

Identifying systemic climate- and biodiversity-related vulnerabilities: an IO approach

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CLIMATE FINANCE, RISK AND UNCERTAINTY MODELLING

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FOR RESEARCH PAPERS

AGENCE FRANÇAISE DE DÉVELOPPEMENT

Main source

Developing countries' macroeconomic exposure to the low-carbon transition

Espagne, É., Godin, A., Magacho, G., Mantes, A. & Yilmaz, D. (2021). Developing countries' macroeconomic exposure to the low-carbon transition. *AFD Research Papers*.

Cahen-Fourot, L., Campiglio, E., Godin, A., Kemp-Benedict, E., & Trsek, S. (2021). Capital stranding cascades: The impact of decarbonisation on productive asset utilisation. *Energy Economics*

Godin, A. & Hadji-Lazaro, P. (2022). Identification des vulnérabilités à la transition induites par la demande : application d'une approche systémique à l'Afrique du Sud. Revue économique

Svartzman, R., Espagne, E., Julien, G., Paul, H. L., Mathilde, S., Allen, T., ... & Vallier, A. (2021). A 'Silent Spring' for the Financial System? Exploring Biodiversity-Related Financial Risks in France

1 Hybrid IO tables

ENV-IO	Buying industries	Final demand	Sales
Selling industries	Intermediate consumption	Households Government Investment Exports	Total Output
Foreign mkts	Imports	Imports	
Income	Value added	Value added = Final demand	
Costs	Total input	\longrightarrow	

- Direct inputs, A, and indirect inputs, $L = (I A)^{-1}$
- Direct and indirect emissions: $e^T = e(I A)^{-1}$
- GLORIA MRIO database Release 055 (March 2022)

Outline

1. The economic structure matters

- 1. Exposure, vulnerability and risk
- 2. Definition of potential sunset industries

2. Multidimensional analysis

- 1. Multidimensional footprints
- 2. Multidimensional exposure

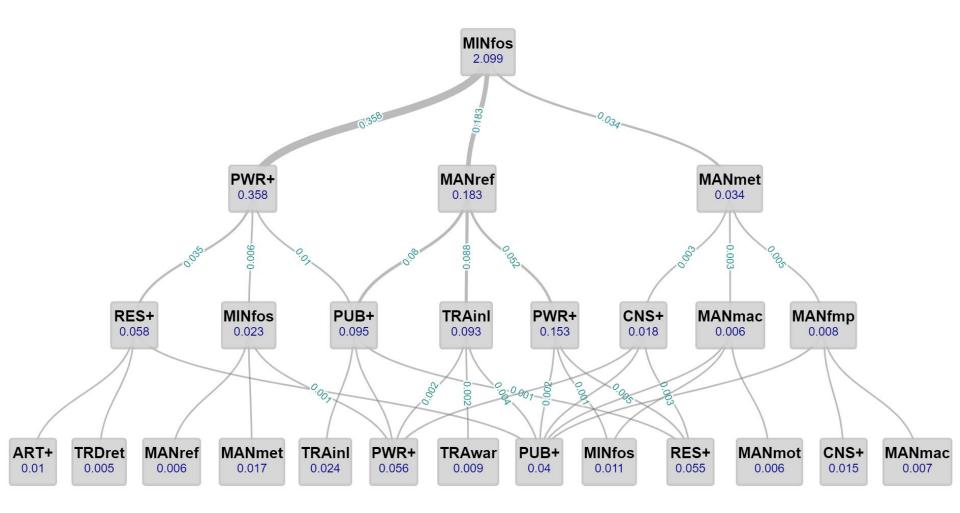
3. From exposure to risk

- 1. Exposure in different dimensions
- 2. Risk in developing and emerging economies

