

Resilient banking: capturing opportunities and managing risks over the long term

Supporting and driving societal resilience

11th annual EY/IIF global bank risk management survey





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opportunities and managing
risks over the long term

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management survey**

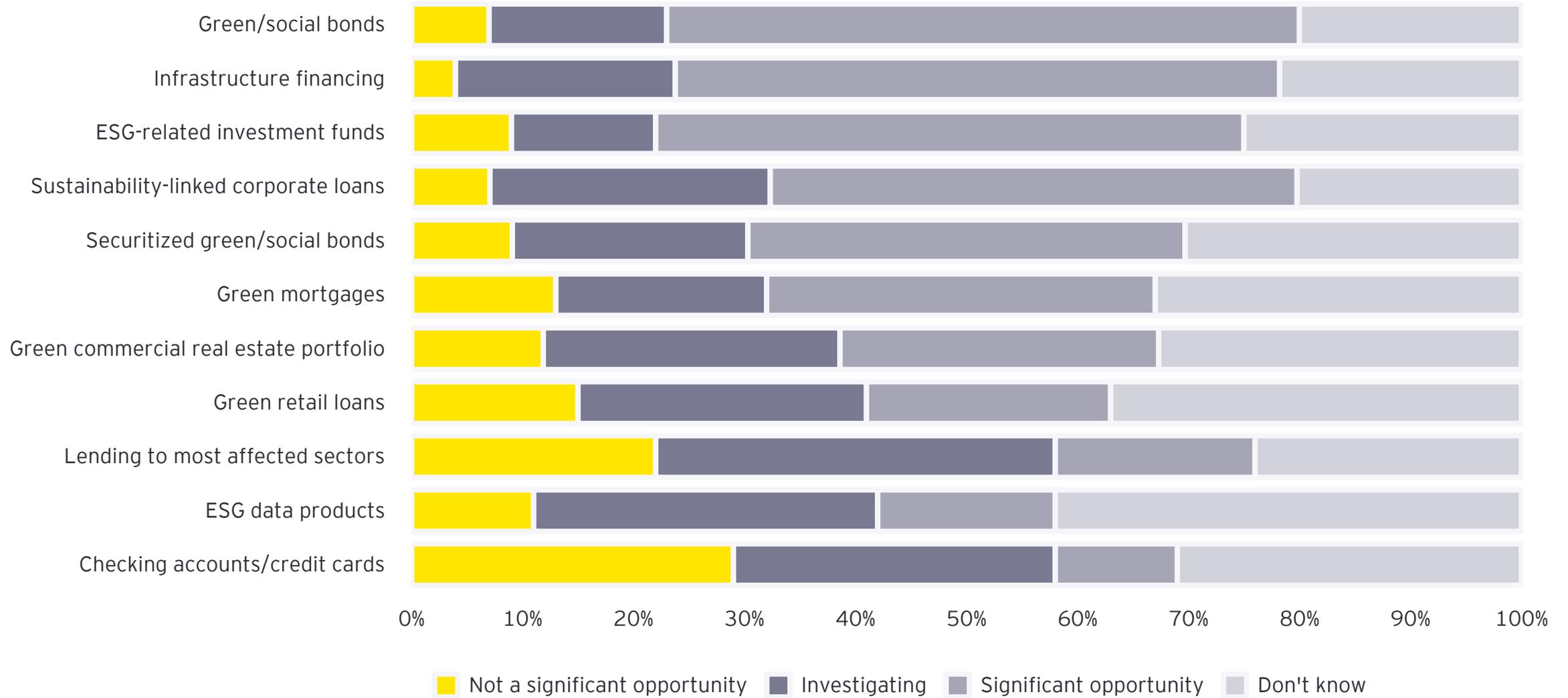


EY

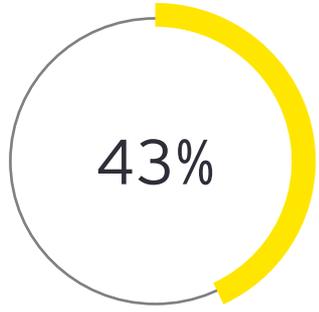
Building a better
working world



While some CROs identify many sustainable finance growth opportunities, many have not analyzed the market

