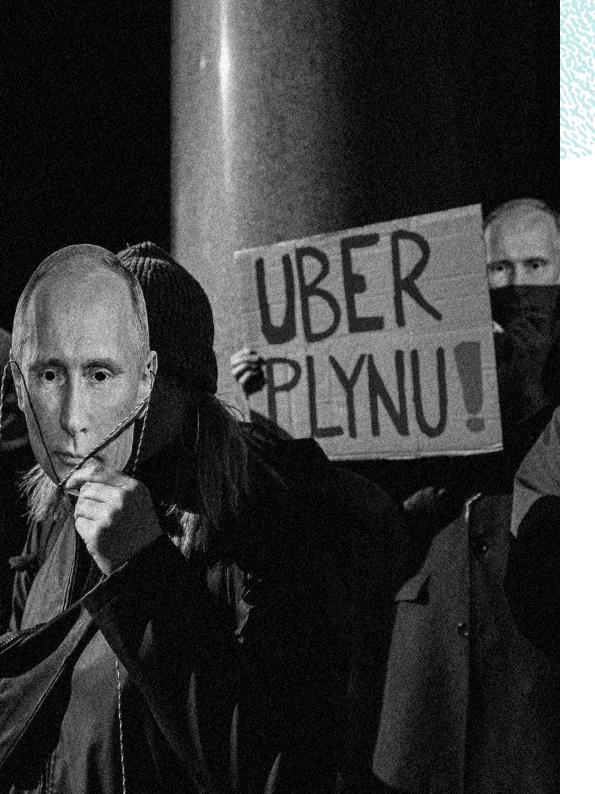
Insurance and Energy Sectors at a Crossroads:

Feeding the Fossil Monster, or Clean Energy?





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Introduction - At a Crossroads

We find ourselves at a historic crossroads. licies of six major insurance companies The climate crisis, COVID-19 pandemic in the Czech Republic regarding their and Russia's war against Ukraine have de- approach to gas, oil and coal. We hope to railed society and opened new questions provide a useful tool for the Czech climaabout our future. For years, scientific re- te movement in setting up its strategies search has warned us to phase out fossil and goals. fuels rapidly.1 The pandemic has shown that a long-term emergency can come about overnight. War in Ukraine reminds us that dependence on fossil fuels poses threats for our security and peace as Putin is able to finance his war machinery from billions-worth sales of gas, oil and coal.²

Affected by the global turmoil, the energy industry has been undergoing turbulent changes. Increasing prices of gas and coal result in higher energy bills. With record-breaking prices of heat and power³, prices of food⁴, housing and fuels have been rising, too. More and more people are facing energy poverty: approximately one million people are threatened by it in the Czech Republic⁵, and some estimates mention up to 20 percent households to be endangered.⁶ In the EU, energy poverty may apply to 125 million people.7 This is mostly caused by our dependence on fossil fuels, mainly expensive fossil gas.8

There are two major options at our crossroads - our decision will depend on many factors including the pressure of the civil society. Financial institutions, namely banks and insurance companies, will play an important role. Their internal policies will largely influence whether we continue feeding the fossil monster which devastates the planet and fuels wars, or whether we give preference to a sustainable future.

In this report, we will present our current options. Subsequently, we will assess po-



One Possible Way - Feeding the Fossil Monster

One possible way is to increase our sup- The EU is planning to replace Russian oil port for fossil fuels. In response to Russia's and gas with fossil fuels from other counaggression against Ukraine, some coun- tries, possibly importing gas from Azertries including Italy, Bulgaria and the baijan and Qatar, CNG and LNG from the Czech Republic are considering postpo- USA, and boosting imports of oil from ning their coal phase-out.

cussing rapid building of new LNG terwhere it is extracted with the method of another one, or perhaps replace it with hydraulic fracturing (fracking).¹⁰ The Uni- fracked US gas with devastating envited Kingdom has advanced its plans to extract gas and oil in the North Sea.¹¹ The fossil industry has started promoting frac- While temporary replacement of Russian king in the EU. Naomi Klein pointed out gas and oil with imports from other counthat the fossil industry in North America has been trying to restore long cancelled gas infrastructures threatens to prolong fossil projects.12

the Middle East, mainly Saudi Arabia and the UAE.14 By 2027, the EU would like to Germany, Poland and Slovakia are dis- discontinue all imports of Russian oil and gas. This means we would exchange imminals⁹ to import fossil gas from the USA ports from one authoritarian regime for ronmental impacts.

