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Carbon Solvency

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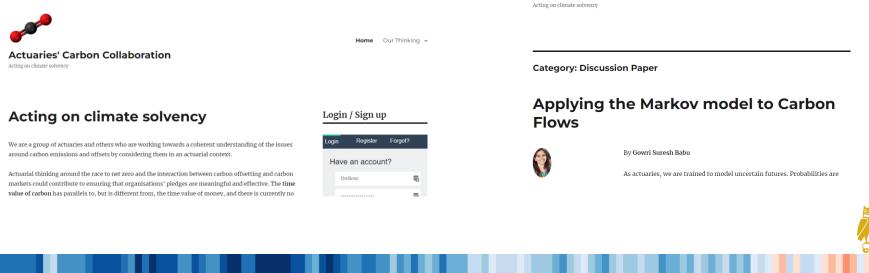
Content

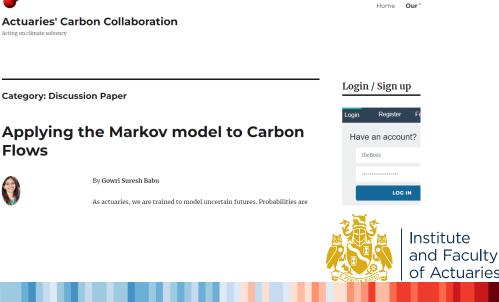
- What is the ACC?
- Why are GHG emissions like cashflows?
- What insights have we gained?
- What do we want to achieve?



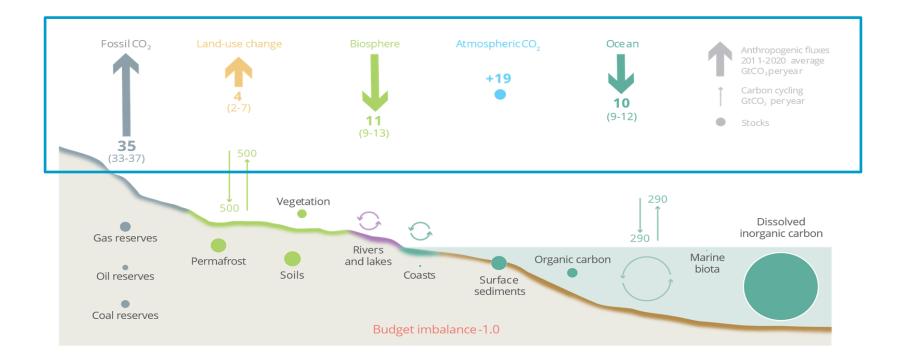
What is the Actuaries' Carbon Collaboration (ACC)?

- Working towards a coherent understanding of the issues around carbon emissions and offsets by considering them in an actuarial context
- Has around 15 members
- Experienced actuaries and young students, architects, environmental specialist...
- https://carbon.ifoagroups.org.uk/





GHG emissions vs. cashflows



Perturbation of the global carbon cycle caused by anthropogenic activities, global annual average for the decade 2011–2020 (GtCO₂/yr)

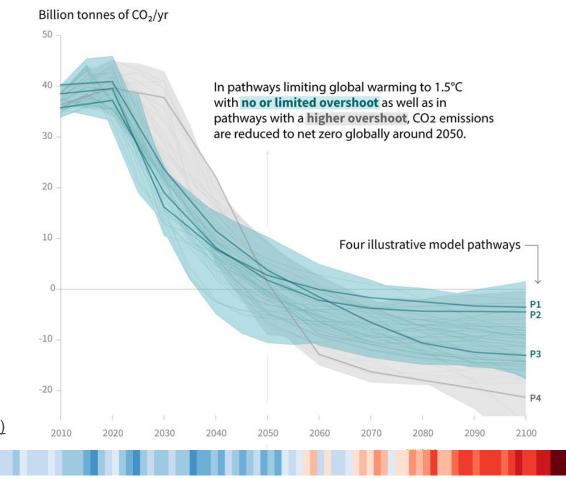
The budget imbalance is the difference between the estimated emissions and sinks. Source: NOAA-ESRL; Friedlingstein et al 2021; Canadell et al 2021 (IPCC AR6 WG1 Chapter 5); Global Carbon Project

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Global net zero

- Global net zero by 2050 is necessary but not sufficient on its own
- Essentially a flow-based milestone for a stock-based goal

