

# GSSSB Outlook 2023

**Key Drivers and Themes** 

**S&P Global** Ratings

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### **S&P Global**

### S&P Global acquires Shades of Green business from CICERO

- In recent years CICERO has developed significant expertise in climate finance and in 2018 established CICERO Shades of Green, a subsidiary to professionalise the climate risk services to the financial sector, acquired by S&P Global Ratings in 2022.
- Shades of Green methodology assigns shadings to investments and activities to reflect the extent to which they contribute to the transition to a low carbon and climate resilient future.



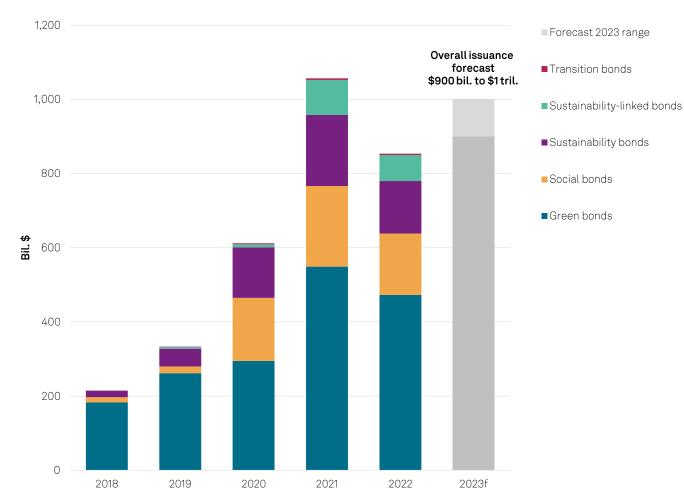
now a part of

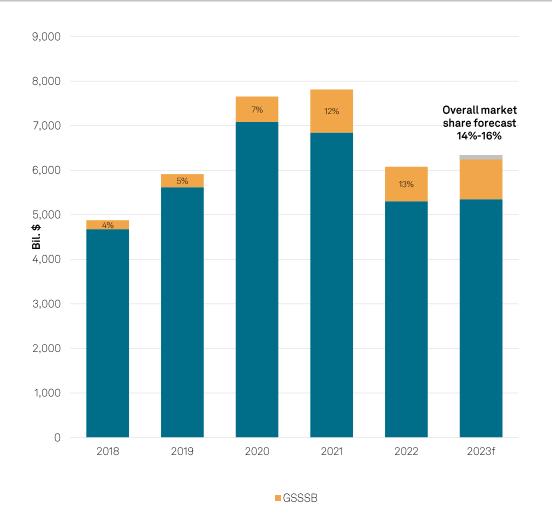
**S&P Global** 



### Sustainable Bond Issuance Will Return to Growth in 2023

SPGR forecasts that total GSSSB issuance will be between \$900 billion - \$1 trillion (5% - 17% growth)





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## Market Composition: Green Bonds Will Continue to Set the Pace

Green bonds still account for more than half of total GSSSB issuance

- Green bonds: will continue to drive the GSSSB market as issuers across sectors look to finance projects to align themselves with NDCs and NZ commitments
- Social bonds: issuance contracted 24% in 2022, largely due to the need for pandemic relief financing tailing off. Affordable housing projects may become more prevalent as interest rates rise
- Sustainability-linked bonds (SLBs): SLBs will have to find ways to address concerns around issuer ambitions and incentives to achieve sustainability goals if they are to continue their recent growth

| (Bil. US\$) | Green bond | Social bond | Sustainability<br>bond | Sustainability<br>-linked bond | Transition<br>bond | Total    |
|-------------|------------|-------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 2018        | 182.51     | 14.29       | 17.80                  | 0.00                           | 0.00               | 214.60   |
| 2019        | 261.53     | 18.01       | 48.06                  | 4.46                           | 1.05               | 333.11   |
| 2020        | 294.96     | 169.90      | 135.62                 | 8.79                           | 2.43               | 611.71   |
| 2021        | 548.71     | 217.56      | 191.70                 | 94.38                          | 4.26               | 1,056.61 |
| 2022        | 473.06     | 164.95      | 141.55                 | 70.45                          | 3.50               | 853.51   |

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## **Key Drivers for GSSSB Issuance**

These factors could either drive or hamper issuance growth

#### **Key Drivers** <= Regulation, policy, and transparency initiatives may influence investor demand and issuer appetite. <= The need for accelerating climate finance and calls for more investment in climate adaptation and resilience could spur issuance of sustainable bonds. Sustainability-linked bonds are at an inflection point as the market grapples with challenging financing conditions and scrutiny on credibility of targets. **Key Figures** Europe still leads, but Asia-Pacific on the rise. Supranational The GSSSB share of the Issuance for the GSSSB asset class should reach overall market should hit ■ Latin America \$900 bil.-\$1 tril. in 2023. 14%-16% in 2023. Middle East/Africa Financial services was the only sector to grow in 2022, Green bonds look set to remain the leading category. and looks to continue gaining market share in 2023. Green bonds Social bonds Sustainability bonds Nonfinancial corporates Sustainability-linked bonds Structured finance Financial services 2021 U.S. public finance International public finance 2022

