

REDESIGNED STATE CLIMATE RISK DISCLOSURE SURVEY

INTENT AND PURPOSE

The Climate Risk Disclosure Survey is a voluntary risk management tool for state insurance regulators to request from insurers on an annual basis a non-confidential disclosure of the insurers' assessment and management of their climate-related risks.

The purpose of the Climate Risk Disclosure Survey is to:

- Enhance transparency about how insurers manage climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Identify good practices and vulnerabilities.
- Provide a baseline supervisory tool to assess how climate-related risks may affect the insurance industry.
- Promote insurer strategic management and encourage shared learning for continual improvement.
- Enable better-informed collaboration and engagement on climate-related issues among regulators and interested parties.
- Align with international climate risk disclosure frameworks to reduce redundancy in reporting requirements.

BACKGROUND

The NAIC adopted the original [Climate Risk Disclosure Survey](#) in 2010 and it has since been administered by the California Department of Insurance. In 2021, fifteen states participated in the climate risk disclosure survey initiative, up from six states in prior years. Because any insurer writing business in a participating state is required to submit their survey response annually, adding nine states in 2021, increased the market coverage from approximately 70% in 2020 to nearly 80% of the market in 2021 based on direct premium written.

In 2021, the Financial Stability Oversight Council (FSOC) produced a [series of recommendations](#) for financial regulators to enhance supervision, data analysis, staff resources, and regulatory cooperation related to climate risk. This included a recommendation to consider enhancing public reporting requirements for climate-related risks in a manner that builds on the four core elements of the [Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure \(TCFD\)](#), to the extent consistent with the U.S. regulatory framework and the needs of U.S. regulators and market participants.

This revised survey responds to FSOC's recommendations and incorporates international best practices in adopting a TCFD aligned framework for US insurers to report on climate risks when requested by their state regulator.

The TCFD framework is structured around four thematic areas that are core elements

for how insurers operate—governance, strategy, risk management, and metrics and targets. The four thematic areas are supported by key climate-related financial disclosures—referred to as recommended disclosures—that build out the framework with information that will help regulators and others understand how reporting organizations assess and approach climate-related issues.

INTRODUCTORY GUIDANCE

Timeline and expectation for reporting

We expect that every company who will be asked to complete the survey in 2022 will have already completed the existing NAIC survey or filed a TCFD report; nearly all companies having participated for several prior years. The table below outlines the timing and other expectations for reporting in 2022 and 2023 as the new survey is phased in. If a company has not previously responded to the NAIC survey, it should be given until 2023 to first respond.

<u>Reporting Year</u>	<u>Expectation Regarding Content</u>	<u>Deadline for Completion</u>
2022	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the insurer has already completed a TCFD for this reporting year, they can submit it as is. • If the insurer has not already completed a TCFD for this reporting year, they should make their best effort to complete the survey below or include such information in their TCFD filing, as is requested below. • Closed-ended questions are voluntary for 2022, and states may opt out of requesting responses to closed-ended questions. 	To allow additional time for insurers to move to the new reporting structure, submission deadlines should be moved from Aug. 31 to Nov. 30. Extensions may be granted by the state that initiated the request to the company or the lead state for the group filing.
2023	Insurers are expected to address the content of the entire TCFD aligned survey below, to the best of their ability.	In accordance with prior years, submissions are due from insurers by Aug. 31 st . Extensions may be granted by the state that initiated the request to the company.

Threshold and voluntary state participation

The reporting threshold remains consistent with the threshold implemented each year since 2013. All insurers with countrywide premium written of at least \$100 million, licensed to write in any of the participating states/territories, are required to complete and submit their survey on an annual basis. As of 2021, the following states/territories participate: California,

Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Mexico, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington.

