costs of achieving sustainable and resilient economies, for firms, governments, and society**
 - Potential negative impacts on efficient transitions to sustainable business models, the ability of governments to facilitate effective low-carbon transitions, and the stability of the global economy and financial system

Stranded assets – A developing literature



Criticisms and counter arguments

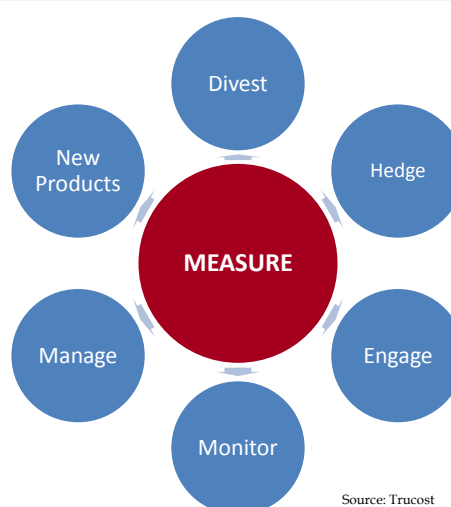
- *“Short term valuations insulate investors from these long term risks.”*
 - **Counter argument:** Some environment-related risk factors are actually quite immediate, with complex relationships emerging.
- *“Markets already appropriately value environmental risks.”*
 - **Counter argument:** Vast quantities of evidence show that global financial markets are mispricing or ignoring these risk factors.
- *“This is just the same as creative destruction elsewhere in the economy, why care?”*
 - **Counter argument:** Confluence of related risk factors is significant; drivers, consequences and responses to such stranding are still not understood.
- *“Even if there are stranded assets, markets will have time to readjust.”*
 - **Counter argument:** Flexibility depends on time horizons; exits always appear bigger than they actually are and liquidity could be a major problem under certain scenarios.

Systemic risk?

- **Levels of exposure across different parts of the financial and economic systems likely to be very significant.**
 - Listed equities are the only area where we currently have ok data.
- **Bank of England tests:**
 - Exposures of financial institutions to carbon-intensive sectors are large relative to overall assets;
 - Impact of policy and technology is not already being priced into the market, either through lower expected returns or higher risk premia;
 - Subsequent correction would not allow financial institutions to adjust their portfolios in an orderly manner.
- **What could central bankers and financial regulators do?**
 - Track exposure; stress testing; macro-prudential tools to deflate exposure.

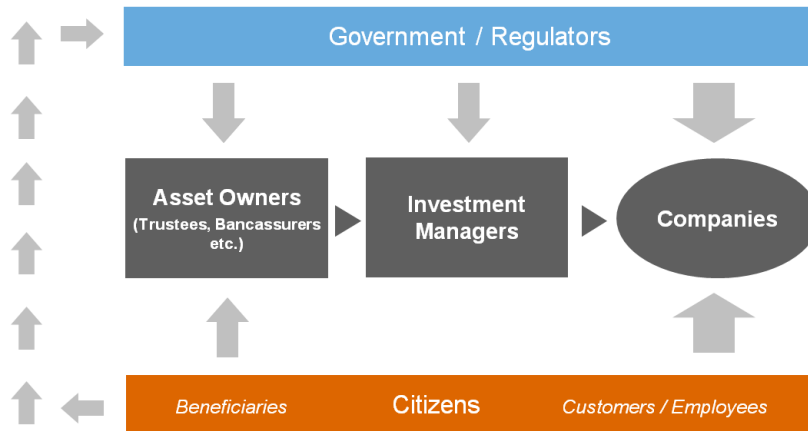
Managing risk

- Need to understand whether risks are material and when they might be material.
- Monitor, measure, track.
- Scenarios and stress testing.
- Time horizons, sequencing and correlations.
- Quantitative vs qualitative (risk vs uncertainty).
- Embed in credit risk/due diligence processes.



Source: Trucost

Application depends where you are in the investment chain



Source: Russell Investments

Questions

Comments

Expressions of individual views by members of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries and its staff are encouraged.

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter.



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Panel Discussion

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Artise
Sponsorship
Thought leadership
Progress
Community
Sessional Meetings
Education
Working parties
Volunteering
Research
Shaping the future
Networking
Professional support
Enterprise and risk
Learned society
Opportunity
International profile
Journals
Support



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Discussion:

Where might the risks of asset stranding increase, from the actions of governments or others to mitigate climate change, from litigation and/or from investor/consumer concerns?

How should we help our clients to understand and respond to the risk?

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