Conceptual framework Exposure, vulnerability and risk

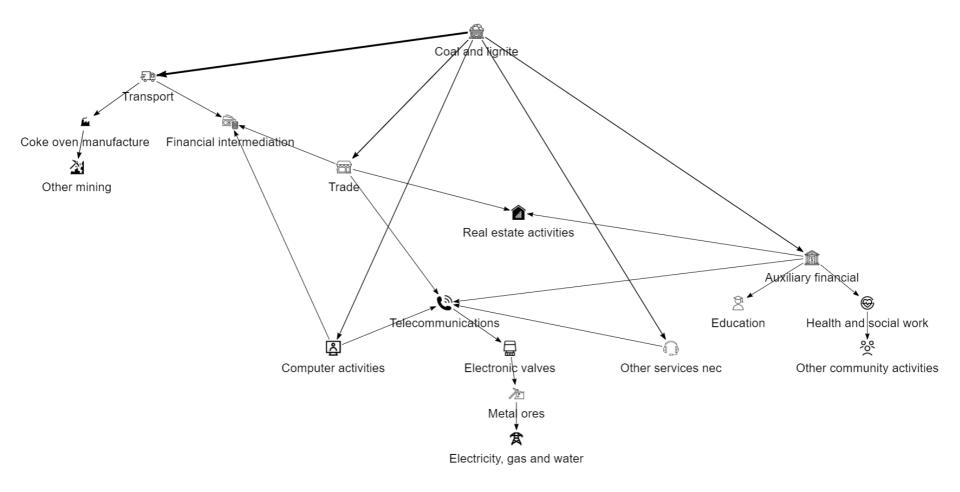
- Ecological transition and structural change
 - It is unique type of structural change, where low-footprint industries grow and high-footprint industries decline
 - The process is led by deliberate policies, changes in preferences and technological changes
 - Countries are impacted differently according to their structure of production, trade and finance
- Sunset industries are sunset...
 - ... because they are directly impacted by the transition...
 - o ... or because they depend from industries impacted by the transition...
 - or because they rely on industries impacted by the transition

Conceptual framework Cascades of assets stranding - supply



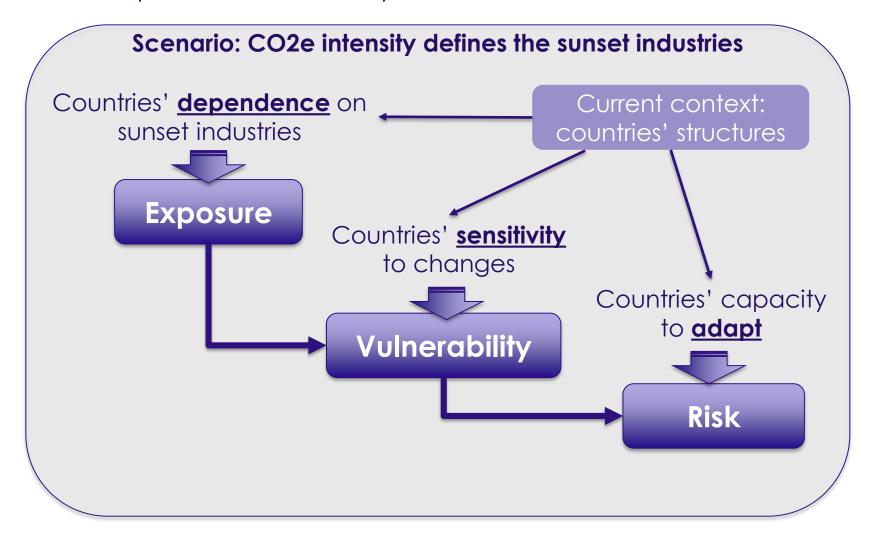
Source: Cahen-Fourot, L., Campiglio, E., Godin, A., Kemp-Benedict, E., & Trsek, S. (2021). Capital stranding cascades: The impact of decarbonisation on productive asset utilisation. *Energy Economics*,

Conceptual framework Cascades of assets stranding - demand



Source: Godin, A. & Hadji-Lazaro, P. (2022). Identification des vulnérabilités à la transition induites par la demande : application d'une approche systémique à l'Afrique du Sud. Revue économique

Conceptual framework Exposure, vulnerability and risk



Conceptual framework

Defining potential sunset industries globally

	Low upstream	Medium upstream	High upstream
Low downstream	All other sectors	Electrical and mach. Other manufacturing Textiles Transport equipment	Recycling
Medium downstream			Chemicals*
			Metal Products
			Electricity**
High downstream		Mining and Quarrying	

^(*) Petroleum, chemicals and non-metal minerals; (**) Electricity, Gas and Water

• What are the potential sunset industries?