> tries may be necessary, building new dependence on this fossil fuel. As mentioned in our previous report, gas is not a clean source or a bridge to sustainable future; it paves a path to climate collapse. Prolonged use of coal and oil will result in the collapse of global ecosystems. Luckily, there is another way.

Fossil gas - a bridge to climate collapse

Gas is often mistaken for a clean energy source. In fact, its use poses a dramatic threat for our climate. Its emissions from direct combustion may be lower compared to coal, but if we calculate leaks of methane during extraction and transport, it is not so much different from other fossil fuels. Furthermore, gas imports make us dependent on trade with authoritarian regimes. Building new gas infrastructure would make us dependent on dirty fossil fuels for decades. For more details, see our previous report on fossil gas.¹⁵

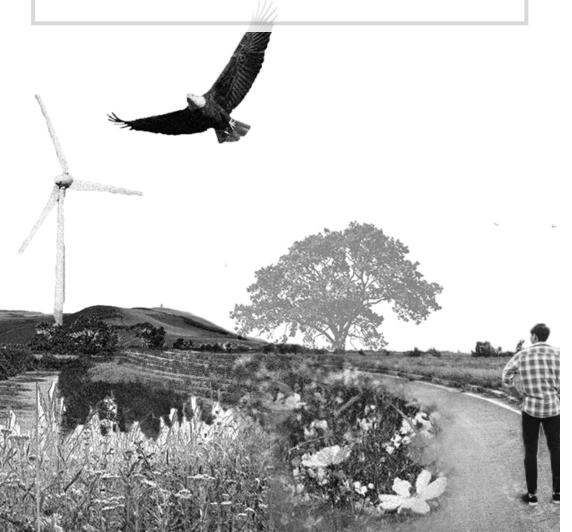


"Within hours of the invasion, every planet-torching project that the climate justice movement had managed to block over the past decade was being frantically rushed back onto the table by right-wing politicians and industry--friendly pundits: every cancelled oil pipeline, every nixed gas export terminal, every protected fracking field, every Arctic drilling dream. Since Putin's war machine is funded with petrodollars, the solution we are told, is to drill, frack, and ship more of our own."

Naomi Klein, The Intercept,13

Clean energy in the Czech Republic

The potential of clean energy in the Czech Republic is closely connected with speedy thermal insulation of buildings and reducing consumption of households and the industry. A 2020 shows that improved energy efficiency of buildings can save up to 34 percent of energy.¹⁶ By 2030, renewables can replace up to 80 percent of coal consumption.¹⁷ At the very latest, we can produce all our energy from renewables by 2050.¹⁸ The Czech Republic is one of the biggest energy exporters. Fossil fuels can thus be reduced also by lower energy exports.



Another Possible Way – Clean Energy of Freedom

The alternative based on a rapid fossil Eleven EU countries supported an initiaphase-out is much more favourable. Whi- tive calling for a faster energy transition le dependence on fossil fuels is a threat as a tool to break free from Russian fossil to the environment and safety around fuels.²³ Potential scenarios for the Czech the world, the use of renewables hand in Republic have been outlined in the "Nová hand with energy savings will strengthen dohoda" manifesto.²⁴ However, in most peace and protect the climate. The good countries, there is a lack of political will news is we can become independent on for speedy transformation that would Russian gas as early as in 2025 without help us stabilize the global climate, deal having to build new gas infrastructure or with social issues and eliminate depenburn more coal.

A recent study by Ember and E3G shows that in the next three years, approximately two thirds of imported Russian gas can be spared thanks to thermal insulation, energy savings and solar and wind energy. The rest can be temporarily replaced with imports from other countries without building new LNG terminals and pipelines.²⁰ This should be followed by ambitious investments in development of renewables, building insulation, replacement of solid fuel boilers with heat pumps²¹ and transition from individual automotive transport to the public one. The energy transformation can also solve social problems related to increasing energy prices as the above-mentioned measures will decrease energy consumption and thus also the energy bills. Unlike gas, solar and wind energy is the cheapest in the market.²²

> "Renewable energy is freedom energy."

Christian Lindner, Head of FDP. a German liberal party¹⁹

dency on authoritarian regimes.

"It's now or never, if we want to limit global warming to 1.5°C; without immediate and deep emissions reductions across all sectors, it will be impossible."