Confidentiality and best effort basis

While the existing NAIC survey and TCFD contain sufficient overlap in the analysis required to answer, we recognize that many insurers will be moving to a new reporting framework in the TCFD. Insurers should make their best effort to answer each question honestly and completely, keeping in mind that the information contained in the filing will be made public. During the transition to the TCFD aligned survey, state insurance regulators should work closely with insurers to provide as much flexibility as possible in terms of responding to the survey and deadlines. Confidential information should not be included in this public disclosure unless it is intended to be made public. If additional detail is requested by a state insurance regulator, that request will be handled directly between the regulator and insurer.

Materiality

There is no requirement to provide information that is immaterial to an assessment of financial soundness (insurers may choose to disclose such information voluntarily, with no implication that such information is in fact material). Insurers should justify their materiality assessment. For the definition of materiality, refer to the [Financial Condition Examiners Handbook](#) and/or the [U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission Accounting Bulletin: No. 99](#), if applicable.

Consistent with TCFD guidance, the Strategy and Metrics and Targets Sections involve an assessment of materiality, except for the question on Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions within the Metrics and Targets Section. Disclosures related to Governance and Risk Management Sections do not involve an assessment of materiality.

Assessing financial impact of climate-related risks and opportunities

The financial impacts of climate-related issues on an insurer are driven by the specific climate-related risks and opportunities to which the insurer is exposed and its strategic and risk management decisions on seizing those opportunities and managing those risks (i.e., accept, avoid, pursue, reduce, or share/transfer). Once an insurer assesses its climate-related issues and determines its response to those issues, it can then consider actual and potential financial impacts on revenues, expenditures, assets and liabilities, and capital and financing.¹

Consistent with the TCFD Guidelines, determining whether an individual organization is or may be affected financially by climate-related issues usually depends on:

- the organization's **exposure** to, and anticipated effects of, specific climate-related risks and opportunities;
- the organization's planned **responses** to manage (i.e., accept, avoid, pursue, reduce, or share/transfer) its risks or seize opportunities; and

¹ https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2021/07/2021-TCFD-Implementing_Guidance.pdf, pg.9

- the **implications** of the organization’s planned responses on its income statement, cash flow statement, and balance sheet.²

Importantly, an organization should assess its climate-related risks and opportunities within the context of its businesses, operations, and physical locations in order to determine potential financial implications. In making such an assessment, an organization should consider (1) current and anticipated policy constraints and incentives in relevant jurisdictions, technology changes and availability, and market changes and (2) whether an organization’s physical locations or suppliers are particularly vulnerable to physical impacts from climate change.³

See pages 10-12 of the TCFD’s [Implementation Recommendation Report](#) for more guidance on assessing exposure, response and implications.

ADDITIONAL SPECIFIC GUIDANCE

One of the several benefits of aligning with the TCFD is that it allows insurers to benefit from years of guidance and supporting material developed and being regularly updated by the TCFD and other organizations.

For those insurers new to TCFD reporting, the [Implementation Recommendation Report](#) provides a useful guide. It contains guidance for all sectors on each of the four thematic areas of governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets. For example, in relation to the risk management disclosure to describe the insurers’ processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks, it provides the following guidance:

Organizations should describe their risk management processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks. An important aspect of this description is how organizations determine the relative significance of climate-related risks in relation to other risks.

Organizations should describe whether they consider existing and emerging regulatory requirements related to climate change (e.g., limits on emissions) as well as other relevant factors considered.

Organizations should also consider disclosing the following:

- processes for assessing the potential size and scope of identified climate-related risks and
- definitions of risk terminology used or references to existing risk classification frameworks used.⁴

² https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2021/07/2021-TCFD-Implementing_Guidance.pdf, pg.10

³ https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2021/07/2021-TCFD-Implementing_Guidance.pdf, pg. 11

⁴ https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2021/07/2021-TCFD-Implementing_Guidance.pdf, pgs. 32-33.

