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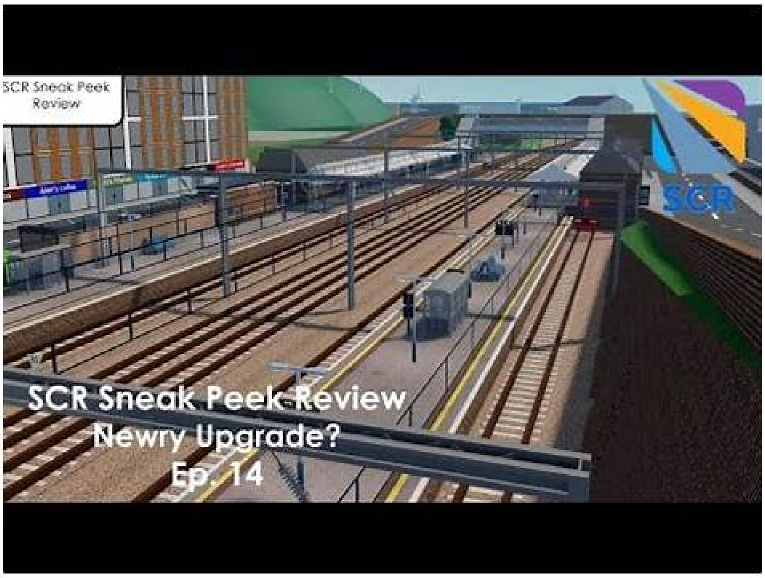

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GARP SCR (Sustainability and Climate Risk) Certification Exam is an important credential for risk management professionals who are seeking to demonstrate their expertise in sustainability and climate risk. Sustainability and Climate Risk certification program covers a range of topics related to these critical issues and is widely recognized as an industry standard. By earning the SCR Certification, candidates can distinguish themselves in the job market, advance their careers, and contribute to a more sustainable and resilient future.

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GARP SCR Exam is a comprehensive certification program that covers topics such as climate science, regulatory frameworks, risk management, and financial analysis. The program is designed for risk managers, sustainability professionals, and financial analysts who want to stay at the forefront of sustainable finance.

GARP Sustainability and Climate Risk Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
The sustainability team at a global airline company enhances long-term operational efficiency and resilience.
The team reviews potential strategies using scenario analysis to assess climate transition risks and optimize logistics. How can the airline company use scenario analysis to assess transition risk?

- A. Incorporate physical risk impacts from extreme weather events into operational models.
- B. Integrate detailed data on regional hazards, exposure, and vulnerability.
- C. Use historic weather data to improve route resilience.
- D. Apply a shadow carbon tax in cost assessment models.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 22
A European bank surveyed its most prominent clients to assess interest in sustainability-linked loans (SLLs) and green loans. The survey came after a recent study showed higher profitability rates of SLLs and green products than classical banking products. After positive feedback, the bank decides to introduce SLLs and green loans. The bank's sustainability loan officer writes a new loan product guideline for corporate clients that explains SLLs and green loans.
How will the bank officer describe these loan types?

- A. SLLs require external review, while green loans require external review if the loan information is not publicly available.
- B. Green loans can be applied more broadly on the corporate loan market than SLLs since there are no predetermined performance targets for SLLs.
- C. SLLs incentivize borrowers through margins, while green loans focus on the purpose of the loan.
- D. Market participants are unable to structure a loan to meet both the characteristics of a green loan and an SLL.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 23
The risk team for a multinational company, that operates and franchises hotel and timeshare properties, prepares talking points for an upcoming business continuity plan meeting. A key area for discussion are the risks that can impact the company's financial and reputational stability. The team recommends the company conduct climate-related scenario analysis and provides examples of scenarios and their use.
Which of the following is correct for the team to include as part of the talking points?

- A. A company conducting scenario analysis should focus on either physical or transition risks to avoid inconsistent outcomes.
- B. A company can internally develop its models and scenarios or make use of existing publicly available scenarios.
- C. Scenario analysis should use a limited set of assumptions and constraints to reduce the risk of generalized scenario results.
- D. Scenario analysis allows a company to better understand its past performance by conducting a lookback analysis.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 24
Alimento Y Agricultura (AYA) is a food and agriculture conglomerate headquartered in Costa Rica with operations throughout Central America. AYA historically produced coffee, bananas, and sugar. Over the last decade, the company growing region experienced climate-related crop production challenges. The region suffered prolonged drought conditions and severe flooding events. AYA leadership may relocate existing coffee farm locations in response to these climate stressors.
Last year Costa Rica introduced mandatory climate risk reporting aligned with ISSB standards The government mandate compelled AYA to enhance its transition and physical risk assessment across the company. A newly formed sustainability governance team prioritizes the following objectives:
* Update TCFD reporting with new ISSB IFRS S2 requirements
* Initiate more comprehensive scenario analysis
* Conduct nature and water risk assessments
AYA previously reported climate risks aligned with all TCFD pillars, risk categories, and scenario analysis recommendations. Reporting includes all Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, reduction targets, and appointments of board officers responsible for climate risks. Scenario analysis is used to assess all banana, coffee, and sugar production climate risk exposure.
AYA uses 2°C and 4°C climate scenarios to assess company impacts from physical and transition risk. Under the 2°C scenario transition risk increases, while under the 4°C scenario water risk significantly increases.
AYA appoints an SCR certificate holder to the position of nature risk manager to advance nature-based assessments. The manager contracts with a nature risk consultancy to better understand and manage exposure to nature-related risks and impacts. The consultancy identifies crop production, water quality, and water quantity as the primary nature-based risks.
The consultancy produces the following graph to demonstrate coffee crop productivity:
If growing conditions fall below 1, it is not economical for AYA to continue coffee production in the region.
Point A indicates current growing conditions. Point B is a forecast of future conditions under a 4°C scenario, created by the consultancy model.
After identifying nature risks broadly, AYA performs a water risk assessment (WRA). The WRA assesses historical and future water withdrawal rates and identifies operational water dependencies.
Following the WRA, the company engages with existing stakeholders to adapt existing business strategy.

AYA initiates a pilot project with upstream farmers to protect their land. AYA will either train or pay local farmers to plant shrubbery and buffer zones to reduce erosion and runoff of sediments, nutrients, and pathogens from local crop production and industry.
Which LEAP concept best describes Point A in the context of coffee growing conditions?

- A. Baseline
- B. Driver
- C. Exposure
- D. Reliance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 25
To achieve emissions reduction goals, a South American government considers policies other than carbon pricing to target carbon-intensive industries more effectively. The government intends to promote renewable power generation by implementing subsidies.
Which action should the government take to support this subsidy policy?

- A. Establish feed-in tariffs
- B. Create fuel efficiency standards
- C. Launch renewable portfolio standards
- D. Mandate CO2 emissions standards

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 26
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