



Chartered Banker

INFORMATION BOOKLET

CERTIFICATE IN GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND NQF LEVEL 6 (1 YEAR)

CERTIFICATE IN CLIMATE RISK NQF LEVEL 6 (1 YEAR)

2024



Academy of Banking Namibia in partnership with Charter Banker Institute are introducing two world class postgraduate certificates to the banking and finance industry in Namibia on Green and Sustainable Finance and Climate Risk. Managing climate-related risks and supporting the transition to a low-carbon world are our most significant global challenges. In order to tackle this collective challenge, finance professionals across the world need to develop their knowledge of green and sustainable finance. The change we seek in mainstreaming green and sustainable finance needs to be led by increasing numbers of finance professionals with an understanding of the critical role of financial services in supporting the transition to a low-carbon world. Not just a small number of specialists, but a finance profession equipped with the knowledge and skills to be able to develop and deploy products, services and tools that will mobilise capital to support the transition, address climate-related risks, and direct customers and communities towards investments that generate sustainable economic, social and environmental return high standards of knowledge, skill, integrity and behaviour.

CERTIFICATE IN ON GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCE AND NQF LEVEL 6 (1 YEAR)

This global, benchmark qualification will help individuals to develop their knowledge, understanding and ability to apply the key principles and core practice of green and sustainable finance.

- 12-unit programme that can be completed in as little 12 weeks
- Suitable for all financial services professionals globally who wish to develop and demonstrate their knowledge and expertise of green and sustainable finance.
- Includes guided self-study supported by a wide range of interactive e-learning units and knowledge checks

The specific aims of the Certificate are to increase the learner's knowledge and understanding of: climate change and its impacts; climate risks and emerging environmental and sustainability risks; the evolution of green and sustainable products and services in the banking, investment and insurance sectors; and, increasing awareness of the role of the finance sector and finance professionals in supporting the transition to a low-carbon world.

Admission Requirements

The admission requirement to the Certificate in Green and Sustainable Finance NQF level 6 are any qualification in Banking, Finance and Credit obtained from Accredited institution or any of financial services strategies, activities, products and services (including banking, investment and insurance).

2024 Fees

The Certificate costs N\$ 19 500.00 per candidate, including all learning materials and the first sitting of your exam.

Exam resits cost: N\$ 3500.00

Membership fees N\$ 750.00

Application fees: N\$ 200.00

Functioning of the natural environment and natural systems;

Describes the role of financial technology in supporting the growth of green and sustainable finance;

Explains the steps that regulators, policymakers, institutions, organisations and Green and Sustainable Finance Professionals can take to support the mainstreaming of green and sustainable finance.

Qualification Level

The Certificate in Green and Sustainable Finance is designed as a NQF **Level 6** qualification.

Module Information

The Green and Sustainable Finance syllabus covers:

- Globally recognised, the Institute is the only professional body in the world able to confer Chartered Banker status upon individuals;

- Developers of the world's first benchmark qualification for Green Finance;
- What is meant by 'green' and 'sustainable' finance, the key factors that underpin the science of climate change, and the ways in which the finance sector can support the transition to a sustainable, low carbon economy;
- Explains the role of a range of key players and policy and regulatory frameworks in aligning finance with the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the importance of monitoring, measuring and reporting impacts, outcomes, alignment and flows of finance;
- Examines the nature and importance of key climate, environmental and emerging sustainability risks, and how these may be managed;

Learning outcomes		Units
LO1	Unit 1: An Introduction to Green and Sustainable Finance	
	Unit 2: Climate Change and Our Changing World	
LO2	Unit 3: Building a Sustainable Financial System	
	Unit 4: Measuring and Reporting Impacts, Alignment and Flows of Green and Sustainable Finance	
LO3	Unit 5: Risk Management	
LO4	Unit 6: Responsible Retail, Commercial and Corporate Banking	
	Unit 7: Green and Sustainable Bonds	
	Unit 8: Central and Development Banks	
	Unit 9: Responsible and Sustainable Investment	
	Unit 10: Insurance - Impact Underwriting	
LO5	Unit 11: Green and Sustainable FinTech	
LO6	Unit 12: The Future of Green and Sustainable Finance	

