

Zaļā pārkārtošanās un finanšu sektora nozīme Latvijas ekonomikas ilgtspējā

Mārtiņš Āboliņš
Ekonomists



Klimata riski ietekmē banku sistēmu

*«If we do not account for the impact of climate change on our economy, we risk missing a crucial part of the overall picture. This means that our job of preserving price stability must include further work on better understanding how climate change affects our role. **We must incorporate climate change into everything we do: our models, data, projections and analyses.** Ultimately, we need to ensure that our monetary policy accounts for the impact of climate change.»*

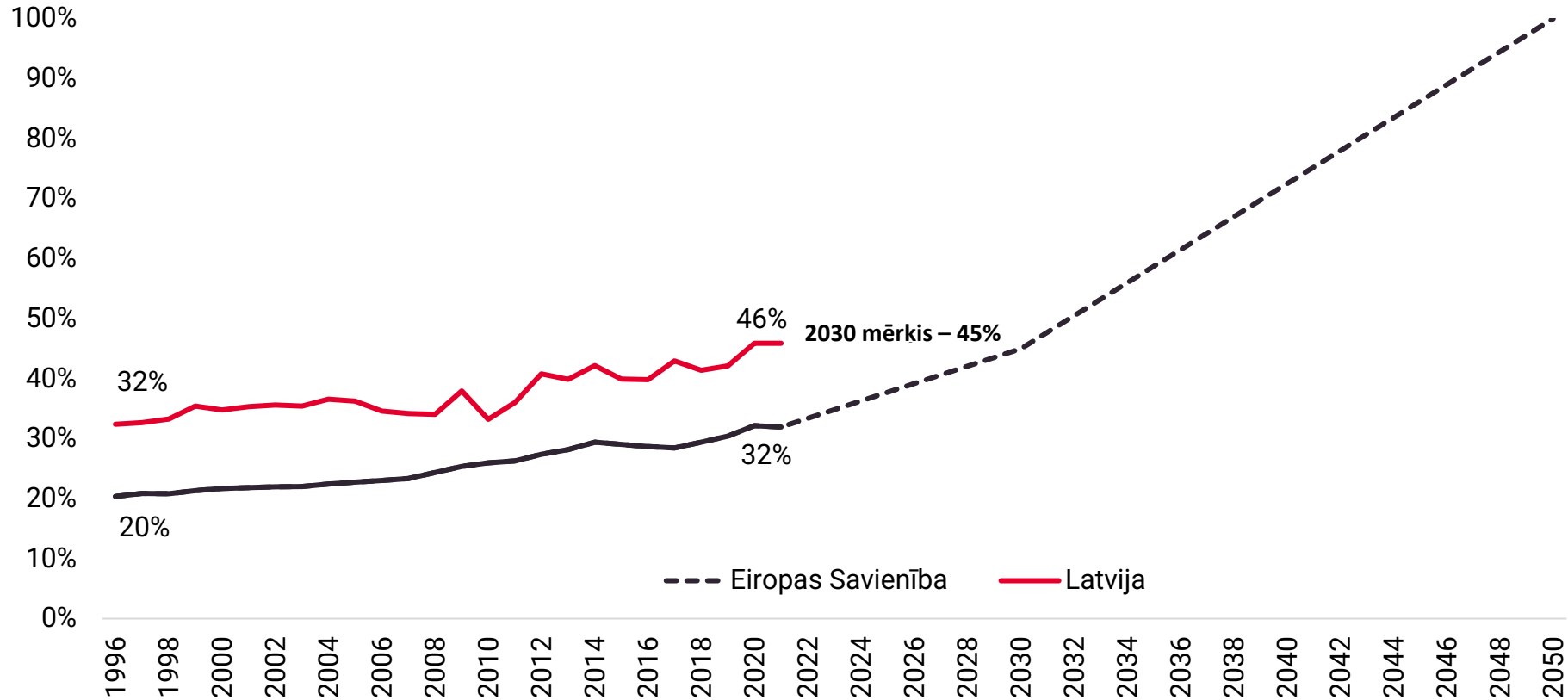
7 November 2022

Christine Lagarde, President of the ECB

Klimatneitralitāte

Mūsu mērķis ir ambiciozi - nākamajos 26 gados ir jāizdara 7 reizes vairāk kā iepriekšējos 26 gados

Atjaunojamo energoresursu patēriņš (% no kopējā)



Regulācija

Ar klimatu saistītais regulācijas apjoms bankām pieaug

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Nov 2020

ECB Guide on climate-related risks

ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks.

Requirement: ECB's expectations on how to incorporate climate risks in banks' risk culture, risk appetite, risk monitoring framework and loan portfolio management.

Reporting: Defines the expected disclosures on ESG matters, incl. Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions.

Entry into force: 2021

2021-2022

EU SFDR Regulation

EU Regulation 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR).

Requirement: increased transparency and disclosure of ESG characteristics of investment products (fund managers, asset managers).

Entry into force: Staged: March 2021 to December 2022

Jun 2021

EBA Loan Origination and Monitoring Guidelines

EBA Guidelines 2020/06 on loan origination and monitoring.

Requirement: incorporation of ESG risks into Bank's risk management framework and taking into account ESG factors when assessing counterparties in credit-granting processes.

Entry into force: 30 June 2021

August 2021

Amendments to MIFID II

EC amendments to MIFID II, AIFMD a UCITS.

Requirement: integration of ESG information and sustainability risks in disclosure requirements and adding an assessment of the customers' ESG preferences in the suitability assessment.

