

<https://blog.en.erste-am.com/esg-bonds-made-in-the-usa/>

ESG bonds made in the USA

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ESG bonds are currently highly popular, accounting for an ever-growing share among corporate bonds. According to BofA Securities, 13.5% of all new issues were issued in compliance with ESG criteria in the first half of 2021 (17% in June, which was a new record). Whereas the share of bonds complying with ESG (i.e. economic, social, and governance) criteria has been on the rise for years, the USA has some catching up to do. But here, too, the trend is on the up, as the following analysis illustrates.

Europe still ahead, USA catching up

In Europe, ESG bonds worth a total of EUR 150bn (i.e. USD 180bn) were issued in the first half of 2021, i.e. more than in the entire year of 2020. According to a study by Barclays, almost a quarter of the newly issued investment grade corporate bonds in euro come with an ESG component, while that is the case for 17% in the high-yield segment. In USD, these percentages are significantly lower at 6% and 9%. That being said, the chart below highlights the fact that the volume is rising significantly in USD as well. In US dollar terms, 18% more ESG bonds were issued in the first half 2021 than in the entire year of 2020. In euro, the increase was 7%.



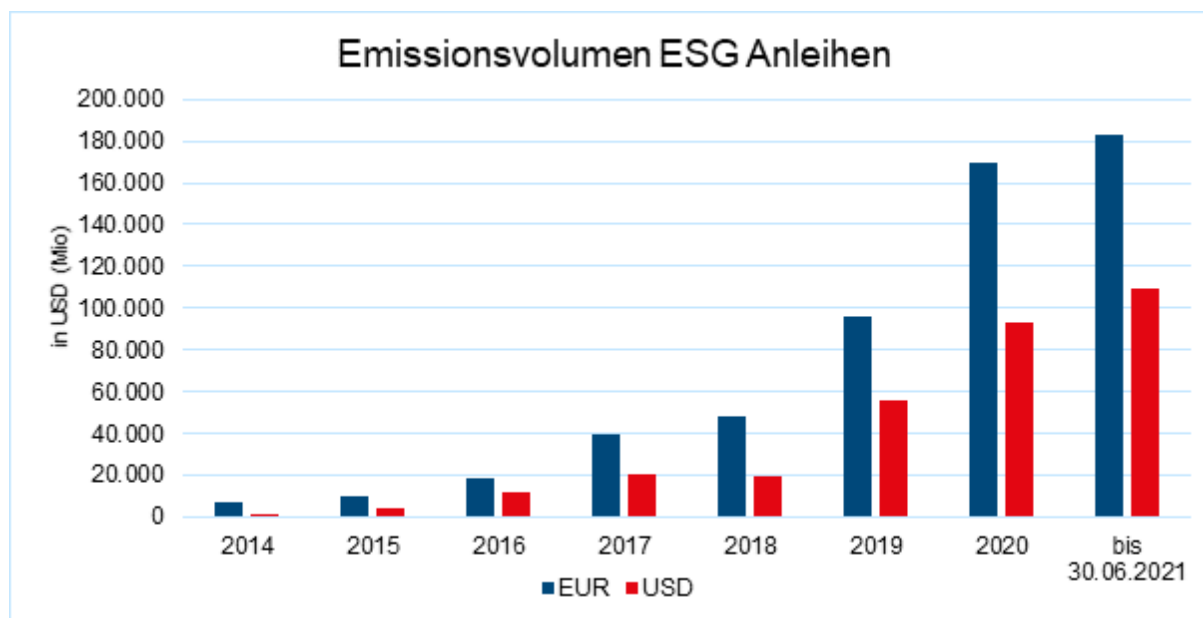
Warnhinweise gemäß InvFG 2011

Der ERSTE FAIR INVEST kann aufgrund der Zusammensetzung des Portfolios eine erhöhte Volatilität aufweisen, d.h. die Anteilswerte können auch innerhalb kurzer Zeiträume großen Schwankungen nach oben und nach unten ausgesetzt sein.

Includes all green bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds, sustainability-linked bonds, and transition bonds issued by companies in the respective currency. (Sources: Bloomberg, Erste Asset Management.)

According to the Sustainable Finance Principles set by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA), there are different types of ESG bonds. Green bonds pursue environmental goals such as the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions, social bonds serve the funding of social causes such as education, and sustainability bonds combine green and social goals. Then there are sustainability-linked bonds, whose coupons often depend on whether or not certain defined ESG goals have been reached; and the newest category are transition bonds, which finance the transition to a more sustainable strategy.

