

Finanzsektor: Motor oder Bremse der Grünen Transformation?

Prof. Dr. Tobias Berg

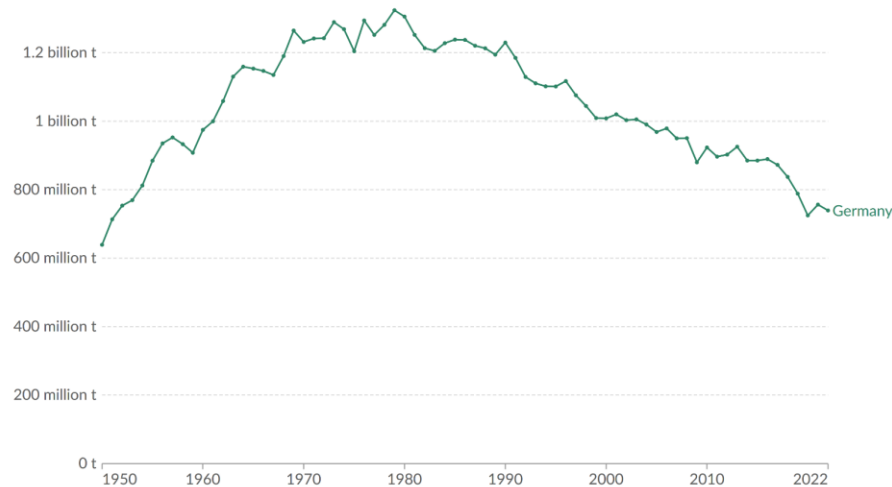
DZ Bank, 18. April 2024

Treibhausgasemissionen: Deutschland

Greenhouse gas emissions

Our World
In Data

Greenhouse gas emissions¹ include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide from all sources, including land-use change. They are measured in tonnes of carbon dioxide-equivalents² over a 100-year timescale.



Data source: Jones et al. (2024)

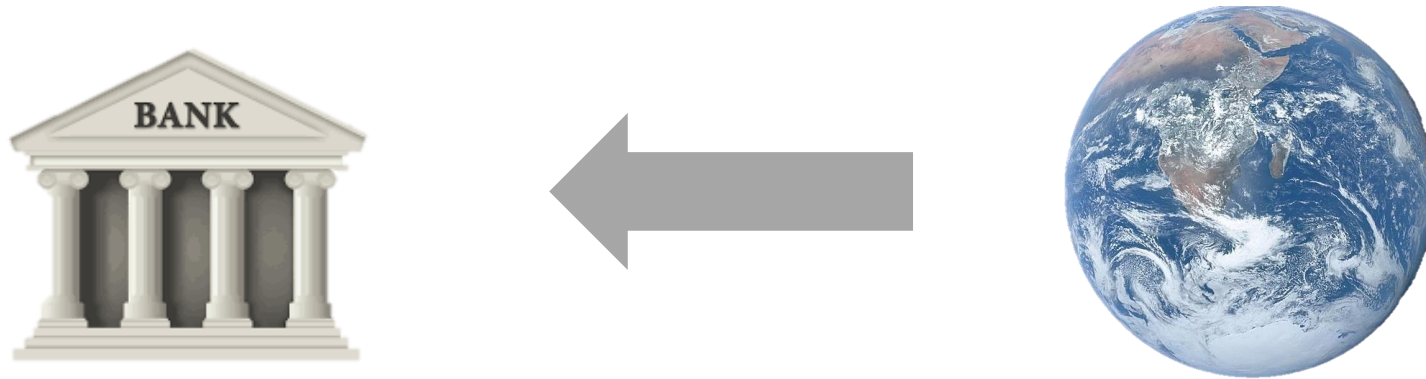
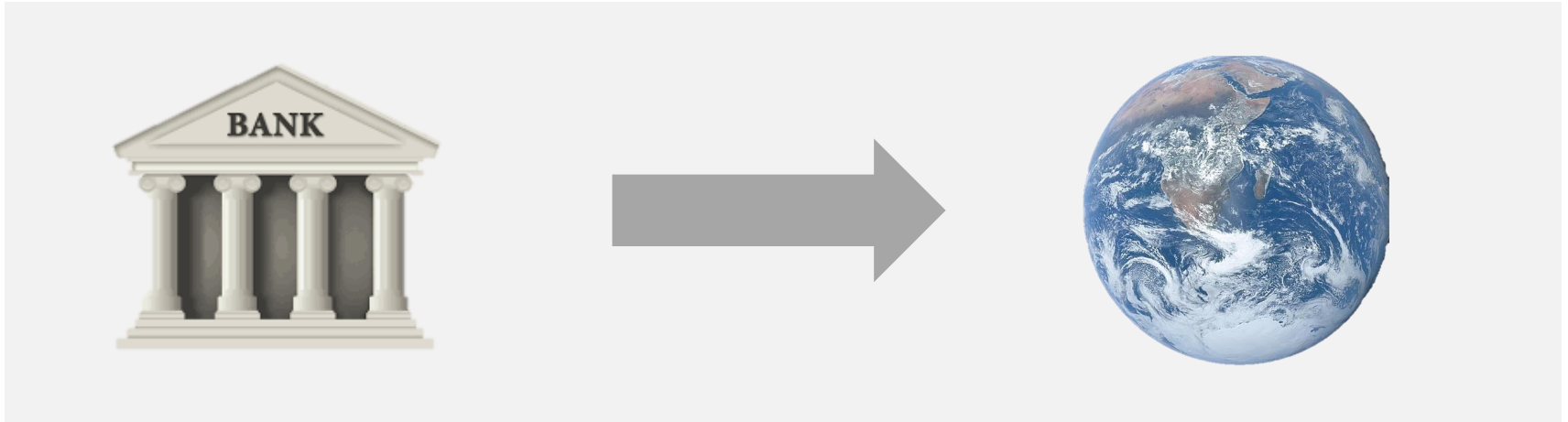
OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions | CC BY