James Skea, Professor of Sustainable Energy at Imperial College London and Co-author of the recent IPCC report²⁵

In this very situation, insurance companies have an important opportunity to lead the way - as it is the future of the whole world at stake.

Assessment: Climate Policies of 6 Major Insurance Companies in the Czech Republic

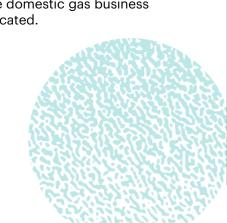
Insurance companies in the Czech licy of terminating insurance for new Republic took an important step last or existing oil and gas projects; seyear. Influenced also by the "Let's condly, plans to exclude services for Stop Dirty Money" campaign, the companies that extract, transport or Allianz, Kooperativa and Generali in- burn oil and gas; and thirdly, the final surance companies terminated con- phase-out commitment. Ten points tracts with energy companies Sev. are available for each area, i.e. 30 in en Energy and ČEZ. The coal indust- total. ry has become basically uninsurable. Unfortunately, this does not apply to The assessment also takes into congas and oil.

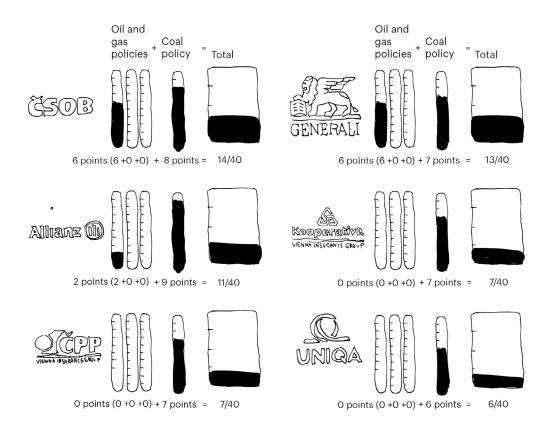
Only two of these insurance companies, Generali Česká pojišťovna and For some insurance companies, ge-ČSOB pojišťovna, have specific gas neral information about their involand oil policies. The Allianz insurance vement in the domestic gas business company is currently discussing it. has been indicated. However, all presented measures are inadequate in the face of the climate crisis. Other insurance companies have no relevant policies at all.

Assessment method:

The method was inspired by the organization Reclaim Finance and its Oil and Gas Policy Tracker project.²⁶ It evaluates three areas: firstly, the po-

sideration the approach to the coal business. A high-quality and elabora-We have approached six major in- te coal policy can receive up to ten surance companies operating in the points. The assessment was based on Czech Republic and inquired about the data collected in the Coal Policy their gas and oil policies. We have also Tool projects by Reclaim Finance.²⁷ studied available resources about The total score is a sum total of these their involvement in the gas industry. categories with the maximum of 40 points.





An ideal insurance company

An ideal insurance company supporting a clean future:

- actively excludes all services for fossil industry
- € refuses to insure all new coal, gas and oil projects
- a has an ambitious and timely phase-out goal for all fossil fuels
- e lets clients know that cooperation is impossible if they continue opera ting fossil infrastructure.

Despite minor flaws, AXA and Allianz insurance companies are approaching these expectations in terms of their coal policies. In terms of oil and gas, Australia-based Suncorp insurance company is pushing such goals.²⁸

ČSOB pojišťovna

Oil and gas policies:

The ČSOB pojišťovna insurance company is a part of the Belgian KBC group which adopted a policy excluding any financial support (including insurance) to new oil and gas explo- nies. ration and extraction projects last year. By 2030, it is going to terminate **Score:** collaboration with all companies still planning oil and gas projects.²⁹ There are no policies regarding new projects insurance or oil and gas phase--out commitment.

Coal policy - identified issues:

The KBC excluded insurance for almost all coal projects and set a goal to operate fully outside the coal industry by 2030. However, there are methodological issues in evaluating the share of coal with energy compa-

Oil and gas policies: 6 (6+0+0) Coal policy: 8 Total: 14

Generali Česká pojišťovna

Oil and gas policies:

The Italian Generali company is an exception among the world's 30 biggest insurance companies as it has at **Score:** least a basic oil and gas policy.³⁰ It excludes insurance services for all new oil and gas exploration and extraction projects. Nevertheless, there is no policy for new infrastructure projects Involvement in Czech gas business: and no phase-out year.