Of these categories, green bonds are the most often issued one, both in euro and in US dollar. In euro, this category is closely followed by social bonds and sustainability bonds, whereas sustainability-linked bonds and transition bonds play a less significant role. In US dollar, social bonds are not really a thing yet, whereas sustainability-linked bonds are clearly on the rise both in EUR and in USD, and transition bonds are only just becoming visible.

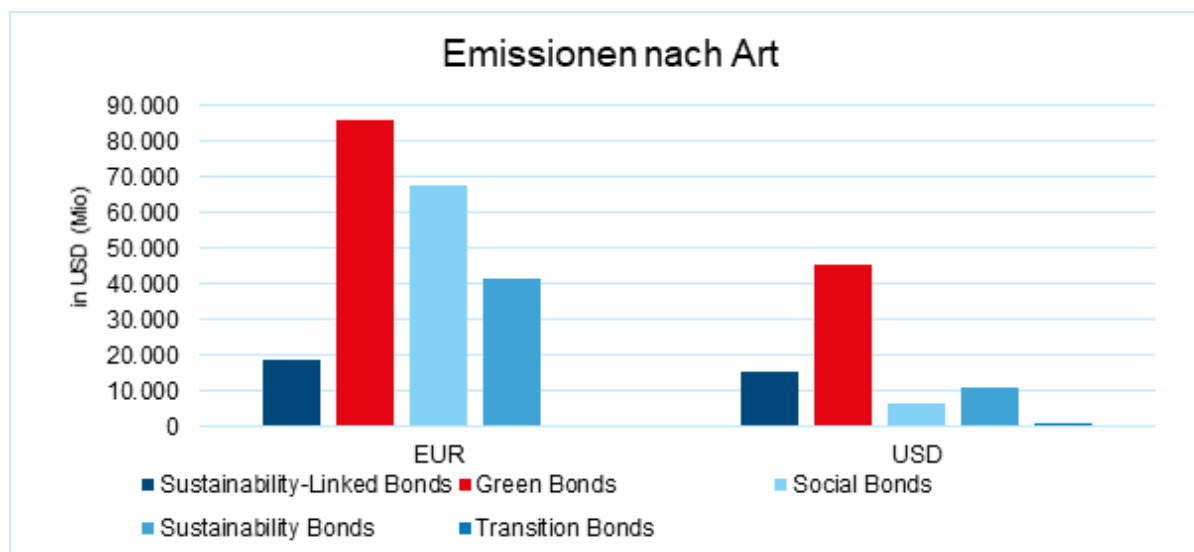


All corporate bonds with ESG criteria from the first half of 2021. (Sources: Bloomberg, Erste Asset Management.)

Europe is not only pioneering the market, but there is also a lot of activity in the political and regulatory area: after ICMA, the European Commission has now also published a European Green Bond Standard which remains voluntary but is meant to lead to more transparency and comparability. It was created in the context of the Sustainable Finance Strategy and shows a clear commitment to the promotion of the funding of sustainable growth. Even the ECB now invests a part of its own funds in green bond portfolios. While there is a clear effort in the USA to protect the climate in the wake of the country leaving the Paris Climate Agreement under Donald Trump and then re-joining it under Joe Biden, it is a bit less proactive and less concrete than in Europe. The EU and the USA have the same goal of cutting net carbon emissions to zero by 2050.

Sector breakdown reveals shortcomings

Both in Europe and the USA, the majority of ESG bonds come from only a few sectors. Utilities top the list in Europe at 32% of outstanding bonds, followed by real estate (19%) and banks (11%). Some sectors that are among the biggest greenhouse emitters have a huge gap to close: the automotive sector and the energy sector account for only 2% and 2.5%, respectively. Transportation – including railway operators, airlines, and couriers – make up only 6% of outstanding bonds at the moment.

