

ESG投資を含む金融界の動き



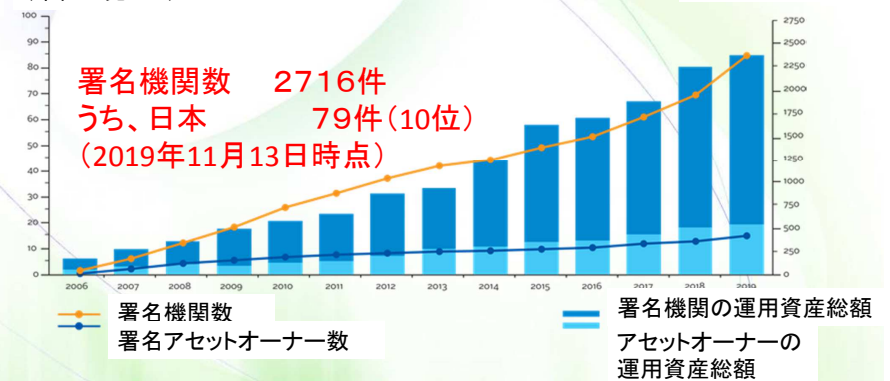
高崎経済大学 教授
水口 剛

責任投資原則(PRI)署名機関の推移

署名機関の資産総額
(単位:1兆ドル)

- ✓ 2006年に公表
- ✓ ESG投資を牽引

署名機関数



出所: PRIホームページ(<https://www.unpri.org/pri/about-the-pri>)より

Inevitable Policy Response

「避けられない政策対応」
PRIが2019年9月に発表

The Inevitable Policy Response: Policy Forecasts

Growing awareness and momentum on climate issues makes a near-term, forceful policy response more likely

Changing weather trends

Impacts on security

Cheaper renewable energy

気候変動の
加速

The effects of a changing climate are a **national security issue**.

安全保障への影響

FINANCIAL TIMES

Europe 'watershed' as green energy set to overpower coal

- 03/06/2019

再エネの価格低下

New climate research

Civil society action

Stakeholders demanding clarity

Global warming report, an 'ear-splitting wake-up call' warns UN chief

The catastrophic effects of climate change are already visible around the world. We need collective leadership and action across countries, and we need to be ambitious

ステークホルダーからの要求

科学的知見の蓄積

市民社会の声

Inevitable Policy Response

内燃機関の車の
販売禁止



石炭からの撤退

Coal phase-outs

- Early coal phase-out for first mover countries by 2030
- Steady decline of coal-fired power generation after 2030

Germany currently envisages to phase-out coal only by 2038



ICE sales ban

- Early sales ban for first mover countries by 2035
- Very low stock of ICE vehicles globally by 2050

Electric vehicles currently represent less than 1% of all cars globally



カーボンプライシング

Carbon pricing

- US\$40-60/tCO₂ prices by 2030 for first movers
- Global convergence accelerated by BCAs to ≥\$100/tCO₂ by 2050

The price of European Emissions Allowances today is ~€25/tCO₂ - and much lower in other regions



CCSの限定的活用

CCS and industry decarbonisation

- Limited CCS uptake to 2050
- CCS primarily for industry and BECCS, with limited ramp-up of hydrogen for industry

The combined capture capacity of CCS power projects in operation at the end of 2018 was 2.4MtCO₂



Zero carbon power

- Significant ramp-up of renewable energy globally
- Nuclear capacity increase in a small set of countries, nuclear fade-out elsewhere

再エネの大幅な拡大



省エネ

Energy efficiency

- Increase in coverage and stringency
- Performance standards, utility obligation programs, financial and behavioral incentives



Land use-based GHG removal

- Improved forestry and nature-based solutions
- End deforestation and expand re/afforestation
- Limited bioenergy available

森林破壊の停止



農業

- Continued improvements in agricultural yields
- Steady growth in irrigation and AgTech
- Gradual shift from beef