- Regulation, policy, and transparency initiatives
  - The US Inflation Reduction Act is already driving issuance, while EU Taxonomy and EU Green Bond Standard are unlikely to significantly influence issuance levels this year
- Adaptation and resilience financing
  - Public sector will remain the leader in financing adaptation and resilience, may begin using GSSSBs to achieve its aims in this area
- SLBs at an inflection point
  - SLBs offer increased flexibility for issuers, especially for those who are not suited to issue use-of-proceeds bonds

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## **Key Drivers by Sector**

We anticipate a return to growth in all sectors, at least in line with the expected growth in overall bond issuance

1

### **Nonfinancial Corporates**

- Growing maturity of corporates' sustainability strategies may lead to growth in issuance
- Energy sector could play important role given Inflation Reduction Act and REPowerEU

## 4

### **Structured Finance**

- GSSSB will be slightly stronger than the 7% decline forecasted for total structured issuance
- Challenges include lack of sustainable collateral originations and standardization

2

### **U.S. Public Finance**

- USPF activities are naturally aligned with environmental and social purposes
- Growth may be tempered by issuers preferring not to offer bonds under GSSSB labels

## 5

## Sovereigns

- Continued use of SLBs looks likely for sovereigns following other successful cases
- Developed markets may prefer green/social bonds due to high liquidity and wide appeal

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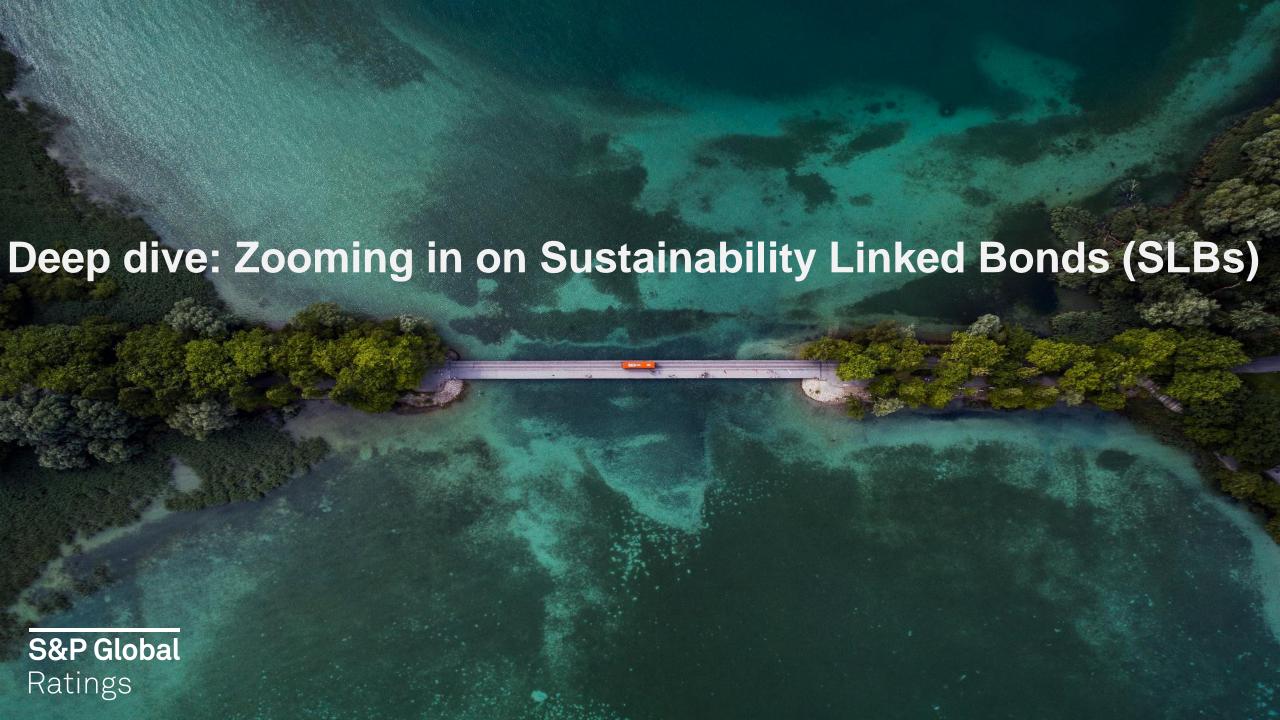
# International Public Finance