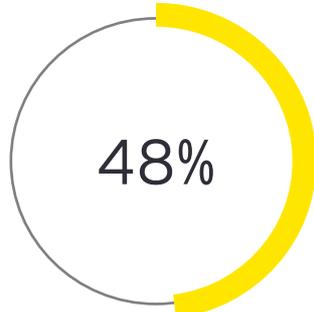


The first line plays some key roles in driving the bank's sustainable finance strategy



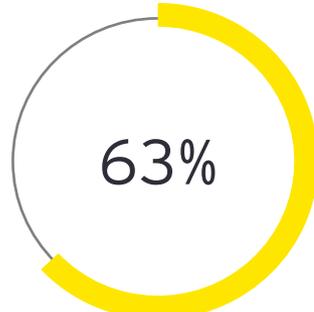
43%

Evaluate existing products and strategies to consider new sustainable finance opportunities



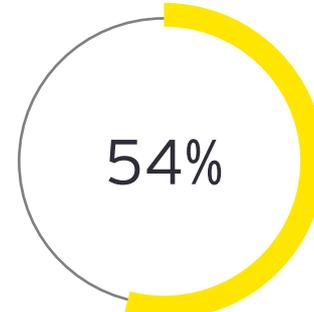
48%

Develop new sustainable finance products or services



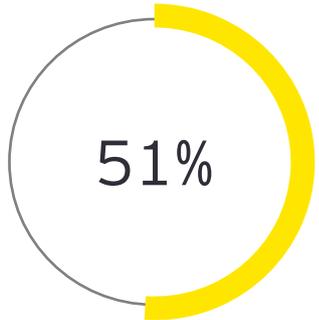
63%

Build sustainable finance into business plans



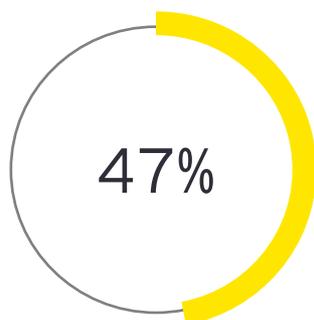
54%

Develop and drive sustainable finance strategy



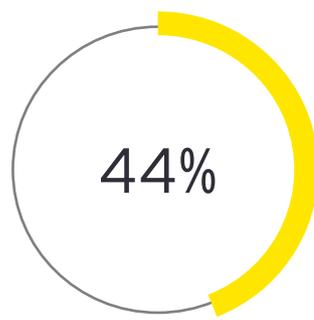
51%

Monitor activity against sustainable finance commitments



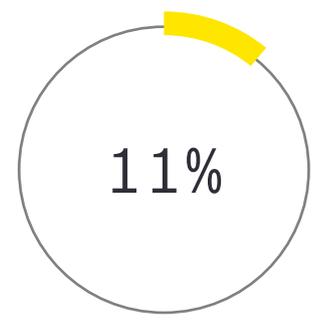
47%

Incorporate sustainable finance into assessments of finance deals



44%

Develop and set sustainable finance commitments



11%

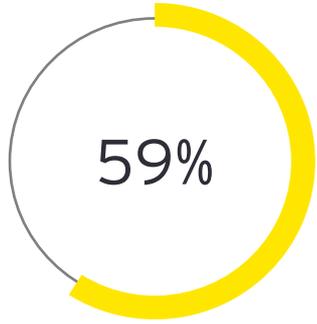
None of the above

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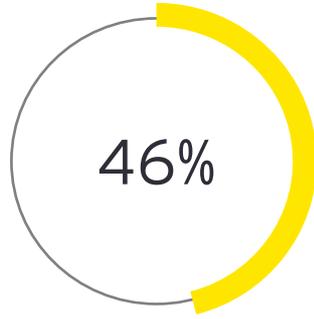
The bank will certainly continue its push to facilitate investments in sustainability.

