Das Leitbild nachhaltiger Entwicklung im Finanzsektor

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Portfoliotag der Deutschen Bundesbank am 06. Dezember 2017

Das Konzept nachhaltige Entwicklung wird konkretisiert

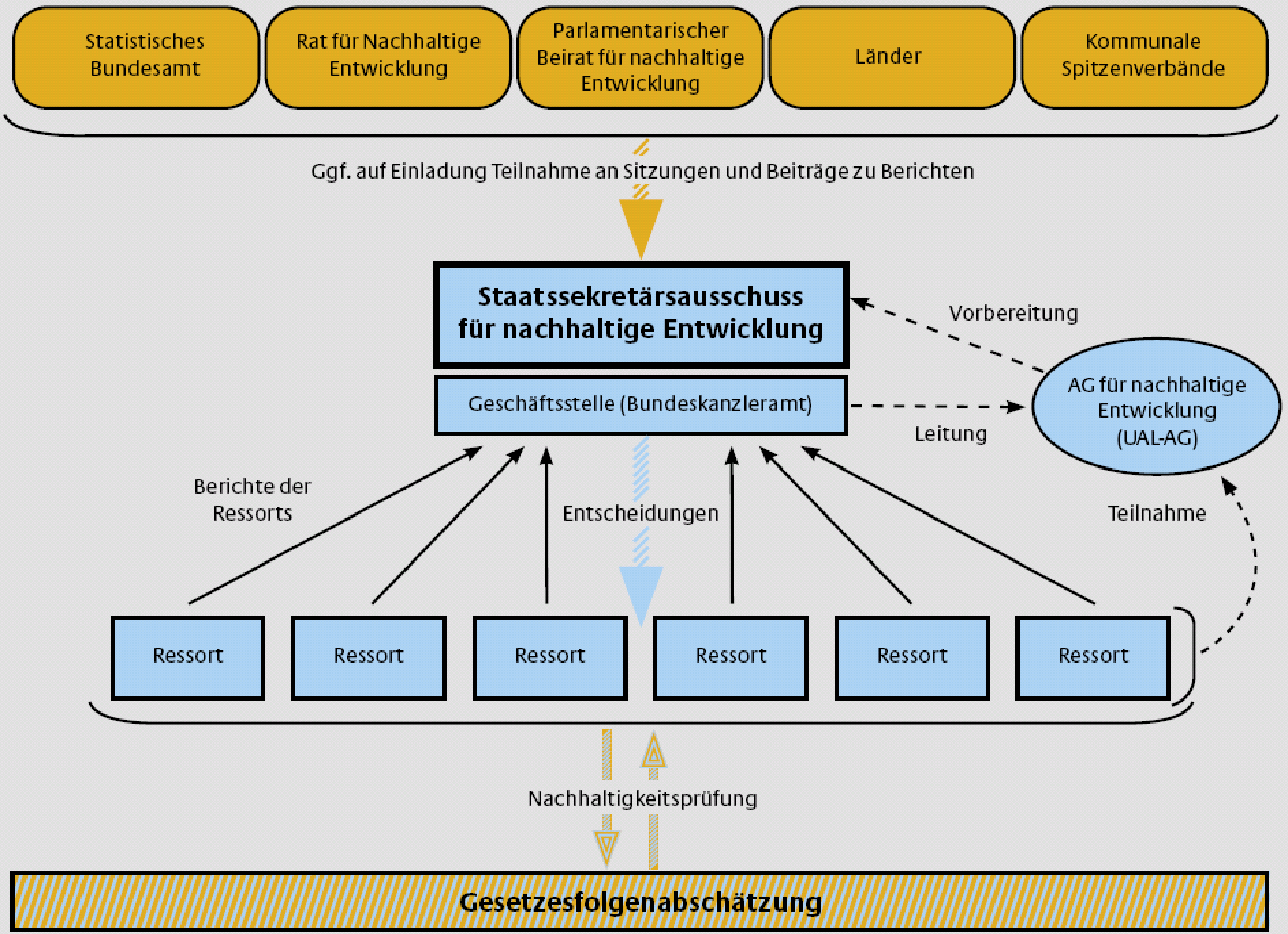
"… meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs."

