Hedging Climate Risks

Stefano Giglio

Yale School of Management

June 10, 2019

Hedging climate change risks: conceptual issues

What's unique about hedging climate risks?

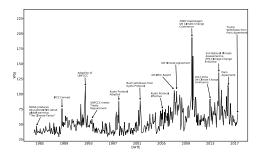
- 1. It's hard to specify the right target of the hedge
 - Given a target, it's easy to design a product
 - Climate variables, or the economic damages that result?
- 2. Obstacles to market participation and development
 - Very long horizons and counterparty risk
 - Generally limited knowledge about the dynamics of climate change
- 3. Limits to quantitative analysis of risks
 - Structural analysis (models): complex predictions, model uncertainty
 - Reduced-form analysis: little data on extreme scenarios

Hedging climate change risks: operational issues

- 1. How do we hedge such long-term risks?
 - Can we use short-term portfolios to hedge long-term climate change?
- 2. What **instruments** to use? Specialized derivatives or more easily available assets like equities?
- 3. What is the **cost** of the hedge?
 - What are the risk premia associated with climate change?

A first step: Engle et al. 2018

- ► Target: climate change news extracted from newspaper articles
- Instruments: large cross-section of equities; data on ESG scores
- Horizon: basic principle from option pricing: replicate payoff of ideal long-term security with a sequence of short-term portfolios



Results: obtain out-of-sample correlations up to 30% with the target

Identify firms (within and across industry) most important for the hedge

Designing a global derivative market

Benefit: **precise targeting** not achievable with equity markets

Features unique to a derivatives market for climate change

- Markets need difference of exposures and views: exploit geographic heterogeneity (global market)
- Multiplicity of products: climate change is a multi-faceted phenomenon, reduce basis risk
- Policy: can climate insurance markets exacerbate the tragedy of the commons problem inherent with climate change?