ESG要因 → 投資のリスク・リターンに直結

政府の限界

(例) 気候変動対策

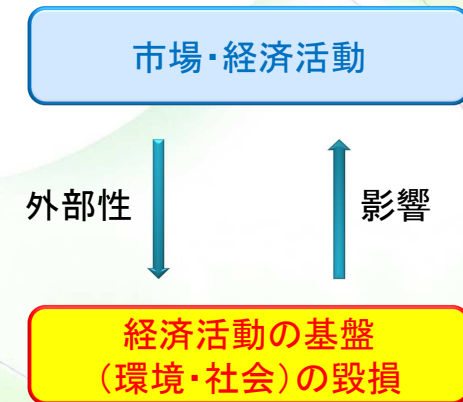
1988年 IPCC設立
1992年 気候変動枠組み条約
1997年 京都議定書
2015年 パリ協定
2018年 IPCC 1.5℃特別報告書

↓ 30年

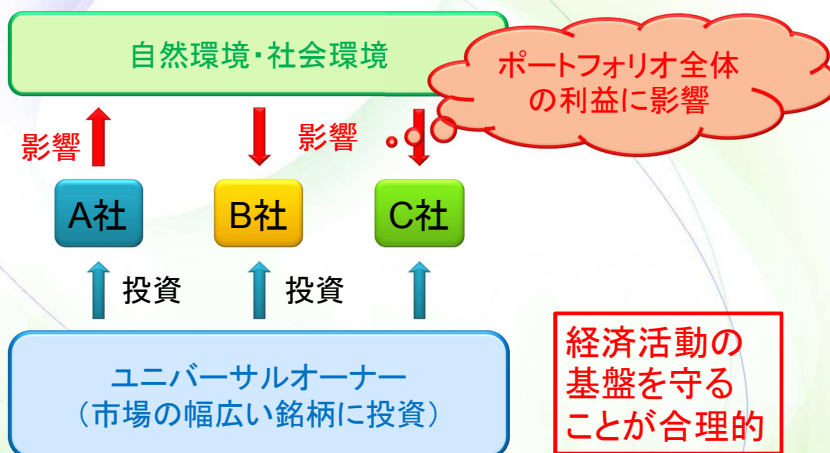
- ✓ 既得権層からの圧力
- ✓ グローバルな課題と利害対立

システミック・リスク

資本主義システムそのものに内在するリスク



ユニバーサルオーナーシップ



資本市場関係者の共通の利益



ESG投資の論理

ESG要因の考慮は
投資成果を改善する。
→ 長期投資の視点

長期的な経済活動の
基盤を守る
→ ユニバーサル
オーナーの立場

ESG投資の方法

エンゲージメント

インテグレーション
通常の財務分析ESG
要因を考慮

ポートフォリオの
カーボンフットプリント

ESG指数
ESGレーティングを基に
投資先をスクリーニング

グリーンボンド
資金用途をグリーン・
プロジェクトに限定

除外・ダイベストメント

欧州委員会アクションプランの進展



欧州委員会
Action Plan
2018年3月8日

Regulationの提案
①タクソノミーの枠組み
②サステナブル投資とリスクの開示
③低炭素ベンチマーク

欧州委員会
2018年5月24日

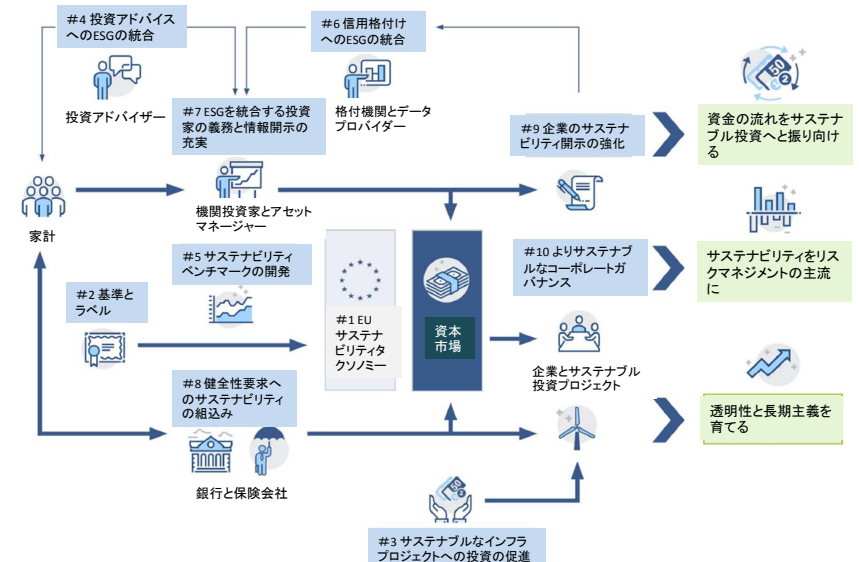
HLEG 最終報告書
2018年1月31日

2016年末 HLEG設立

2018年7月
Technical Expert
Group (TEG)設置

アクション・プランの概要

Annex IV - Visualisation of the actions



Taxonomy Technical Report

2018年12月

気候変動の緩和に関する最初のドラフト公表
コメント受付2019年1月9日まで。

2019年6月18日

Taxonomy Technical Reportを公表。
対象は気候変動の緩和と適応。
レポートは全414ページ

- ✓ 農業、森林
- ✓ 製造(セメント、鉄、アルミ等)
- ✓ 電気、ガス等