The same document also provides supplemental insurance-sector specific guidance. For example, for the same disclosure question, it provides:

Insurance companies should describe the processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks on re-/insurance portfolios by geography, business division, or product segments, including the following risks:

- physical risks from changing frequencies and intensities of weather-related perils;
- transition risks resulting from a reduction in insurable interest due to a decline in value, changing energy costs, or implementation of carbon regulation; and
- liability risks that could intensify due to a possible increase in litigation.⁵

Notably, this general and supplemental guidance is not required to be included in a TCFD report. Rather, it is designed to support an insurer in developing climate-related financial disclosures consistent with the TCFD framework, including by providing context and suggestions for implementing the recommended disclosures.

The disclosures identified in bullet points in this survey are intended to be supplemental, insurance-sector specific guidance. They have been developed by the NAIC to respond to the TCFD and FSOC recommendations that regulators enhance public reporting requirements for climate-related risks in a manner that builds on the TCFD's four core elements. They are designed to further support insurers' in developing their disclosures by providing context and suggestions for the information a regulator may expect.

Additional guidance published by the TCFD includes:

[The Use of Scenario Analysis in Disclosure of Climate-Related Risks and Opportunities](#) (2017) provides information on types of climate-related scenarios, the application of scenario analysis, and the key challenges in implementing scenario analysis to support an organization's disclosure of the resilience of its strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios.

[Guidance on Risk Management Integration and Disclosure](#) (2020) describes considerations for organizations interested in integrating climate-related risks into their existing risk management processes and disclosing information on their risk management processes in alignment with the Task Force's recommendations.

[Guidance on Metrics, Targets, and Transition Plans](#) (2021) describes recent developments around climate-related metrics and users' increasing focus on information describing organizations' plans for transitioning to a low-carbon economy. The guidance also describes a

⁵ https://assets.bbhub.io/company/sites/60/2021/07/2021-TCFD-Implementing_Guidance.pdf, pg. 33.

set of cross-industry, climate related metric categories (described in Appendix 2: Cross-Industry, Climate-Related Metric Categories) that the Task Force believes are applicable to all organizations.

The FSB frequently produces content to assist companies in creating TCFD reports, the knowledge hub with related content is accessible at <https://www.tcfdhub.org/>.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

To provide clear direction for achieving a robust, insurance-sector specific TCFD report, narrative and closed ended questions follow, grouped into the TCFD's four topics: governance, strategy, risk management and metrics and targets.

The statements listed next to numbers and letters are directly taken from the TCFD Framework and should be fully addressed in the insurer's response. As discussed in detail above, insurers should consider including the bulleted items in their response to the TCFD statement above it. For additional guidance on sector specific content to consider including, refer to the [Implementation Recommendation Report](#).

Governance

1. Disclose the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities.

In disclosing the insurer's governance around climate-related risks and opportunities insurers should consider including the following:

- Identify and include any publicly stated goals on climate-related risks and opportunities.
- Describe where climate-related disclosure is handled within the insurer's structure, e.g., at a group level, entity level, or a combination. If handled at the group level, describe what activities are undertaken at the company level.

A. Describe the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities.

In describing the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe the position on the board and/or committee responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risks.

B. Describe management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities.

UE RESPONSE TO GOVERNANCE:

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, including climate issues, are handled at the United Educators Insurance, a Reciprocal Risk Retention Group (UE or the Company) level, by UE's Subscribers' Advisory Board (Board).

Because UE is not a publicly-traded corporation, it has no SEC climate-related disclosure obligations. Currently, UE's ESG policies are disclosed to UE's credit rating agency as part of UE's annual credit rating review.

UE's Board is responsible for oversight of the Company's ESG goals, including any climate-related risks and opportunities. Starting in 2021, each year the Board reviews the Company's ESG goals, including any climate-related risks and opportunities.

Management as a whole is responsible for assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. Management provides ESG reports to the Board, which include any climate-related risks and opportunities, at least annually. While there is no formal position dedicated solely to assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities, the absence of such a position in UE's management structure must be viewed in the context of UE's size and its business lines. As a property and casualty insurance company that only insures liability risks, UE's climate-related risks are much smaller than those of a carrier writing property lines. UE's business is far more impacted by ESG issues such as social inflation.