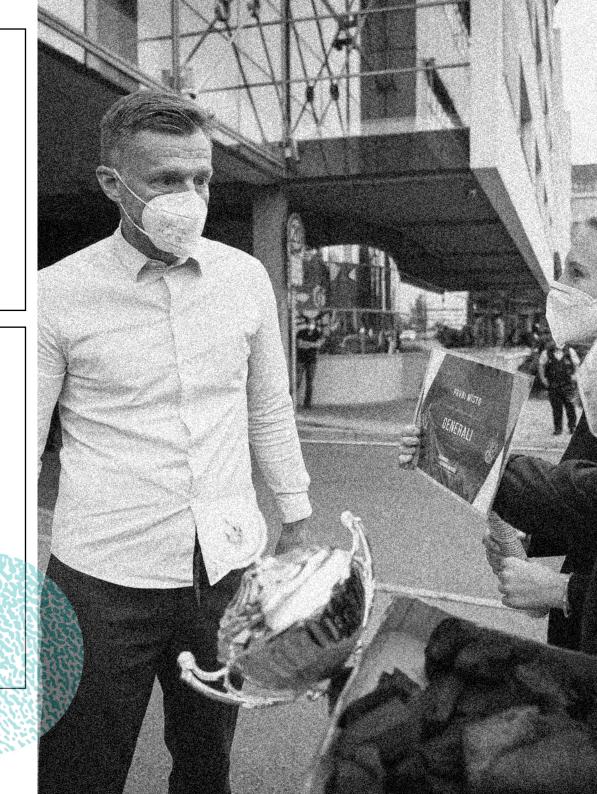
Coal policy - identified issues:

Generali's coal exclusion policy is comparatively good, yet with persisting flaws.³¹ There are vaguely defined exceptions from the coal policy that ons.³² apply to countries with more than

45% energy from coal. It is not clear whether some services are still provided to the coal business in the Czech Republic. Furthermore, Generali does not address its coal investments.

Oil and gas policies: 6 (6+0+0) Coal policy: 7 Total: 13

On a long-term basis, Generali Česká pojišťovna has provided services for ČEZ and EPH companies. It is possible that the company insures their gas projects. When asked directly, Generali did not exclude these opti-



12

Allianz

Oil and gas policies:

Part of a German group headquartered in Munich, Allianz has no comprehensive oil and gas policy. According Score: to unofficial information, it may be Oil and gas policies: 2 (2+0+0) published in May before the shareholders' meeting. Its existing internal Total: 11 policy excludes insuring oil-sands based companies.³³ There are also no **Involvement in Czech gas business:** policies regarding new projects or The Allianz company is strongly inphase-out commitment.

Coal policy – identified issues:

the strongest insurance policies related to coal. Within its sector, it ranks very high on the Insure our Future list although it achieved less than a half of possible points. Besides its weak onships.³⁴ gas policy, there are issues with po-

ssible exceptions (these could be granted to coal infrastructure projects made by companies with credible phase-out plans).

Coal policy: 9

volved in the Czech gas business. Its daughter company Allianz Infrastructure Luxembourg owns a half of Together with AXA, Allianz has one of NET4GAS which operates the Gazela and Antilopa pipelines. It is not clear whether the company insures these projects, however, it may be probable given the NET4GAS proprietary relati-

Kooperativa

Oil and gas policies:

Kooperativa is a part of the Vienna Insurance Group which has no oil and **Score:** gas policies.

Coal policy – identified issues:

Kooperativa has a relatively strong coal policy, heading towards exclu- Involvement in Czech gas business: sion of insurance services for almost On a long-term basis, Kooperativa informed us they have reduced insu- exclude these options. rance services in the coal sector by

50% last year. It is not clear which coal infrastructure clients still remain insured.

Oil and gas policies: 0 (0+0+0) Coal policy: 7 Total: 7

all coal power plants.³⁵ The problem has provided services for ČEZ and is its low transparency and poor pub- EPH companies. It is possible that the lic communication about exclusions. company insures their gas projects. When asked directly, the company When asked directly, Generali did not

Česká průmyslová pojišťovna (ČPP)

Oil and gas policies:

ČPP is a part of Vienna Insurance Group which has no oil and gas policy.

Coal policy - identified issues:

Same as Kooperativa (the same owner).

Uniqa

Oil and gas policies:

The Czech branch of the Austrian other insurance companies, there is UNIQA company that has no oil and no deadline for a complete withdragas policy.