Entry into force: August 2021

Jan 2022

EU Taxonomy Regulation

EU Regulation 2020/852 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment.

Requirement: defines principles for the classification of economic activities and investment products with respect to their environmental and sustainability characteristics.

Entry into force: 1 January 2022

June 2022

Pillar 3 ESG disclosures

EBA Final draft ITS on prudential disclosures on ESG risks in accordance with Article 449a CRR

Requirement: Incorporation of ESG risk indicators into the Pillar 3 disclosures. Among others, it creates the concept of Green Asset Ratio and requires the measurement and disclosure of carbon-intensive exposures.

Entry into force: Staged: June 2022, to June 2024

2022-2024

EBA Guidelines on ESG Risk Management

EBA Final Report on the incorporation of ESG risks into institutions' business strategies, business processes and internal governance arrangements.

Update of relevant EBA guidelines or new Guidelines are planned for 2022-2024.

Entry into force: Expected 2022-2024

Regulācija

Kas mums no tā?

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Regulatory requirements

EU Directives:

- Non-financial Reporting Directive (NFRD)
- Amendments to MiFID II, UCITS, AIMD
- Corporate Sustainability Reporting (CSRD)

EU Regulations:

- Taxonomy Regulation
- Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)

EBA / ECB:

- Prudential disclosures (CRR/IFR)
- ECB Guide on climate-related and environmental risks
- Climate risk stress-testing

EBA Guidelines:

- Loan Origination and Monitoring
- ESG Risk Management

Klimata riska integrācija visos risku pārvaldības procesos.

Fiziskais risks

Pārejas risks

Klimata stresa testi

Klientu emisiju ziņošana no 2024. gada

Klientu aptaujas - drīzumā

Kā tas ietekmēs kreditēšanu?

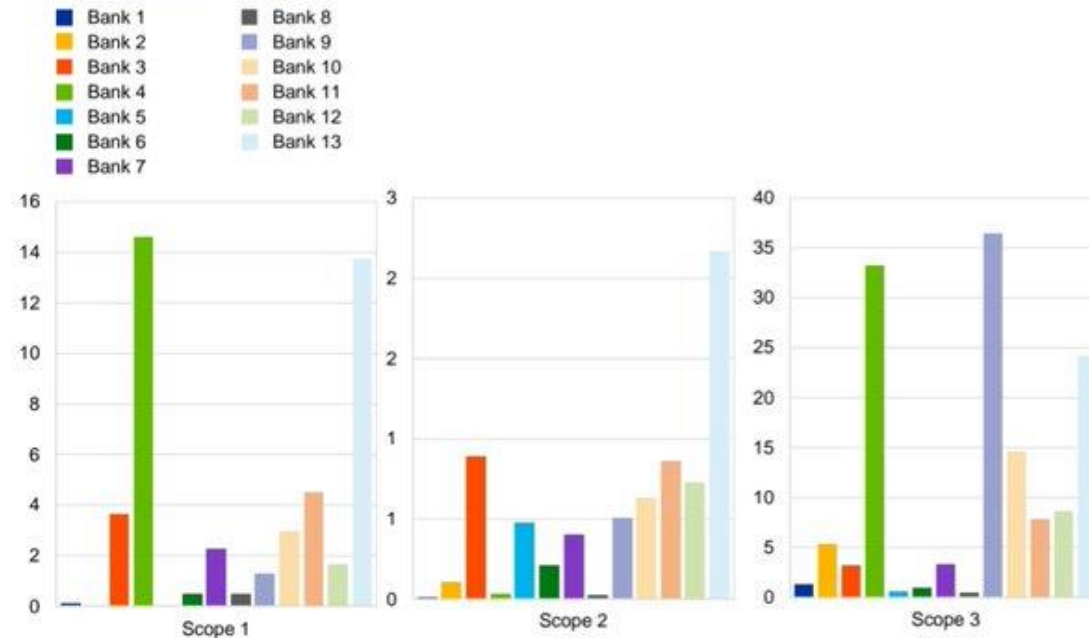
Klientu vērtēšana

Datu pieejamība ir kritiski svarīga klimata risku izvērtēšanai

Chart 2

Heterogeneity of estimated emissions for the same counterparty

(GHG emissions, tCO₂e millions)