ESG risks and opportunities, including climate-related ones, are handled across all applicable UE departments. For example, UE's CFO holds ongoing conversations with UE's asset managers to monitor any emerging regulatory issues relating to the Company's investment portfolio.

Strategy

2. Disclose the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy, and financial planning where such information is material.

In disclosing the actual and potential impacts of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's businesses, strategy and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe the steps the insurer has taken to engage key constituencies on the topic of climate risk and resiliency.*ⁱ

- Describe the insurer's plan to assess, reduce, or mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions in its operations or organizations.*

A. Describe the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

In describing the climate-related risks and opportunities the insurer has identified over the short, medium, and longer term, insurers should consider including the following:

- Define short, medium, and long-term, if different than 1-5years as short term, 5-10years as medium term, and 10-30years as long term.

B. Describe the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning.

In describing the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the insurer's business, strategy, and financial planning, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss if and how the insurer provides products or services to support the transition to a low carbon economy or helps customers adapt to climate-related risk.
- Discuss if and how the insurer makes investments to support the transition to a low carbon economy.

C. Describe the resilience of the insurer's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2 degree Celsius or lower scenario.

UE RESPONSE TO STRATEGY:

As noted above, UE has far less exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities than other insurance carriers have. UE sells liability product lines only and is not as exposed to the magnitude of climate-related risks as companies writing property coverages are. Additionally, UE's insureds are all educational institutions, which by their nature are not significant contributors to issues related to climate change. In many respects, UE is providing insurance coverages to the future leaders and innovators who will be necessary to combat the effects of climate change.

UE's business operations are located in a professional office building. UE's management company, United Educators Management Company (UEMC), has adopted a liberal teleworking policy to balance the need to commute to the office with

the in-person collaboration needed to drive UE's business objectives. UE's office is located near various forms of public transit and UEMC offers programs to encourage the use of these transit options as well as local bike shares.

Although UE's investment portfolio does not have a stated ESG goal, as a long-term investor, the impacts of climate-related factors are considered as part of an array of factors when UE's investment managers consider making any investment. As the provider of liability coverage lines, UE's largest short-term risk to its business is litigation arising from ESG-related policy disclosures by our insureds. Additionally, the speed at which the regulatory environment is moving with ESG-related disclosures is faster than the availability and uniformity of information on these topics. These factors, combined with the additional reporting and compliance costs, are UE's biggest challenges in the short term. For a carrier UE's size, these challenges are material.

The concerns in the medium- and long-term outlooks continue to be regulatory compliance and litigation cost concerns. While difficult to forecast at this point, UE's largest direct exposure would be the closure of member insureds that are located in areas which are no longer inhabitable due to the impact of climate change. This factor is partially offset by the fact UE's other member institutions would grow to accommodate these students, or new institutions would be established in more inhabitable areas. As climate change evolves from a perceived political issue to an accepted fact, UE anticipates that the demand for higher educational services will increase as the value of this education is reaffirmed. Through this time, UE expects its insureds to be on the leading edge of climate science and adopting the best practices for the green economy.

UE's entire customer base is American educational institutions. These schools will be the engine that drive the transition to the low-carbon economy. UE's risk management materials help these member schools focus and deliver on their educational missions. UE could not have a better customer base to support the green energy transition.

Risk Management

3. Disclose how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks.

In disclosing how the insurer identifies, assesses, and manages climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Describe how the insurer considers the impact of climate related risks on its underwriting portfolio, and how the company is managing its underwriting exposure with respect to physical, transition and liability risk.*
- Describe any steps the insurer has taken to encourage policyholders to manage their potential physical and transition climate related risks, if applicable.*

- Describe how the insurer has considered the impact of climate-related risks on its investment portfolio, including what investment classes have been considered.*
 - A. *Describe the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.*

In describing the insurers' processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss whether the process includes an assessment of financial implications and how frequently the process is completed.*

B. *Describe the insurer's processes for managing climate-related risks.*

C. *Describe how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management.*

In describing how processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the insurer's overall risk management, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss whether climate-related risks are addressed through the insurer's general enterprise-risk management process or a separate process and how frequently the process is completed.
- Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze its underwriting risks, including which risk factors the scenarios consider, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered.
- Discuss the climate scenarios utilized by the insurer to analyze risks on its investments, including which risk factors are utilized, what types of scenarios are used, and what timeframes are considered.