Note: Land-use change emissions can be negative.

1. Greenhouse gas emissions: A greenhouse gas (GHG) is a gas that causes the atmosphere to warm by absorbing and emitting radiant energy. Greenhouse gases absorb radiation that is radiated by Earth, preventing this heat from escaping to space. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most well-known greenhouse gas, but there are others including methane, nitrous oxide, and in fact, water vapor. Human-made emissions of greenhouse gases from fossil fuels, industry, and agriculture are the leading cause of global climate change. Greenhouse gas emissions measure the total amount of all greenhouse gases that are emitted. These are often quantified in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂eq) which take account of the amount of warming that each molecule of different gases creates.

2. Carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂eq): Carbon dioxide is the most important greenhouse gas, but not the only one. To capture all greenhouse gas emissions, researchers express them in "carbon dioxide equivalents" (CO₂eq). This takes all greenhouse gases into account, not just CO₂. To express all greenhouse gases in carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂eq), each one is weighted by its global warming potential (GWP) value. GWP measures the amount of warming a gas creates compared to CO₂. CO₂ is given a GWP value of one. If a gas had a GWP of 10 then one kilogram of that gas would generate ten times the warming effect as one kilogram of CO₂. Carbon dioxide equivalents are calculated for each gas by multiplying the mass of emissions of a specific greenhouse gas by its GWP factor. This warming can be stated over different timescales. To calculate CO₂eq over 100 years, we'd multiply each gas by its GWP over a 100-year timescale (GWP100). Total greenhouse gas emissions - measured in CO₂eq - are then calculated by summing each gas' CO₂eq value.

Finanzsektor und die grüne Transformation



Rolle des Finanzsektors: Initiativen



Rolle des Finanzsektors: Erwartungen vs. Realität

HEIDELBERGCEMENT

Treibhausgasemissionen 2022 (in Tonnen):	74 Mio.
Externalität pro Tonne (Annahme):	€ 60
Externalität (in € Mrd.):	€ 4.44 Mrd.
Äquivalentes Greenium:	13%
Empirische Schätzung Greenium:	0% – 0.28%

Äquivalentes Greenium: Externalität (4.44 Mrd) geteilt durch Bilanzsumme 2022 (€ 33.26 Mrd.). Empirische Schätzung Greenium bezieht sich auf den WACC. Umsatz HeidelbergCement in 2022: € 18.7 Mrd. Quellen: HeidelbergCement CDP Report 2022, HeidelbergCement Geschäftsbericht 2022, Eskildsen et al. (2024).