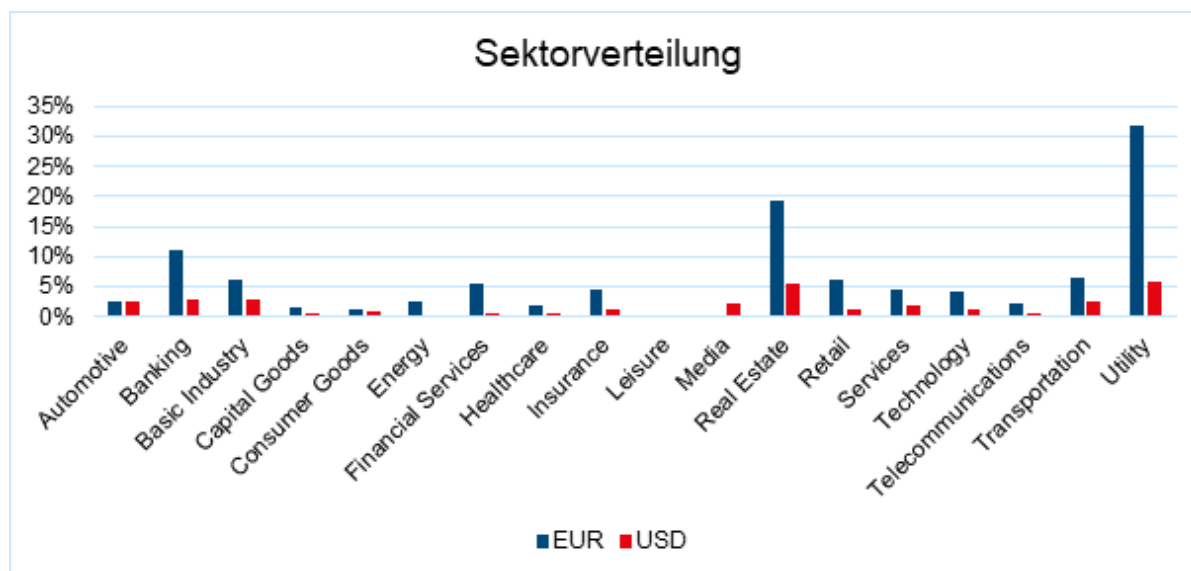


ESG corporate bonds in terms of entire investment grade universe. EUR: ICE BofA Euro Corporate Index (ER00 Index); USD: ICE BofA US Corporate Index (C0A0 Index); data as of July 2021 (Sources: ICE Data Indices, LLC, Bloomberg, Erste Asset Management)

In USD terms, the picture looks even less favourable. Here, too, utilities are slightly ahead of real estate; however, in both sectors, only 5.5% of bonds come with ESG criteria. Banks are third, and at 2.7% they are hardly much better than the automotive and the transport sector at 2.6% each. In the energy sector, a measly 0.25% of all bonds are ESG bonds.

Energy mix in the USA needs to catch up

What catches our eye immediately is the huge difference in sustainability bonds in the utilities sector between the USA and Europe. Here, too, Europe is a few steps ahead in terms of its shift away from coal and the creation of renewable energy sources. According to a study by Agora Energiewende, the share of coal in energy production in the EU halved from 2015 to 2020 to 13%, while the share of renewable energy increased to almost 40%. According to the U.S. Energy Information Administration, coal still accounts for 20% of energy production in the USA, while renewable energies also make up 20%.



Coal and renewable energy in terms of total energy production in the USA and EU-27 (Sources: Agora Energiewende, U.S. Energy Information Administration, Erste Asset Management.) The new coal policy that came into effect at Erste Asset Management at the beginning of July 2021 has turned companies where coal accounts for more than 5% of sales uninvestable. As a result, 60% of all US utilities were taken out of the investment grade universe (ICE BofA US Corporate Index). Among others, this affected four of the five biggest American emitters. Far fewer European companies have been affected given the sooner move away from coal. The two biggest European utility companies, Enel and Iberdrola, for example, are pioneers in renewable energy.

Minority-owned banks

There is one special feature in terms of ESG though that does not exist in Europe. Given the debate on racism, which gained a lot of traction last year, there has been an increasing number of initiatives also in the financial sector towards more inclusion and diversity. For example, big investment banks have been trying for a while to leave a larger share of the lucrative business of bond issues to banks and investment houses that are majority-owned by minorities, women, or veterans. There have been two new issues under this scheme in the past twelve months that were exclusively managed by these firms. This can be seen as a success, given that the market is usually dominated by just a handful of large banks. Here, too, the path ahead is still long, given that these transactions account for only 2-3% of the total.

Erste Responsible Bond Global Impact

If you, too, want to invest in the increasingly global market of sustainable bonds and thus to finance sustainable growth, you may find the Erste Responsible Bond Global Impact fund interesting. This fund invests worldwide in green bonds, social bonds, sustainability bonds, and sustainability-linked bonds that are issued by states, supranational organisations, and companies. It was awarded the Austrian Ecolabel at issue (2015).

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Fund Manager, Fixed Income