- Mining and Quarrying;
- o Petroleum, Chemical and Non-Metallic Mineral Products
- Metal Products
- Electricity, Gas and water

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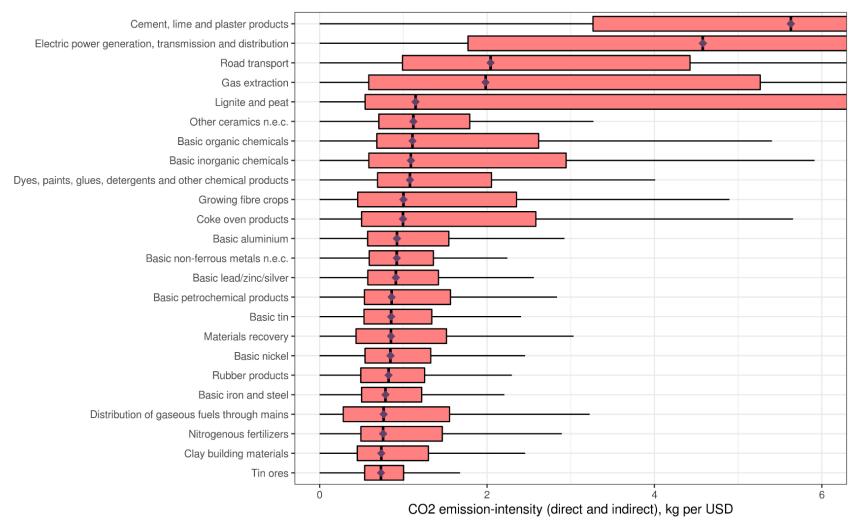
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- 2. Multidimensional exposure

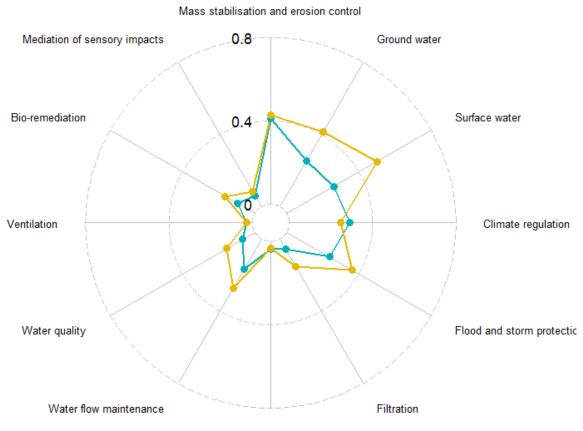
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2.1 Multidimensional footprints Defining potential sunset industries globally – CO2e