- ➢ Universalität
- ➢ Prinzipien, Ziele, Indikatoren
- ➢ Maßnahmen

SDGs


1 KEINE ARMUT
2 KEIN HUNGER
3 GESUNDHEIT UND WOHLERGEHEN
4 HOCHWERTIGE BILDUNG
5 GESCHLECHTER-GLEICHSTELLUNG
6 SAUBERES WASSER UND SANITÄRVER-SORGUNG
7 BEZAHLBARE UND SAUBERE ENERGIE
8 MENSCHENWÜRDIGE ARBEIT UND WIRTSCHAFTS-WACHSTUM
9 INDUSTRIE, INNOVATION UND INFRASTRUKTUR
10 WENIGER UNGLEICHHEITEN
11 NACHHALTIGE STÄDTE UND GEMEINDEN
12 VERANTWORTUNGS-VOLLE KONSUM- UND PRODUKTIONSMUSTER
13 MASSNAHMEN ZUM KLIMASCHUTZ
14 LEBEN UNTER WASSER
15 LEBEN AN LAND
16 FRIEDEN, GERECHTIGKEIT UND STARKE INSTITUTIONEN
17 PARTNERSCHAFTEN ZUR ERREICHUNG DER ZIELE
ZIELE FÜR NACHHALTIGE ENTWICKLUNG

Zeitenwende Paris


Statistisches Bundesamt
Rat für Nachhaltige Entwicklung
Parlamentarischer Beirat für nachhaltige Entwicklung
Länder
Kommunale Spitzenverbände
Ggf. auf Einladung Teilnahme an Sitzungen und Beiträge zu Berichten
Staatssekretärsausschuss für nachhaltige Entwicklung
Vorbereitung
Geschäftsstelle (Bundeskanzleramt)
Leitung
AG für nachhaltige Entwicklung (UAL-AG)
Berichte der Ressorts
Entscheidungen
Teilnahme
Ressort
Ressort
Ressort
Ressort
Ressort
Ressort
Nachhaltigkeitsprüfung
Gesetzesfolgenabschätzung

Der Rat für Nachhaltige Entwicklung (RNE)

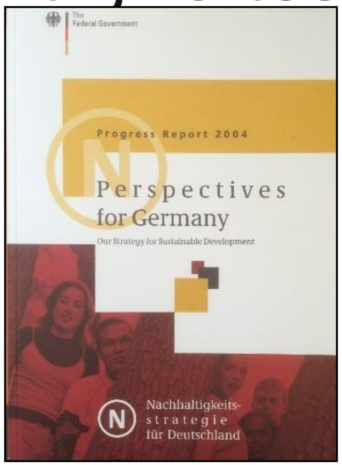
- 2001 erstmals vom damaligen Bundeskanzler Gerhard Schröder berufen
- Bundeskanzlerin Angela Merkel verlängert Mandat um jeweils drei Jahre und beruft 15 Mitglieder aus Zivilgesellschaft, Wissenschaft und Privatwirtschaft

Drei Hauptaufgaben:

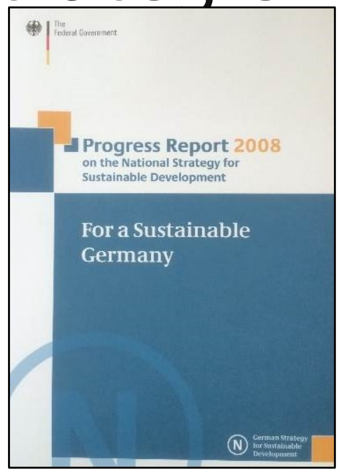
- Berät die Bundesregierung in Nachhaltigkeitsfragen und zu der nationalen Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie
- Fördert den gesellschaftlichen Dialog zur nachhaltigen Entwicklung
- Benennt konkrete Aktionsfelder und fördert Nachhaltigkeitsprojekte

