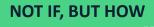
Is ESG here to stay? Developments in Climate Change

18 May 2023 Tafadzwa Mugadza







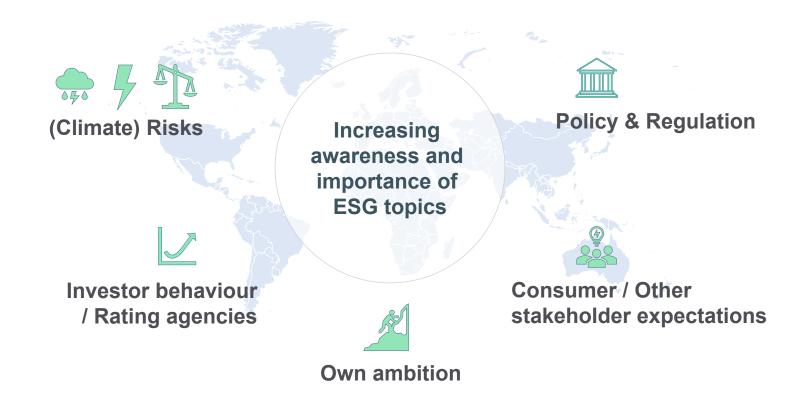
Agenda





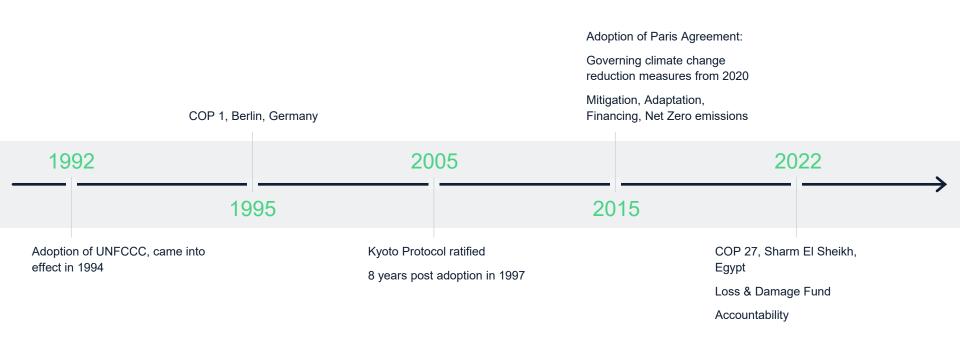
Internal & External Sustainability Drivers





Regulatory Developments











ESG

Towards a Sustainable Future





Background

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development
- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Can not be handled by public sector alone
- Sustainability:

"avoidance of the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance" Microsoft bing



Socia

- Human Rights
- Customer Satisfaction
- Corporate citizenship/philanthropy
- Sustainable products (e.g. inclusive insurance)
- Human Resources:
 - Diversity and inclusion
 - Training and Development
 - Health and wellbeing, employee satisfaction



Environment

- Climate Impact and Strategy
- Biodiversity
- Energy Management
- Ecological impact
- Resource use
- Water and oceans
- Waste
- Sustainable products (e.g. green insurance)



Governance

- Board remuneration
- Independence of Supervisory Board
- Anti-corruption and bribery
- Information security and data protection
- Tax transparency
- ESG Governance
- Risk Management
- Transparency and reporting

SDGs and the Insurance Industry





SDG 1 No Poverty: Insurance provides a safety net for those using it, General- & preventing families from falling into poverty after experiencing a shock loss Micro-Insurance SDG 2 Zero Hunger: Insurance fosters sustainable food production, by Agricultural providing insurance to and through farm lenders Insurance SDG 3 Good Health: Insurance offers social protection for household Health healthcare costs and promotes health seeking behavior. Insurance SDG 5 Gender Equality: Insurance offers protection to women working in Micro-Insurance the informal sector and protection for small, women owned businesses. SDG 8 Economic Growth: Insurance protects assets, unlocking financing General for development of businesses by protecting them against a range of losses. Insurance SDG 13 Climate Action: Insurance mitigates the effects of extreme weather Nat. Cat.

events and provides catastrophe insurance and reinsurance to protect

everyone from governments, companies and the most vulnerable populations.

Insurance

Munich Re Group approach to decarbonization



Lead by climate action – leveraging role as investor, underwriter and audible public voice

	Assets Financed GHG-emissions	Liabilities Insurance-related GHG-emissions (primary, direct, fac.)		Own GHG-emissions from operational processes
Today	No investment in companies with >15% revenue thermal coal¹ >10% revenue oil sands	Thermal coal No insurance for new coal mining, powerplants, related infrastructure ⁶	Oil & gas – exploration and production No insurance for new and existing oil sand sites and related infrastructure ⁷ , arctic exposure and infrastructure ⁸	Reducing our direct impact Carbon neutral since 2015 Reduction by 25% per employee (2019 to 2021)
April 2023	No direct illiquid investments in new oil & gas fields, midstream oil infrastructure and oil fired power plants Oil & Gas Companies ² No new direct investment in pure-play O&G Required commitment to net-zero from integrated O&G as of 2025 ³		No insurance for new oil & gas fields, midstream oil infrastructure and oil fired power plants ⁹	
2025	Total ⁴ -25% to -29% emissions Thermal coal ⁴ -35% emissions Oil and gas ⁴ -25% emissions	–35% emissions⁵	–5% emissions Utilising the expertise of HSB Solomon ¹⁰	-12% emissions per employee of the Munich Re Group
2050	Total Net-zero by 2050 Thermal coal Full exit by 2040	Full exit by 2040 (incl. Treaty insurance)	Net-zero emissions by 2050	Net-zero emissions by 2030

