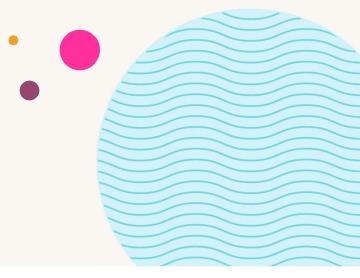
Climate Change – Data and Risks

Start off with what you know , not what you don't know

Presented By : Chelsea Adler, FCAS Harsh Jaitak





.

Global Risk Landscape

Top Global Risks by Likelihood

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Extreme weather	Climate action failure	Human environmental damage	Infectious diseases	Biodiversity loss

Top Global Risks by Impact

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th
Infectious diseases	Climate action failure	Weapons of mass destruction	Biodiversity loss	Natural resource crises

Source : World Economic Forum

. How Serious is Climate Change?

The Guardian We have 12 years to limit climate change catastrophe, warns UN

B B C NEWS

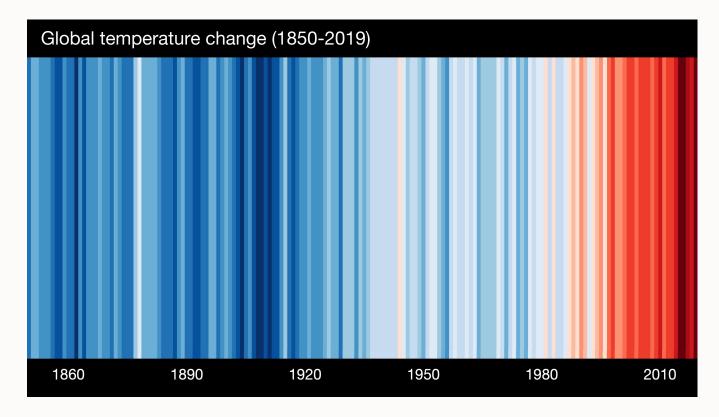
Science & Environment

Final call to save the world from 'climate catastrophe'

The Telegraph A . News

Earth's temperature to rise 1.5C as early as 2030 amid dire warnings from UN climate panel

. Climate Change Progression



- Temperature is increasing by 0.2 degrees per decade.
- Human activity has led to 1 degree Celsius (global average) of warming since pre-industrial times.