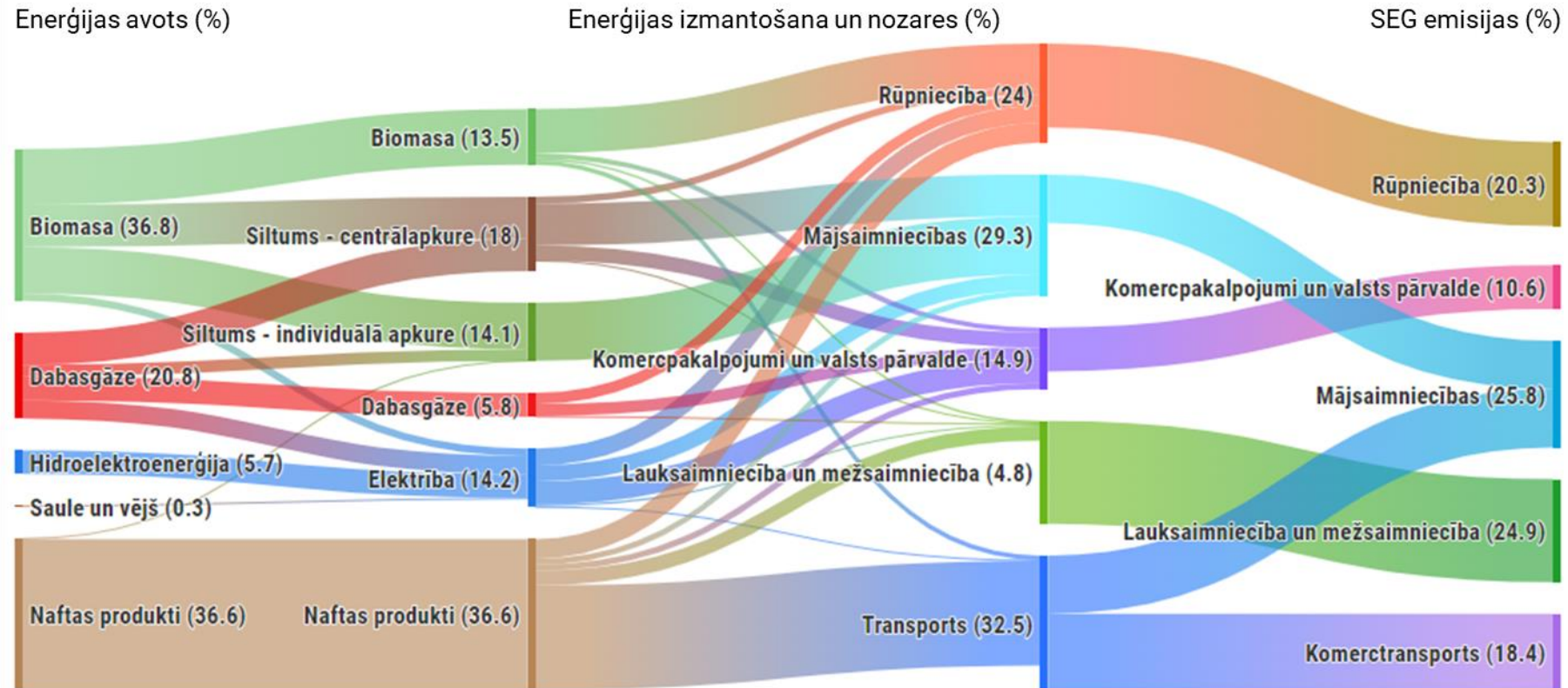


Source: Bank submissions.

Zaļais kurss

Klimatneitralitāte prasīs lielas pārmaiņas visās nozarēs

Latvijas enerģijas karte (2021)



Zaļais kurss

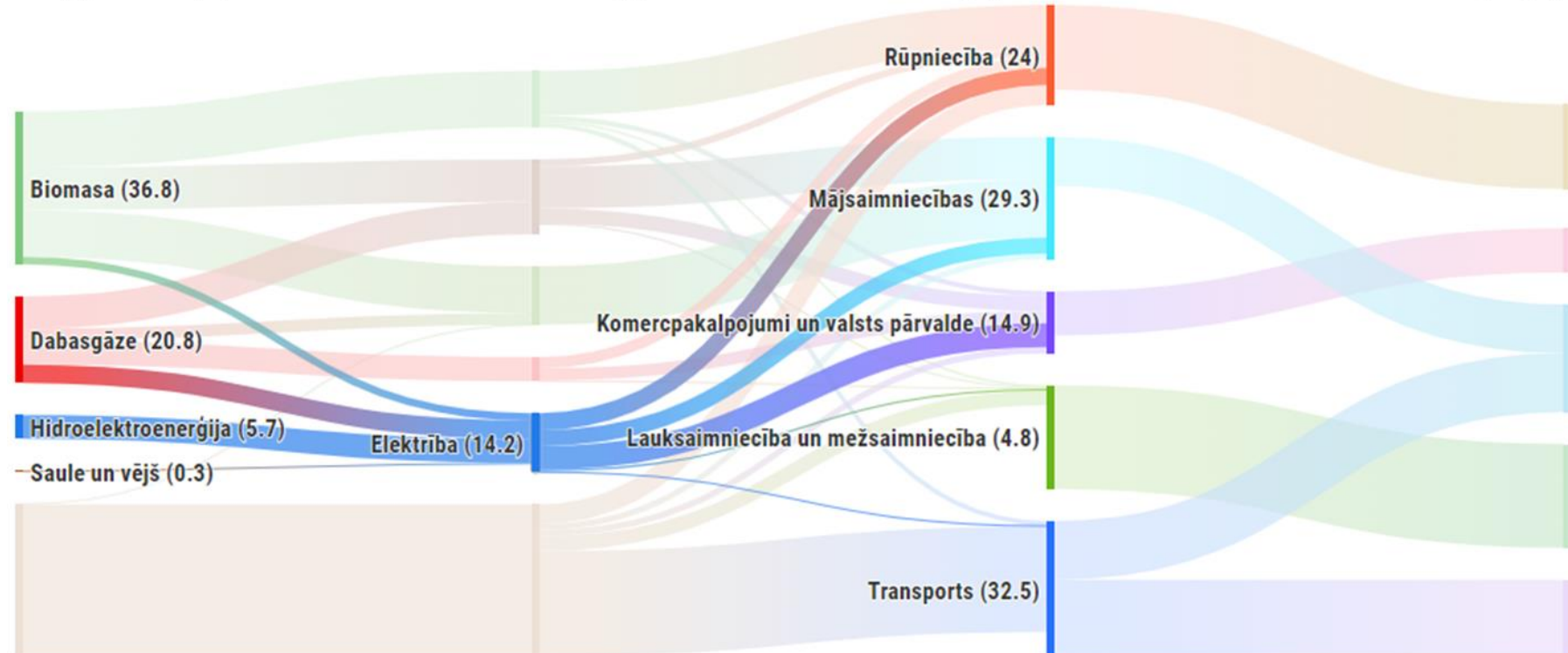
Domājot par zaļo elektrību, neaizmirstam pilno bildi