¹ Exceptions for companies with revenues in thermal coal between 15% and 30% are possible in individual cases, where an active engagement dialogue has been established with the company. 2 For direct investments in listed equities & corporates portfolio only. 3 For companies with highest relative and absolute emissions. 4 Based on sub-portfolio of equities, corporate bonds and real estate at the end of 2019. 5 "Produced tons of thermal coal / MW capacity of insureds" used as proxy for emissions: base year 2019. 6 On single location standalone risks. 7 On single location standalone risks, 7 On single location standalone risks, for mixed coverage above a certain threshold; 8 For exclusive coverages; for mixed coverages above a certain threshold; 9 Applicable for contracts/projects exclusively covering the planning, financing, construction or operation which have not yet been under production (fields) or construction or operation (infrastructure and plants) as of 31 December 2022. 6/7/8/9 exceptions can only be granted by board committee; 10 Operational property, scope 1-3 life-cycle emissions, base year 2019.

ESG in Underwriting

The Risk Landscape



Environmental

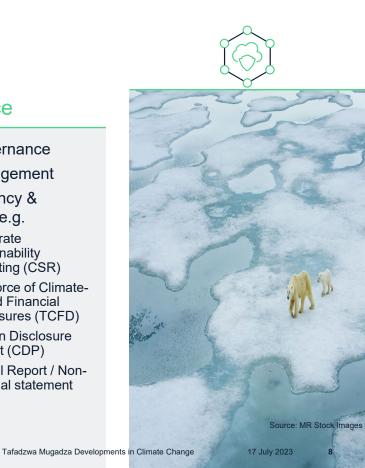
- Climate Change risks physical, transitional, litigation
- Reputational Risks
- Climate Change Mitigation
- Climate Change Adaptation including **EU Taxonomy**
- Biodiversity

Social

- Labour and Human Rights
- Reputational risks

Governance

- **ESG Governance**
- Risk Management
- Transparency & Reporting e.g.
 - Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSR)
 - Taskforce of Climaterelated Financial Disclosures (TCFD)
 - Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP)
 - Annual Report / Nonfinancial statement (NFS)



ESG in Underwriting

The Risk Landscape





Physical Risks

Acute Risks

- Event driven
- Increased severity of extreme weather
- E.g. hurricanes, cyclones, floods

Chronic Risks

- Longer term shifts in climate patterns
- E.g. sustained high temperatures
- May cause rise in sea level or heat waves

Transition Risks

- Technology Risks
- Market Risks
- Policy & Legal (including Litigation)
- Reputational Risk

Litigation

Climate Change Liability

- **Direct Climate** Change Liability
- **Indirect Climate** Change Liability

Climate Change Litigation

- Motivation of plaintiff
- **Private Interest**
 - Strategic cases
 - Investor claims
- Different defendants
 - Governments/Public entities
 - Corporations



Tafadzwa Mugadza Developments in Climate Change

Reputational Risk







Social



Biodiversity

- SDG 13
 "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact"
- Focus on Natural and Mixed World Heritage sites (approx. 250)
- Avoid or reduce negative impact on biodiversity hotspots for defined business areas

Human Rights

Focus is on:

- Working Conditions
 - Avoidance of child labour,
 - Modern slavery
 - Health and Safety
- Equality and Non-discrimination
- Living Conditions
 - Protection of communities and/or indigenous people
 - Clean and healthy environment

Governance Emission Related Transparency

For fossil fuel business:

Share of business (derived from the respective share of EPI /

GNPI and/or Total Sum Insured / Total Insured Value)

separately for oil/gas and thermal coal business.



Identify business that significantly harms a decarbonisation initiative		Identify business that directly supports a decarbonisation initiative	
Fossil fuel business		Renewable and no/low carbon business Exemplary enumeration:	
Thermal coal:from exploration, extraction/mining, storage, transport, up to incl. powerplant	**	 Renewables (biogas plants, geothermal risks, wind power plants, hydro power plants, solar power) Photovoltaics 	
Oil/Gas:from exploration, extraction/production, storage, transport, processing, up to incl. refinery and powerplant		 E-mobility, bicycles, e-bikes Energy storage via hydrogen technology Generation of synthetic fuels Electrolysers, battery storage P&C Carbon Capture and Usage / Storage (CCU/CCS) 	
	Fossil fuel business Thermal coal:from exploration, extraction/mining, storage, transport, up to incl. powerplant Oil/Gas:from exploration, extraction/production, storage, transport, processing, up to incl. refinery	Thermal coal:from exploration, extraction/mining, storage, transport, up to incl. powerplant Oil/Gas:from exploration, extraction/production, storage, transport, processing, up to incl. refinery and powerplant	

a: Bubaone / Getty Images

Tafadzwa Mugadza Developments in Climate Change

For renewable and no/low carbon business (optional requirement)

Share of business (derived from the respective share of EPI /

GNPI and/or Total Sum Insured / Total Insured Value).

Munich Re's strategic elements to net-zero in underwriting Contribution to a just transition







Underwriting criteria & analysis



Know-how and data sharing (SaaS)



Partnerships and cooperations (PPPs)





Sketching out decarbonization pathways



ENABLING

- Insuring the transition
- ✓ Products & Solutions





Enhancing the resilience

Thank you for your attention!

18 May 2023 Tafadzwa Mugadza

"To outbalance the disabling effects in our portfolio, we need to push for the enabling aspect of ESG and develop new products and solutions together."

Sebastian Lemke, Head of Sales Excellence Development at Munich Re



NOT IF, BUT HOW



LIMA Programme

Your feedback is appreciated



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