Source : https://showyourstripes.info/ . Ed Hawkins

. Impacts across the world

Alaska wildfires: 'Explosive' flames force evacuations

() 16 June 2015



Summer heat killed nearly 1,500 in France, officials say





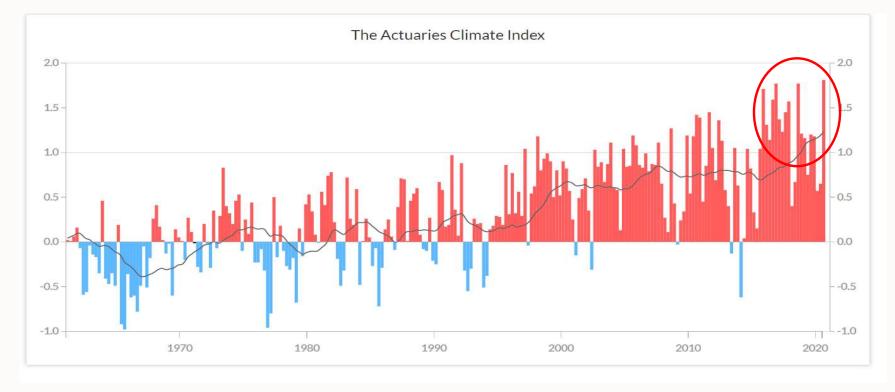


<



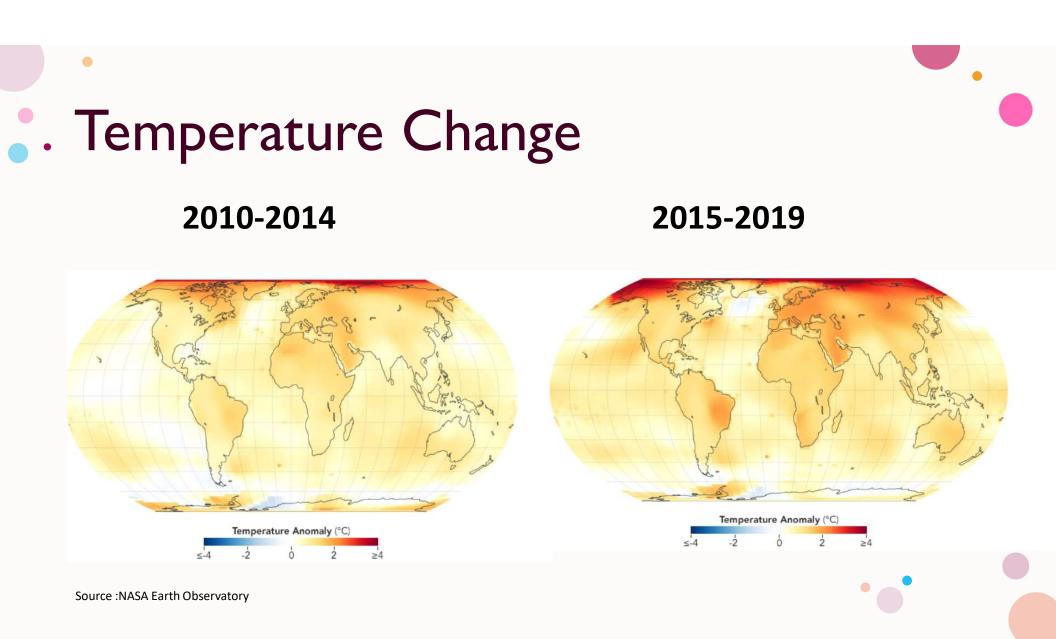


. Actuaries Climate Index

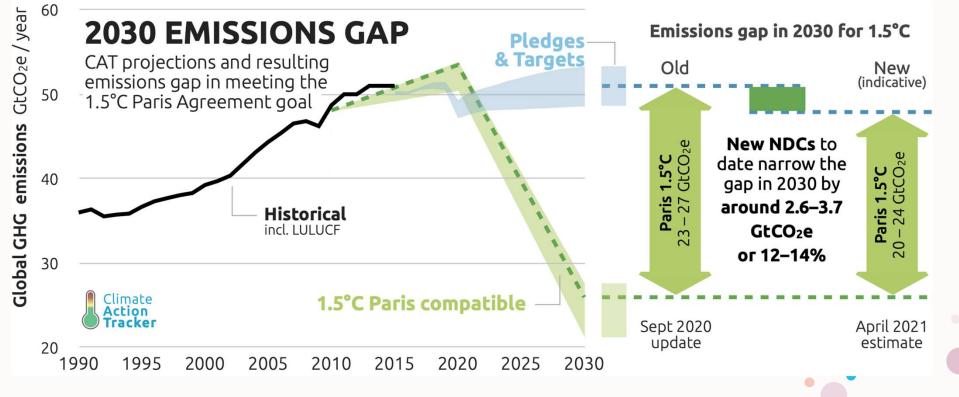


Source :https://actuariesclimateindex.org/maps/

•

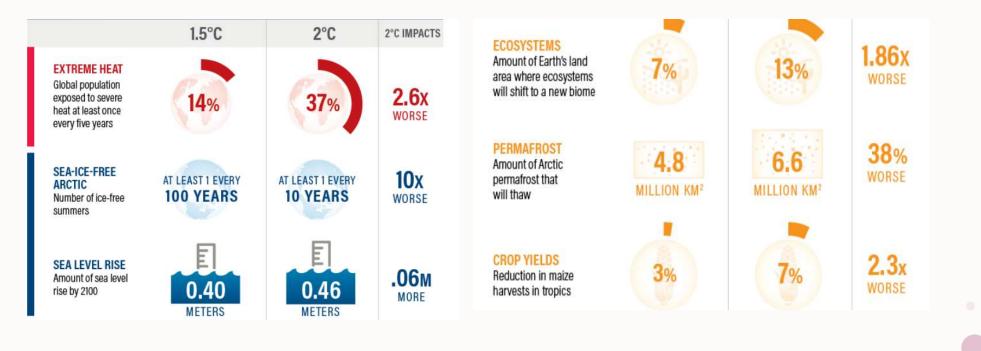


. Where are we heading?