Global total net CO₂ emissions

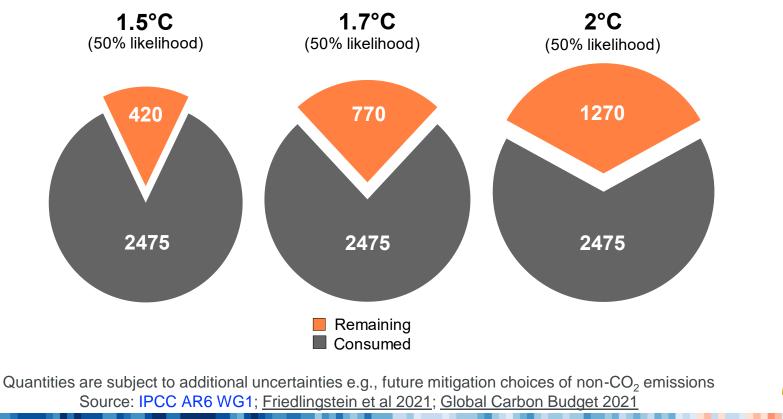


Source: IPCC Special report: Global Warming of 1.5C (SR15 SPM)

Carbon budget

The remaining carbon budget to limit global warming to 1.5°C, 1.7°C and 2°C is shown below.

This is equivalent to 11, 20 and 32 years at the current rate.





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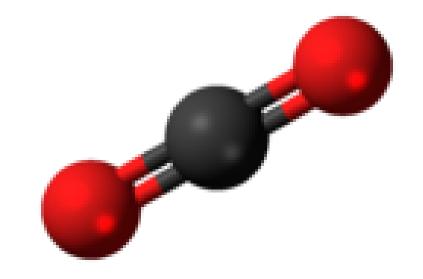
Carbon solvency

- Carbon (and other GHG) emissions and absorptions mirror asset and liability cashflows
- What kind of buffer? 0.5% probability over 1 year = 14% over 30 years?? Versus 50% over 30 years??
- Valuing and accounting for carbon revenue account and balance sheet
- Stochastic modelling, risk capital, planning and risk management



Insights from the ACC

- Call to arms
- Applying actuarial skills
- Collaborations
- Educational pieces
- Prototypes





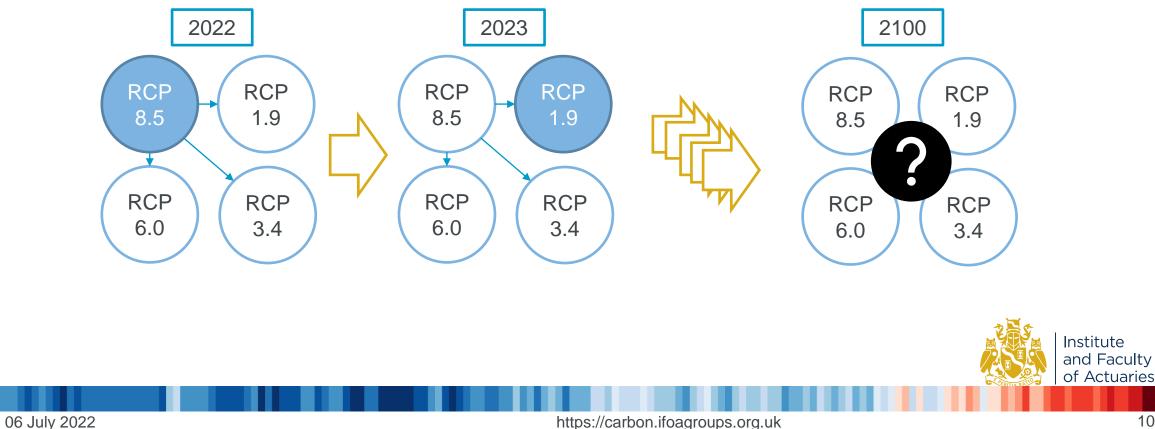
Call to arms

- Actuaries can and need to step up to the climate emergency
- Our insurance skills are applicable to climate solvency
- Actuaries have strong influence in insurance companies

"[It] is time to use our deep and wide insurance expertise as a springboard to the field of GHG accounting and climate solvency. Actuaries could and should play a key role with other professionals including climatologists, economists, engineers and scientists."

