





CLIMATE RISKS, POLICY FINANCING, AND DEBT SUSTAINABILITY

Stavros A. Zenios

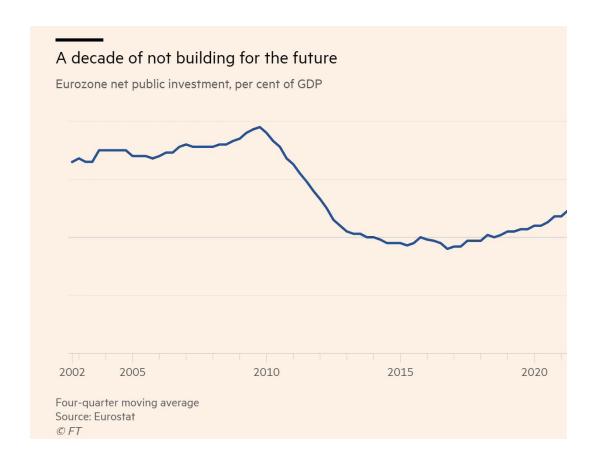
University of Cyprus

National Academy of Sciences, Letters, and Arts

Bruegel



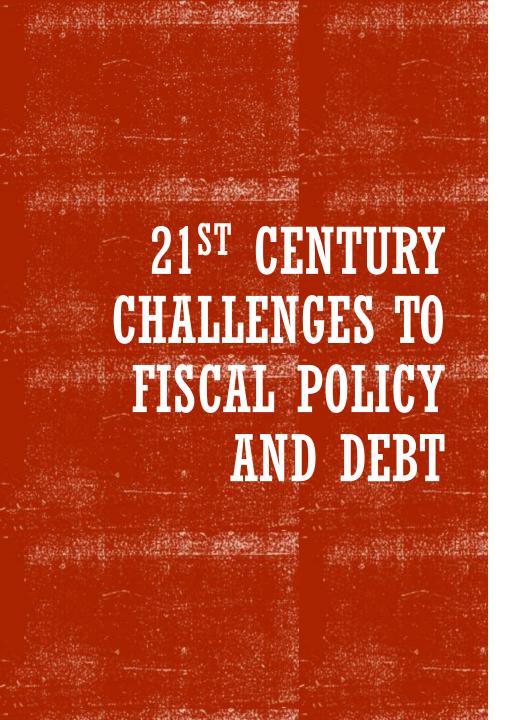
Environmental Policy Options Durham, July 2023.



CLIMATE RISKS AND POLICY FINANCING

- →International Energy Agency:
- \$3tn in additional annual clean energy investments globally
- 3% of the world's GDP
- 6:1 crowd-in ratio, government spending increases 0.5% GDP
- → How big is this?
- Doubling of many countries' recent net public investment rates
- US Inflation Reduction 0.15% of GDP
- ← We have been lagging





More resources go to things that are state responsibilities (Brad De Long, IMF 2015)

Structural changes in advanced economies

- health because of ageing (and pandemics)
- education because of the knowledge economy
- climate change
- Add defense spending, post-2020
- Economic resilience, at the cost of redundancy or inefficiency

"The thesis that the State footprint in the economy will be permanently greater has held up well."

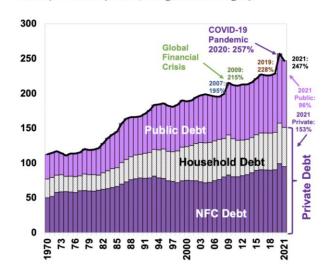
- Martin Sandbu, *Financial Times*, June 15



2022 Global Debt Monitor

Figure 1. Global Public and Private Debt, 1970-

2021 (Percent of GDP, weighted averages)



JOURNAL ARTICLE

State Contingent Debt as Insurance for Euro Area Sovereigns Get access >

Maria Demertzis, Stavros A Zenios ⋈

Journal of Financial Regulation, Volume 5, Issue 1, March 2019, Pages 64–90, https://doi.org/10.1093/jfr/fjz003

Published: 14 May 2019 Article history ▼

Source: IMF Global Debt Database, 2022

Climate Capital World Bank + Add to myFT

World Bank to 'stretch every dollar' with new lending measures

Initiatives will involve taking more risk in pivot towards climate change and pandemics



Ajay Banga, World Bank president, unveiled a series of new measures to help boost lending to the world's poorest countries © AFP via Getty Images