Source :https://climateactiontracker.org/global/cat-emissions-gaps/

Balf a Degree matters



Source :wri.org

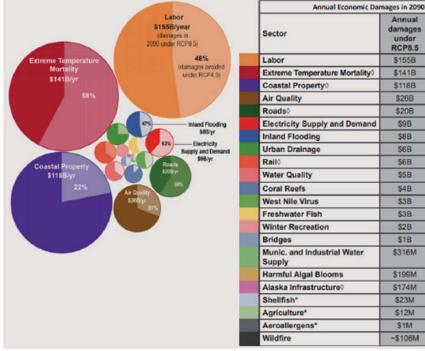
•

Climate Change – Damages and Associated Costs





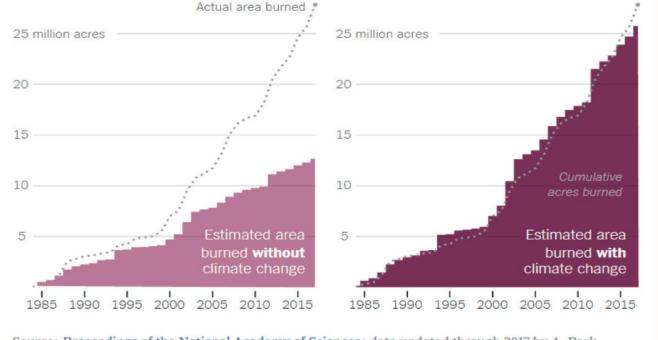
Climate Change : Damages and · Associated Costs



Sector	Annual damages under RCP8.5	Damages avoided under RCP4.5
Labor	\$155B	48%
Extreme Temperature Mortality	\$141B	58%
Coastal Property0	\$118B	22%
Air Quality	\$26B	31%
Roads0	\$20B	59%
Electricity Supply and Demand	\$9B	63%
Inland Flooding	\$8B	47%
Urban Drainage	\$6B	26%
Rail	\$6B	36%
Water Quality	\$5B	35%
Coral Reefs	\$4B	12%
West Nile Virus	\$3B	47%
Freshwater Fish	\$3B	44%
Winter Recreation	\$2B	107%
Bridges	\$1B	48%
Munic. and Industrial Water Supply	\$316M	33%
Harmful Algal Blooms	\$199M	45%
Alaska Infrastructure	\$174M	53%
Shellfish*	\$23M	57%
Agriculture*	\$12M	11%
Aeroallergens*	\$1M	57%
Wildfire	-\$106M	-134%

Source : https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/

. Area burnt by Wildfire



Source: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences; data updated through 2017 by A. Park Williams