Applying actuarial skills: Markov model

By applying a Markov model, we can assess the impacts on where we may end up by 2100



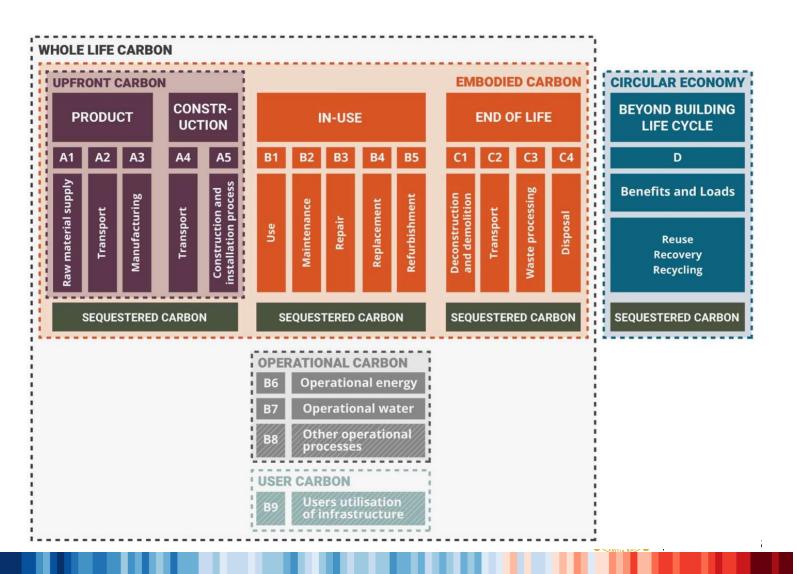
Applying actuarial skills: Time value of carbon

- Discounting calculations assume ergodicity i.e., no irreversible changes occur
 - Most financial processes are non-ergodic
 - Social changes are non-ergodic (social time preference rate)
- Discounting calculations are functions of time
 - Value of carbon depends on the state of the carbon budget



Collaboration

- Building industry's framework for 'whole of life carbon'
- Familiar challenges regarding data, models



Education

Introduction to carbon credits

- Carbon markets are expected to grow rapidly
- Carbon offset vs carbon credit
- Concerns around the use of credits
- Standards developed to address concerns

Trees' role in carbon capturing

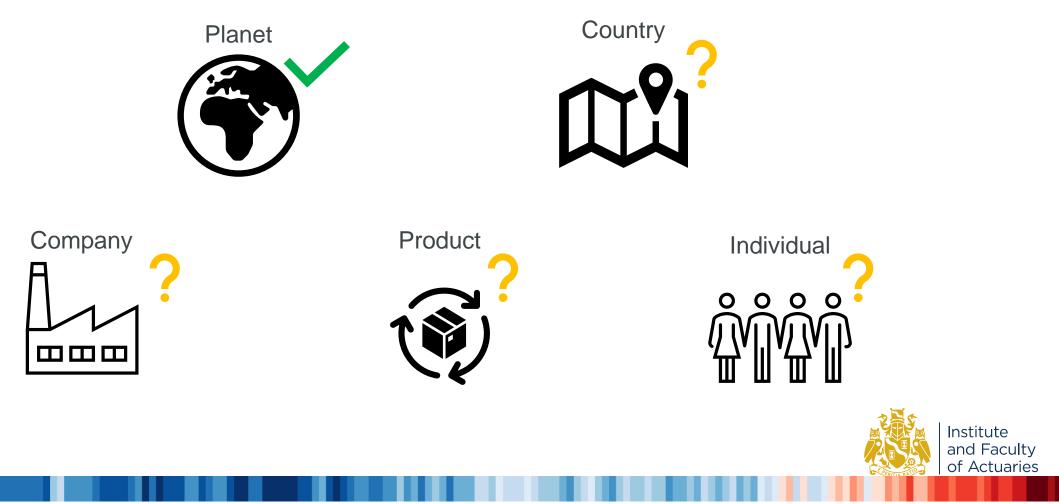
- Significant factor in achievement of global net zero
- Uncertainty about the longevity of carbon offsets associated with trees
- Net zero pledges of four oil and gas producers means "their plans alone could require an area of land twice the size of the U.K."

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Education

What does "net zero" mean?



Prototype: stochastic carbon emissions

 Gap identified for need to assess impact of decisions on achieving emissions targets • Visualisation tool can be applied to planet, country, organisation, product,

emissior	is targ	ets			Emissions by year		\checkmark
		ACC Carbon Tool		About Analysis - Help - ACC	Emissions in selecte	ed year	^
					Distribution of a	annual emissions in 2050 for all sources	
Scenario specifications					0.0009		
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NDCS only		NDCS then decrease		Summary	\sim		
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What do we want to achieve?

- Aims:
 - Help people understand the consequences
 - Credibility
 - Building towards thought leadership
- Key spheres of influence

- Key strengths:
 - Dealing with uncertainty
 - Modelling
 - Data
 - Collaboration
 - Identifying inconsistency





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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.