21ST CENTURY DEBT CHALLENGES





Climate risk exposure of European sovereigns

•Transmission to fiscal risks

Pricing of climate risk in sovereign debt markets

Climate risks and sovereign debt sustainability

- •Problem of deep uncertainty
- •DSA with climate risks

Conclusion

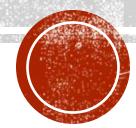


CLIMATE RISK EXPOSURE OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS

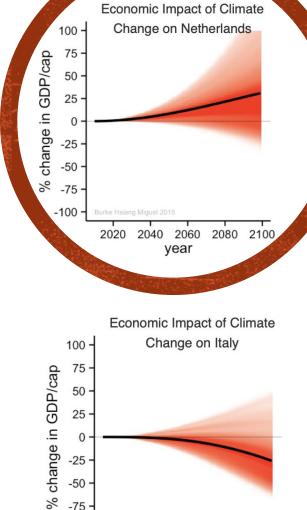
GDP/PER CAPITA UNDER REPRESENTATIVE CONCENTRATION PATHWAY RCP8.6

Burke, Hsiang, and Miguel, Nature, 2015.

https://web.stanford.edu/~mburke/climate/map.php



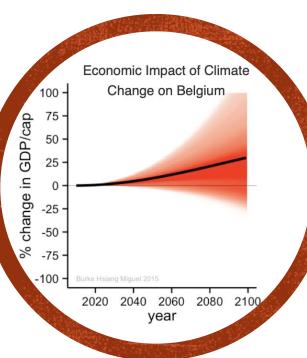
Divergent climate risks: A new North-South climate divide

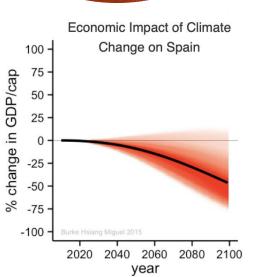


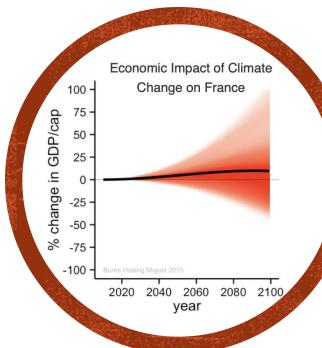
2020 2040 2060 2080 2100

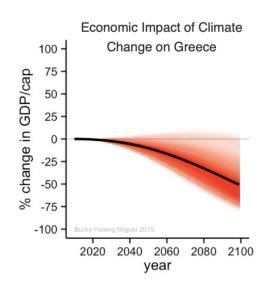
year

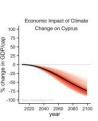
-100











2020 2040 2060 2080 2100

• Source: Author based on RICE under SSP2, BAU

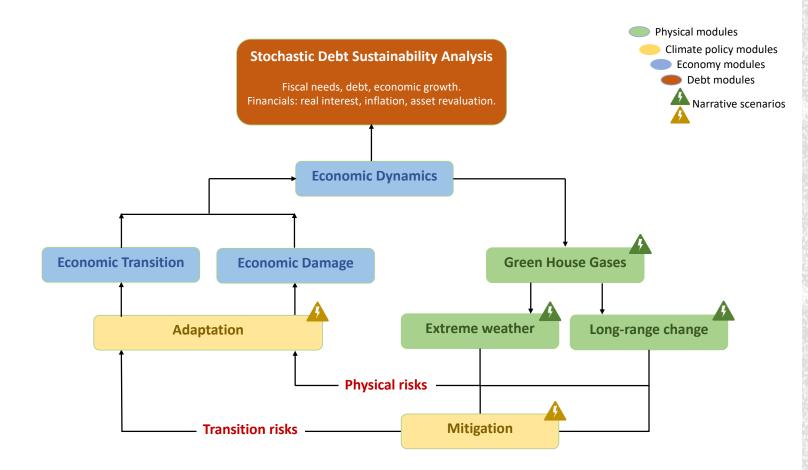
CLIMATE DIVIDE OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS





MY GENERAL POINT:

A POTENTIAL CLIMATE-DEBT LOOP



TRANSMISSION TO FISCAL RISKS

- Deep uncertainty
 - Risk
 - Ambiguity
 - Misspecification
- Fat-tails
- Acute and chronic effects
- The Tragedy of the Horizon











Burke et al., *Nature*, 2015 Hsiang et al., *Science*, 2017 Kahn et al., *IMF Working Paper*, 2019