Rolle des Finanzsektors: Erwartungen vs. Realität

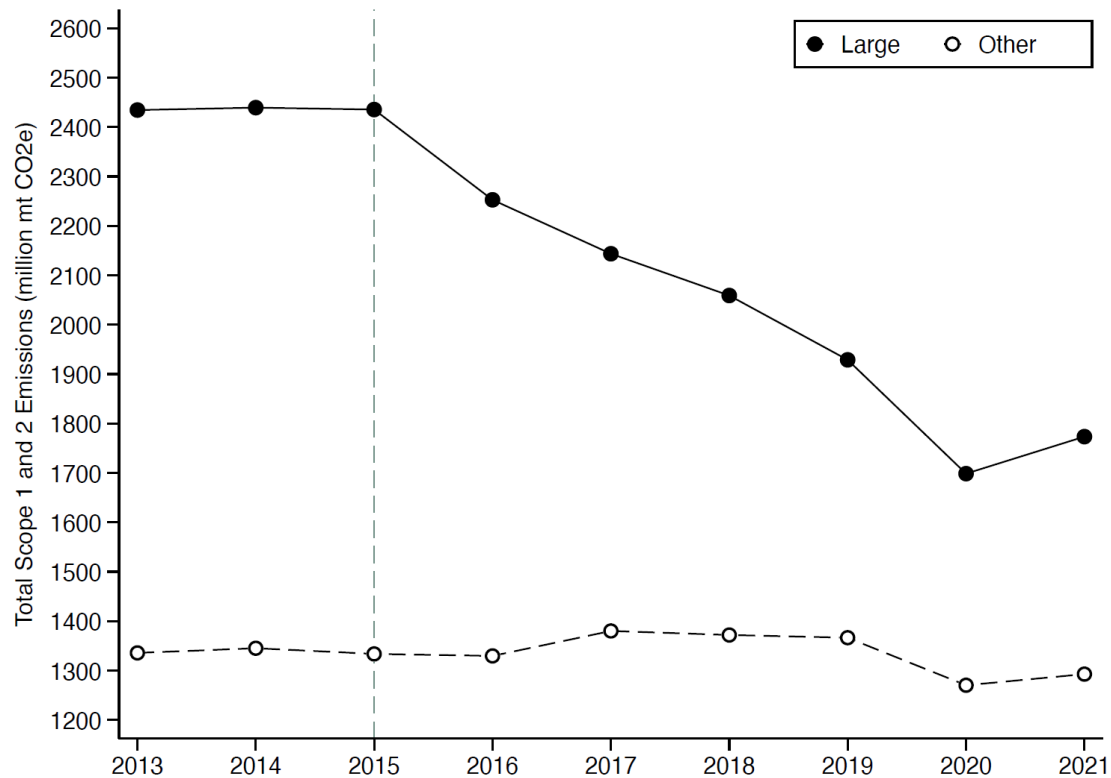


Treibhausgasemissionen Lebenszyklus (in Tonnen):	50
Externalität pro Tonne (Annahme):	€ 60
Externalität (in € Mrd.):	€ 3.000
Äquivalentes Greenium:	1.3%
Empirische Schätzung Greenium:	-0.29% – +0.28%

Äquivalentes Greenium berechnet mit konservativen Annahmen, basierend auf Kaufpreis von € 40.000, Kredit in Höhe des gesamten Kaufpreises mit 10 Jahren Laufzeit. Gesamtlebensdauer 15 Jahre. Ohne Abzinsung oder Inflationsanpassung Externalität. Quellen für die empirische Schätzung des Greeniums: Bena et al. (2024), Klee et al. (2024), Kontz (2024).

Bsp. Climate Action 100+: Druck auf größte Emittenten

Emissionen (Scope 1+2)



Note: authors' calculations based on CDP data.