Source : https://nca2018.globalchange.gov/

Climate Change Damages

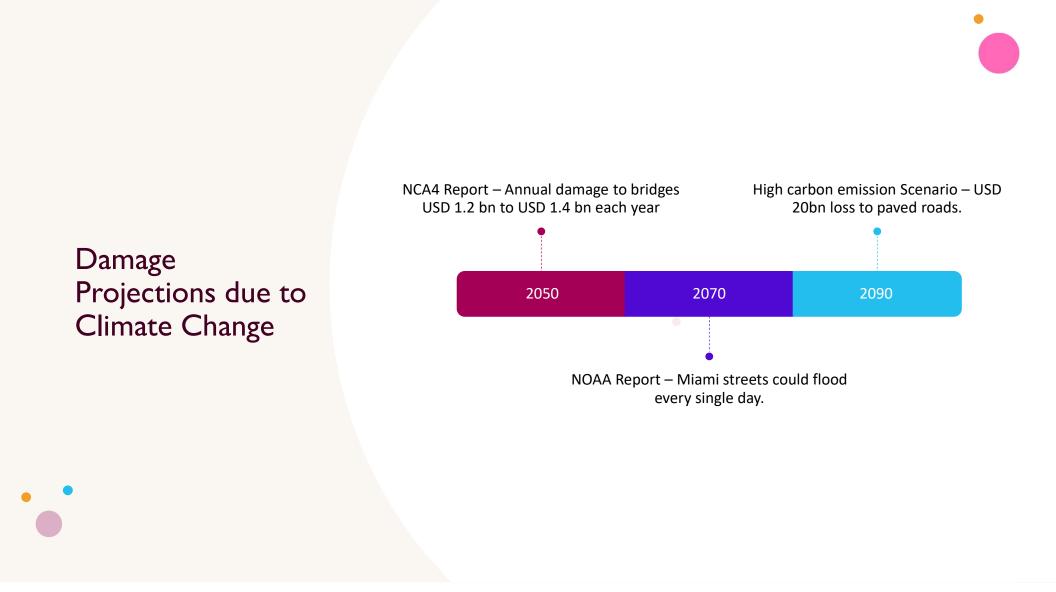
Global Economic loss by NatCat events = USD 344 bn (97% weather related)

USD 140 bn out of 344 bn was insured loss

Global economic damage by 2100 acc. To IPPCC Special report is huge.

USD 54 trillion with 1.5 degree of warming and USD 68 trillion with 2 degrees

An increase to 3.7 degree may cause USD 551 trillion of loss

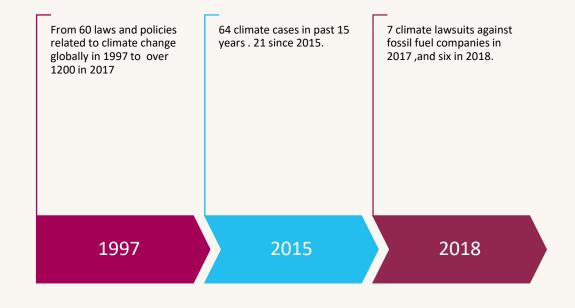


Climate Change – Litigation





Increase in Litigations



Massachusetts v. EPA, 549 U.S. 497 - EPA has authority under the Clean Air Act to regulate Greenhouse Gas Emissions from mobile sources .

Pacific Coast Federation of Fishermen's Associations, Inc. v. Chevron Corp. – Fossil fuel companies resulted in "prolonged closures" of Dungeness crab fisheries.

Juliana vs United States - They are asking the district court to order the federal government to prepare a plan that will ensure the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere falls below 350 ppm by 2100, down from an average of 405 ppm in 2017.

Milieudefensie v. Royal Dutch Shell - Suit against Royal Dutch Shell for failing to align its business model with the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement

Important Litigations

Insurance Coverage Implications



Only reported decision involving coverage for climate change liabilities.

AES Corp. v. Steadfast Ins. Co.

Virginia Supreme court held that the insurer had no obligation to provide a defense or coverage for the insured's potential climate change-related liabilities.

The case was summarily disposed solely on the lack of an "occurrence" issue



Commercial General Liability (CGL) Policy



The term "Damages" not define under most policies .



Majority of states have ruled that environmental response costs are "damages".



Hence covered under the CGL policy.

"Property Damage" generally defined as "Physical injury to tangible property"

Generally environmental damage to property has been found by courts to constitute physical injury to tangible property.

However, the scientific community and even the fossil fuel companies admit GHGs have been and are causing detrimental physical changes in the earth's climate. But are physical changes to the earth's climate "property damage"?

Do suits involve "Property Damage"?

Is it a D&O issue?