UNIT 1: AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
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The learner will be able to:	The learner can:	
<p>LO1: Explain what is meant by ‘green’ and ‘sustainable’ finance, the key factors that underpin the science of climate change, and the ways in which the finance sector can support the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy.</p>	<p>1.1 Define the terms ‘green’ and ‘sustainable’ finance, and distinguish between these and related terms.</p> <p>1.2 Describe a range of approaches to green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>1.3 Describe the opportunities and challenges for green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>1.4 Describe the UN Sustainable Goals (SDGs).</p> <p>1.5 Outline the development of the green and sustainable finance sector globally.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definitions of and approaches to green and sustainable finance • Climate-related, environmental and social sustainability factors • ‘Greening finance’, ‘financing green’ and transition finance • Different shades of green – introduction to taxonomies, green and sustainable economic activities • Introduction to green and sustainable industry sectors, products, and services • Barriers to sustainable finance: short-termism, narrow focus, failure to address externalities: the ‘Tragedy of the Horizon’ • Introduction to the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

UNIT 2: CLIMATE CHANGE AND OUR CHANGING WORLD

Learning outcomes

Assessment criteria

Indicative content

The learner will be able to:	The learner can:	
<p>LO1: Explain what is meant by ‘green’ and ‘sustainable’ finance, the key factors that underpin the science of climate change, and the ways in which the finance sector can support the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy.</p>	<p>1.6 Explain the key factors that underpin the science of climate change and global warming.</p> <p>1.7 Outline the more recent IPCC assessments of climate change.</p> <p>1.8 Describe the risks and opportunities for the finance sector arising from our changing environment.</p> <p>1.9 Explain the nature of, and challenges arising from, ‘stranded assets’ and the ‘carbon bubble’.</p> <p>1.10 Outline the ways in which the finance sector can support the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon economy.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The climate system and anthropogenic climate change • Greenhouse gases and the greenhouse effect • Measuring greenhouse gas emissions • Impacts of climate change on the environment and society • The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (including AR6: Climate Change 2021 and 2022) • Climate change mitigation and adaptation • Climate change and the finance sector • ‘Stranded assets’ and the ‘carbon bubble’ • The Green New Deal, ‘Building Back Better’ and circular economy models

UNIT 3: BUILDING A SUSTAINABLE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
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The learner will be able to:	The learner can:	
<p>LO2: Explain the role of a range of key players and policy and regulatory frameworks in aligning finance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the importance of monitoring, measuring and reporting impacts, outcomes, alignment and flows of finance.</p>	<p>2.1 Identify a range of key actors involved in building a sustainable financial system.</p> <p>2.2 Identify key policy and regulatory frameworks that support green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>2.3 Explain how intergovernmental bodies, governments and other organisations support the development of green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>2.4 Describe a range of key industry initiatives on green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>2.5 Explain the ways in which sustainability may be embedded in organisational strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The primary actors/agreements involved in building a sustainable financial system, including: UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Paris Agreement, Race to Zero • Global, EU and national policy responses, including EU Taxonomy • Finance sector alliances, e.g. UNEP FI, PRI, PRB, PSI, GFANZ and UNconvened Net Zero Alliances • The role of intergovernmental bodies, governments, and other organisations in supporting green and sustainable finance • Embedding sustainability in corporate strategies: light green v dark green strategies, and avoiding greenwashing • Aligning organisational cultures with sustainability - leadership and governance, remuneration, education and training

UNIT 4: MEASURING AND REPORTING IMPACTS, ALIGNMENT AND FLOWS OF GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO2: Explain the role of a range of key players and policy and regulatory frameworks in aligning finance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and the importance of monitoring, measuring and reporting impacts, outcomes, alignment and flows of finance.</p>	<p>2.6 Outline how environmental and sustainability performance and impacts can be measured and reported</p> <p>2.7 Describe some of the frameworks and tools commonly used to measure and report impacts, and identify key organisations and approaches involved</p> <p>2.8 Explain the importance of independent, external review</p> <p>2.9 Describe approaches to monitoring the alignment of lending and investment portfolios with the objectives of the Paris Agreement, including PACTA and SBTi</p> <p>2.10 Explain the importance and challenges of monitoring, measuring, and reporting flows of finance to track progress towards achieving Article 2.1 (c) of the Paris Agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Process monitoring v monitoring impacts and outcomes • External review – levels of assurance (self-certification to verification/ certification, e.g. Climate Bonds Standard) • Commonly used reporting metrics • Approaches, methodologies and standards for reporting emissions and other sustainability impacts and outcomes (e.g. CDP, PCAF, SASB, GRI) • Harmonizing sustainability reporting - International Sustainability Standards Board (ISSB) • Approaches to measuring the alignment of lending and investment portfolios with the Paris Agreement (PACTA, SBTi) • UNFCCC Biennial Assessments, OECD Research Collaborative, ISO 14097 • Improving data availability, quality and analysis to support measurement and reporting