Latvijas enerģijas karte (2021)

Enerģijas avots (%)

Enerģijas izmantošana un nozares (%)

SEG emisijas (%)

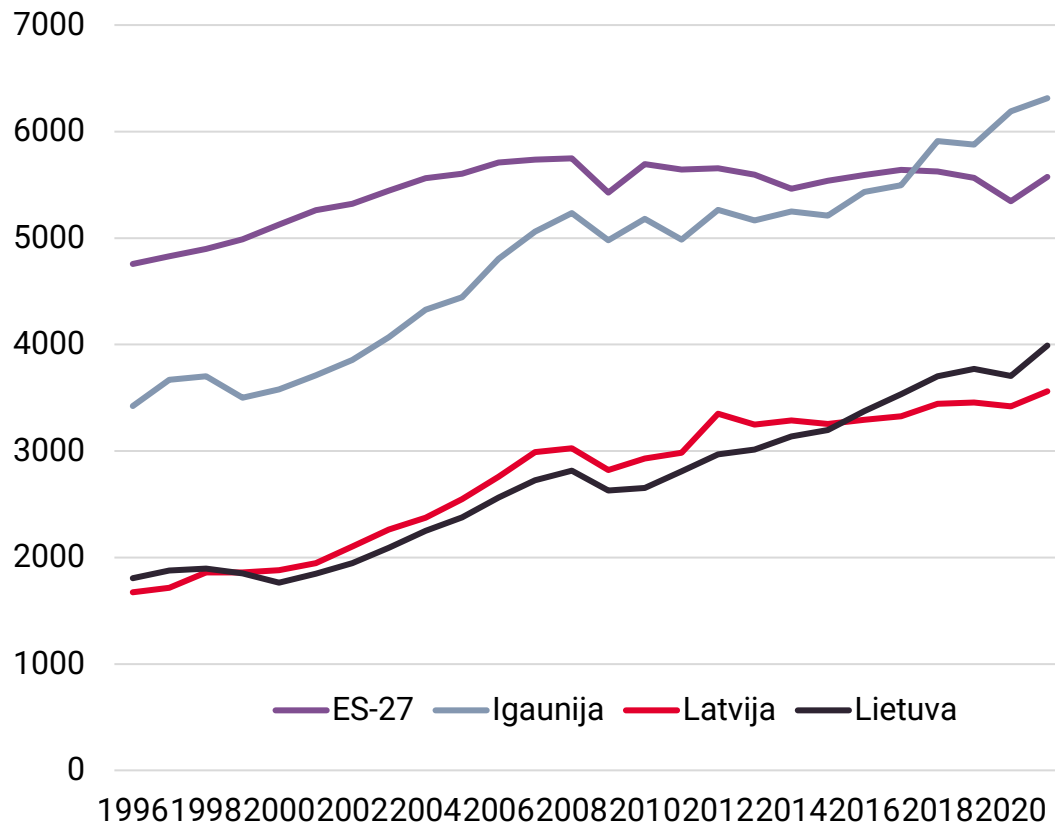


Elektrības patēriņš

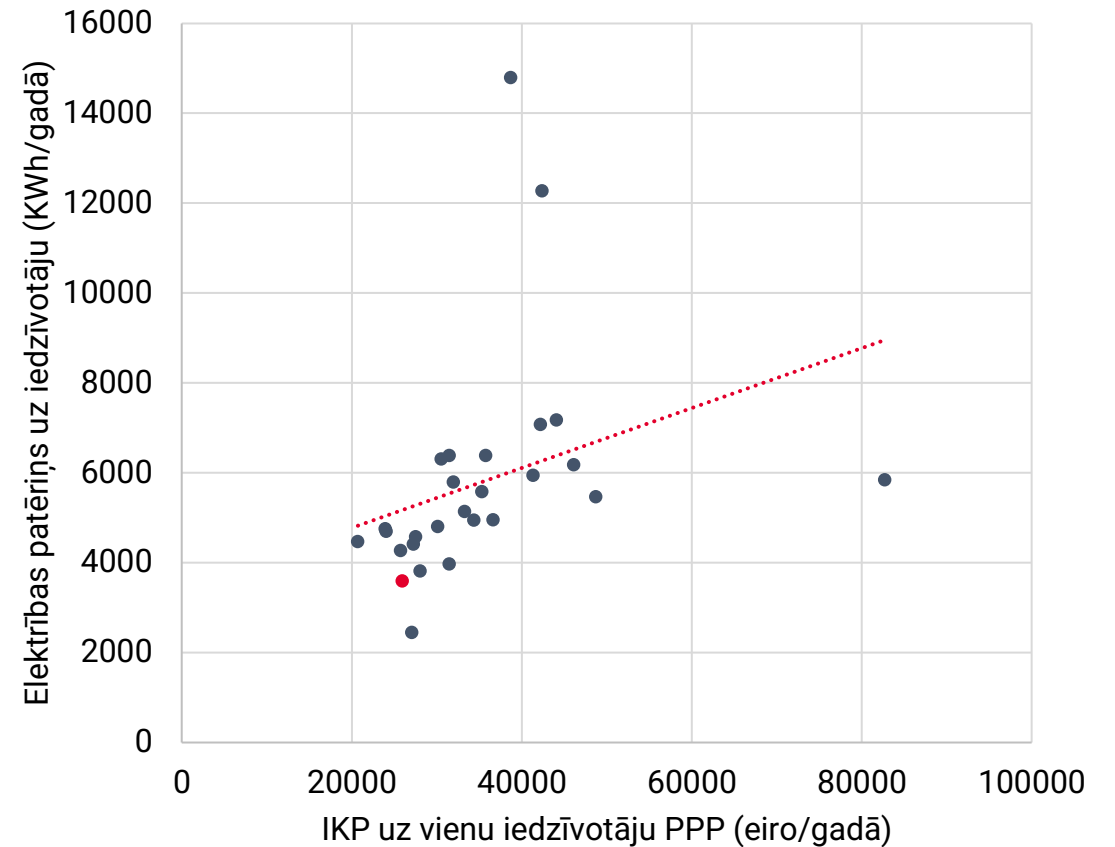
Neeksistē turīgas valstis, kas maz tērē enerģiju