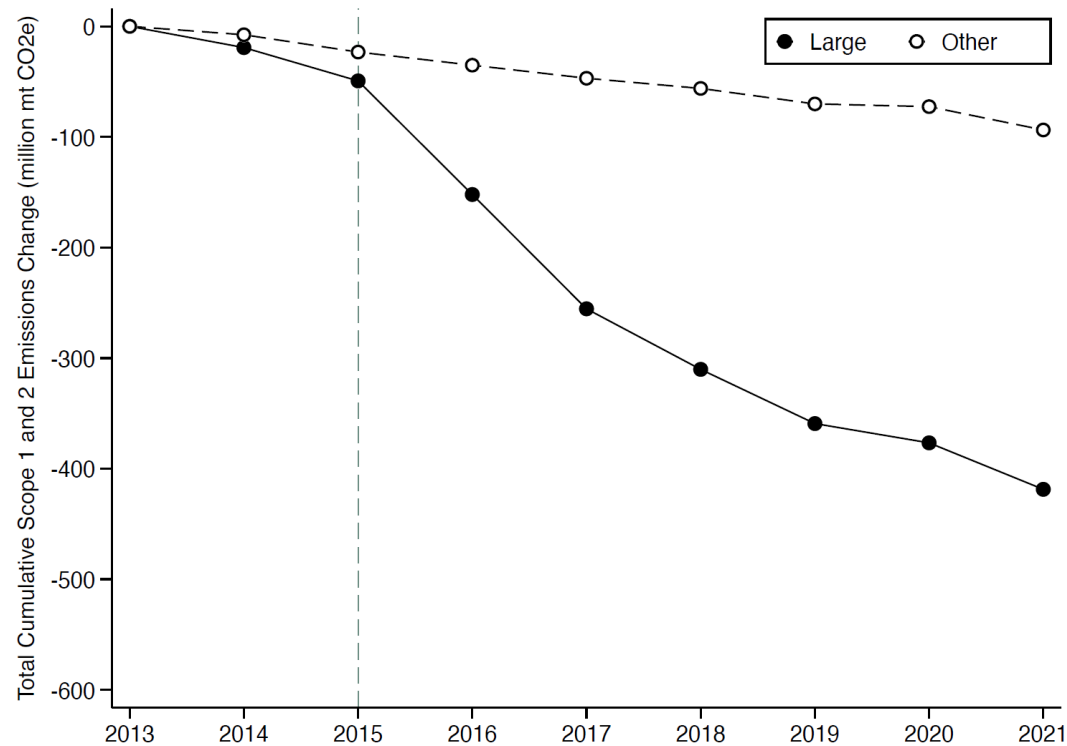
Quelle: Berg et al. (2024)

18. April 2024

Prof. Dr. Tobias Berg, Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main

Bsp Climate Action 100+: Druck auf größte Emittenten

Divestments (Scope 1+2)



Note: authors' calculations based on CDP data.

Quelle: Berg et al. (2024)

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Finanzsektor und die grüne Transformation



Klimarisiken im Bankensektor: ja/nein/vielleicht?

Mauderer (2019): Klimarisiken bergen erhebliche finanzielle Risiken. Daher ist der Klimawandel für die Zentralbanken ein sehr wichtiges Thema. Dies gilt für die Finanzstabilität, die Bankenaufsicht, die Finanzmärkte und in Teilen auch für die Geldpolitik.

Buch (2023): In einem weiteren Stresstest haben wir untersucht, wie klimapolitische Transitionsrisiken die Institute betreffen könnten. Angenommen wird ein weltweiter Anstieg des CO₂-Preises bis zum Jahr 2050, der vereinbar ist mit den Pariser Klimazielen. [...] **Diese Risiken sind für die meisten Finanzinstitute verkraftbar:** Für das Bankensystem würden sich Verluste in Höhe von gut 3% des harten Kernkapitals ergeben

Elderson (2024): Increasing financial risks arising from the climate and nature crises can impair the soundness of financial institutions and the stability of the financial system as a whole.

FRB New York (2024): We find that banks' credit exposures to transition risks are modest. We build on the estimated sectoral effects of climate transition policies from general equilibrium models. Even when we consider the strictest policies or the most adverse scenarios, exposures do not exceed 14 percent of banks' loan portfolios.

Klimarisiken im Bankensektor: ja/nein/vielleicht?