Seit 2002: Deutsche Nachhaltigkeitsstrategie

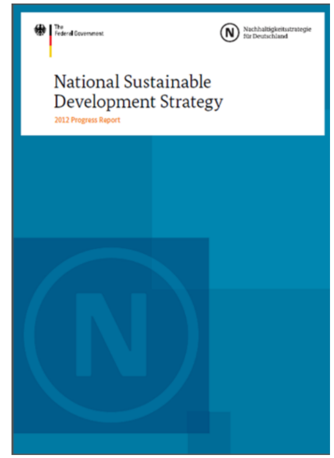
2002



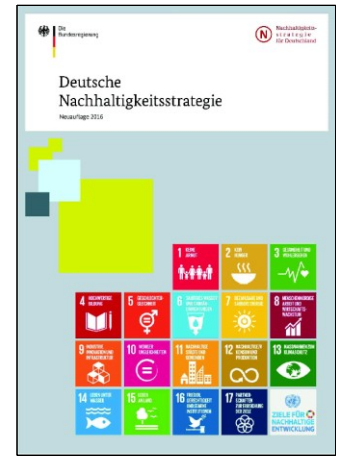
2004



2008



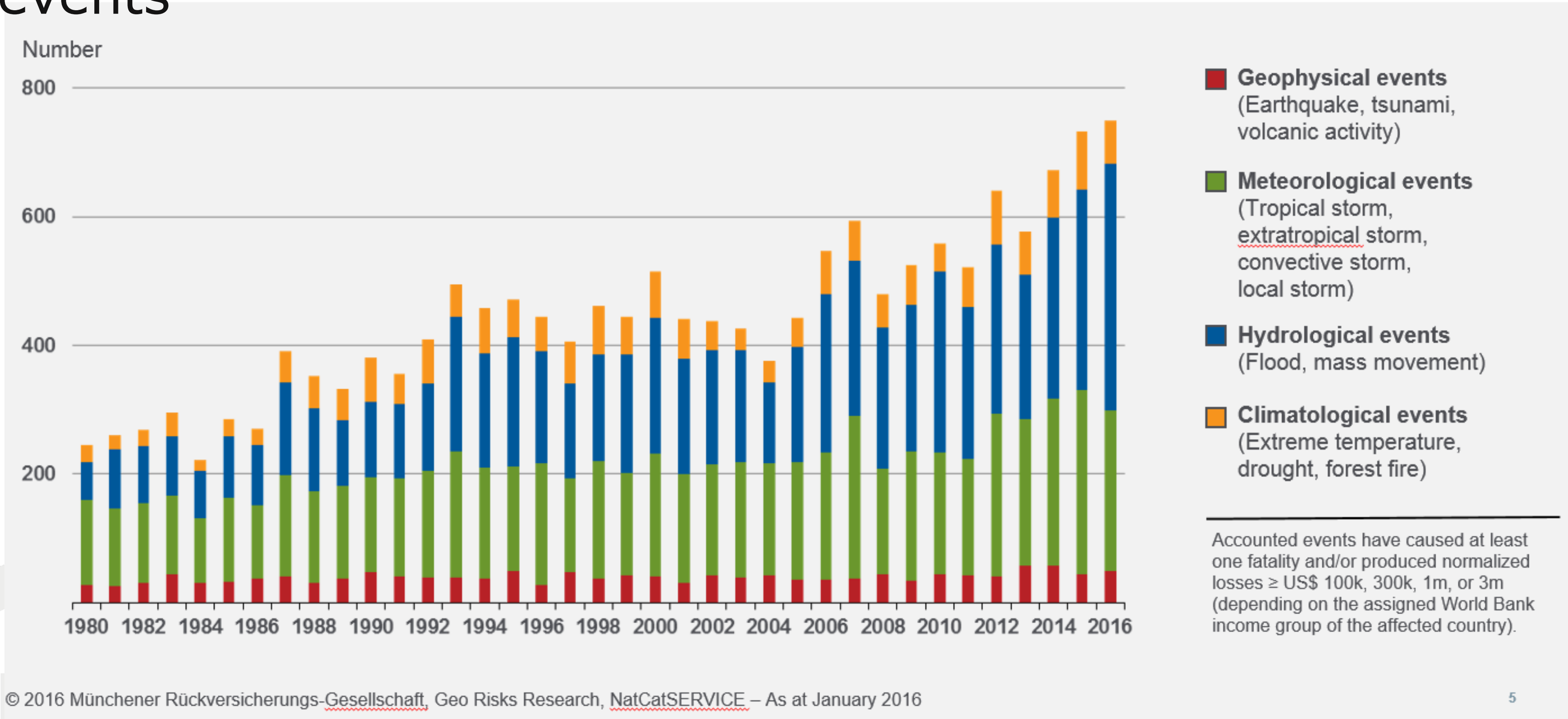
2012



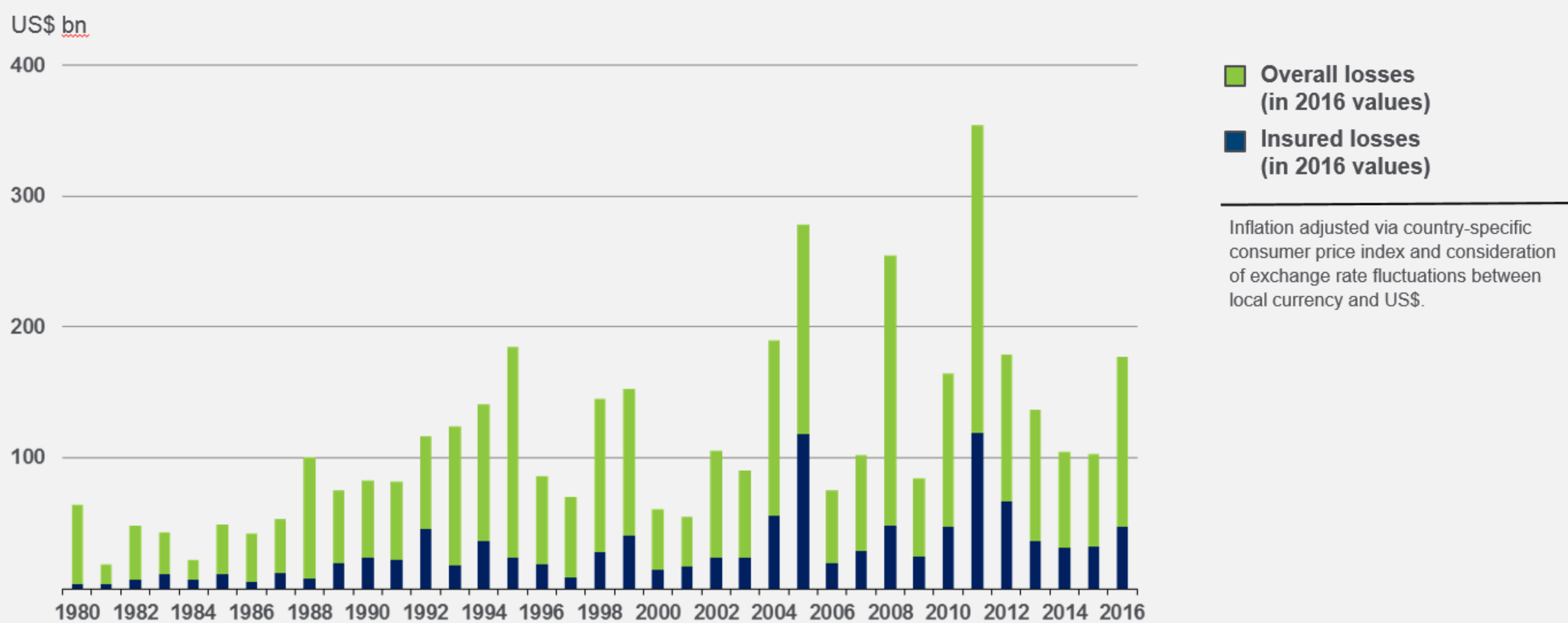
2016

- Daten warden vom Statistischen Bundesamt erhoben