CRO

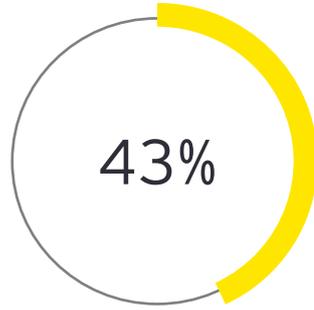
There are number of factors limiting growth of ESG-related opportunities



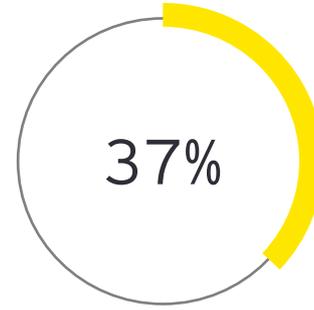
Lack of necessary data



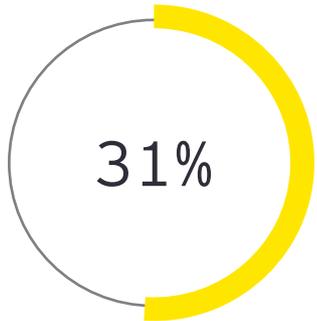
Lack of clarity of regulatory/supervisory expectations



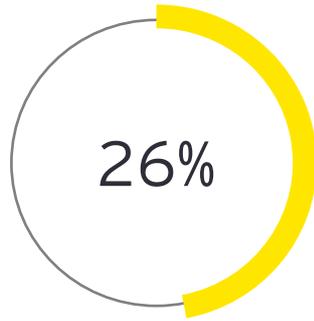
Lack of agreed industry methodologies



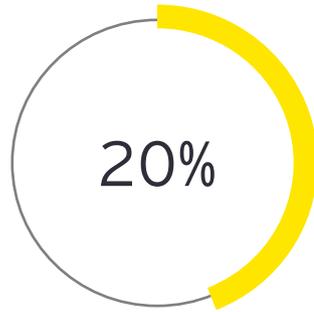
Lack of standardized industry framework(s)