2.1 Multidimensional footprints Adding biodiversity

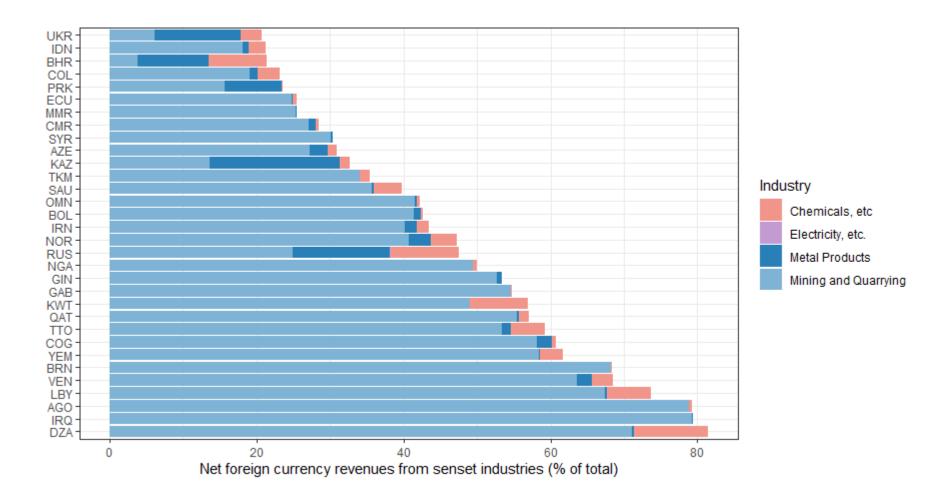


Multidimensional exposure

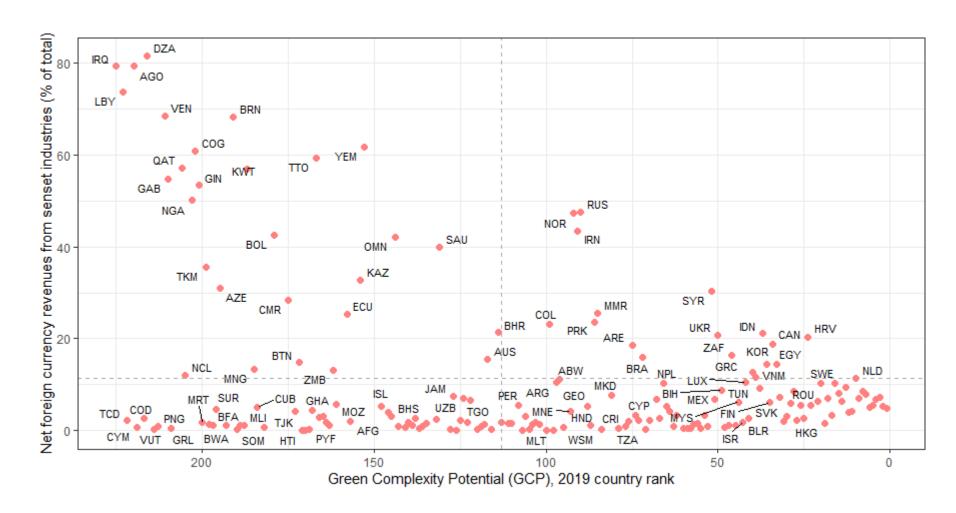
The different role of industries

- Transition risks: change in world demand impacts countries that depends on sunset industries; they are important for
 - Raising foreign currency and avoiding BoP constraints, especially because the transition demands imported inputs –
 External exposure
 - Avoiding fiscal imbalances, especially because the transition demands relevant public investments and expenses – Fiscal Exposure
 - Guaranteeing employment and wages even though the impact is positive, it is not homogenous – Social Exposure

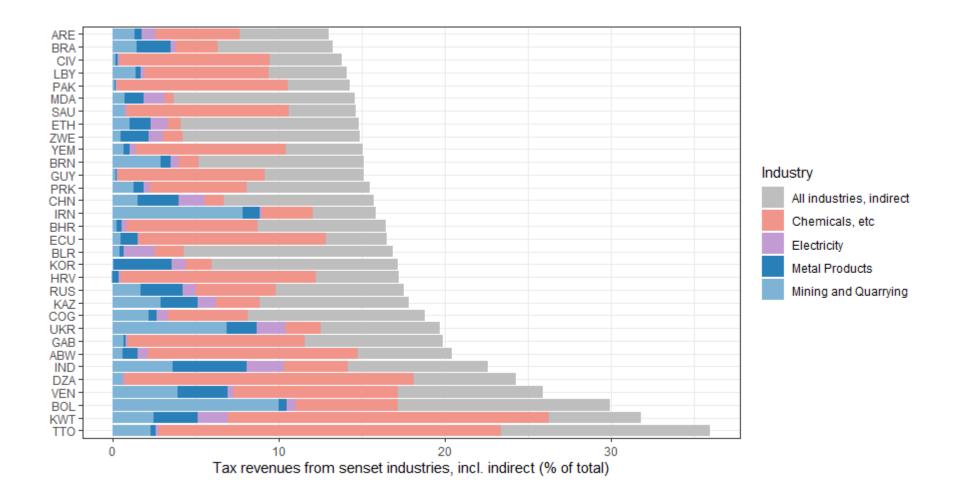
2.2 Country analysis External exposure, by country