- Issuance unlikely to reach the highs of 2021, as pandemic relief financing continues to decline
- Calls for IPF issuers to invest in adaptation and resilience could lead to growth in GSSSB

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#### **Financial Services**

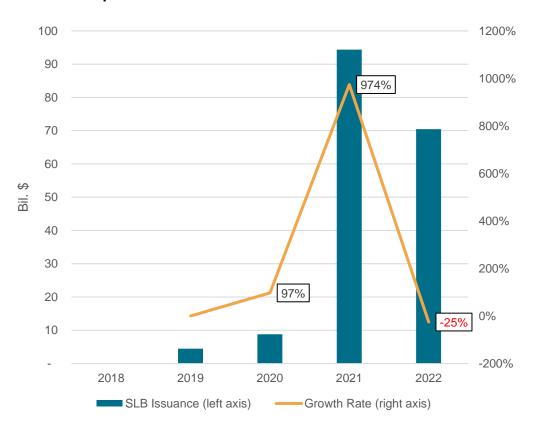
- Financial institutions continue to increase transparency around sustainability strategies
- Sustainability bond issuance may increase as issuers combine green and social objectives



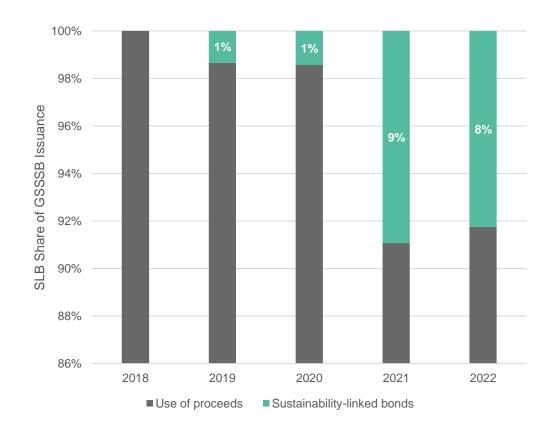
## **Zooming in on Sustainability-Linked Bonds (SLBs)**

SLBs will have to address concerns around issuer ambitions and incentives to achieve sustainability targets in order to get back to growth

#### Sharp decline for SLB issuance in 2022



#### SLBs lost share of GSSSB issuance for the first time



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## **Sustainability-Linked Bonds (SLBs)**

Key risks and red-flags

#### Scope of KPI linked to Materiality

- Most issuers understand their main sustainability issues and have defined KPIs to address them. But
  often leave out of scope material operations/segments or activities → KPI related to scope 1 & 2 when
  largest source of emissions is scope 3
- Proxies vs. Sustainability outcomes

#### Target ambitiousness

- Targets that are not ambitious enough. For example, some issuers have already achieved a lot of progress at the point of issuance. Getting to the target may not require much more effort.
- Targets are not set within at least one benchmarking approach (historical, peers, sector, science) as required by ICMA – or not sufficient data is provided to understand how targets compare internally/ or externally.

# Changes of perimeter/scope lead to target not remaining material throughout the life of the instrument

• Issuers often lack commitment to disclose any re-assessments of KPIs and/or restatement of the SPTs and/or pro-forma adjustments of baselines or KPI scope.

## **Sustainability-Linked Bonds (SLBs)**

How to address stakeholder concerns regarding issuer ambitions and incentives?

## The KPI's are relevant, and its scope, objective and calculation are clearly articulated and disclosed

- The KPI should tackle a relevant topic for the issuer and its industry
- The scope of the KPI should be relevant and material to the issuer and its strategy
- The KPI methodology should follow international standards, allowing for external benchmarking where available

#### The target is ambitious and constitutes an improvement beyond BAU

- SPTs should be set to remain ambitious and relevant: benchmarked both internally (issuer's own performance) and externally (peer benchmarking/sector standard) and demonstrate an improvement beyond business as usual (useful historical data and an adequate peer benchmarking is used to set the targets
- The issuer should have defined a clear and defined strategy to achieve the target

# Clear link between the sustainability performance and the financial characteristics to provide robustness and credibility

• Target testing should happen al least at the middle of the maturity of the instrument, to ensure at least 50% of the interest payments will be subject to penalties