Coal policy – identified issues:

Uniqa's internal policy excludes most Oil and gas policies: 0 (0+0+0) coal projects. However, there are se- Coal policy: 6 rious flaws - for example, Uniqa only Total: 6

not be excluded before 2025. Unlike wal from the coal business.³⁶

applies these criteria to new energy

sector clients. Existing clients may

Score:

Score:

Total: 7

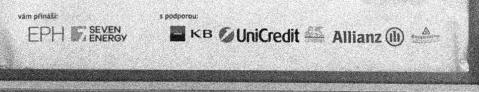
Coal policy: 7

Oil and gas policies: 0 (0+0+0)



Fosilní průmysl nám lže. Tváří v tvář konci uhlí se firmy jako EPH Daniela Křetínského a Sev.en Energy Pavla Tykače snaží zachránit přechodem k jinému fosilnímu palivu - plynu. A banky, pojišťovny i státy je v tom podporují. Chtějí nás přesvědčit, že plyn je čístý a zelený, nebo že ho potřebujeme jako "most" k obnovitelné energii. Není to pravda. Sám metan je sklenikovy plyn několikanásobně mocnější než oxid uhličitý. Při započítání úniků metanu do atmosfréry má plyn podobné emise jako uhli. Pro čisté obnovitelné zdroje je to konkurence, ne partner.

Každá koruna vynaložená na plynovou infrastrukturu oddaluje řešení klimatické krize. Chtějme po bankách, pojišťovnách i vládách investice do skutečných, ne falešných řešení!



Conclusion - Help Insurance Companies **Make the Right Decision**

The analysis shows that climate po- Last year, the "Let's Stop Dirty Molicies of major insurance companies ney" coalition managed to convince operating in the Czech Republic Allianz, Kooperativa and Generali inare highly inadequate, especially in surance companies to terminate conterms of gas and oil. In the current tracts to energy companies Sev.en scenarios, insurance companies are Energy and CEZ. To save the planet, leading the way towards the most we need financial institutions to take serious impacts of the climate crisis. the right direction at our crossroads. They have actively eliminated sup- Help them make the right decision port for coal. Only few would support and support initiatives motivating building of a new coal infrastructure, insurance companies to more amand most of them have been termina- bitious climate policies. Follow the ting contracts related to coal power campaign, especially during the acplants and mines. However, scientific tion days against dirty insurance on reports clearly show we need to pha- 6-10 June 2022. se-out all fossil fuels as soon as possible.³⁷ The crucial question thus is For more details, e-mail us at info@ whether insurance companies will or spinaveprachy.cz or visit spinaveprawill not support development of gas chy.cz. and oil infrastructures. Very few financial institutions look into the question of gas and oil, and if they do, their policies are very far from satisfactory.

Our common future also depends on how financial institutions will approach funding for new gas projects in Europe and globally. Most Czech coal tycoons have considered transitioning from coal to fossil gas. This is a crucial moment to discourage insurance companies from supporting new gas projects. As seen in the past with coal, citizens' pressure is essential for financial institutions' strategies.



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About Re-set

Re-set: Platform for Socio-Ecological Transformation is a Czech organization that uses research, education and public engagement to support efforts for a more sustainable and just society. We develop and popularize concepts for a social, ecological and democratic economy, we investigate the causes of social and ecological problems and we look for solutions.

We support bottom-up initiatives and work with social movements that strive for a good life for all in diverse fields. We help people get organized and promote their interests together. As part of the Europe Beyond Coal campaign and in our Climate Justice program, we conduct research and organising activities to support the rapid phase out of coal and other fossil fuels, and the transition to a new energy system based on decentralized and democratically controlled renewables.

www.re-set.cz/english info@re-set.cz

"Let's Stop Dirty Money"

"Let's Stop Dirty Money" is a diverse coalition of civil society organizations striving for an immediate and just solution to the climate crisis. Our goal is to draw attention to causes of climate change and to speak out against institutions responsible for devastation of our planet. As part of an international movement, we aim to direct funding from the fossil industry to a future economy based on sustainability and justice. We are thus calling for banks, insurance companies and investment funds to stop supporting the fossil industry immediately and redirect money to clean renewable energy sources.

The campaign is supported by: Fridays for Future Česká republika, Limity jsme my, Univerzity za klima, Rodiče za klima, Lékaři za klima a Re-set: platforma pro sociálně--ekologickou transfromaci.

www.spinaveprachy.cz info@spinaveprachy.cz

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Would you like to help us? Become a donor and support us with your contribution on <u>www.re-set.cz/daruj</u>