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Elektrības patēriņš uz vienu iedzīvotāju (KWh/gadā)



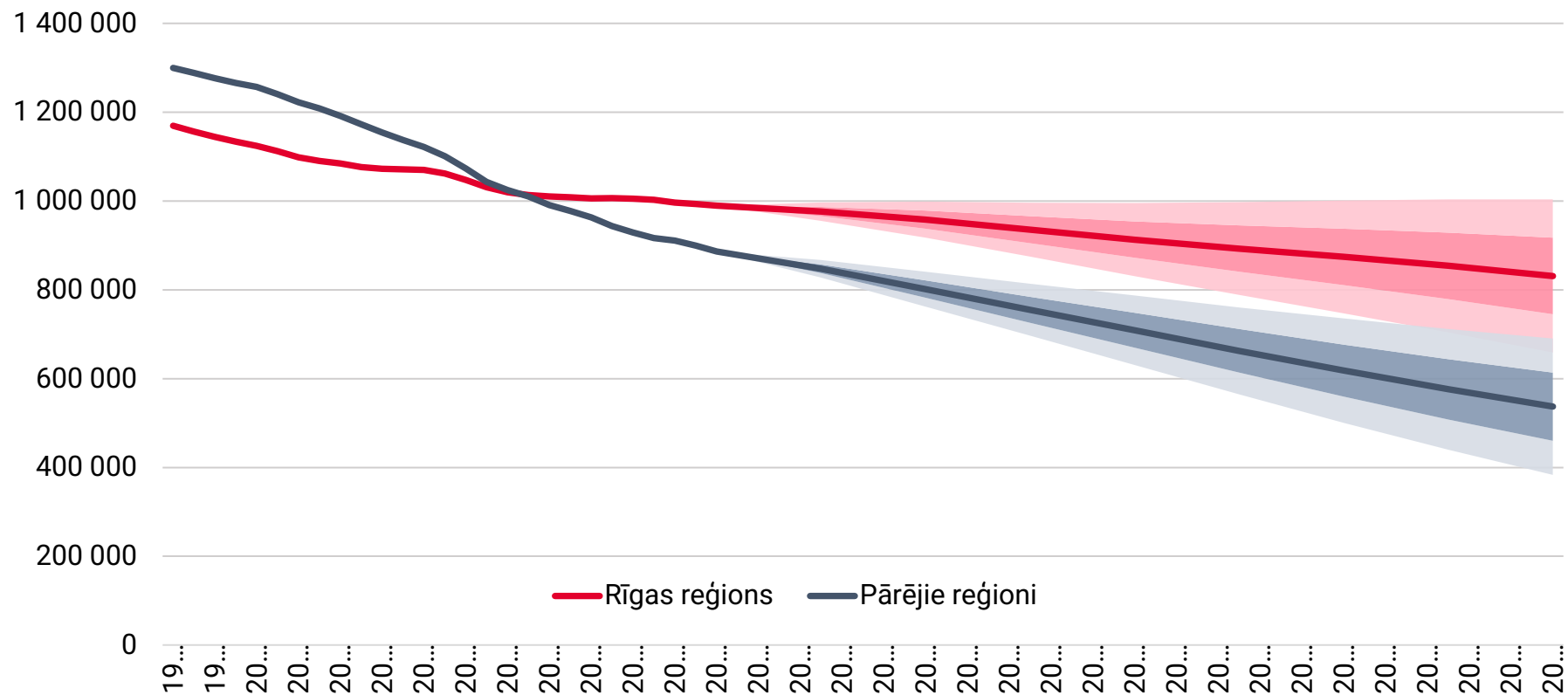
IKP uz vienu iedzīvotāju un elektrības patēriņš Eiropas valstīs