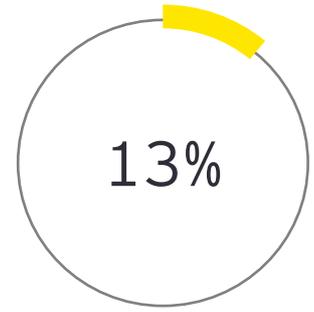
Lack of customer/client demand



Lack of necessary skills in sustainable finance



Inconsistent regulatory requirements

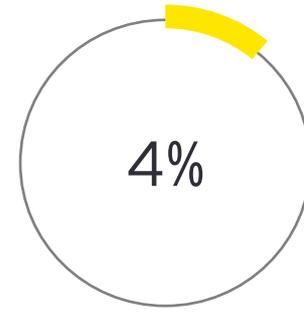


Lack of senior management commitment to pursue opportunities

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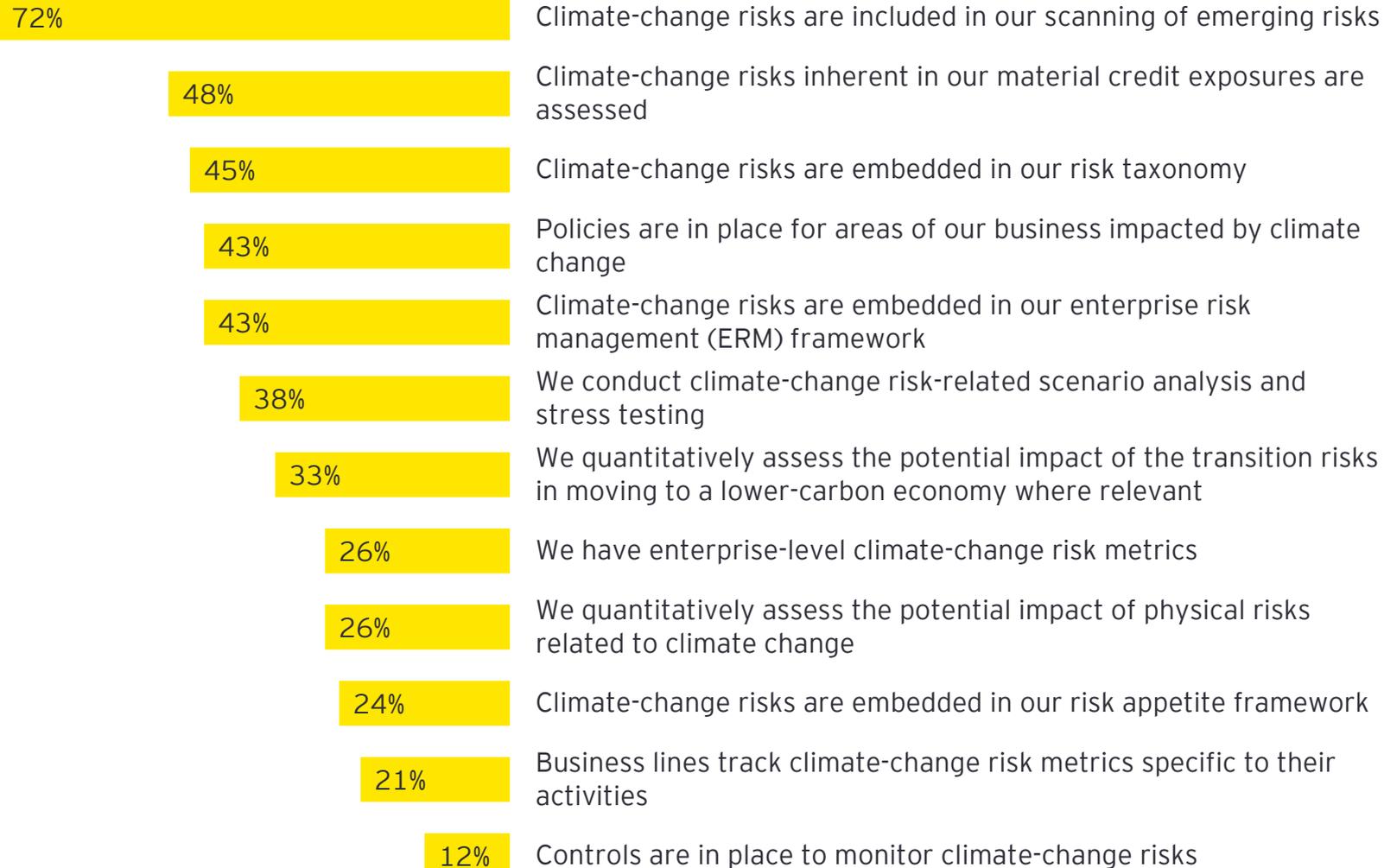
Emissions and intensity of data at the level of individual clients, below the sector level, is patchy.

CRO



Self-imposed prohibitions on working with certain sectors or categories of firms

Banks are using a number of ways to incorporate climate risks into their risk management activities

