

The role of public-private cooperation in the greening of finance

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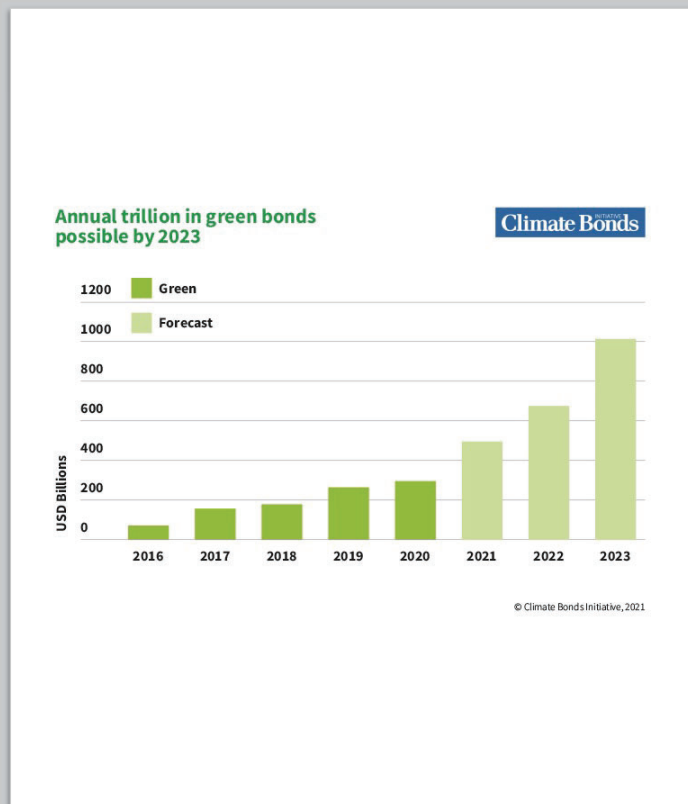


“Sustainable economic recovery”

- The double challenge of economic recovery and environmental sustainability cannot be tackled by governments or by the private sector in isolation
- The scale of both challenges is unprecedented, and trade-offs between the economy and the environment are likely (e.g., energy)
- Innovative solution:
 - increase level
 - improve termsof financial flows from the public, private and not-for-profit sectors to sustainable development priorities

Green, social & sustainability investment

- “Green” investments are popular among investors and lenders alike
- Sustainability-linked loans are potentially a powerful tool:
 - more funds and better terms for sustainable projects
 - less funds and worse terms for non-sustainable ones



ASSET MANAGEMENT

DWS greenwashing probes shift focus on industry into high alert

Regulatory investigations into the claims have come as a 'serious wake-up call' on the risks of misleading



Risk: greenwashing

AMERICAN BANKER

LEADERS POLICY & REGULATION COMMUNITY BANKING CREDIT UNIONS

CLIMATE CHANGE

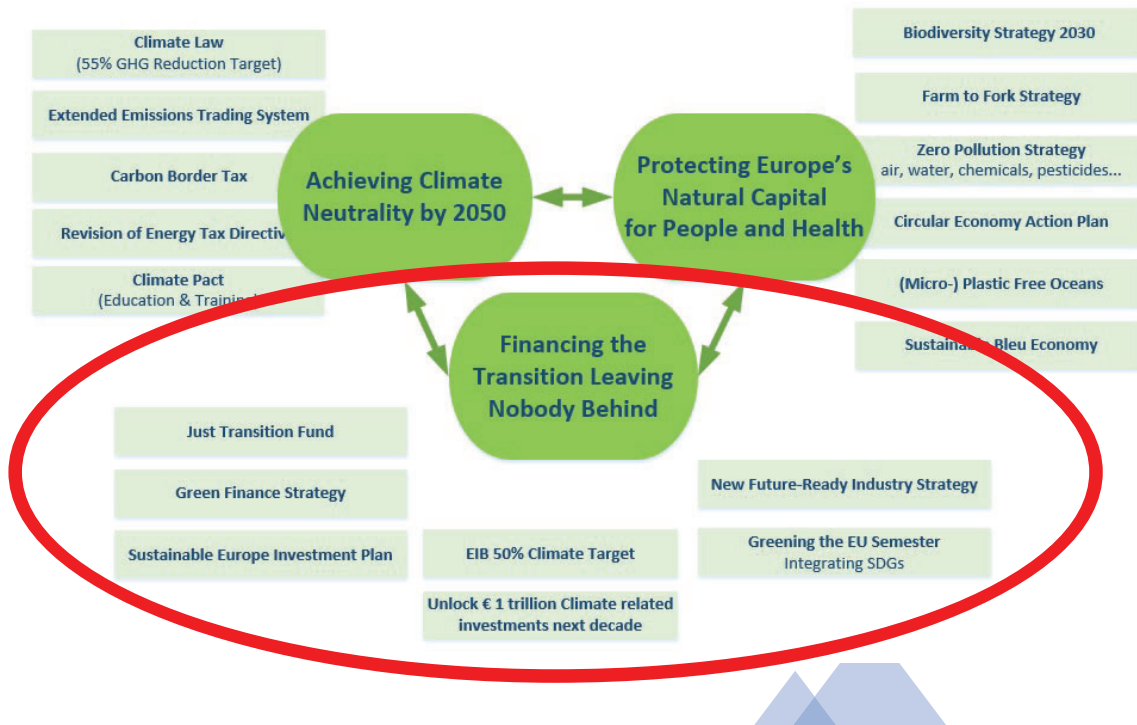
U.S. banks' climate disclosures seen as too narrow to reflect risk

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U.S. banks are taking too narrow of an approach when disclosing their exposure to climate risk and are potentially underestimating possible losses, according to a report released Monday.

Bank disclosures tend to focus on direct loans to the fossil-fuel sector or the electricity industry, but their exposure is much broader, Ceres, a nonprofit organization focused on sustainability, said in its report. More than half of banks' syndicated-lending portfolios carry climate risk because they include loans to sectors including agriculture, manufacturing and transportation, the report found.

The role of governments: the example of the “European Green Deal”



“EU Sustainable Finance Taxonomy”

- The “Taxonomy” sets performance thresholds (“technical screening criteria”) for economic activities that make a substantive contribution to at least one of the EU environmental objectives
- As such, the “Taxonomy” is meant to improve market transparency and to help companies, project promoters and issuers improve their environmental performance





Challenges

- Defining the contents of the “Taxonomy” is necessarily a political exercise (e.g., gas, nuclear power)
- Need to make sure sustainable investments are linked to broader strategic decisions (e.g., bank capital requirements linked to ESG risk?)
- Information requirements may be simpler to meet for certain categories of lenders (e.g., large firms vs. SMEs)



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