- mit eigentständigen Beiträgen des Nachhaltigkeitsrates
- Peer Review mit internationalen Nachhaltigkeits-Experten (nächster: 2018)

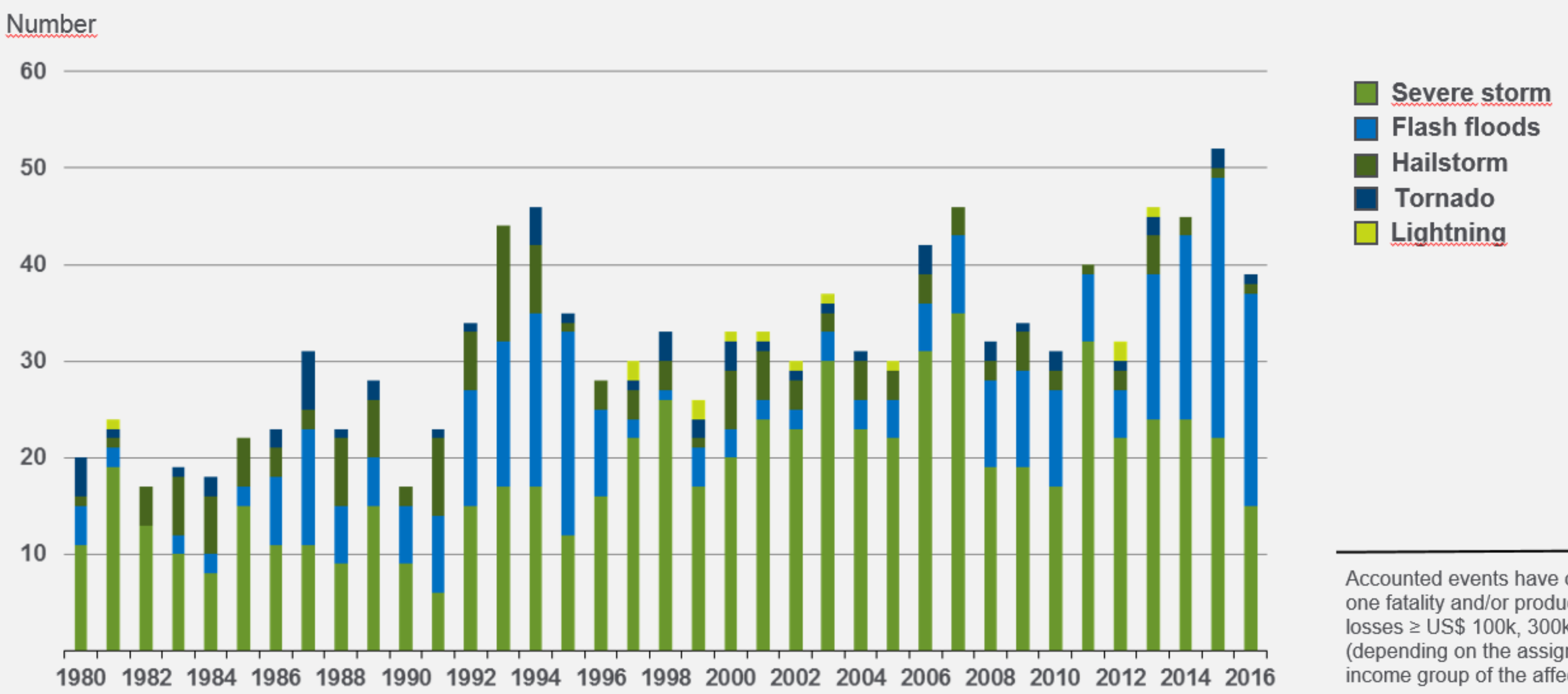
Natural catastrophe loss events worldwide 1980 – 2016
Increase of event frequency driven by weather related events



