Individual Project Report

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# Abstract

# Introduction

In the modern age, climate change is an important phenomenon that has emerged and captivated the attention of the scientific community. Principally, the interest is with whether humans activity has contributed to significant and meaningful change to the climate system, especially since the industrial revolution. Following robust and pertinent analysis, the scientific community has solidly reached the consensus that this is indeed the case. Paris, etc, submits COP26. In finance, this has lead to an impact in companies and therefore their sourcing of capital. This breaks down into transition risk and physical risk. Transition risk is primarily concerned with the implications and financial impacts as the broader economy shifts to a low carbon future. This primarily consists of policy & legal, technological, market and reputational risk. On the other hand, physical risk pertains to the financial implications when the effects of climate change have actually manifested. For example, with the operational disruptions that result from the extreme weather events that arise out of climate change. In our research, we strive to explore S&P and Trucost data to determine the statistical significance and economic magnitudes of the relationship between climate risks and equity returns. This will be conducted at the global scale. Then, the derivation of any carbon risk premium is congruent with the risk-averse nature of investors that is assumed in finance – they demand compensation regarding the uncertainty that they must endure on the cash flows of invested firms (arising from both physical and transition risk). Investors attitudes can also be seen as determining the discount rates of these cash flows and therefore the attention & pricing devoted to the transition risk.

Equilibrium models, following from the approaches of relevant prior work, will be implemented in order to investigate the stated relationship due to their ease of interpretability and congruency with the well-understood forces of supply and demand in economics.

Carbon intensity has a key issue in the fact that in that it still allows for total carbon levels to increase, which is not in line with neutralizing carbon emissions so that the progression of climate change does not continue. Otherwise, we could end up with a world with significant improvements in carbon intensity yet actual and important climate change targets (e.g. < 2C increase) that are exceeded.

Carbon emissions level is observed as quite a persistent state variable that is associated with a firm. However, it is more likely that what investors pay attention to is an associated underlying transitory state variable that reflects the slope and effort of decarbonization in the forward path to net-zero. This was hypothesized in the 2022 global pricing study.

# Literature Review

# Methodology

# Use of Data

# Analysis

# Conclusions