UE RESPONSE TO RISK MANAGEMENT:

At this stage, UE's management team primarily is focused on analyzing the emergence of regulations on asset holdings, NAIC disclosures for third parties, and risks arising from the court system related to ESG litigation. UE's analysis is not a stand-alone process specific to climate, but instead is a part of regular ongoing enterprise risk management (ERM) assessments and market conditions analyses, including the analysis of ESG issues.

Metrics and Targets

4. Disclose the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material.

In disclosing the metrics and targets used to assess and manage relevant collateralized risks and opportunities where such information is material, insurers should consider including the following:

- Discuss how the insurer uses catastrophe modeling to manage the climate-related risks to your business. Please specify for which climate-related risks the insurer uses catastrophe models to assess, if any.
- A. *Disclose the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process.*

In disclosing the metrics used by the insurer to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process, insurers should consider including the following:

- In describing the metrics used by the insurer to assess and monitor climate risks, consider the amount of exposure to business lines, sectors, and geographies vulnerable to climate-related physical risks [answer in absolute amounts and percentages if possible], alignment with climate scenarios, [1 in 100 years probable maximum loss, Climate VaR, carbon intensity], and the amount of financed or underwritten carbon emissions)
- B. *Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.*
- C. *Describe the targets used by the insurer to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.*

UE RESPONSE TO METRICS AND TARGETS: This process is not applicable to UE's line of business.

Closed-ended questions directly correspond to the narrative above, allowing for explanation and qualification of the yes/no answers. Closed-ended questions are voluntary for reporting year 2022 and individual states may elect not to request them.

Governance

- Does the insurer have publicly stated goals on climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)
- Does your board have a member, members, a committee, or committees responsible for the oversight of managing the climate-related financial risk? (Y/N)
- Does management have a role in assessing climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)
- Does management have a role in managing climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)

Strategy

- Has the insurer taken steps to engage key constituencies on the topic of climate risk and resiliency? (Y/N) *
- Does the insurer provide products or services to support the transition to a low carbon economy or help customers adapt to climate risk? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer make investments to support the transition to a low carbon economy? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a plan to assess, reduce or mitigate its greenhouse gas emissions in its operations or organizations? (Y/N)*

Risk Management

- Does the insurer have a process for identifying climate-related risks? (Y/N)
 - If yes, are climate-related risks addressed through the insurer's general enterprise-risk management process? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a process for assessing climate-related risks? (Y/N)
 - If yes, does the process include an assessment of financial implications? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have a process for managing climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Has the insurer considered the impact of climate-related risks on its underwriting portfolio? (Y/N/Not Applicable)*
- Has the insurer taken steps to encourage policyholders to manage their potential climate-related risks? (Y/N)*
- Has the insurer considered the impact of climate-related risks on its investment portfolio? (Y/N)*
- Has the insurer utilized climate scenarios to analyze their underwriting risk? (Y/N)
- Has the insurer utilized climate scenarios to analyze their investment risk? (Y/N)

Metrics and Targets

- Does the insurer use catastrophe modeling to manage your climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer use metrics to assess and monitor climate-related risks? (Y/N)
- Does the insurer have targets to manage climate-related risks and opportunities? (Y/N)

- Does the insurer have targets to manage climate-related performance? (Y/N)

 [2022ProposedClimateRiskSurvey](#)

i * Asterisks represent questions derived from the original Climate Risk Disclosure Survey.