IAM FOR DSA

- Risk: Forward-looking scenarios
 - GDP growth
 - Fiscal: mitigation, adaptation
 - Financial: r*, inflation → ECB
 - Asset revaluation
 - Contingent liabilities (bailouts, large-scale damages)
- Ambiguity: Narrative scenarios
- Mis-specification: Ensemble of climate IAM

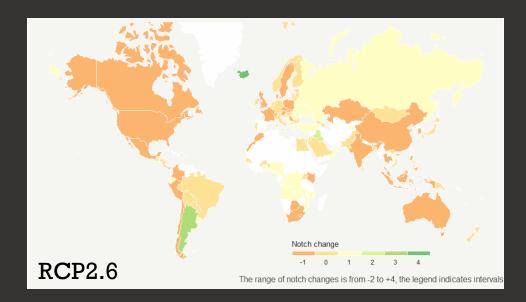




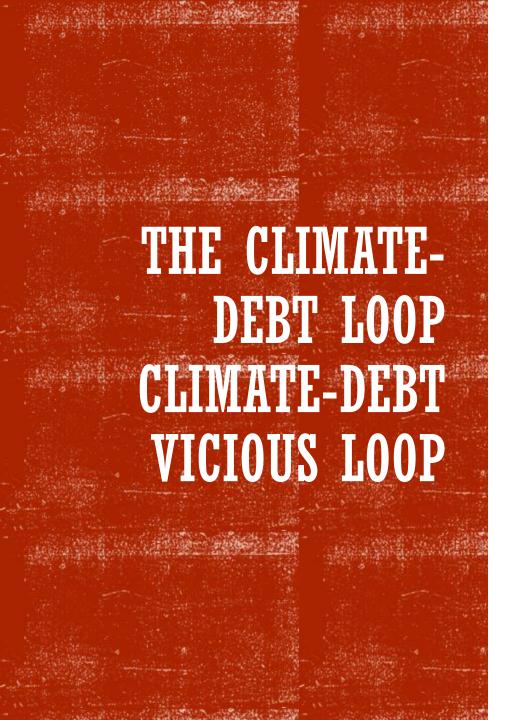
PRICING CLIMATE RISK IN SOVEREIGN DEBT MARKETS

CREDIT RATINGS

- Downgrades are at the top of ratings scale
- RCP2.6 → 55 down ratings by 0.66 notches
- RCP8.5 → 80 down ratings by 2.48 notches
- Temperature increase and variability
- Downgrades start from 2030
- Increase of borrowing costs:
 - France 1,35-2 bn per year
 - Germany 0.23-0.35 bn per year

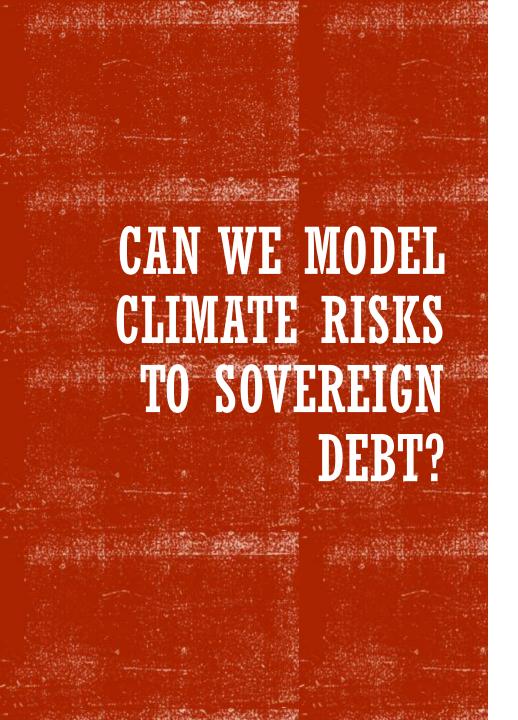






• Adverse effects:

- GDP growth
- Damages (chronic and acute)
- Transition risks
- Stranded assets
- Bail-outs
- Mitigation and adaptation policy costs
- Each effect may seem small and inconsequential
- Aggregate effects significant
- Aggregate effects has adverse effects on ratings



"even if the true scientists should all recognize the limitations of what they can do, so long as the public expects more there will always be some who will pretend, and perhaps honestly believe, that they can do more to meet popular demands than is really in their power."

-Friedrich von Hayek, Nobel Prize Lecture

"The ability to incorporate [climate] risks into economic evaluations is being undermined by difficulties in bridging the climate science, economics, and modeling cultures."