- ✓ 輸送
- ✓ 上下水道
- ✓ IT、建設、不動産



タクソノミーの項目例: 森林

- 植林(afforestation)
→ 土地利用の変化を伴う
- 劣化した森林の復元(rehabilitation/restoration)
→ 劣化からの回復
- 森林の再生(reforestation)
→ 土地利用の変化を伴わない
- 森林マネジメント

アマゾン森林火災

The Companies Behind the Burning of the Amazon

By: Glenn Hurowitz, Mat Jacobson, Etelle Higonnet, and Lucia von Reusner



インドネシア森林火災

AJ Impact / ENVIRONMENT

Could forest fires burn forever in Indonesia's peatlands?

Environmental group blames two major pulp producers for some of this year in new report.

by Samantha Ho • Graphic Content

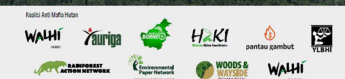
22 Nov 2019



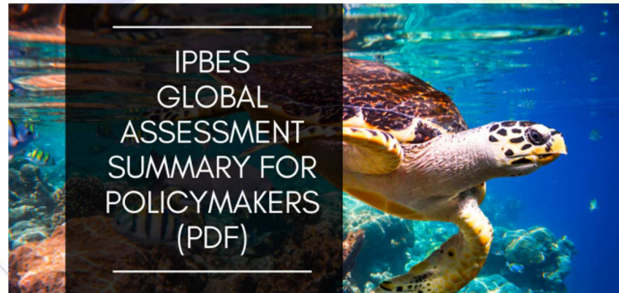
PERPETUAL HAZE

PULP PRODUCTION, PEATLANDS, AND THE FUTURE OF FIRE RISK IN INDONESIA

November 2019



生物多様性の危機



- ✓「生物多様性及び生態系サービスに関する政府間科学政策プラットフォーム (IPBES)」が、**2019年4月29日**に採択したレポート
- ✓動植物全体で、**100万種**が**絶滅の危機**に瀕している。

ESG投資から見る森林火災

- **生物多様性の喪失** → **生態系崩壊の危機**
- **森林減少** = **世界のCO2排出の1-2割**
- **農地開発のための放火**
- 特に**泥炭地**の影響は深刻
- **大豆、牛肉、パーム、材木**
- **原料調達・サプライチェーンの問題**