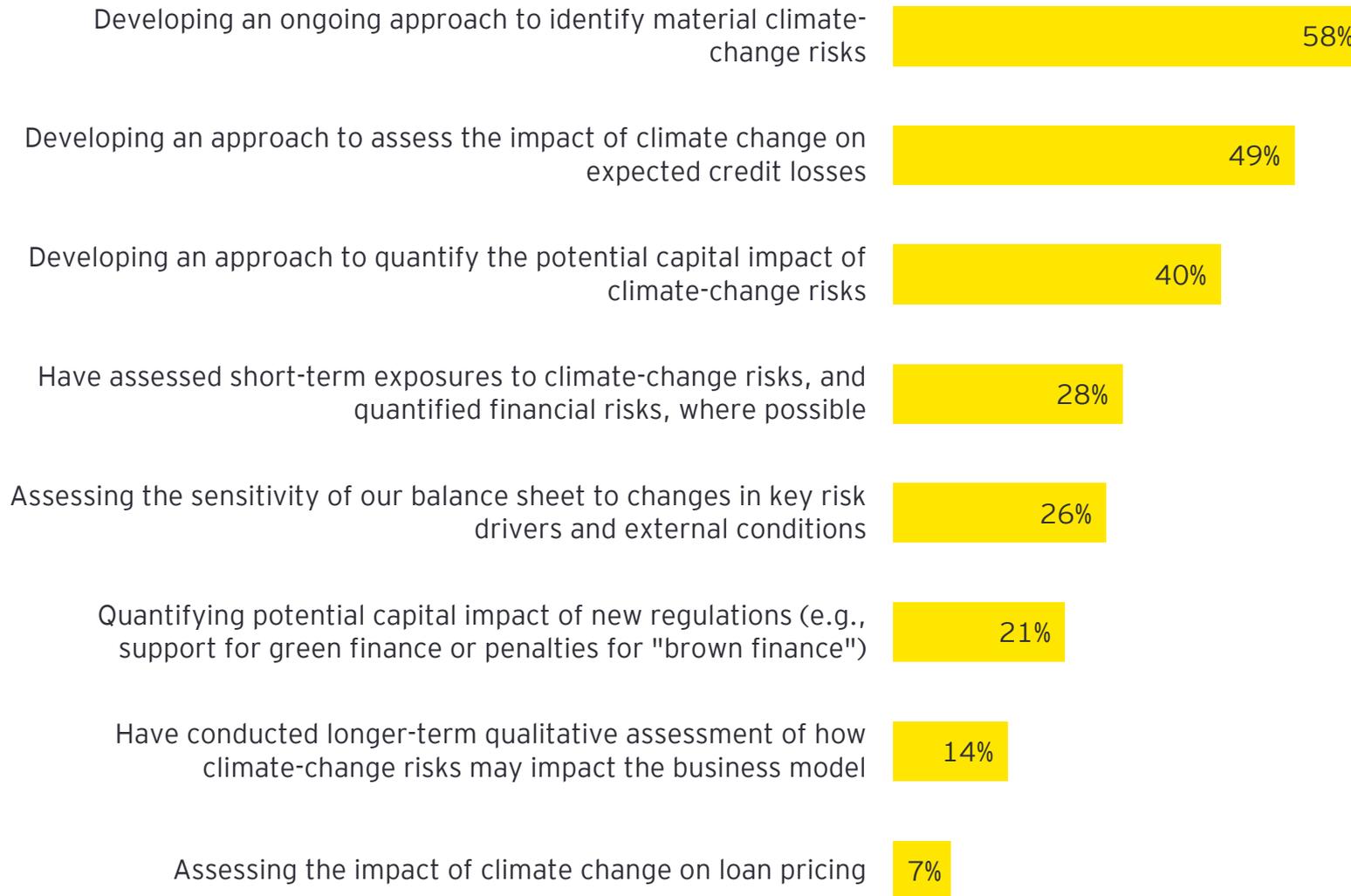


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There are interesting and complex questions, especially on the quantitative side - for example, to do portfolio-level work. How do we get customer-specific ESG assessments into credit decisions and ratings?

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Banks are undertaking a range of scenario and financial analyses on the impact of climate change