2.11 Describe how advances in data availability and analysis can support impact analysis and monitoring flows of finance

UNIT 5: RISK MANAGEMENT

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO3: Examine the nature and importance of key climate, environmental and emerging sustainability risks, and how these may be managed.</p>	<p>3.1 Describe the nature and importance of key climate-related and environmental risks.</p> <p>3.2 Explain the different types of climate-related risk (physical, transition, liability) and their impact on the finance sector.</p> <p>3.3 Describe the emergence of climate-related and environmental risks as priorities for central banks, regulators and policymakers.</p> <p>3.4 Examine approaches to identifying, disclosing, managing and pricing climate-related risks, the use of scenario analysis, and the evolving regulatory agenda in this area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WEF Global Risks Report • The nature and importance of key climate-related and environmental risks (standalone v cross-cutting risks) • Different types of climate-related risk (physical, transition and liability) and their impact on business, society and the finance sector • Stranded asset risk, and its potential impact on financial institutions and financial stability • Approaches to identifying, disclosing, managing, and pricing climate-related risks, and the use of scenario analysis (including examples of scenarios, e.g NGFS) • Key regulatory bodies, e.g. TCFD, NGFS, TFCR and initiatives at global, regional (EU) and national levels; stress-testing • Climate risk governance and management in practice

- Emerging sustainability risks – nature-based risks and the TNFD
- Pricing climate risks – carbon pricing (carbon taxes, ETS schemes and offsetting)

UNIT 6: RESPONSIBLE RETAIL, COMMERCIAL AND CORPORATE BANKING

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
The learner will be able to:	The learner can:	

LO4: Describe how different types of financial services strategies, activities, products and services (including banking, investment and insurance) can support the development of green and sustainable finance, the transition to a low-carbon economy, and the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems.

4.1 Describe how banking activities can impact the environment and society – both positively and negatively - and play a key role in a successful transition to net zero

4.2 Describe the UN Principles for Responsible Banking, and the Net Zero Banking Alliance, and how these support the alignment of banking with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals

4.3 Describe how banking products and services can align finance with the Paris Agreement, and other sustainability objectives, and support customers and clients in adopting more sustainable business models and behaviours.

4.4 Describe the ‘Green Loan Principles’, ‘Social Loan Principles’ and ‘Sustainability Linked Loan Principles’.

4.5 Cite examples and case studies of responsible, innovative green and sustainable banking products and services.

- Different types of banks, their functions, and the impacts of their activities
- Embedding sustainability into banks’ strategies, operations and activities
- UN Principles for Responsible Banking
- UN-convened Net Zero Banking Alliance
- Retail banking products and services that promote sustainable consumption and behaviour (e.g. carbon footprint trackers, green mortgages)
- Wholesale and investment banking products and services that promote sustainability (e.g. green loans, SLLs, asset finance and project finance)
- LMA Green Loan (2021), Social Loan and Sustainability Linked Loan Principles, and examples of lending products utilising these
- Examples and case studies of innovative green and sustainable banking products and services

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p> <p>LO4: Describe how different types of financial services strategies, activities, products and services (including banking, investment and insurance) can support the development of green and sustainable finance, the transition to a low-carbon economy, and the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems.</p>	<p>The learner can:</p> <p>4.6 Describe the range of debt products available to green and sustainable finance investors.</p> <p>4.7 Describe the main types and features of green and sustainable bonds, including green sukuk.</p> <p>4.8 Explain what is meant by the ‘Green Bond’ ‘Social Bond’ and ‘Sustainability-Linked Bond’ Principles, and the ‘Sustainability Bond Guidelines’ and how these and other frameworks, standards and guidelines support the development of the green and sustainable bond market.</p> <p>4.9 Describe how securitisation may be used to support smaller green and sustainable finance projects and help these grow and develop.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Debt capital markets, and the development of the green and sustainable bond market • Green, social, sustainability-linked, SDG-linked and other forms of sustainable bonds (e.g. blue bonds, transition bonds, green sukuk) • Green Bond Principles (2021), Social Bond Principles, Sustainability- Linked Bond Principles, SDG Impact Standards and similar market/ national bond frameworks • Green bond listings, indices and funds • Securitisation