- Likely to see increased Claims
- Companies failing to adequately manage Climate Risk
- Failure to disclose risk to investors
- Might impact Financial lines as well
- Use of fossil fuels might be restricted. Never use fossil fuel reserves.
- Massively overstate value of business

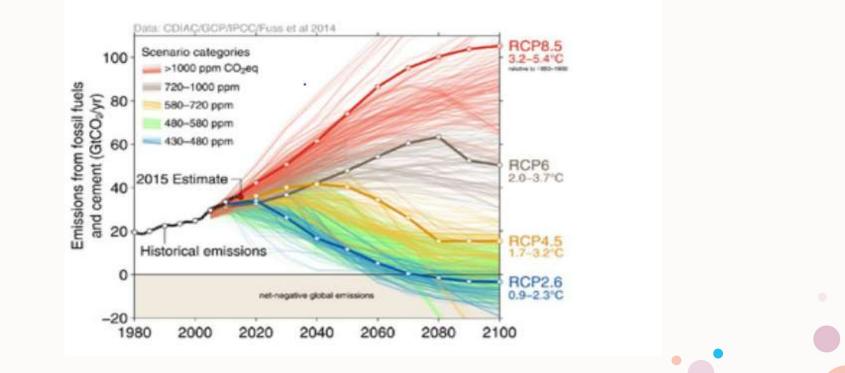
Source : Zurich Quarterly Claim Journal