- "The missing risks of climate change", *Nature* (2022) Rising et al.



$$D_{t} = (1 + i_{t-1})D_{t-1} - B_{t-1} \text{ (stock)}$$

$$F_{t} = i_{t-1}D_{t-1} + A_{t} - B_{t-1} \text{ (flow)}$$

$$Y_{t} \text{ (debt-to-GDP)}$$

$$\Rightarrow D_{t}/Y_{t} \text{ and } F_{t}/Y_{t}$$

Reds ← Economic scenarios and climate scenarios

 A_t , B_t can be contingent liabilities

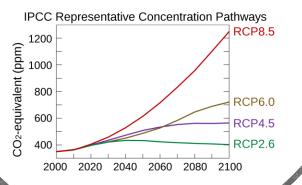
Narrative scenarios + Calibrated scenario trees



for mitigation



for adaptation



NARRATIVE SCENARIOS

- SSP- Shared Socio-economic Pathways
- **RCP-** Representative Concentration Paths

(Climatic Change, special issue 2014)

	SSP1	SSP4	SSP2	SSP3	SSP5
RCP8.5					
RCP6.0					
RCP4.5				4	4
RCP2.6	6	6	6		3
RCP1.9	6	3	6		2

SCENARIO MATRIX ARCHITECTURE

 Number of IAM that converge (Rogelj, Emmerling et al., Nature, 2018)

CLIMATIC CHANGE, 2014)

• 1.5C, 2C, 2.8C, 3.2, 4.2C



DSA WITH CLIMATE RISK

Climatic Change (2022) 172: 30 https://doi.org/10.1007/s10584-022-03373-4

ESSAY



The risks from climate change to sovereign debt

Stavros A. Zenios^{1,2,3}

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Operations Research

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Risk Management for Sustainable Sovereign Debt Financing

Stavros A. Zenios, Andrea Consiglio, Marialena Athanasopoulou, Edmund Moshammer, Angel Gavilan, Aitor Erce