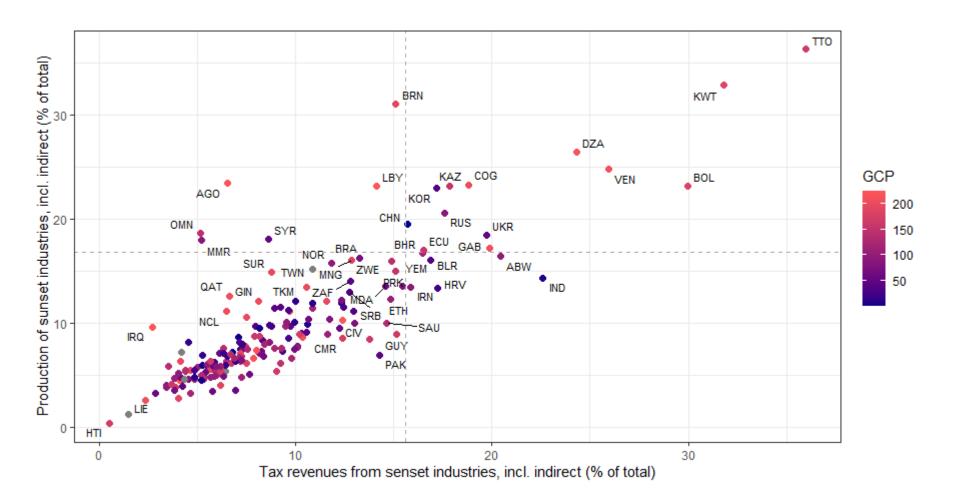
2.2 Country analysis External vulnerability



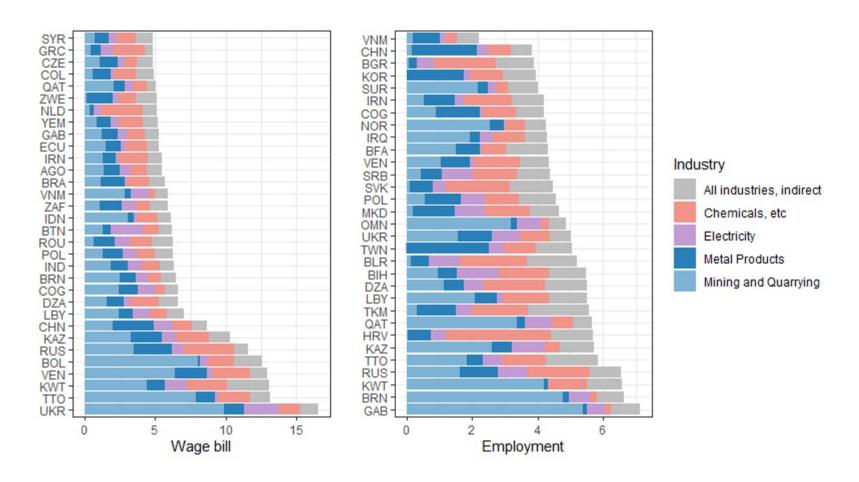
2.2 Importance of sunset industries for the country Fiscal exposure, by country



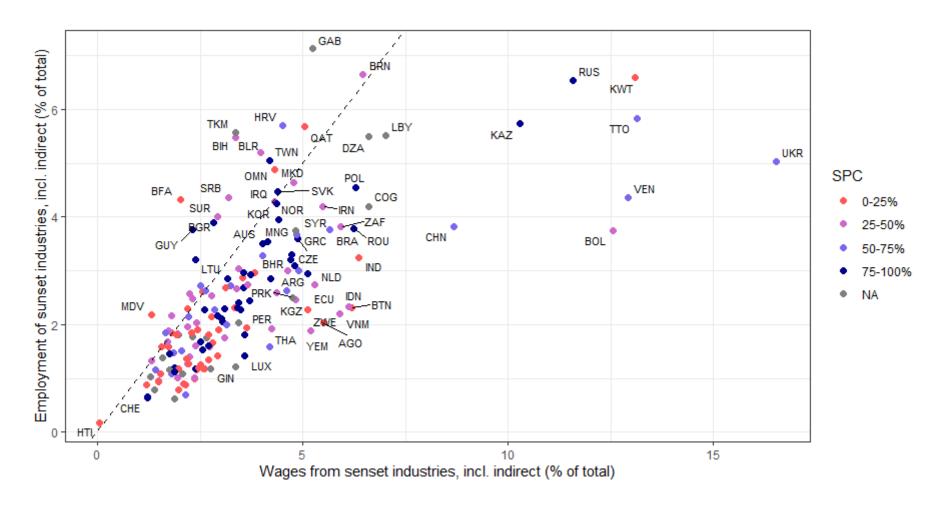
2.2 Importance of sunset industries for the country Fiscal vulnerability