Risk Landscape for Actuaries

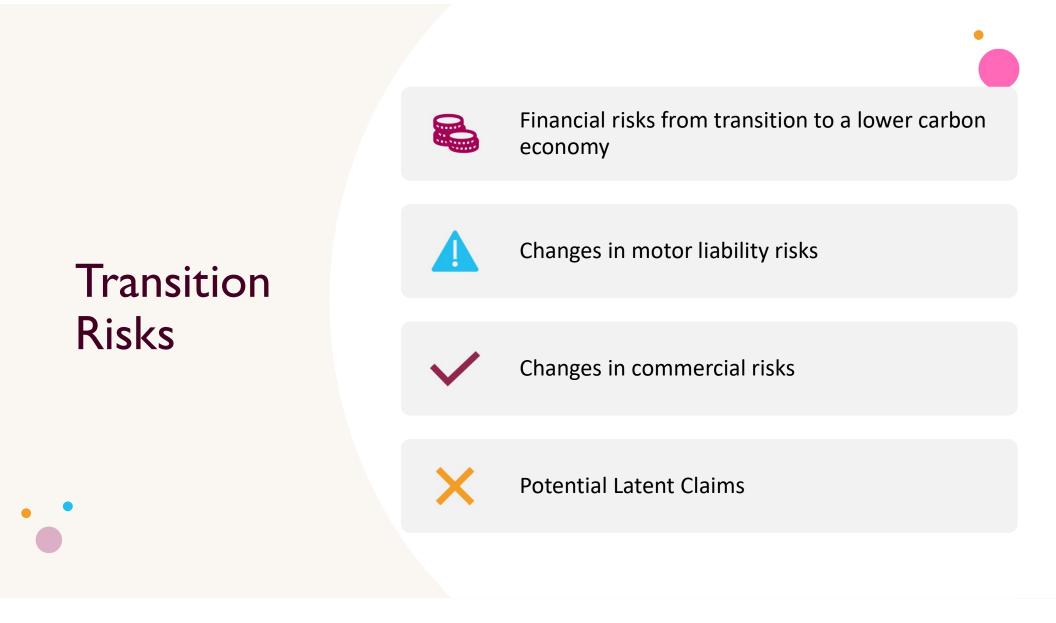


Best- and Worst-Case Scenario





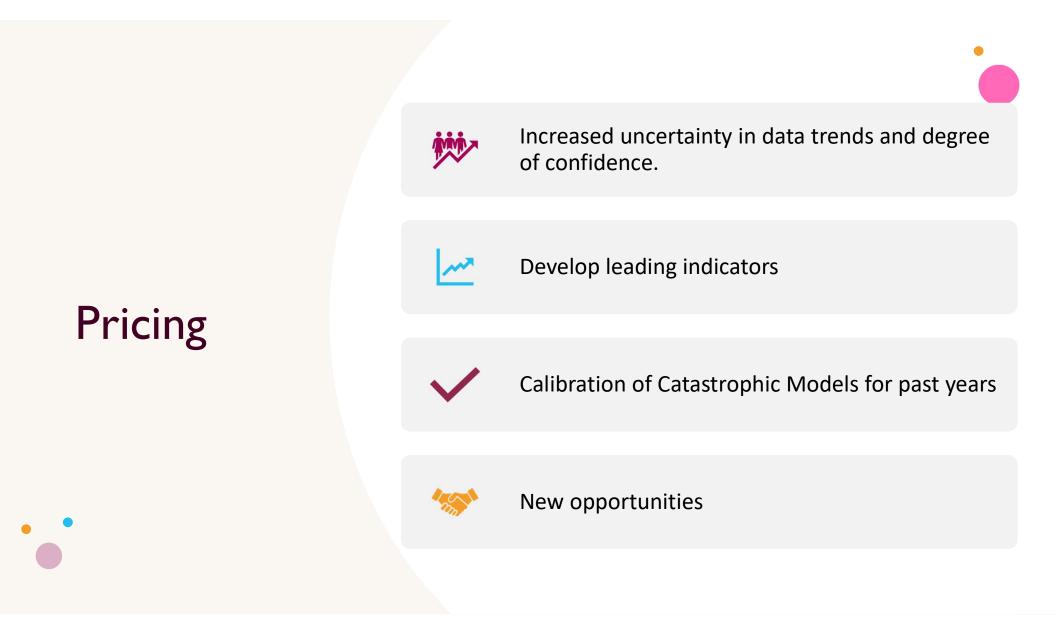


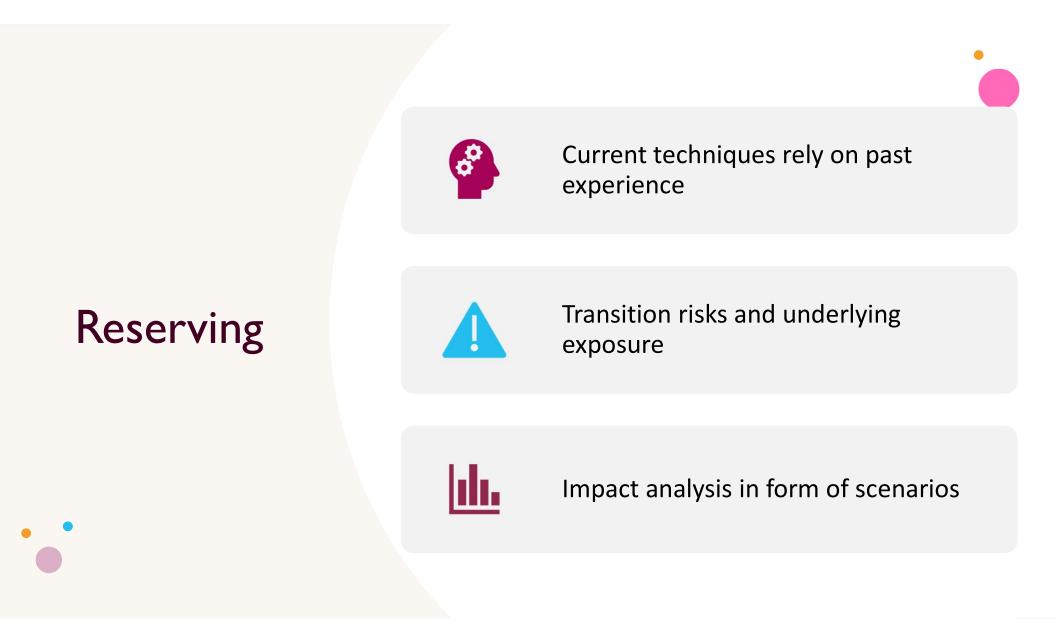


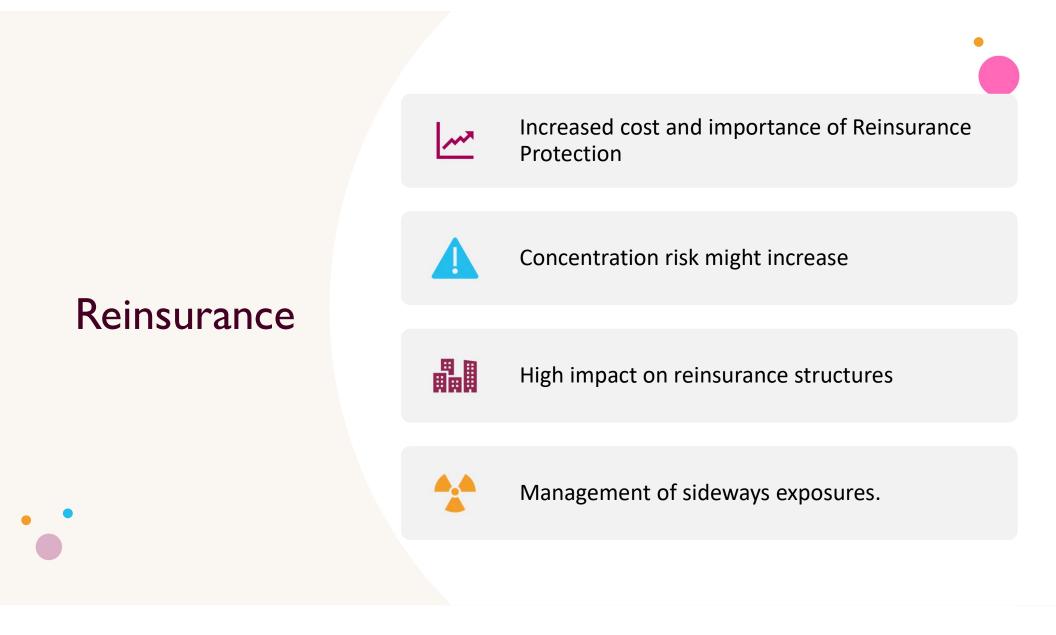
Liability Risks Risks for insurance firms from parties suffering loss from climate change seeking to recover losses.