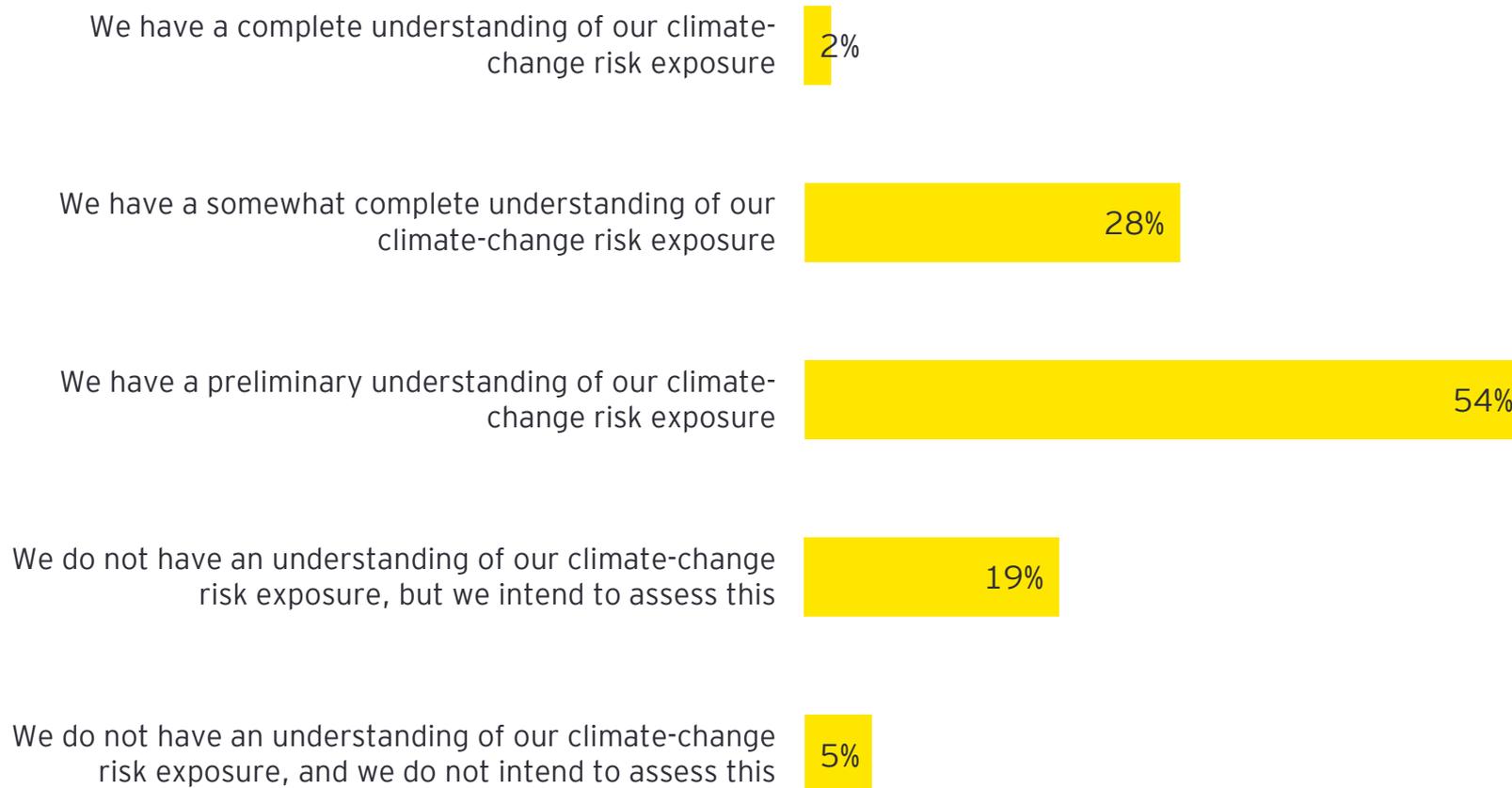


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Climate change is one of the major risks banks will have to deal with in the future. The pandemic crisis accelerated the general public's acknowledgment of this particular risk.



Banks are fairly immature in their climate-change physical risk and transition risk/exposure analysis