Natural catastrophe loss events worldwide 1980 – 2016
Overall and insured losses

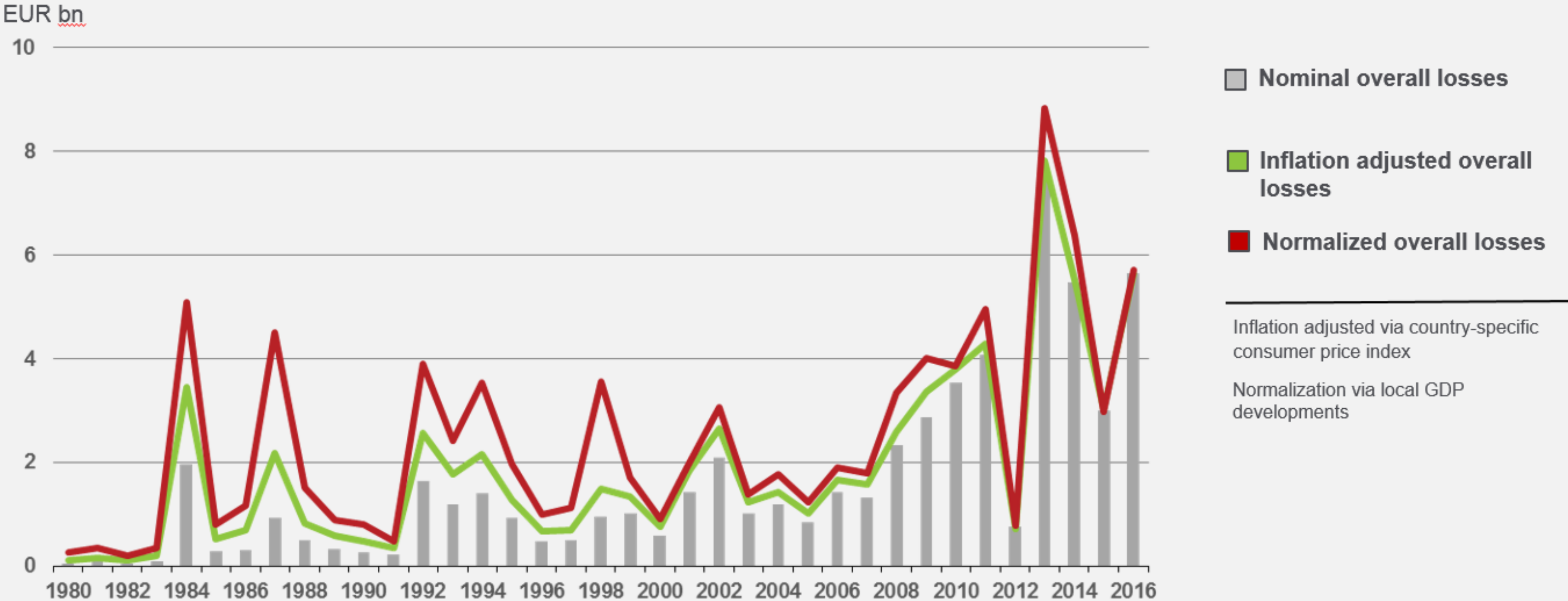


Convective storms in Europe 1980 – 2016
Number of relevant events



Accounted events have caused at least one fatality and/or produced normalized losses ≥ US$ 100k, 300k, 1m, or 3m (depending on the assigned World Bank income group of the affected country).