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p> <p>LO4: Describe how different types of financial services strategies, activities, products and services (including banking, investment and insurance) can support the development of green and sustainable finance, the transition to a low-carbon economy, and the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems.</p>	<p>The learner can:</p> <p>4.10 Explain the role of central and development banks (national and multilateral) in relation to green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>4.11 Describe how central banks can support the transition to a low-carbon economy.</p> <p>4.12 Describe how development banks play a key role in promoting sustainable economic development, and the key products and services they provide in order to do so.</p> <p>4.13 Cite examples and case studies of central and development banks supporting green and sustainable finance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of central and development banks • Central banks and climate change: mandates, monetary and financial policy tools, regulation • Positive Money Green Central Banking Scorecard • Overview of MDBs and climate action (e.g. World Bank, ADB, EIB, EBRD), mobilisation of climate finance • National development banks and green development banks • Development bank products and services (especially supporting blended finance)

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
The learner will be able to:	The learner can:	
<p>LO4: Describe how different types of financial services strategies, activities, products and services (including banking, investment and insurance) can support the development of green and sustainable finance, the transition to a low-carbon economy, and the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems.</p>	<p>4.14 Explain the role of investment within the wider financial system, and how investment impacts and is impacted by environmental and social sustainability factors.</p> <p>4.15 Describe different investment approaches and products, their suitability for different types of investors, and how they may support green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>4.16 Describe the growth in sustainable investment, and the reasons for this.</p> <p>4.17 Explain the differences and similarities between sustainable investing, ESG, impact investing and other related terms.</p> <p>4.18 Describe different types of investment funds and explain how these may support investment in green and sustainable finance.</p> <p>4.19 Explain the risks of greenwashing, and other challenges to the growth of sustainable investing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundations of investment and the role of equity markets in the financial system • ‘Sustainable investment’, ‘ESG’ and similar terms – definitions and comparisons • UN Principles for Responsible Investment • Sustainable investment strategies and themes • Growth of sustainable investment, factors driving this (risk, regulation, returns) and challenges to further growth (especially greenwashing) • EU SFDR and UK FCA investment regulation • Sustainable investment products, including funds (mutual, index, ETF, etc), indices, private equity, venture capital, angel investing • Retail fund labelling

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO4: Describe how different types of financial services strategies, activities, products and services (including banking, investment and insurance) can support the development of green and sustainable finance, the transition to a low-carbon economy, and the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems.</p>	<p>4.20 Describe the role of insurance within the wider financial system, and how climate-related financial risks are impacting the insurance sector.</p> <p>4.21 Describe how different insurance activities, products and services can improve the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems.</p> <p>4.22 Explain how impact underwriting can promote more environmentally and socially sustainable consumer behaviour</p> <p>4.23 Cite examples and case studies of green and sustainable insurance products and services.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The role of insurance (general and life insurers) • The insurance sector and the physical impacts of climate change (natural disasters, increasing insurance costs) • UN Principles for Sustainable Insurance, Sustainable Insurance Forum • The role of insurance (general and life insurers) • The insurance sector and the physical impacts of climate change (natural disasters, increasing insurance costs) • Impact underwriting: personal insurance, including green home insurance and green motor insurance • Impact underwriting: commercial and corporate insurance, including commercial property, renewable energy, energy efficiency and carbon credit insurance • Climate risk insurance, including sovereign catastrophe risk pooling and index insurance • Climate risk protection gap