原料調達はESG投資の重要な論点

PRIによる投資家ステートメント

- ✓ PRI事務局が機関投資家に署名を呼びかけ
- ✓ 2019年9月18日、**16.2兆ドル**の資産を持つ**230の投資家**が署名
- ✓ 投資家として、アマゾンの火災の現状に深い懸念。
- ✓ 農産品の生産、流通、利用に関わる企業に対しては、森林破壊ゼロのサプライチェーンを示すことを求める強い圧力がある。
- ✓ 企業は森林破壊ゼロの方針と、その進捗を情報開示すべき。

Investor statement on deforestation and forest fires in the Amazon
This statement is endorsed by XX investors representing approximately US XXX in assets.

It is with deep concern that we follow the escalating crisis of deforestation and forest fires in Brazil and Bolivia. As investors, who have a fiduciary duty to act in the best long-term interests of our beneficiaries, we recognise the crucial role that tropical forests play in tackling climate change, protecting biodiversity and ensuring ecosystem services.

The recent reports from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES) highlight the close links between unsustainable land use and climate change. With CO₂ emissions rising and biodiversity declining faster than at any time in human history, these reports highlight the urgency in promoting sustainable land management to halt biodiversity loss, enhance food security and meet the goals of the Paris Agreement¹.

The Amazon, as the world's largest rainforest, is a global repository of biological diversity, and provides invaluable ecosystem services which underpin economic activities across the globe. As the largest tract of continuous rainforest in the planet, the Amazon plays a critical role in the Earth's climate system. Deforestation in the region could potentially bring the entire ecosystem [down to a point of no return](#), after which the rainforest will not be able to maintain itself, gradually turning into a more Savannah-like system which is much drier, less biodiverse, and stores significantly less carbon. This would severely disrupt the agricultural sector and other economic activities, by reducing rainfall and increasing temperatures in the long-term.

We are concerned about the financial impact deforestation may have on investee companies, by potentially increasing reputational, operational and regulatory risks. Considering increasing deforestation rates and recent fires in the Amazon, we are concerned that companies exposed to potential deforestation in their Brazilian operations and supply chains will face increasing difficulty accessing international markets.

We commend the recently released statement by the [Brazilian Business Council for Sustainable Development \(CBDS\)](#), on behalf of its associated [50 companies](#), which advocates for the improvement of control and monitoring systems to immediately eliminate illegal deforestation and fires in the Amazon and other biomes, and reduce legal deforestation. We would also like to express our support for the recently released [manifesto](#) by the [Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture](#), which includes important stakeholders and companies from the Brazilian agribusiness sector, who have also pledged the national government to regain control of the situation as a matter of urgency.

Companies producing, trading and using agricultural commodities have been under increasing pressure from stakeholders to demonstrate deforestation-free supply chains. While several hundred companies have committed to and commodity-driven deforestation by 2020, recent research indicates that [very few companies are on track to reach this goal](#). Several global institutional investors have already laid out [their expectations](#) of companies with respect to eliminating deforestation from their operations and supply chains. We therefore call for business leadership to reverse the worrying deforestation trends we are witnessing.

¹ Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services [Summary for policy makers of the global assessment report on biodiversity and ecosystem services](#)
² Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Climate Change and Land](#)

なぜアマゾンは燃えるのか？



ポピュリズム
自国中心主義

国民の支持
選挙で選ばれた大統領

農地開発 → 森林破壊
地球の環境容量の限界

先住民と農民の対立

経済格差の拡大
社会の不満の高まり

Holistic view = 全体的な視点が必要

ESG投資が機能するための要件

意思(規範)

感情・価値観の変化
優先順位の変更
意思を持ったプレイヤーの存在

インフラ

正しい判断ができるための情報
情報生産者の役割
(企業・評価機関・NGO)

能力

情報を正しく理解できる
リテラシー