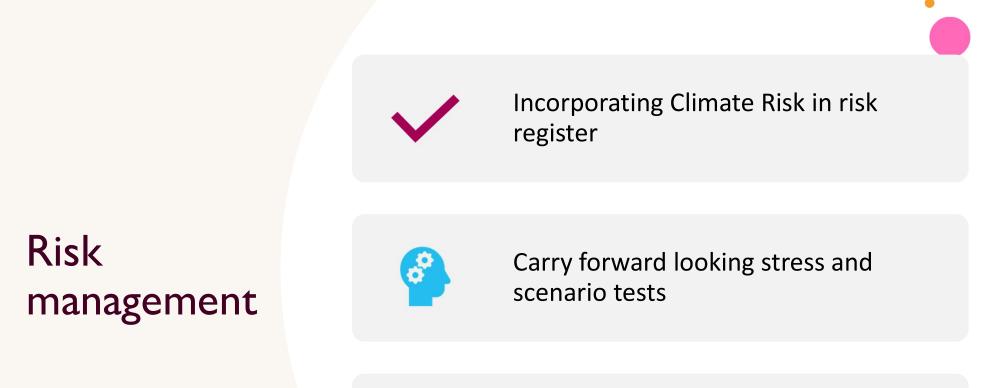
Increase in climate related litigation claims.

Failure to mitigate ,adapt or disclose .











Assessing risk in different time frames

Capital Management

Chronic physical risks not there in current cat models Heightened uncertainty when new markets will develop

Introduce more dependencies

