



The European sustainable debt market – do issuers benefit from an ESG pricing effect?

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What is the greenium?

“The Greenium refers to pricing benefits for sustainable debt issuer, based on the logic that investors are willing to pay extra or accept lower yields in exchange for sustainable impact”

— United Nations Development Programme

- **ESG bonds price at a yield advantage for the issuer**
 - The amount by which the yield of the ESG instrument is lower compared with the conventional instruments, considering all other factors are equal
 - Can be measured in the primary and secondary market
- **Why would investors be willing to forgo returns?**
 - Intrinsic motivation: preferences for sustainable financial instruments
 - Demand and supply equation mismatch
 - Sustainability profile reduces perceived overall risks of the issuer

Why is this relevant?

- **Market developments**
 - Rapid market growth of ESG-labelled debt over the last years
 - Coupled with a growing variety of ESG debt types
 - › Use of proceed bonds
 - › Sustainability-linked bonds
- **Scrutiny despite existence of various industry standards**
 - ICMA principles and CBI alignment to signal bond alignment with sustainability objectives
 - Issuer pledges to UN Global Compact Principles to signal issuer commitment
 - Third-party verification to increase credibility of the bond of the issuer's pathway
- **Growing body of literature but inconclusive findings**
 - Fatica et. al; Pietsch and Salakhova link greenium to credibility
 - European Central bank flags greenwashing risks and absence of climate risk pricing as reasons for non-existence of a greenium
- **Why does this matter for ESMA?**
 - Financial stability concerns
 - Mandate to monitor ESG market developments

Refinitiv dataset of listed bonds

- › 360.000 bonds from EEA issuers as of March 2023 (includes inactive bonds)
- › 52.000 bonds after filtering for available yield to maturity
- › 24.000 bonds after filtering for available issuance credit rating
- › 23.000 bonds after filtering for issuance date >1990 and maturity date <2200
- › 17.000 bonds after filtering for issued amount = outstanding amount
- › 11.000 bonds after filtering for currency = EUR
- › **9.000 bonds** after excluding covered/securitised bonds and hybrid ESG bonds

Benchmarked against **MiFiD data**: covering ~10% of **overall bond market**

	Face value (in EUR bn)	Unique bonds	Unique issuers	Average issued amount (in EUR mn)	Average issuance rating	Average remaining maturity (in years)	Average yield-to- maturity (in %)
Conventional bond	2,968	7,808	1,021	380	A	6.5	4.20
CBI aligned GB	330	506	206	652	A	6.2	4.23
Self-labelled GB	48	80	48	601	BBB	6.0	4.20
Social bond	192	120	45	1,599	A	7.8	3.84
Sustainability bond	80	93	39	865	A	8.5	3.62
SLB	64	89	54	716	BBB	6.7	4.89
Total	3,682	8,696	1,103	423	A	6.5	4.20

Baseline regression:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{Bond\ yield}_i &= \beta_0 \\ &+ \beta_1 * \mathbf{Issuance\ rating}_i \\ &+ \beta_2 * \log(\mathbf{Issued\ amount}_i) \\ &+ \beta_3 * \log(\mathbf{Remaining\ maturity}_i) \\ &+ \beta_4 * \log(\mathbf{Relative\ bid - ask\ spread}_i) \\ &+ \beta_5 * \mathbf{Issuer\ sector}_i \\ &+ \beta_6 * \mathbf{ESG\ bond\ type}_i \\ &+ \beta_7 * \mathbf{ESG\ bond\ issuer}_i \\ &+ \beta_8 * \mathbf{Issuer\ ESG\ signatory}_i \\ &+ \beta_9 * \mathbf{Issuer\ domicile}_i \\ &+ \beta_{10} * \mathbf{Issuance\ year}_i + \varepsilon_i \end{aligned}$$

Standard yield determinants

Liquidity proxy

To control for sector biases

Main coefficients of interest

Control variables for issuance country and issuance year

Other linear models to assess robustness:

1. Restricting sample to issuers that have both ESG and non-ESG bonds outstanding
2. Propensity score matching to pair to each ESG bond exactly one non-ESG bond that is most similar in all other bond characteristics (i.e. credit rating, issuer country, etc.)
3. Bonds and yields as of 2022 – baseline regression
4. Bonds and yields as of 2021 – baseline regression

No evidence of a systematic pricing advantage

		Baseline	ESG Bond Issuers	Matched Data	As of Mar 2022	As of Mar 2021
Intercept		3.01*** (-0.11)	2.95*** (-0.1)	2.95*** (-0.18)	0.21 (-0.4)	-0.27 (-0.24)
Controlled for issuance rating (dummy, ref. AAA)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Issued amount (log Euro)		-0.04*** (-0.01)	-0.02 (-0.02)	-0.07*** (-0.02)	-0.02 (-0.01)	-0.06*** (-0.01)
Remaining maturity (log years)		0.01 (-0.03)	0.08** (-0.03)	-0.13* (-0.07)	0.38*** (-0.02)	0.25*** (-0.02)
Relative bid-ask spread (log basis points)		0.15*** (-0.02)	0.09*** (-0.02)	0.32*** (-0.06)	0.16*** (-0.03)	0.14*** (-0.03)
Controlled for issuer sector (dummy, ref. Sovereign)		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
ESG bond type (dummy, ref. Conventional)	CBI Aligned green bond	0.05 (-0.06)	-0.01 (-0.04)	0.07 (-0.06)	0.07 (-0.04)	-0.09 (-0.06)
	Self-labelled green bond	-0.07 (-0.07)	-0.05 (-0.06)	-0.04 (-0.07)	0 (-0.09)	-0.1 (-0.12)
	Social bond	-0.03 (-0.07)	-0.07 (-0.07)	0.05 (-0.07)	0.03 (-0.06)	-0.10* (-0.06)
	Sustainability bond	-0.03 (-0.06)	-0.13* (-0.07)	0.05 (-0.07)	0.10* (-0.06)	-0.04 (-0.09)
	Sustainability-linked bond	0.04 (-0.13)	0.14 (-0.11)	0.07 (-0.13)	0.16 (-0.14)	-0.20*** (-0.08)
	ESG bond issuer (dummy, ref. No)	-0.03 (-0.04)		-0.05 (-0.07)	-0.15*** (-0.04)	-0.09*** (-0.03)
Issuer ESG signatory (dummy, ref. No)	-0.08 (-0.06)	0.01 (-0.08)	0.02 (-0.08)	-0.09 (-0.08)	-0.06 (-0.05)	
Country FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Time FE	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	
Observations		8696	5403	1776	7437	6137
R-squared		0.60	0.54	0.63	0.66	0.45

Standard errors in brackets are clustered at an issuer level. Stars indicate significance at the 99%, 95% and 90% confidence level.

Key take aways

- No systematic existence of a Greenium for neither sustainable bond category
- ESG bond issuers benefitted from yield discounts in the past due to their issuer characteristics, however, this trend does not continue into the present
- Public ESG commitments do not have any effect on bond yields overall
- Financial stability concerns remain small
- Potential implications for sustainable financing needs