Demogrāfija

Pie pašreizējām tendencēm mēs Latvijā ap 2050. gadu būsīm 1,4 – 1,6 miljoni

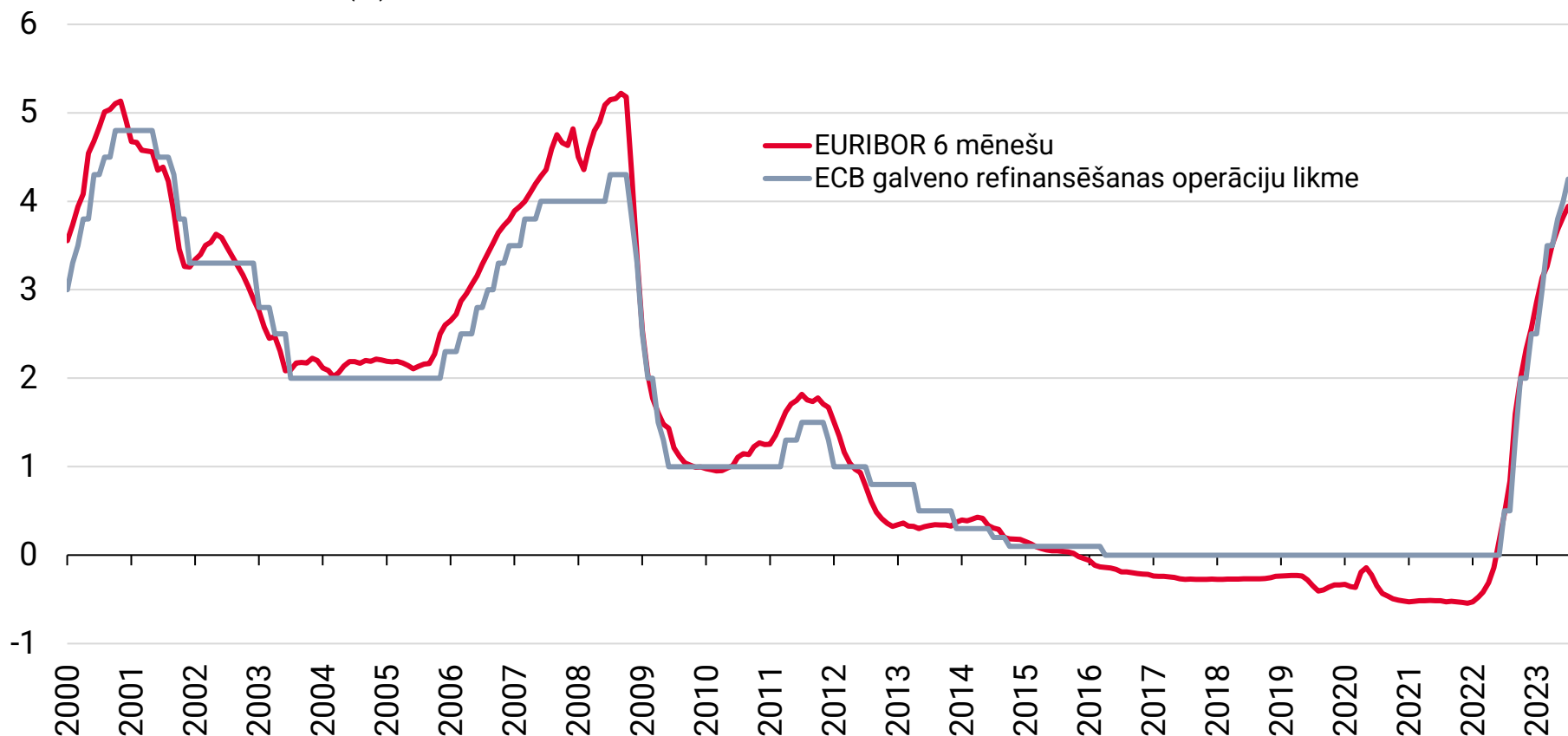
Iedzīvotāju skaits Latvijā



Procentu likmes

Lēta nauda ir beigusies – procentu likmes ir pārsniegušas 2008. gada augstāko līmeni

ECB un Euribor likmes (%)



Avots: Bloomberg

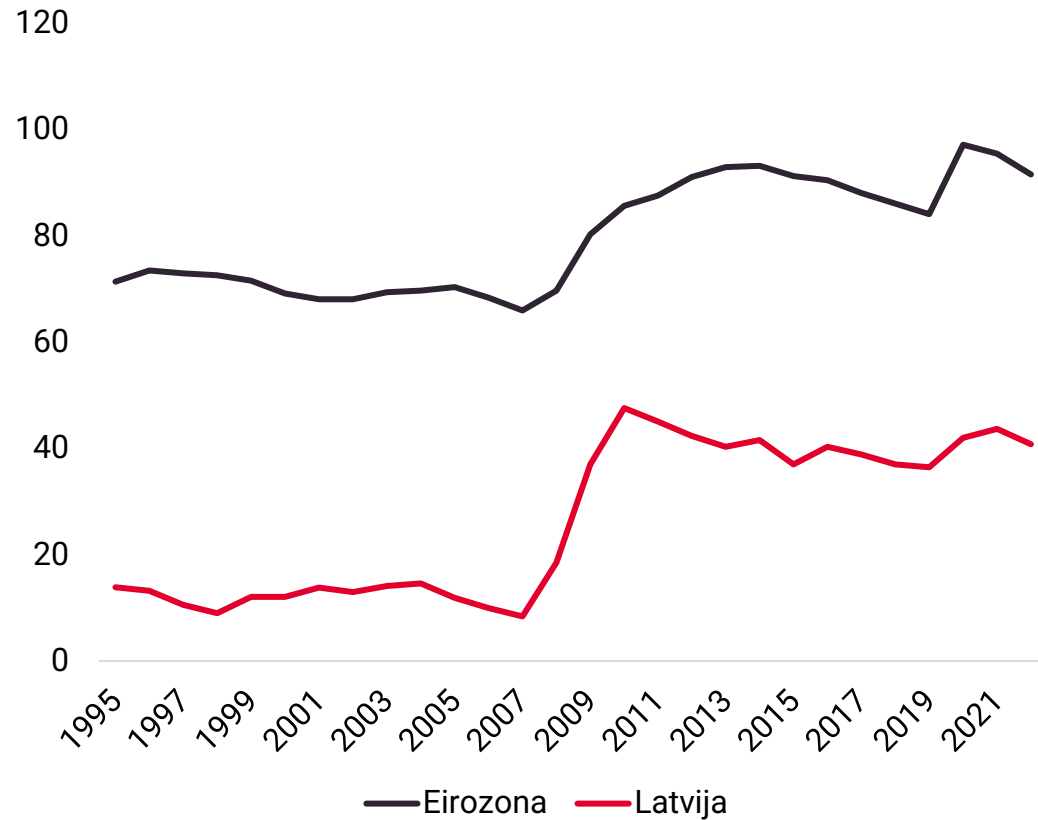
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Fiskālā politika