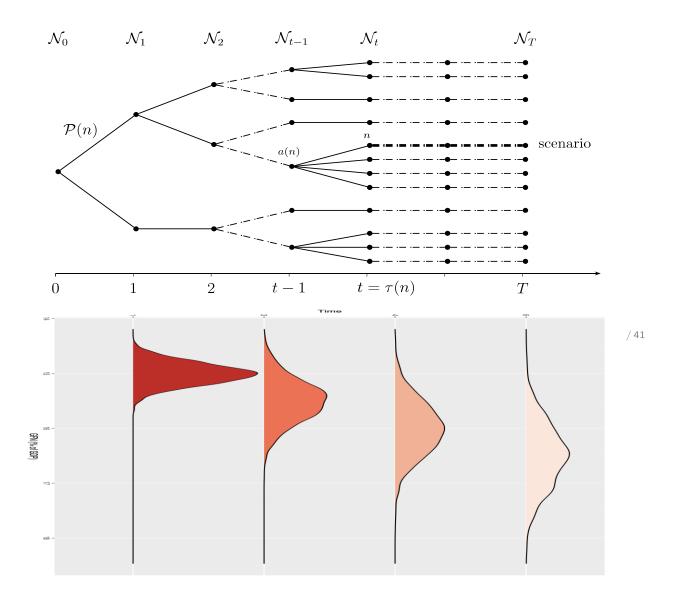






Q1. Optimize debt financing

Discrete state-space, discrete time-space scenario tree





Q1+Q2. Optimize debt financing with sustainability controls

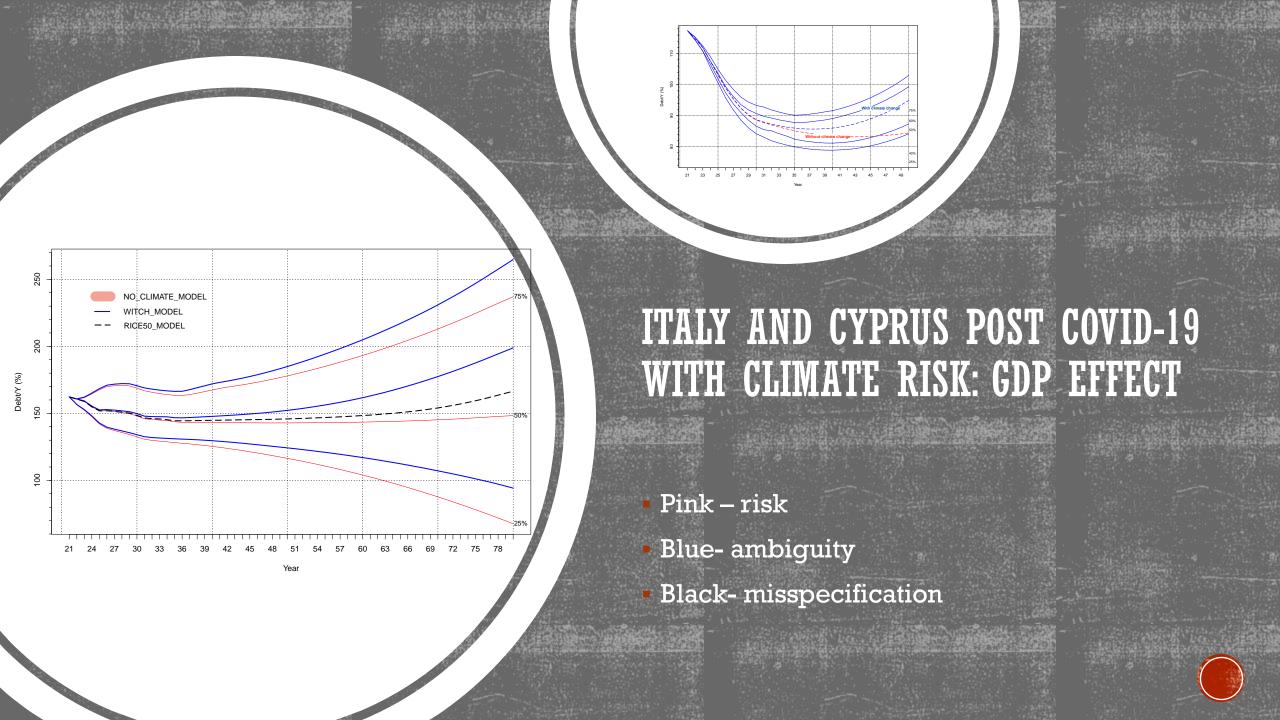
$$Minimize_{x} \qquad \sum_{n \in \mathcal{N}} p^{n} NIP_{t}^{n}$$

s.t.

$$\Psi(gfn) \leq \omega \\
\frac{\partial d^n}{\partial t} \leq \delta$$

Ψ is a tail risk function





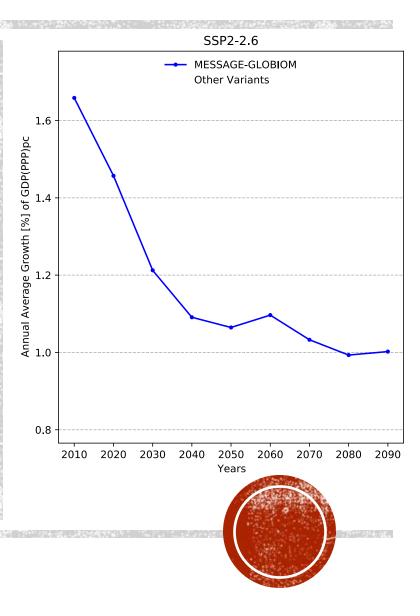
90 NO_ADAPTATION_COST ADAPTATION COST 21 24 27 30 33 36 39 42 45 48 51 54 57 60 63 66 69 72 75 78 Year

ITALY POST COVID-19 WITH CLIMATE RISK: ADAPTATION EFFECT



MIS-SPECIFICATION

Ensemble of integrated assessment models

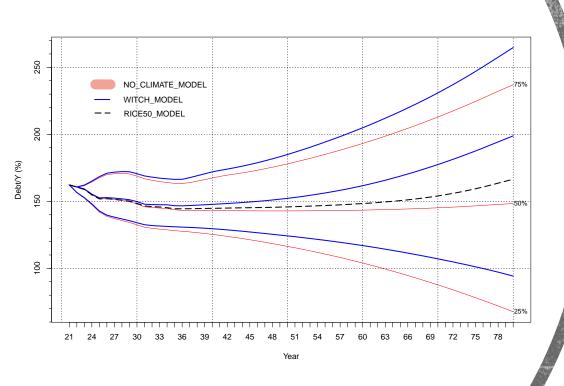


CONCLUSION

Climate risks and sovereign debt a first-order problem

Building blocks to answer two questions

- Sustainable planet or sustainable debt?
- Front-load or back-load climate debt?





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 Risk management for sustainable sovereign debt financing. *Operations Research*, 69:755-773..
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