PROPOSED REDESIGNED NAIC 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 <u>Climate Risk Disclosure Survey</u> 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 <u>series of recommendations</u> 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 <u>Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosure (TCFD)</u>, 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

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 <u>Financial Condition Examiners</u> <u>Handbook</u> and/or the <u>U.S. Securities and Exchange Commissioner Accounting Bulletin: No. 99</u>, 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 @vithlimt)ne/Metrials@uthlimt)ne/Metria

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

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

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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 <u>https://www.tcfdhub.org/</u>.

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.fin -ØRMI BD @DB W -1.391.2i() 1 (f)'s (loun1 6)1-1r)1 aD (p.ppo)(4\$ (ing dg t) (ppoanage)

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.

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 climaterelated 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.

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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

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