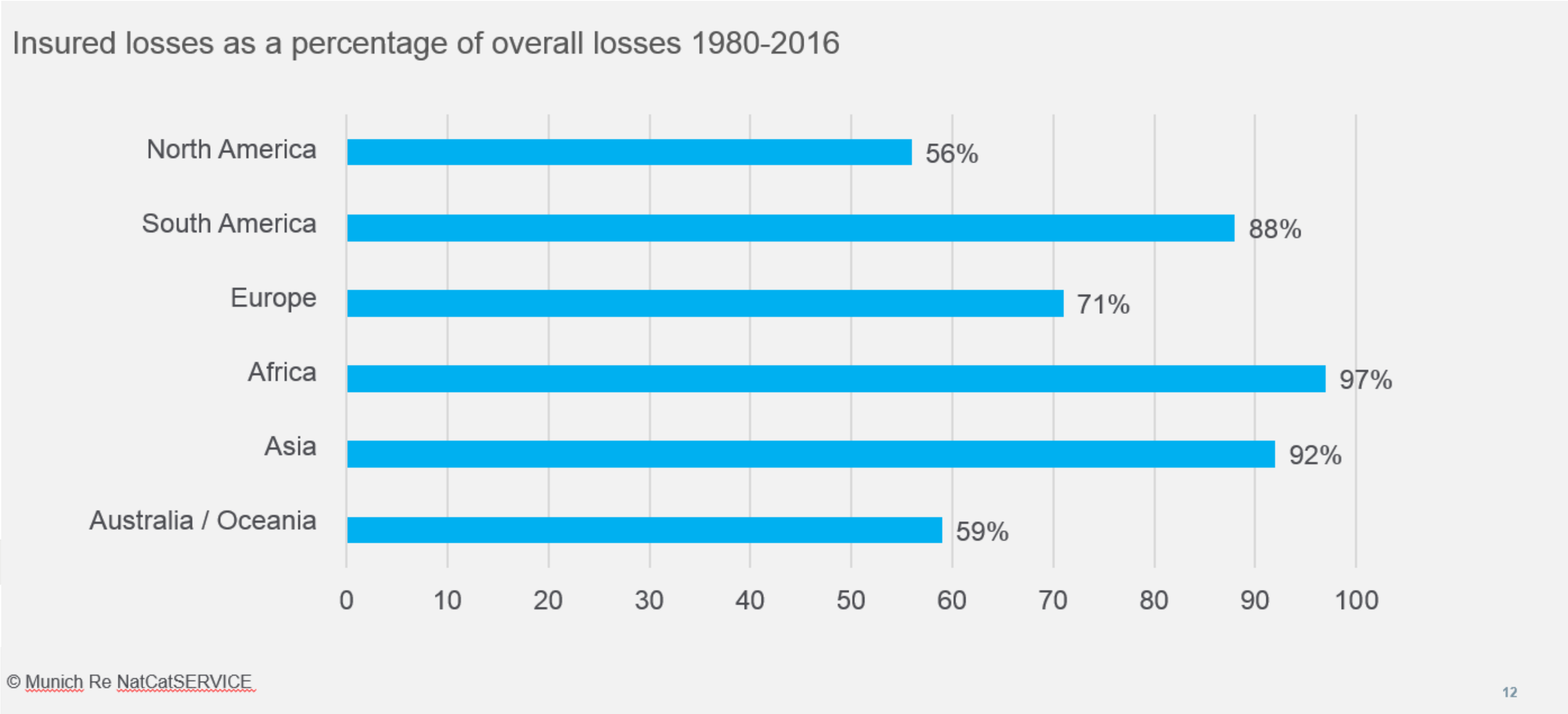
Convective storms in Europe 1980 – 2016 Overall losses: nominal, inflation adjusted, and normalized