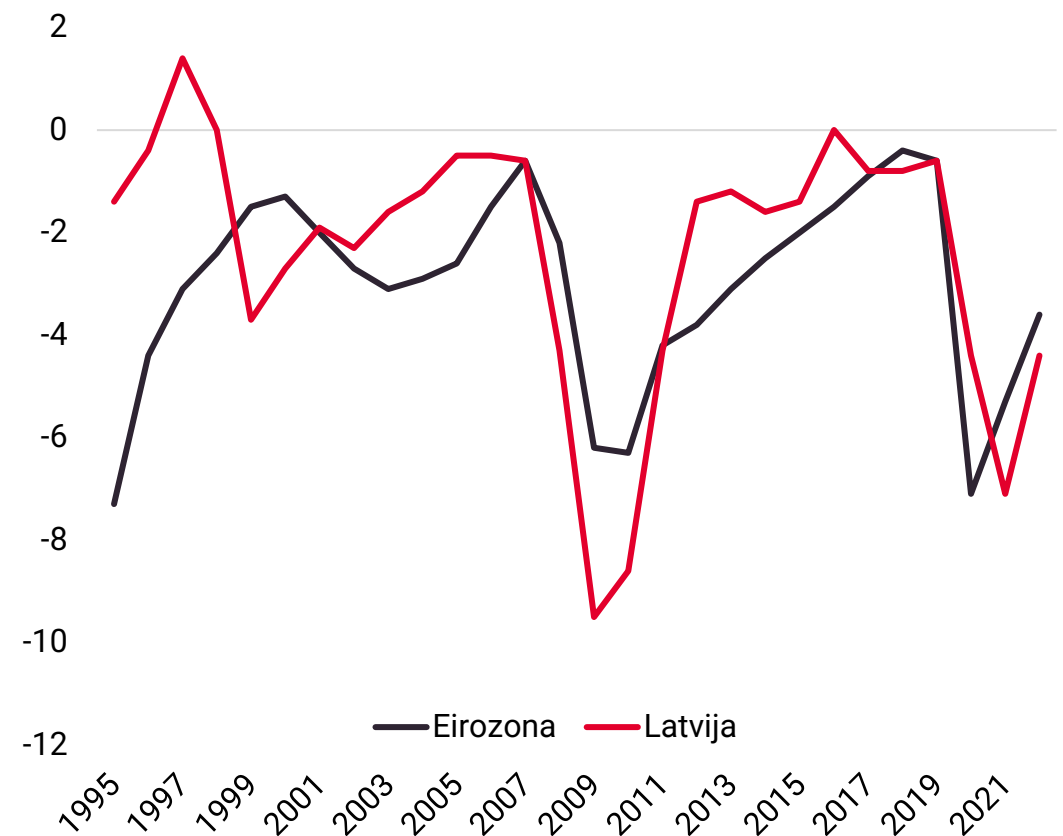
Tikai ar valsts budžetu visus mērķus vienlaicīgi nevarēs sasniegt

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Vispārējās valdības parāds (% no IKP)



Budžeta bilance (% no IKP)

