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## Dr. Mills, in general, how is the US insurance sector responding to climate change? How serious are they taking it now?

The natural tendency is to respond to rising losses by raising prices, restricting terms and conditions, and even withdraw from markets altogether. We have been seeing a worrisome amount of this in the United States over the past few years. Fortunately, there is a small but growing vanguard of insurers who are taking a more proactive approach.

However, if you look at things like the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), the report card industry-wide is not that good. There are companies that have made a good showing there, but most have not. Among the US insurers, only one in four companies that were sent the CDP's survey actually answered it, whereas in the rest of the world, virtually all the insurance companies who were asked completed it. Understandably, some insurers are saying, "we are not emitters, why are we even being sent this survey?" And that's often the kind of rhetoric that we hear, but when insurance companies think twice, the reasons become clear.

## What accounts for the different approaches of US and non-US insurers?

I think it's many things; not one thing in particular. There is more of a tradition of science within the European and Asian countries and companies than there is here. There is obviously a very different political context. Insurance companies in most other countries are more encouraged by their governments to engage in the issue. There is also more of a long-term view in the industry in general. As indicated most recently by the Stern Review, climate change is being viewed very much as an economic problem outside the United States, whereas within the United States the politics have become a distraction from the factual dimensions of the problem.

It is not like one side is angels and the other devils, but "greenness" and sustainability are more integrated into corporate culture in Europe and Asia than they are in the United States. And there's more reinsurance in Europe, so there's more of an intrinsic sense of global relevance.

## You've mentioned elsewhere that there is a real need to look at the impacts of climate change on insurance in the developing world. Why?

The vulnerability and the risks of climate change in the developing world are much higher than in industrialized countries. If insurance companies in Switzerland or California are half-worried about it, they should be really worried about it in Manila. I think that climate change could turn out be a real impediment to the expansion of the insurance industry globally.