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p> <p>LO5: Describe the role of financial technology in supporting the growth of green and sustainable finance.</p>	<p>The learner can:</p> <p>5.1 Explain what is meant by FinTech and associated terms.</p> <p>5.2 Explain how FinTech tools and techniques can support the growth of green and sustainable finance and help align finance overall with the aims of the Paris Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals, and other sustainability objectives.</p> <p>5.3 Explain the benefits of applying FinTech tools and techniques to support green and sustainable finance</p> <p>5.4 Explain challenges that may arise from using FinTech tools and techniques to support green and sustainable finance.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction to FinTech and its application to green and sustainable finance – key features and benefits • Applying FinTech tools and techniques in retail banking (e.g. carbon footprint trackers, promoting financial inclusion) • Applying FinTech tools and techniques in corporate banking and capital markets (e.g. green bond issue and verification) • Applying FinTech tools and techniques in investment (access to sustainable investments, enhancing transparency and reporting) • Applying FinTech tools and techniques in insurance (access to insurance, enhancing climate resilience) • Cryptocurrencies – advantages and disadvantages from a sustainability perspective (Cambridge Bitcoin Consumption Index, SolarCoin) • International and national policy initiatives to support FinTech in green and sustainable finance (e.g. UN Inquiry (2016), UNDP Digital Financing Taskforce (2020), GDFA)

- Costs and challenges of FinTech (e.g. digital exclusion, social costs, potential for greenwashing)

UNIT 12: THE FUTURE OF GREEN AND SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
The learner will be able to:	The learner can:	
LO6: Explain the steps that regulators, policymakers, institutions, organisations	6.1 Explain why it is vital to the finance sector and society as a whole for green and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the progress of green and sustainable finance towards the mainstream

and Green and Sustainable Finance Professionals can take to support the mainstreaming of green and sustainable finance.

sustainable finance to become part of mainstream finance.

- 6.2** Consider progress to date in aligning finance with the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
- 6.3** Describe key challenges to mainstreaming green and sustainable finance.
- 6.4** Describe emerging and evolving areas of interest in green and sustainable finance.
- 6.5** Explain the role of Green and Sustainable Finance Professionals, and what individuals can do to promote and embed green and sustainable finance.
- 6.6** Develop a personal action plan for embedding the principles and practice of green and sustainable finance in their professional activities.

(GFANZ, UN-convened banking, investment and insurance alliances)

- COP 26 Private Finance Strategy
- Building capacity and capability to support organisational cultures aligned with sustainability
- Emerging areas in sustainable finance (e.g. nature-based financial risks and opportunities, ocean finance)
- Green and Sustainable Finance Professionals – ethics and values
- Chartered Banker Code: Guidance for Green and Sustainable Finance Professionals
- Green Finance Education Charter
- Reflecting on professional practice and personal development planning.

Who is the Certificate in Green and Sustainable Finance for?

The Certificate is aimed at all financial services professionals globally who wish to develop and demonstrate their knowledge and expertise of green and sustainable finance. Broad financial services sector coverage, including bankers, insurers, investment managers, central bankers and regulators, risk managers, analysts and consultants. No prior knowledge of the green and sustainable finance sector is required.

Resources

Your learning resources include:

Employer Support

Employers can track progress of individuals and cohorts through regular progress reports and learner analytics, enabling timely intervention when necessary.

Additional Support Options

A range of blended support options for employers (e.g. tuition, revision workshops) are available on request.

Final Assessment

Green and Sustainable Finance is assessed by one online examination

Learning Resources

An online Study Guide – Principles and Practice of Green and Sustainable Finance (2022-23) – for core reading and learning activities; interactive eLearning modules, including audio and visual resources, and online quizzes and knowledge checks to enhance understanding of key concepts.

The Green and Sustainable Finance learning programme is broken down into twelve units. The learning approach includes: reading and self-study, learning activities, a wide range of case studies, eLearning, knowledge checks, personal reflection and application of principles.

Mobile Support

The learning materials are delivered via the Institute's LMS, which enables learners to access them anywhere, anytime, using most computer, tablet and mobile devices.

CERTIFICATE IN CLIMATE RISK NQF LEVEL 6 (1 YEAR)

Certificate in **Climate Risk**

What is the Certificate in Climate Risk?

Managing climate-related risks and supporting the transition to a low-carbon world are amongst our most significant global challenges. Central banks and financial regulators consider the identification, measurement and disclosure of these risks to be a priority. Recognising the strategic importance of this topic, the Chartered Body Alliance have developed their first joint qualification, the Certificate in Climate Risk.

First launched in 2021, the Certificate in Climate Risk has been substantially updated for 2022/23 to encompass a wide range of developments in our understanding of climate change and its impacts, the rapidly-evolving policy and regulatory landscape relating to climate risks, and the substantial progress in finance sector practice in addressing climate and broader sustainability risks.