Inflation adjusted via country-specific consumer price index

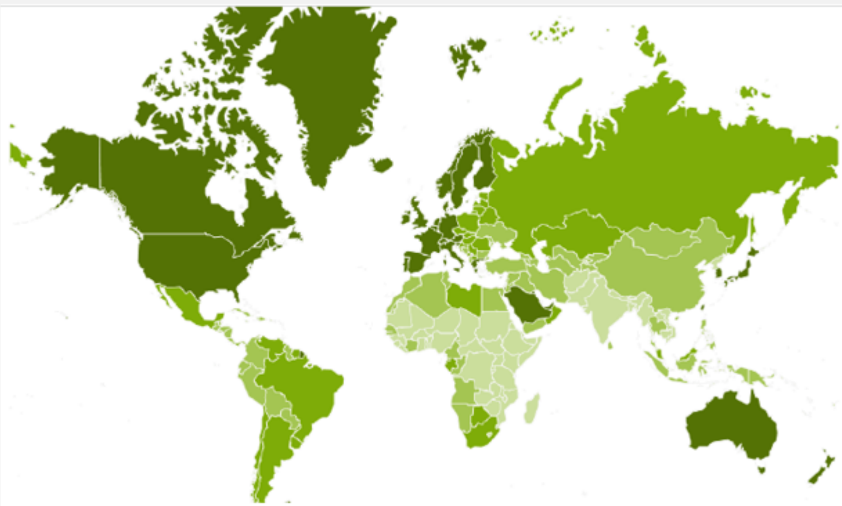
Normalization via local GDP developments

„Insurance Gap“:
NatCat insurance gap still very large in all regions

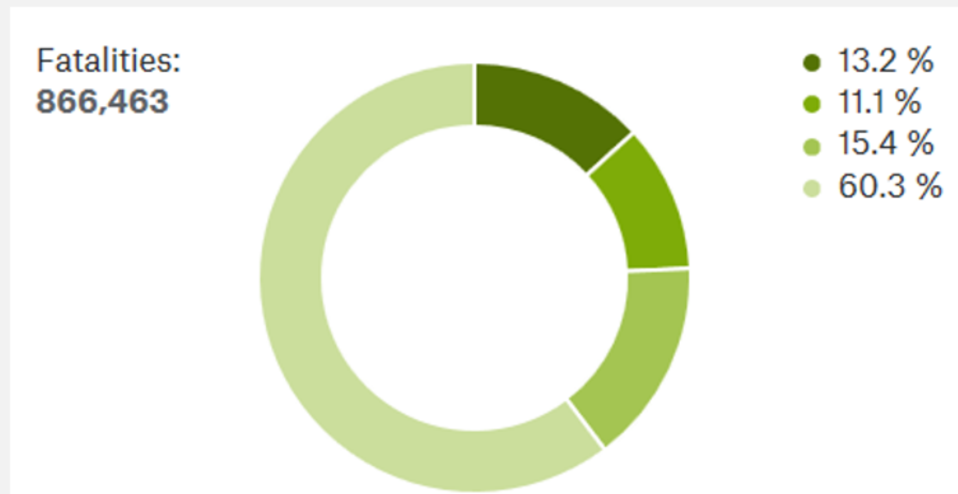


Humanitarian vulnerability:
Fatalities from weather-related catastrophes worldwide

Countries by income group*



Fatalities from weather-related events by income group*



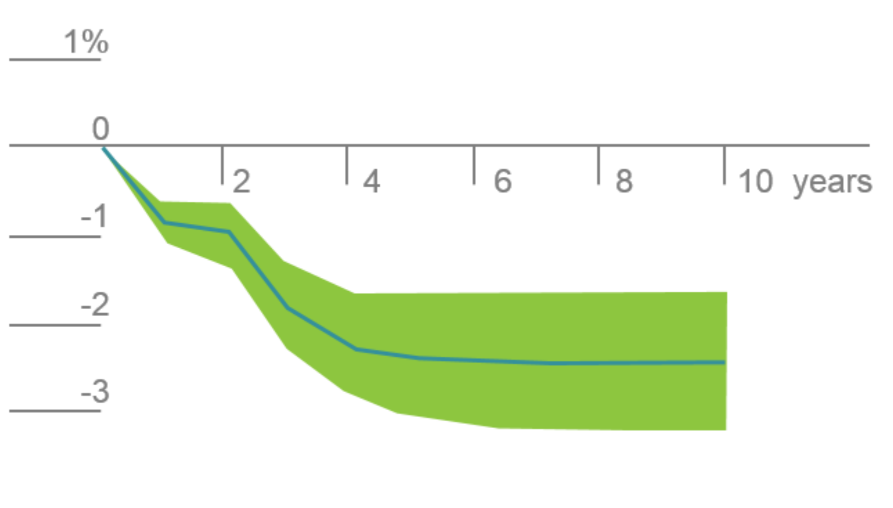
- Low income group (GNI ≤ 1,045 US$)
- Lower middle income group (GNI 1,046 – 4,125 US$)
- Upper middle income group (GNI 4,126 – 12,735 US$)
- High income group (GNI ≥ 12,736 US$)