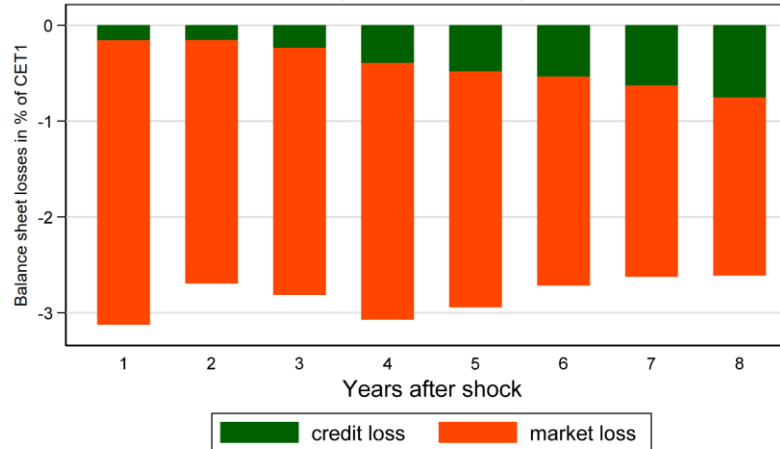
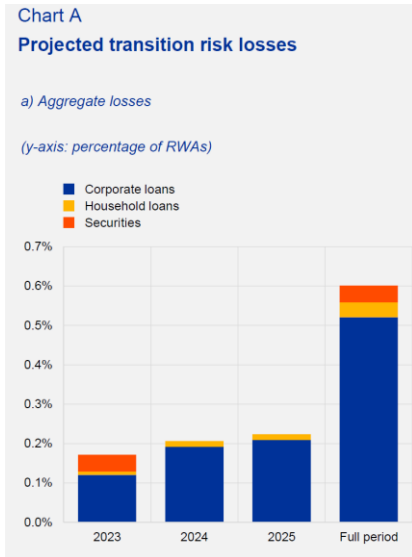
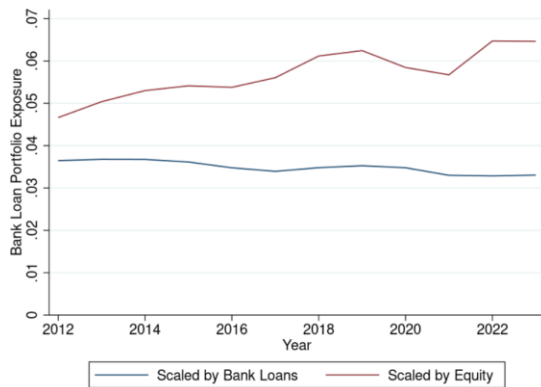
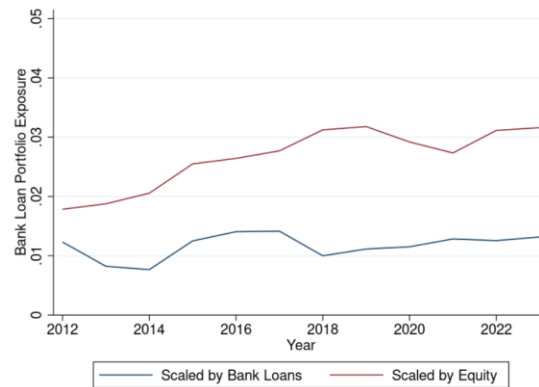


Figure 4.1: Balance sheet losses of German banks in % of CET1 in the Net Zero 2050 scenario relative to the baseline ("Current Policies") scenario. Losses are expressed as cumulative difference relative to 2022Q4 CET1.

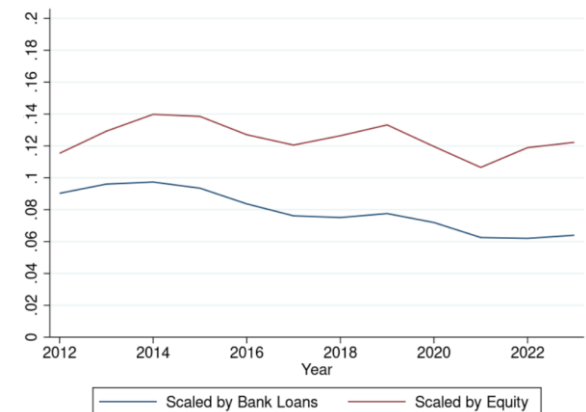
(a) Jorgenson et al (2018) \$50 initial tax, 5% annual tax growth rate