2.2 Importance of sunset industries for the country Socio-economic exposure, by country

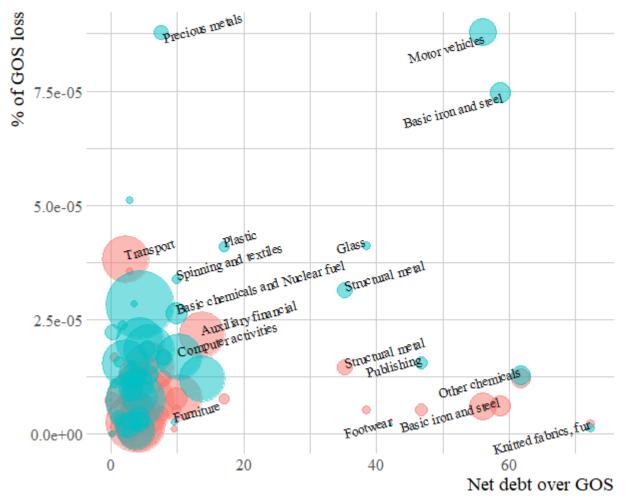


2.2 Importance of sunset industries for the country Socio-economic vulnerability



Adding financial variables

Combining financial fragility with financial impacts

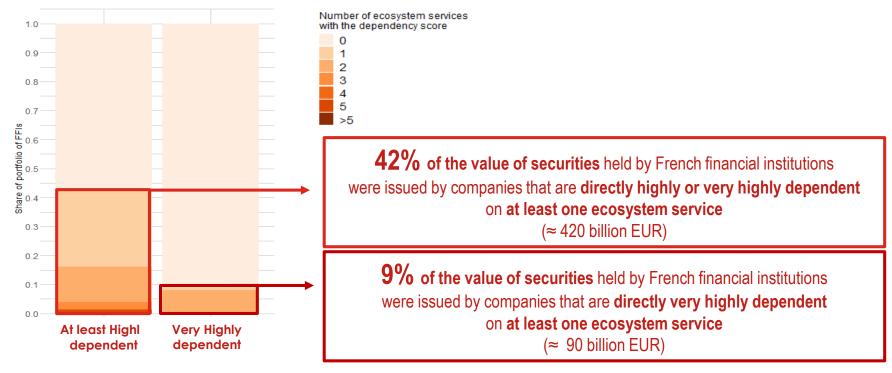


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Adding financial variables

Dependency of the French financial portfolio to ecosystem services

Share of the portfolio dependent (through scope 1, direct operations) to n ecosystem services at least Highly or at least Very Highly



Source: Svartzman, R., Espagne, E., Julien, G., Paul, H. L., Mathilde, S., Allen, T., ... & Vallier, A. (2021). A'Silent Spring'for the Financial System? Exploring Biodiversity-Related Financial Risks in France.

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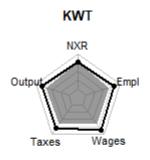
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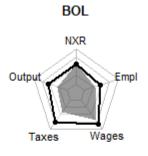
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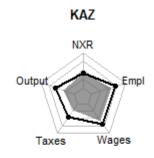
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- 2. Risk in developing and emerging economies

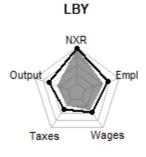
3.1 From exposure to risk Exposure in different dimensions