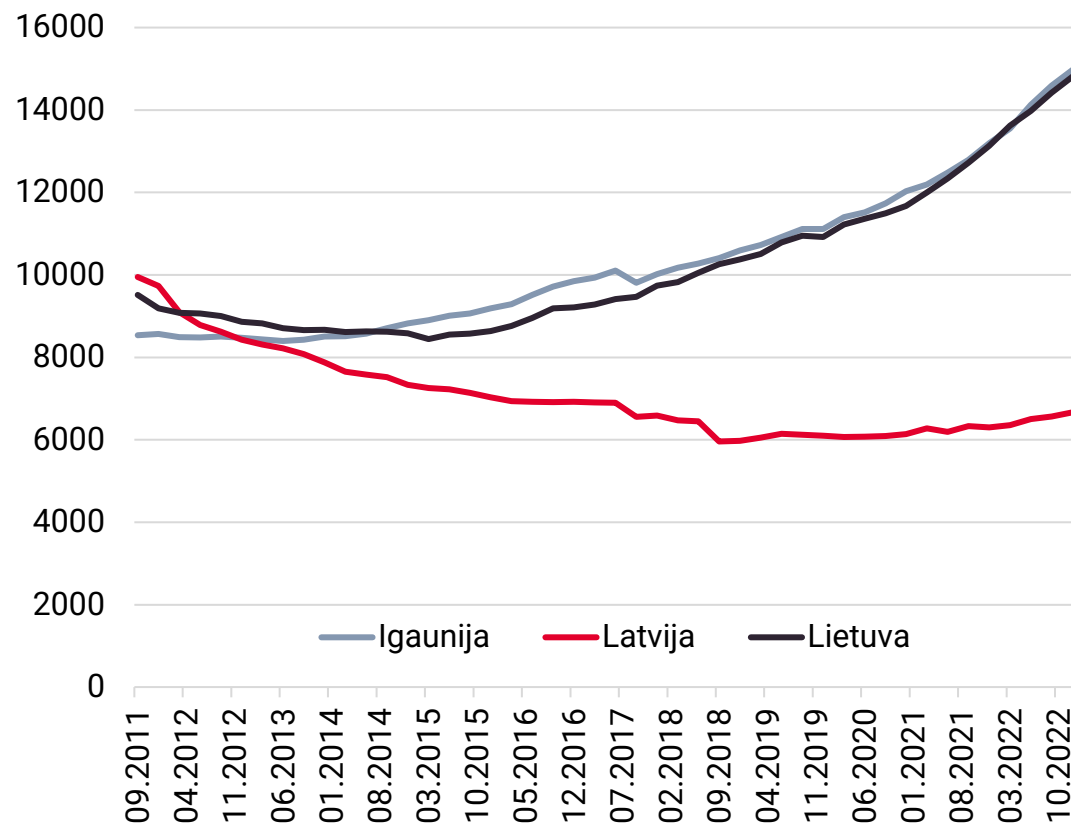


Banku nozare

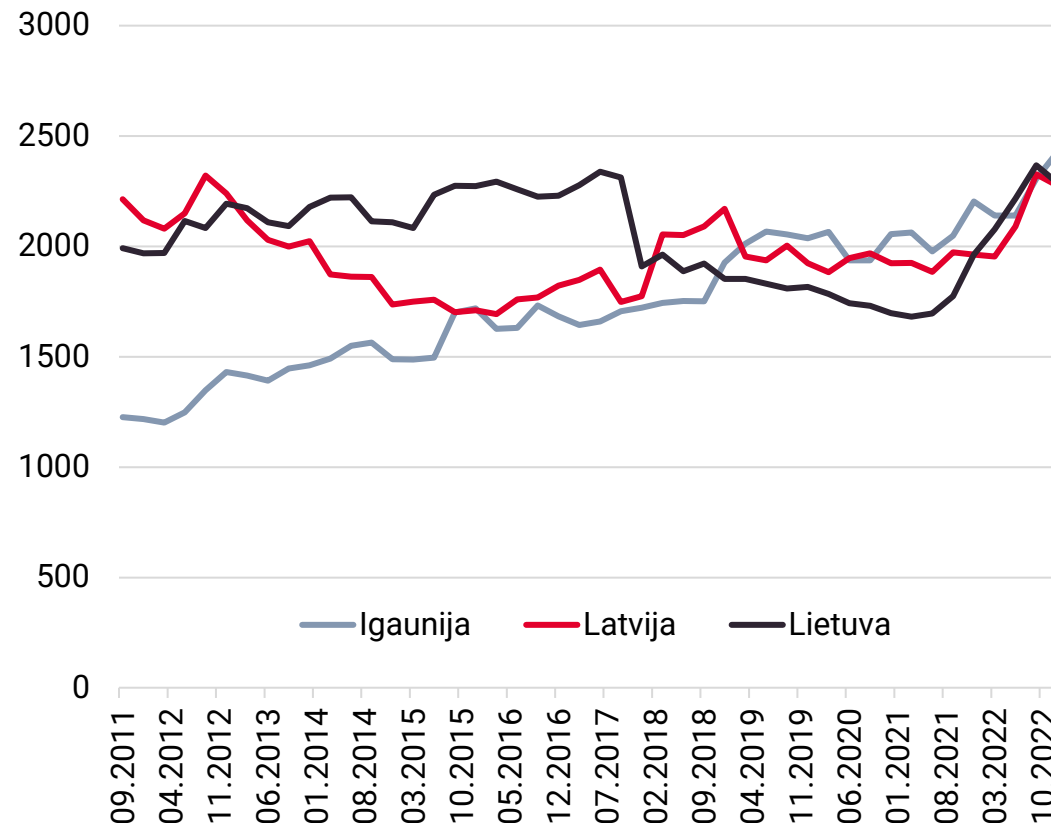
Labāki mājokļi – liels potenciāls kāpināt investīcijas un kreditēšanu

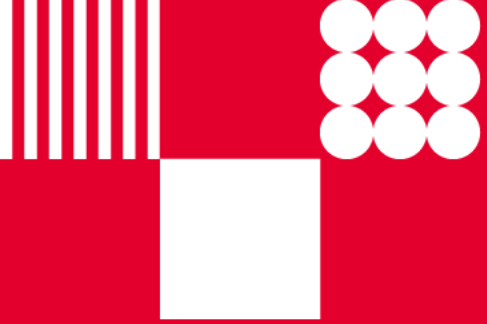
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Izsniegtie kredīti - hipotēkas, NĪ un būvniecība (milj. eiro)



Izsniegtie kredīti - rūpniecība un lauksaimniecība (milj. eiro)





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