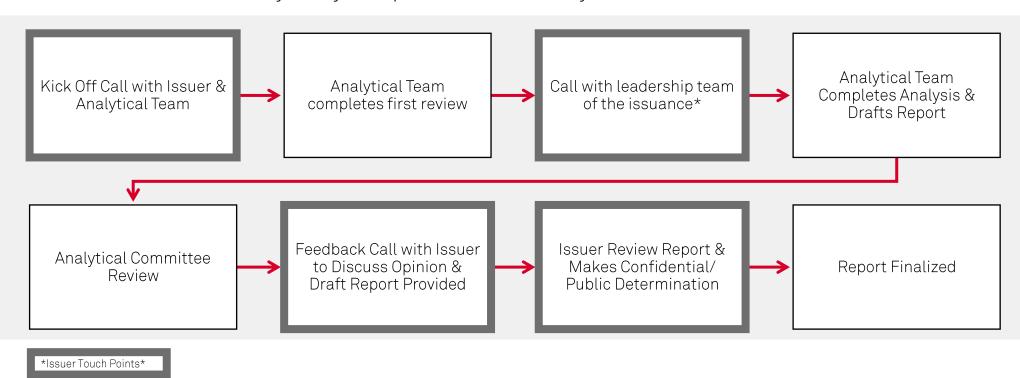


## **S&P Global Ratings | Second Party Opinions**

#### **Process**

## Time for completion

- Use of Proceeds SPO: 10 business days
- Sustainability-Linked SPO\*: 15 business days\*\*
- Use of Proceeds SPO + EU taxonomy analysis: up to 25 business days



\*For Sustainability-Linked the leadership team of issuance must include representatives from the Finance and Sustainability department that can provide input on how the issuance aligns with the overall corporate and sustainability strategy.



<sup>\*\*15</sup> days from date of sustainability strategy meeting with relevant documentation provided at least 3 working days ahead of the meeting

## SPO Report

## **S&P Global** Ratings

This SBF Global failings Second Party Opinion (SPO) represents our opinion on whether the documentation of a sustainable finance framework or program aligns with certain briter) party published sustainable finance principles, goodelines, and standards (Principles). This SPO on a sussess the alignment of any individual transaction or financing with the Principles. For more details, pisose refer to the Analytical Approach and Analytical Supplement, available at spejobal.com under <u>Sustainable Financing Opinions</u>. An SPO provides a point-in-time opinion, redicting the information provided to us at the time SPO was created and published, and is not surveilled. We assume no obligation to update or supplement the SPO to reflect any facts or circumstances that may come to our attention in the future. An SPO is not a credit rating, and does not consider credit quality or factor into our credit rating.

Second Party Opinion

#### Energy and Infra Co.'s Green Bond Framework

July. 16, 2022

Energy and Infra Co. is a European independent producer of renewable energy and infrastructure developer. In 2021, the issuer's clean energy assets, located in Spain, accounted for 80% of its revenues. The remaining 20% was related to infrastructure assets, which include the construction of new buildings also Latin American countries.

In our view, Energy and Infra Co.'s Green Bond Framework, published on 16th July, is aligned with:



The second party opinion was conducted for a framework and does not assess the alignment of any individual transaction with Green Bond Principles and EU taxonomy

#### **EU Taxonomy Alignment**

In our opinion, the Energy and Infra Co.'s Green Bond Framework, published on 16th July, is partially aligned with the EU taxonomy.

Not aligned Partially aligned Fully aligned

This analysis only includes an alignment opinion on European Commission technical screening criteria (TSC) for environmental objectives that have been published in the Official Journal of the European Union and transposed into the European Commission (EC) EU Taxonomy Compass as of this report's publication. If there are no published technical screening criteria for an EU environmental objective, we highlight relevant text in the financing documentation (see "Analytical Approach: Sustainable Financing Opinions." published June 27, 2022.)

#### Issuer's Sustainability Objectives

Energy and Infra Co. has a sustainability plan for 2025 in which climate change mitigation and water stress reduction are the most relevant pillars. Its climate strategy was designed taking as reference the Paris Agreement to limit global warming by 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels.

The company has been carbon neutral since 2020, reducing its emissions and voluntarily offsetting those that cannot be reduced. Looking ahead to 2030, the company committed to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 55% (baseline 2017) in line with the 1.5°C scenario. The issuer has the target of allocating 100% of CAPEX to activities aligned with the EU taxonomy by 2030.

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July. 16, 2022

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RESEARCH CONT

Second Party Opinion

# Example

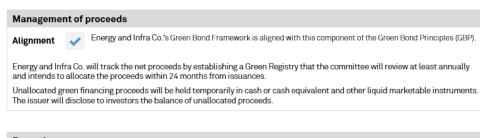
#### Second Party Opinion Summary



Energy and Infra Co. clearly identifies the environmental objectives supported by the financing under its framework contributing particularly to the objectives of climate change mitigation and sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources which map to the EU environmental objectives.

Net proceeds will be exclusively allocated to the categories of renewable energy, green buildings, and sustainable water and wastewater management, which correspond to eligible categories under the principles.







### **SPO Resources**







