BlackRock April 2019 Report Takeaways - Getting Physical, Scenario Analysis for Assessing Climate- Related Risks (for Investors)

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- 2. BlackRock's collaboration with **Rhodium Group** combines our asset-level expertise with the latest climate science and big-data capabilities. The result generating some 160 terabytes of data is a granular picture of investment-relevant physical climate risks. We can now assess direct physical risks to assets on a local level today and under different future climate scenarios. We can also estimate knock-on effects, such as the impact on energy demand, labor productivity and economic activity.
- Physical climate risks vary greatly by region for long-dated assets: (1) U.S. municipal bonds, (2) commercial mortgage-backed securities (CMBS) and (3) electric utilities. A localized assessment of such risks under different climate scenarios can provide investors with 1) a sharp lens for risk management and diversification; and 2) an informed basis for engaging with companies and issuers about their climate resiliency and capital spending plans.
- 4. Extreme weather events pose growing risks for the credit worthiness of state and local issuers in the \$3.8 trillion U.S. municipal bond market. Some 58% of metropolitan areas face climate-related GDP hits of 1% or more by 2060–2080 under a "no climate action" scenario, we find. In the highest risk areas, the importance of assessing muni issuers' resolve and financial ability to fund adaptation projects to mitigate climate risks. We see potential to extend this analysis to sovereign issuers, including emerging markets.
- 5. There is little evidence that climate-related risks are priced into the municipal bond market today. Insurance coverage in climate-affected areas is likely to become more expensive if still available. Estimated climate impact on GDP of top-15 U.S. MSAs by economic weight, 2018–2100 indicates Boston with GDP of \$439 billion is ranked 9th in top-15 U.S. metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs) by GDP. Boston's total outstanding debt municipal bond issuance is \$67 billion, and Boston's MSA's weight in the S&P National Municipal Bond Index is 3.2%.
- 6. Hurricane-force winds and flooding are key risks to commercial real estate. Our analysis of recent hurricanes hitting Houston and Miami finds that roughly 80% of commercial properties tied to affected CMBS loans lay outside official [FEMA] flood zones meaning they may lack insurance coverage. This makes it critical to analyze climate-related risks on a local level. The economic impacts of a warming climate could lead to rising CMBS loan loss rates over time.

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- 7. Aging infrastructure leaves the U.S. electric utility sector vulnerable to climate shocks such as hurricanes and wildfires. We assess the exposure to climate risk of 269 publicly listed U.S. utilities based on the physical location of their plants, property and equipment. A key conclusion: The risks are underpriced. Electric utilities with exposure to extreme weather events typically suffer temporary price and volatility shocks in the wake of natural disasters. We find some evidence that the most climate-resilient utilities trade at a premium. We believe this premium could increase over time as the risks compound and investors pay greater attention to the dangers.
- 8. Climate Complacency exists today, and markets are short-sighted. Investors who are not thinking about climate-related risks, or who view them as issues far off in the future, may need to recalibrate their expectations. Some physical changes — such as slowly rising sea levels can seem outside of a traditional investment horizon. Yet the most pressing risks, such as exposure to hurricanes, wildfires and droughts, are clear and present — and often hidden in investors' portfolios today.
- 9. The Financial Stability Board's <u>Task Force on Climate-Related Financial</u> <u>Disclosures</u> separates climate risks into two categories. Transition risks: The risks to businesses or assets that arise from policy, legal, technological and/or market changes as the world seeks to transition to a lower-carbon economy. Physical risks: The risks to entities or assets from the climate change impacts already occurring and expected to continue in the years ahead under different greenhouse gas emissions scenarios.
- 10. Scenario analysis draws attention to key factors that will drive future developments. This, in turn, can help in assessing how resilient an organization is against potential disruptions. Does it have the ability to adapt to the changes and take advantage of related opportunities? Does it have plans in place to mitigate the risks? Scenarios can provide investors with a framework for answering such questions.
- 11. Rhodium Group found the median risk to any one of 60,000 CMBS loan properties (in BlackRock's proprietary U.S. database) being hit by a Category 4 or 5 hurricane has risen by 137% since 1980. By 2050, the risk of being hit by a Category [4 or] 5 hurricane is projected to rise 275% under a "no climate action" scenario.

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