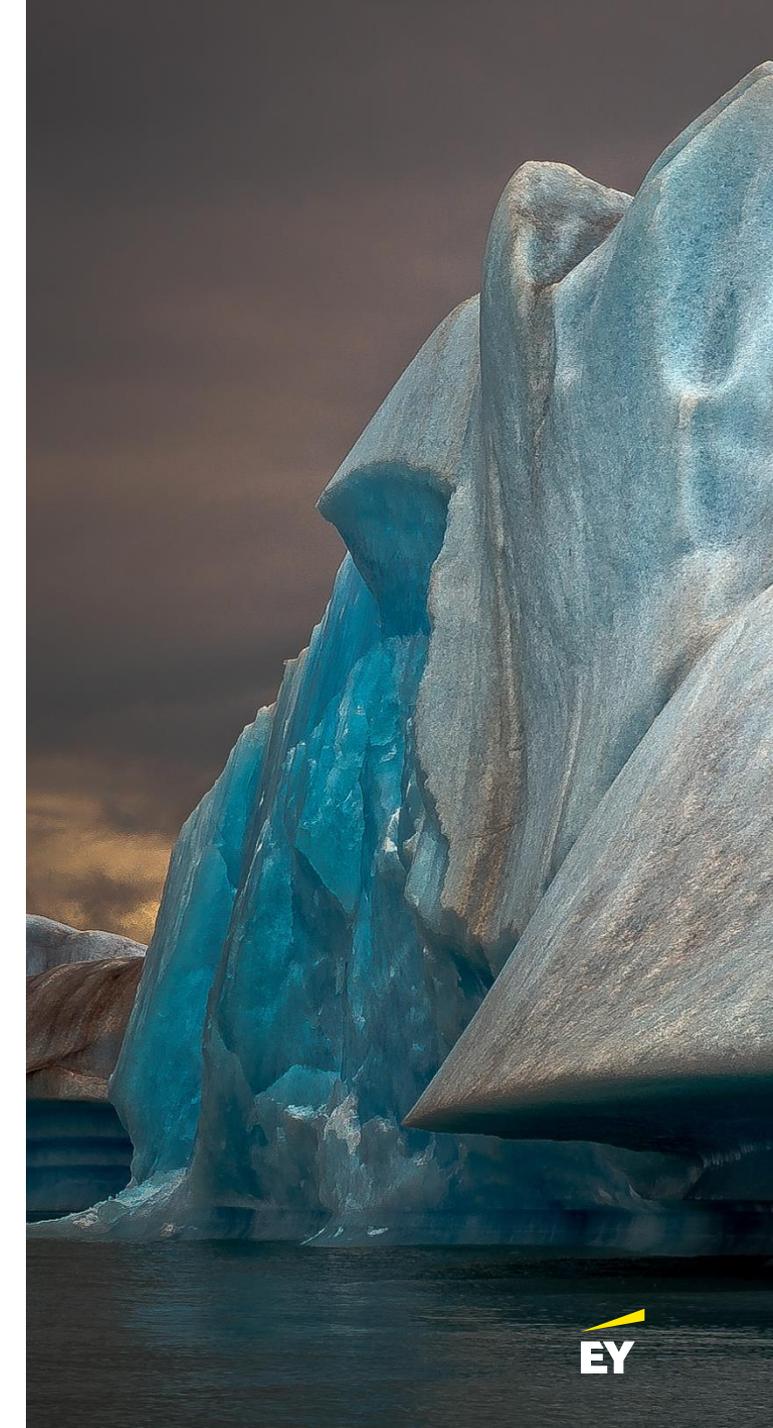


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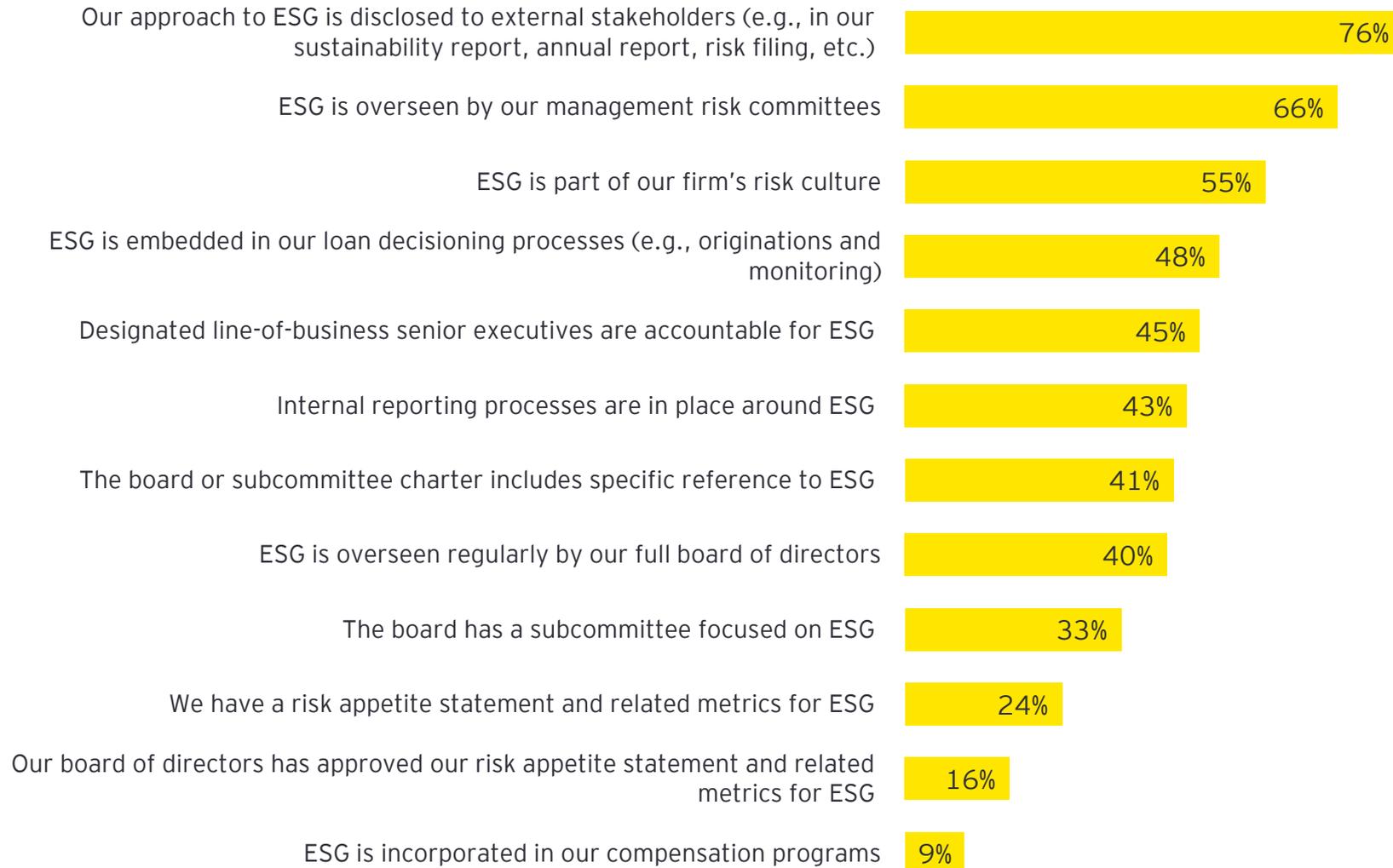
Close monitoring of how portfolios are built, especially on the credit side, will be critical because clients might suffer from transition risk (albeit more difficult to assess). This will lead to more stringent client-selection processes.

CRO

Second-line risk management can play important roles in evaluating the impact of climate risk



Banks have adopted a range of approaches to governing ESG



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The board is really sharp and is pushing and challenging it in the right way; management has been forced to sharpen it up.

CRO



Research methodology

The global EY organization, in conjunction with the IIF, surveyed IIF member firms and other banks in each region globally (including a small number of material subsidiaries that are top-five banks in their home countries) from November 2020 through January 2021. Participating banks' CROs or other senior risk executives were interviewed, completed a survey, or both.

In total, 88 financial institutions across 33 countries participated. Survey data in this report relates to 62 of these institutions (generally larger banks). As shown in the subsequent slide, participating banks were fairly diverse in terms of asset size, geographic reach and type of bank. Regionally, those banks were headquartered in Asia-Pacific (18%), Europe (24%), Middle East and Africa (13%), Latin America (16%) and North America (29%). Of those, 19% are globally systemically important banks (SIFIs) and 61% have been designated as systemically important domestically.

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