



FRDO

FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT BELGIUM

[29/01 | SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT IN BELGIUM: BETTER SAFE THAN SORRY



Socially responsible investing: viewpoint of the insurance sector

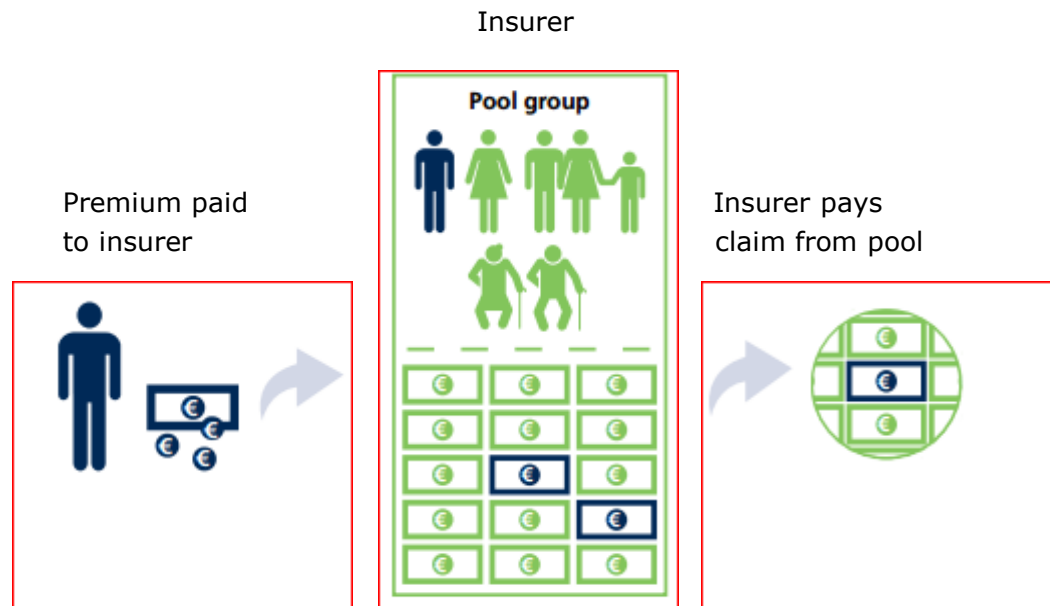
Paul Windels
Director Risk & Finance

Sustainable investments



Just as a reminder...

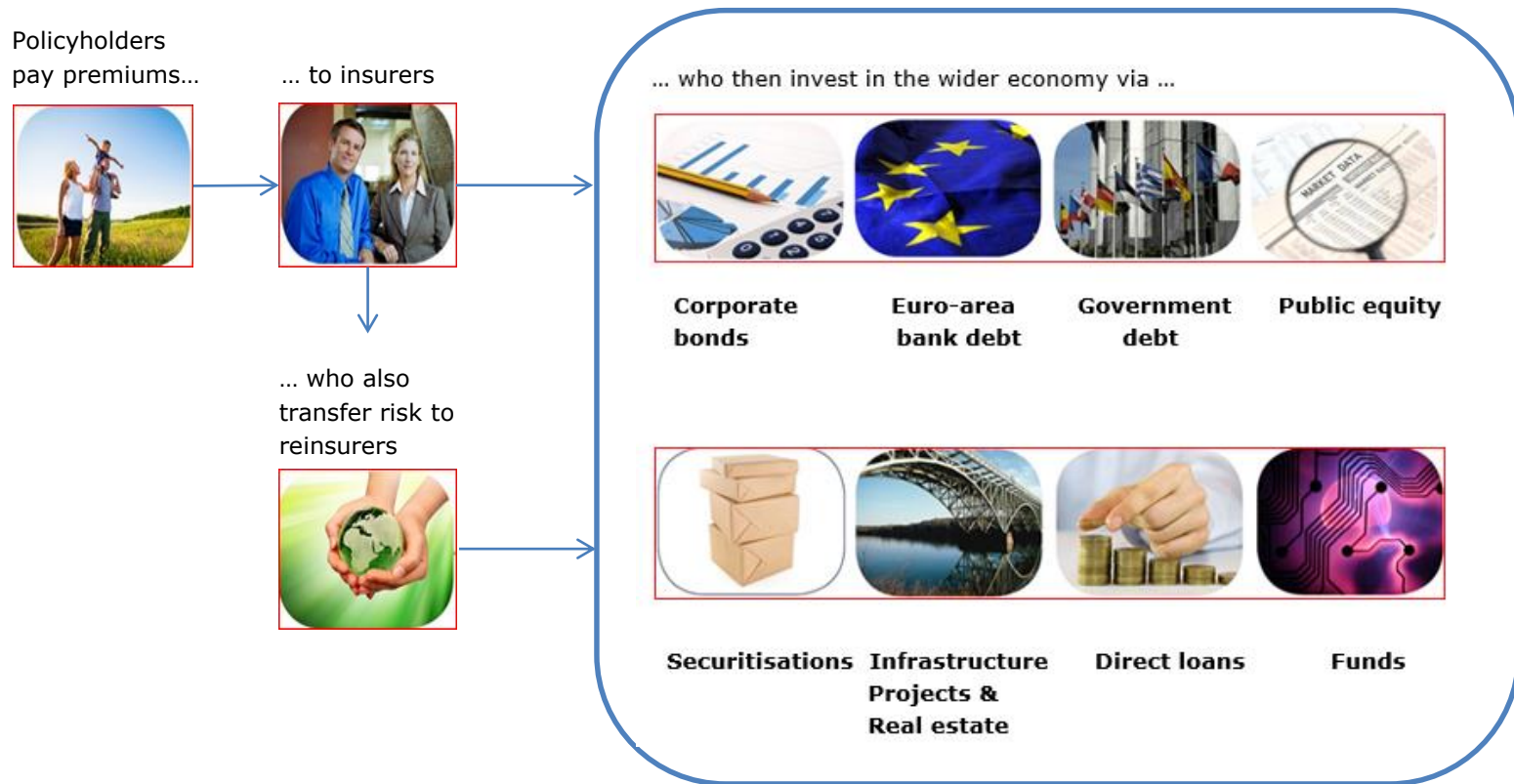
(1) Insurance is the transformation of risks:



- The individual risk is transferred to a pool and supported by a group of affiliates
- A possible huge, unsupportable loss in the future becomes a much smaller loss through periodic premium payments to the insurer

How does it work?

(2) The premiums received are invested (in a pool) until a claim needs to be paid



Investments

in billion euro (book value)

	2017	
	Bn. €	%
Bonds and other fixed income products	180,1	68,4%
Equity and securities with variable returns	37,5	14,2%
Participations	14,5	5,5%
Property (land & buildings)	2,8	1,1%
Mortgage loans & other loans	22,2	8,4%
Deposits & other investments	6,4	2,4%
Total	263,5	

Financing the economy 2017

The insurance sector supports the real economy

- Corporate bonds 65,0 billion
- Equity & participations 37,5 billion
- Mortgage loans, other loans 22,2 billion

→ **123 billion euro**

HOWEVER

The insurance sector has also invested for
109 billion euro in government bonds

**“Sustainable investment projects” bring
new opportunities for investment**

Insurers' role in society

Sustainability

Offering of “long-term guarantees”

- Financing of pensions
- Protection against risks e.g. premature death, longevity
- Workers' compensation
- Health insurance
- Accident insurance etc.

Long-term investments

- Financing of governments and public entities
- Financing of public infrastructure (roads, tunnels, railways, windmills, etc.)
- Financing of socially relevant projects (schools, hospitals, elderly homes, rehabilitations centres, municipal swimming pools, prisons, etc.)

Community investments

- Sponsorship (sport events, cultural events, concerts, etc.)

Mitigate climate change

- Reduce carbon emissions, reduce energy consumption, etc.

... gets a clear focus

Sustainability

Through their investments insurers can help:

1. Improving the contribution of finance to sustainable and inclusive growth, notably by funding long-term needs such as innovation and infrastructure, and accelerating the shift to a low-carbon and resource efficient economy.
2. Strengthening financial stability by improving the management of long-term risks and tangible value creation including related to ESG issues.



**Broaden the risk spectrum
to include ESG factors**

Key challenges

Mobilising long-term investment

EC Action Plan on Financing Sustainable Growth:

1. Reorienting capital flows towards sustainable investment

2. Assess and manage relevant financial risks stemming from climate change etc.

3. Foster transparency and "long-termism" in financial and economic activity

Lengthening the time horizon of investments

Key challenges

Mobilising long-term investment

Examples:

LEVEL
Macro
Company
Client

	GOAL		PREREQUISITE
1.	Boosting infrastructure investment	↔	Creation of a projects pipeline
2.	Supporting 'sustainable' long-term investment	↔	Adjusting prudential and accounting rules
3.	Development of sustainable investment products	↔	Availability of sufficient sustainable assets
4.	Screening of sustainable assets / projects	↔	Required information on ESG factors
5.	Adaptation of investment portfolio	↔	Transparent supervisory and audit process
6.	Offering of investment products with ESG factors and risks	↔	Client suitability and appropriateness analysis
7.	Improve understanding of sustainability risks	↔	Disclosure and financial reporting on sustain. risks

Thank you

Paul Windels, paul.windels@assuralia.be