(b) Goulder and Hafstead (2018) Lumpsum redistribution

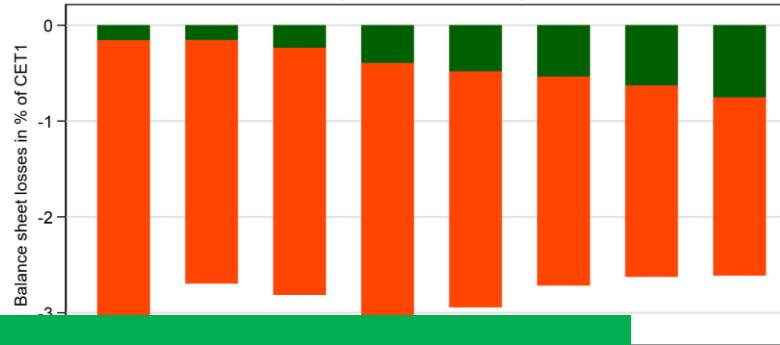
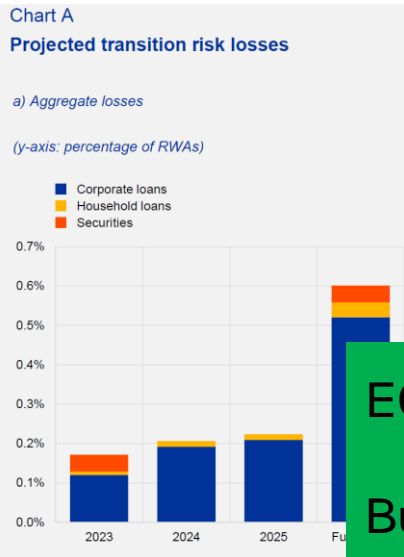


(c) NGFS Disorderly Transition



Quelle: ECB (2023), Frankovic et al. (2023), Jung et al. (2024)

Klimarisiken im Bankensektor: ja/nein/vielleicht?



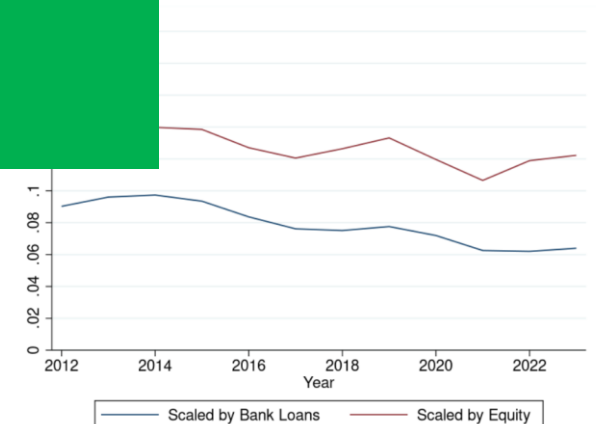
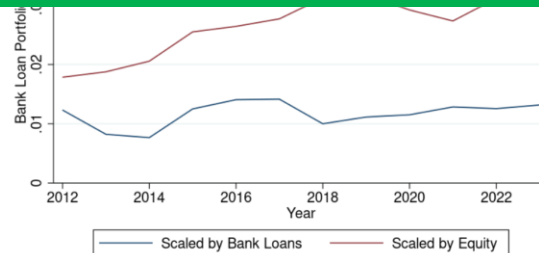
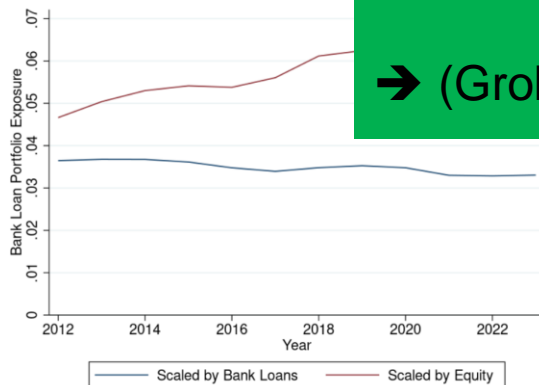
ECB (2023): 0.6% der RWA

BuBa (2023): 3% vom CET1

Fed (2024): 3-12% vom CET1

→ (Grob) vergleichbar

(a) Jorgenson et al (2018) \$50 initial tax growth rate



Quelle: ECB (2023), Frankovic et al. (2023), Jung et al. (2024)

Banken und Grüne Transformation: Quo Vadis?



- Kapazität dort bereitstellen, wo Nachfrage von kreditwürdigen Kreditnehmern besteht