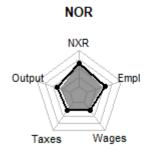


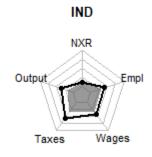


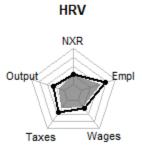




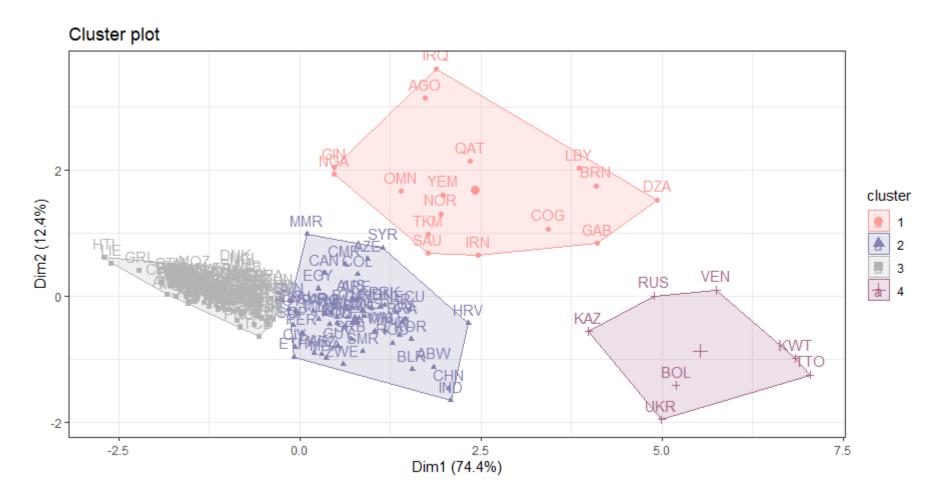




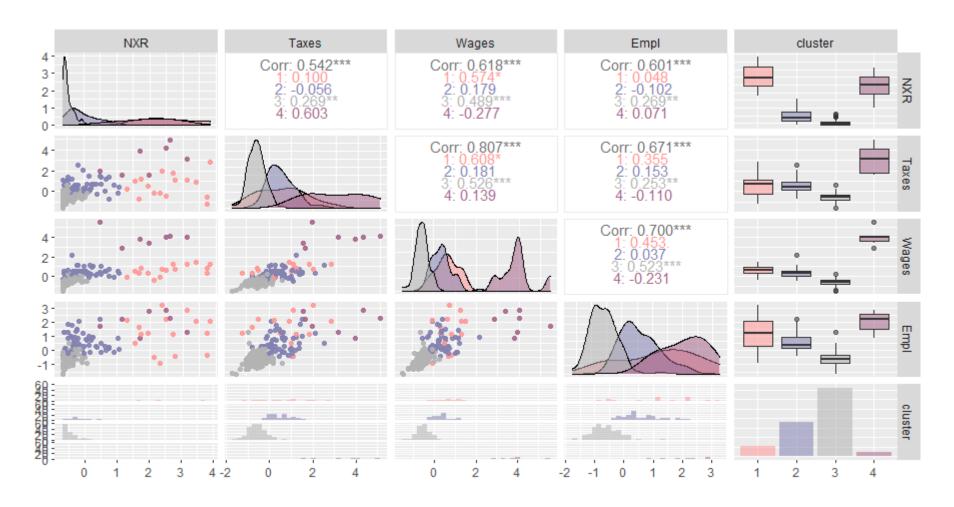




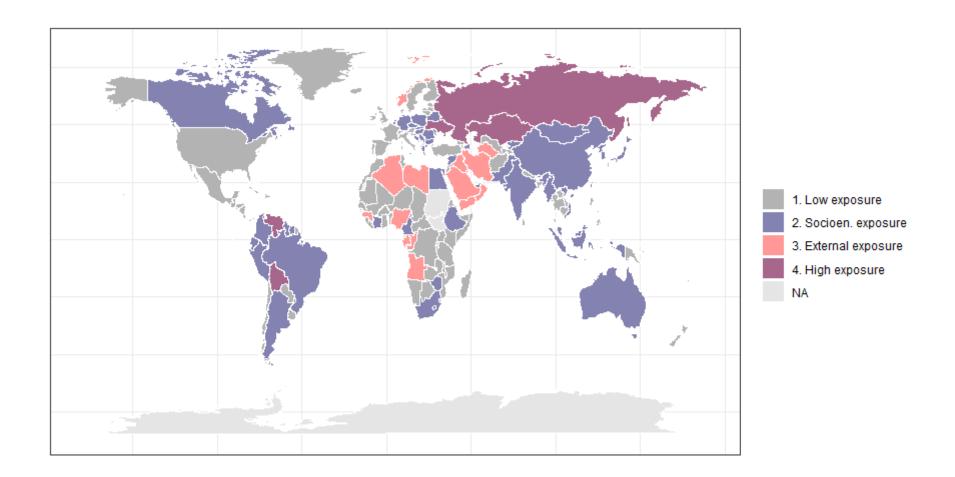
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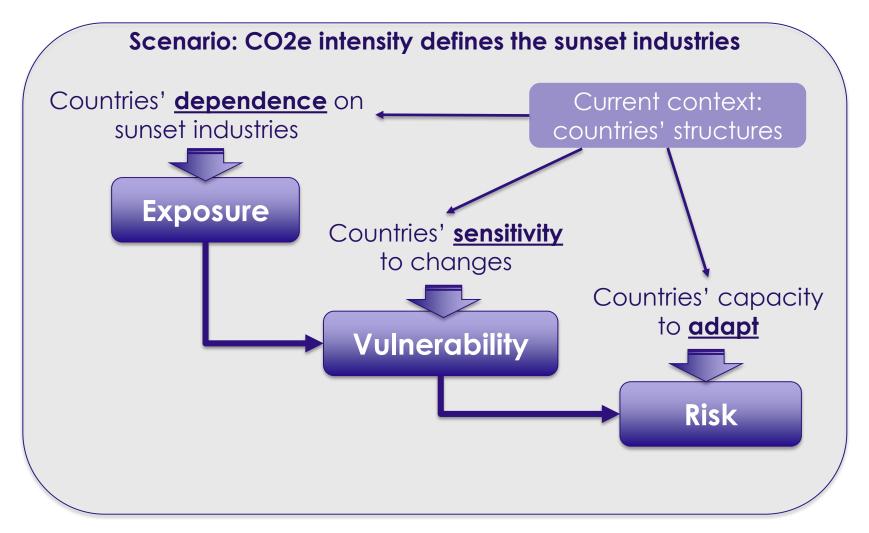


3.1 From exposure to risk Clustering countries



From exposure to risk

Exposure, vulnerability and risk



3.2

From exposure to risk

Risk in developing and emerging economies

Structure of the economy matters

- Domestic and international cascading effects