The aim of the qualification is to develop the learner's professional knowledge, understanding and skills relating to climate change, climate risk and sustainable finance, with a view to supporting customers, clients, colleagues, and communities with the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon world.

Who should study the qualification?

This qualification is aimed at all financial services professionals globally who have an understanding of risk management principles and wish to develop and demonstrate their knowledge and expertise of climate risk. With broad financial services sector coverage, including bankers, insurers, investment managers, central bankers and regulators, risk managers, analysts and consultants.

Who are the Chartered Body Alliance?

The Chartered Body Alliance comprises three leading Chartered professional bodies (the Chartered Insurance Institute, the Chartered Institute for Securities & Investment and the Chartered Banker Institute), who work together in raising professionalism and trust across financial services by promoting high standards of knowledge, skill, integrity and behaviour.

Admission Requirements

The admission requirement to the Certificate in Green and Sustainable Finance NQF level 6 are any qualification in Banking, Finance and Credit obtained from accredited institution or any financial services professionals globally who have an understanding of risk management principles and wish to develop and demonstrate their knowledge and expertise of climate risk. With broad financial services sector coverage, including bankers, insurers, investment managers, central bankers and regulators, risk managers, analysts and consultants.

2024 Fees

The Certificate costs N\$ 19 500.00 per candidate, including all learning materials and the first sitting of your exam.

Exam resits cost: N\$ 3500.00

Membership fees N\$ 750.00

Application Fees: N\$200.00

Syllabus

- The emergence of climate change and its impacts on the environment, economy, society, and the financial services sector. The ability to identify, describe and classify climate-related financial and non-financial risks, and the impacts of these on the economy, society and the financial services sector
- The challenges in measuring, monitoring and reporting climate risks, and the availability and quality of data
- Identifying common approaches to modelling climate risks, including the use of scenario analysis
- Examining approaches and responses to climate risk at global, regional and national levels, and their impacts on the financial services sector

Exploring approaches to defining, developing, articulating and embedding climate risk appetite, governance and culture Studying opportunities for the financial services sector in supporting the transition to a sustainable, low carbon world.

Studying for this qualification

Studying for this qualification 130 hours of study is required for this level 6 exam.

The certificate is delivered via an online study guide and interactive e-learning modules delivered via the Chartered Banker Institute's learning management solution, which enables learners to access them anywhere, anytime, using most computer, tablet and mobile devices.

Registration lasts for 1 year, so candidates can work through at their own pace.

Candidates will gain student membership, which means they gain access to hundreds of online events and additional learning and networking opportunities.

Assessment

The qualification is completed by passing a 1.5-hour exam. Exams are booked via The Academy of Banking Namibia and the Chartered Banker Institute and are delivered online, via remote invigilation, with instant results.

LEVEL:

NQF level 6, which is broadly comparable to EQF Level 5 and RQF Level 5

QUALIFICATIONS TO WHICH MODULE CONTRIBUTES:

- Certificate in Climate Risk

AUDIENCE:

All financial services professionals globally who have an understanding of risk management principles and wish to develop and demonstrate their knowledge and expertise of climate risk. With broad financial services sector coverage, including bankers, insurers, investment managers, central bankers and regulators, risk managers, analysts and consultants. Learners may also wish to explore the Chartered Banker Institute's *Certificate in Green and Sustainable Finance* as an introductory topic.

AIM:

To develop the learner's professional knowledge, understanding and skills relating to climate change, climate risk and sustainable finance, with a view to supporting customers, clients, colleagues, and communities with the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon world.

LEARNING OUTCOMES:

On completion of this module, the learner will be able to:

1. describe climate change and its impacts on the environment, economy, society, and the financial services sector
2. identify, describe and classify climate-related financial and non-financial risks, and the impacts of these on the economy, society and the financial services sector
3. examine the challenges in measuring, monitoring and reporting climate risks, and the availability and quality of data
4. outline common approaches to modelling climate risks, including the use of scenario analysis
5. examine regulatory approaches and responses to climate risk at global, regional and national levels, and their impacts on the financial services sector
6. explore approaches to defining, developing, articulating and embedding climate risk appetite, governance and culture
7. Discuss the opportunities for the financial services sector in supporting the transition to a sustainable, low carbon world.

DELIVERY METHODOLOGY:

The learning approach includes:

- reading and self-study
- learning activities
- case studies
- eLearning
- knowledge checks
- Personal reflection and application of principles.