→ People in low income economies most vulnerable

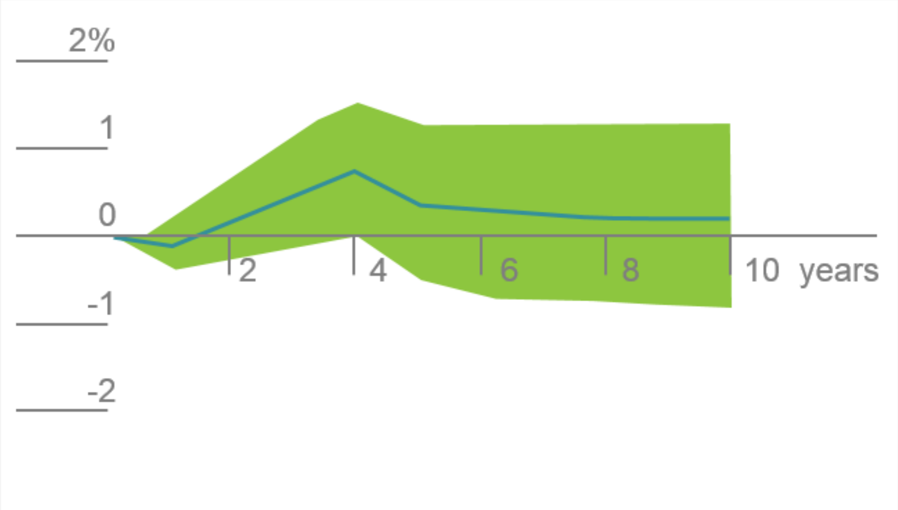
Source: Munich Re NatCatSERVICE; *Income group classification based on World Bank definition (2017)

Economic vulnerability:
Development of a countries GDP after a major natural

Countries without a natcat insurance system



With a comprehensive natcat insurance system



→ Economic recovery faster in jurisdictions with adequate risk management / risk transfer solutions

Source: Munich Re, based on von Peter et al., Bank for International Settlements, 2012

Nachhaltigkeit im Finanzsektor WEF (bisher Zurückhaltung…)

Table 5 **Key barriers to sustainable investing according to the Working Group**

	Investor level	Corporation level	At investor-corporate interaction level	At system-wide level
Highest importance	Restrictions in conventional valuation models	Insufficient integration of sustainability factors into core business strategies, with ESG activities focusing more on creating environmental and social value rather than shareholder value	Lack of clarity on which ESG factors are financially material and over which time frame	Disproportionate focus on short-term performance and issues with a near-term impact
High importance	Lack of ESG expertise Lack of awareness and/or scepticism regarding the investment case	Lack of formal approach in setting ESG targets and holding senior staff accountable	Insufficient communication of link between ESG and corporate financial performance	Market failures, e.g. externalities are not priced
Medium importance	Herding behaviour due to "benchmark" focus	Insufficient integration of ESG criteria in corporations' own capital allocation decisions	Disengagement and lack of active ownership Limited discussions between mainstream investors and corporate executives regarding ESG issues	Overconfidence in Efficient Market Hypothesis and Modern Portfolio Theory
Low to medium importance	Lack of common definitions leading to confusion between sustainable investing and ethical investing Ambiguity about fiduciary responsibilities Weaknesses in fund governance and transparency	Difficulties in collecting the relevant ESG information Disconnect between sustainability managers and investor relations managers	ESG information often not user-friendly	

Source: World Economic Forum, survey among Sustainable Investing Working Group, June 2010

Nachhaltigkeit im Finanzsektor

- deutliche Dynamik bei nachhaltigen Geldanlagen und ESG Integration
- immer neue Initiativen weltweit, die das Thema treiben

EU HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Green Finance Initiative

FINANCE FOR TOMORROW

H4SF Hub for Sustainable Finance Germany

Hub for Sustainable Finance (H4SF)

H4SF
Hub for Sustainable Finance Germany

Deutsche Börse AG

Rat für Nachhaltige Entwicklung

Steuerungskreis

PRI Principles for Responsible Investment

German Council for SUSTAINABLE Development

EU HIGH-LEVEL EXPERT GROUP ON SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

DEUTSCHE BÖRSE GROUP

KFW

HESSEN Hessisches Ministerium für Wirtschaft, Energie, Verkehr und Landesentwicklung

PRI Roadmap for Germany	Living document	Interim Report	Accelerating SusFin Ini	Gov´t owned	GreenFinance Cluster

10 Empfehlungen = Rahmen für Aktivitäten des Hub

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Vielen Dank!