- Demand and supply constraints, with different timing

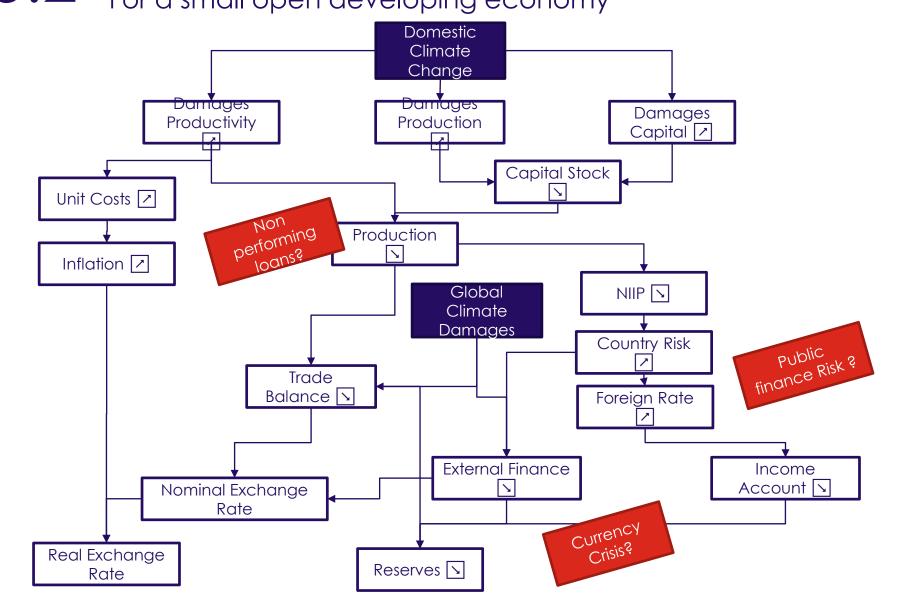
Consider multidimensional impacts

- Dependency to climate and biodiversity
- Impacts on climate and biodiversity
- Role of industries and objectives of policy

Institutional analysis

- Context matters: risk will materialize in a specific socio-politicoecological context
- Macro-financial vulnerabilities which could transform a vulnerable sector into a risky one

Example of dynamic physical risk For a small open developing economy





THANK YOU

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