LEARNING RESOURCES:

- an online study guide – for core reading and learning activities
- Interactive eLearning modules, including audio and visual resources, and online quizzes and knowledge checks to enhance understanding of key concepts.

ASSESSMENT:

Climate Risk is assessed by one online examination.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO1: Describe climate change and its impacts on the environment, economy, society and the financial services sector.</p>	<p>1.1 Describe the key factors that underpin the science of climate change and global warming.</p> <p>1.2 Outline current IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) models and climate change scenarios.</p> <p>1.3 Describe the impacts of climate change on the environment and society.</p> <p>1.4 Describe the emergence of climate change, global warming and climate risk as global political, economic and societal priorities.</p> <p>1.5 Describe the current and future impacts of climate change on economies and the financial services sector.</p> <p>1.6 Describe the impacts of the financial services sector on climate change.</p> <p>1.7 Discuss climate change mitigation and adaptation, and their impacts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The climate system • The science of climate change and global warming • The Greenhouse Effect • The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) –models and scenarios • The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement • Climate change impacts and responses • Climate change adaptation and mitigation • Climate change and climate risk as political, economic, and societal priorities • The impacts of climate change on economies and financial services • Future economic impacts of climate change – the net-zero transition • Ensuring alignment with net zero.

on economies and the financial services sector.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO2: Identify, describe and classify climate-related financial and non-financial risks, and the impacts of these on the economy, society and the financial services sector.</p>	<p>2.1 Explain the cross-cutting nature and importance of climate risks.</p> <p>2.2 Describe how physical, transition and liability risks may impact financial institutions, and financial services overall, and explore their wider impacts on individuals, businesses, and communities.</p> <p>2.3 Describe the impact of climate and environmental factors on credit, operational, market, underwriting, reputational and other risks faced by financial institutions.</p> <p>2.4 Explain what is meant by stranded asset risks, their impacts on financial institutions and implications for financial stability.</p> <p>2.5 Explore wider environmental and emerging sustainability risks and their impacts on the environment, economy, society and the financial services sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An introduction to climate risks • Physical and transition risks • Liability risks • Stranded asset risk • Climate risks as cross-cutting risks • Climate risks impact on financial and non-financial risks faced by financial institutions • Greenwashing • Climate risk impacts on governments, financial and non-financial firms, individual households, and consumers • Wider environmental risks to the financial services sector.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO3: Examine the challenges in measuring, monitoring and reporting climate risks, and the availability and quality of data.</p>	<p>3.1 Describe the role of the EU Taxonomy in climate risk measurement and disclosure.</p> <p>3.2 Describe the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures' (TCFD's) approach to identifying and disclosing climate risks and how it can be used by organisations, including financial institutions.</p> <p>3.3 Outline the challenges in assessing the materiality and pricing of climate risks.</p> <p>3.4 Consider how short- and long-term perspectives impact the measurement and reporting of climate risks.</p> <p>3.5 Describe the challenges of measuring and monitoring climate risk through portfolios and supply chains.</p> <p>3.6 Explore the availability, management and quality of data for</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The EU Taxonomy for sustainable activities • The Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) • Principles for effective disclosures • Materiality of climate risks • Approaches to monitoring and measuring climate risk • Identifying exposures • The challenges of measuring, monitoring and disclosing climate risk • Climate risk – the knowns and unknowns • Data management and quality • Expanding the range of data sets • Delivering quality disclosures • Carbon accounting and sustainability reporting • Qualitative and quantitative risk assessment.

measuring and monitoring climate risk exposures, and consider how to address gaps in data.

3.7 Compare approaches to carbon accounting and sustainability reporting and how the comparability and standardisation of these can be enhanced.

3.8 Compare and contrast the use of qualitative versus quantitative information in reporting climate risks, and how these can be used to complement each other.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO4: Outline common approaches to modelling climate risks, including the use of scenario analysis.</p>	<p>4.1 Explain the use of scenario analysis to support risk management and business decision-making.</p> <p>4.2 Describe approaches to the modelling of climate change, (and its impacts).</p> <p>4.3 Examine how models can be developed to understand the impacts of climate change on financial institutions, and their lending and investment portfolios.</p> <p>4.4 Understand different climate and energy transition scenarios, and how these can be used to model the impacts of climate change.</p> <p>4.5 Describe common scenario and impact assessment tools, and how these may be applied.</p> <p>4.6 Explain limitations of modelling and scenario analysis.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Introduction scenario analysis • Shock risks and trend risks • Trend risk scenarios – the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) • Stress testing scenarios • Financial modelling of climate risk • Modelling framework – Physical risk • Managing climate risk through modelling • Using scenario analysis in Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) reports • The Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi) • The Paris Agreement Capital Transition Assessment (PACTA) toolkit.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO5: Examine regulatory approaches and responses to climate risk at global, regional and national levels, and their impacts on the financial services sector.</p>	<p>5.1 Explain the emergence of climate risk as a priority for central banks and financial regulators.</p> <p>5.2 Review legal and regulatory frameworks and expectations for climate risk disclosure.</p> <p>5.3 Describe key global, regional, national and finance sector bodies involved in climate risk.</p> <p>5.4 Compare regulatory approaches to climate risk in different jurisdictions.</p> <p>5.5 Describe emerging issues and trends in regulatory approaches to climate risk.</p> <p>5.6 Examine the potential impact of carbon pricing and carbon taxes on the financial services sector.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climate risk as a priority for central banks and regulators • Responses to climate risk from central banks and financial regulators • Global reviews of regulatory approaches to climate risk • NGFS work programme • The role of central banks and regulators in responding to climate change • How central banks and regulators can best address climate risks and facilitate the net-zero transition • Climate risk disclosures • Global regulatory approaches to climate risk • The Climate Financial Risk Forum (CFRF) • Stress testing • The potential impact of carbon pricing.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
<p>The learner will be able to:</p>	<p>The learner can:</p>	
<p>LO6: Explore approaches to defining, developing, articulating and embedding climate risk appetite, governance and culture.</p>	<p>6.1 Describe approaches to the strategy, governance and management of climate risk, and sustainability more generally, in financial institutions.</p> <p>6.2 Explore approaches to developing and defining institutions' risk appetite for climate risk.</p> <p>6.3 Consider appropriate controls for the management of climate risk.</p> <p>6.4 Explain how accountability and responsibility for climate risk management applies across all three lines of defence.</p> <p>6.5 Examine how a culture of effective climate risk management may be developed and embedded within organisations.</p> <p>6.6 Consider the importance of climate risk related training and education.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating climate risk into decision making • Governance framework in the context of risk management and how this should be extended to accurately capture climate risk • The importance of defining risk appetite and how this links to an institution's governance framework • Key challenges to effective climate governance • Incorporating current best practices • The ICAAP framework • Defining appropriate operational controls • The role of the three lines of defence (3LOD) • Embedding and enhancing risk reporting capabilities • Developing and sustaining cultures that enhance climate risk awareness • Training and education (both internal and external) from board to department level.

Learning outcomes	Assessment criteria	Indicative content
The learner will be able to:	The learner can:	

LO7: Discuss the opportunities for the financial services sector in supporting the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon world.

- 7.1** Explore the opportunities for the financial services sector from the transition to a sustainable, low-carbon world.
- 7.2** Compare the effects of a transition to a low-carbon world on different economic and business sectors.
- 7.3** Consider how the financial services sector can play a leading role in the broader transition to a sustainable, low-carbon world.
- 7.4** Describe key global, sector-led initiatives to mainstream green and sustainable finance.
- 7.5** Explain some of the challenges to mainstreaming sustainable finance, and how these may be overcome.
- 7.6** Explore the commercial and risk mitigation opportunities for the financial services sector from the transition to a sustainable, low carbon world.
- 7.7** Consider the role individual financial services professionals can play in promoting and embedding sustainable finance.

- Green and sustainable finance
- Supporting the transition - the role of corporations and consumers
- The growing opportunity for green and transition finance
- COP26 Private Finance Strategy – achieving net zero
- Supporting the transition – the role of corporations and consumer
- The role of banking, investment, and insurance
- Growing green and sustainable finance globally
- Growth of green, sustainability and transition bond/green loan markets
- Challenges to sustainable investing
- The role of a finance and risk professional
- Green and sustainable finance principles and values – ethical and moral responsibilities.

4 DIESEL STREET,SOUTHERN INDUSTRIAL AREA

WINDHOEK

P.O. Box 21376,

Windhoek,

Tel (+264-61)255 632,

Mobile+264812017560

info@abnamibia.com



Chartered Banker
