

Technical note: An ECB Rapid Decarbonization Plan

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Last week, the President of the ECB hinted that central banks should review their bond portfolio and other operations with regards to climate change:

“Ms Lagarde called on central bankers to ‘ask themselves’ if they were taking ‘excessive risk’ by trusting markets to correctly price environmental issues.” (FT, 14 Oct, 2020)

We would agree on Ms Lagarde’s hypothesis and suggest a reduction of such excessive risk taking.

In that vein, we propose a High-Level Excessive Emissions Grouping (HLE₂G) for the ECB’s own operations, which – if implemented – could de-risk and decarbonize the ECB’s portfolio and withdraw funding support for what to potentially more climate risk sensitive issuers. We base the HLE₂G on the ECB’s own eligible asset list and the methodology described on the next page.¹

We estimate a CO₂ footprint of around 3.5GT per annum from these issuers, roughly equivalent to 80% of the European Union’s total annual CO₂ emissions.

The advantages of HLE₂G are its ease-of-implementation, parsimonious approach and its complementary characteristic to the green in the forthcoming EU Green Taxonomy. The majority of the highlighted issuers are traded in the main European credit indices, indicating relevance to the credit market.

Please be aware of the preliminary and draft nature, based on incomplete information, of the proposed list. Be aware that the eligible asset list is not the same as bond holdings under the CSPP.

Figure 1. High-Level Excessive Emissions Grouping, HLE₂G.

| Issuer | Exclusion type | Ticker | Reference ISIN | CDS index |
|---------------------------|-----------------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| EnBW | Coal power | ENBW | XS0438844093 | |
| ENEL | Coal power | ENELIM | XS0647298883 | Main |
| Engie | Coal power | ENGIFP | FR0012990984 | Main |
| ENI | Coal power | ENIIM | BE6305712331 | Main |
| EP infrastructure/EPH | Coal power | ENAPHO | XS2034622048 | |
| Fortum | Coal power | FUMVFH | XS1956037664 | Main |
| Glencore | Coal operations | GLENLN | XS2228892860 | Main |
| ArcelorM | Coal operations | MTNA | XS1936308391 | Xover |
| CEZ AS | Coal power | CEZCP | XS2084418339 | |
| Rio Tinto | Coal operations | RIOLN | XS0863076930 | Australia |
| Vattenfall | Coal power | VATFAL | XS0417209052 | |
| Anglo American | Coal operations | AALLN | XS0764637194 | Main |
| EDP | Coal power | EDPPL | PTEDPNOM0015 | Main |
| EDF | Coal power | EDF | XS0158194562 | Main |
| Export Development Canada | Tar sands | EDC | XS1959338630 | |
| Province of Alberta | Tar sands | ALTA | XS2149308970 | |
| BP | Oil operations | BPLN | XS1040506112 | Main |
| Equinor | Oil operations | EQNR | XS2178833427 | Main |
| Lukoil | Oil operations | LUKOIL | XS0304274599 | |
| OMV | Oil operations | OMVAV | XS2189614014 | |
| Repsol | Oil operations | REPSM | XS2156583259 | Main |
| Schlumberger | Oil operations | SLB | XS1898256257 | |
| Shell | Oil operations | RDSALN | XS1476654584 | Main |
| Total | Oil operations | TOTAL | XS1138641508 | Main |
| BASF | Petrochemicals | BASGR | DE000A188WW1 | Main |
| Arkema | Petrochemicals | AKEFP | FR0011651389 | |
| Saint-Gobain | Cement | SGOFP | XS2150054372 | Main |
| Heidelberg Cement | Cement | HEIGR | XS1387174375 | Main |
| Holcim | Cement | LHNVX | XS1019821732 | Main |

¹ Available through [List of eligible marketable assets](#), 15 Oct 2020.

Construction of the list

The proposal has been generated through the ECB’s own disclosure of credit risk holding as per the eligible marketable asset list, and our own overlay from public information sources. We make no assurances whatsoever with regards to the validity of those sources or the quality of our analysis: the list should only be viewed as an indication of what a Rapid Decarbonization list could look like. The High-Level specification is exactly that, we have focused on the key names from a credit perspective in the ECB list. If we were to operate a climate focused credit portfolio, we find the set of issuers reasonable to be underweight in from a legacy carbon exposure perspective.

We use a few simple rules:

- **Coal power generation** in excess of 1GW.
- **Coal operations**, such as mining or logistics, at a significant level.
- **Tar sands**, any operations and/or funding.
- **Oil majors** and active producers and developers.
- **Petrochemical** production at a significant level.
- **Cement** production at a significant level.

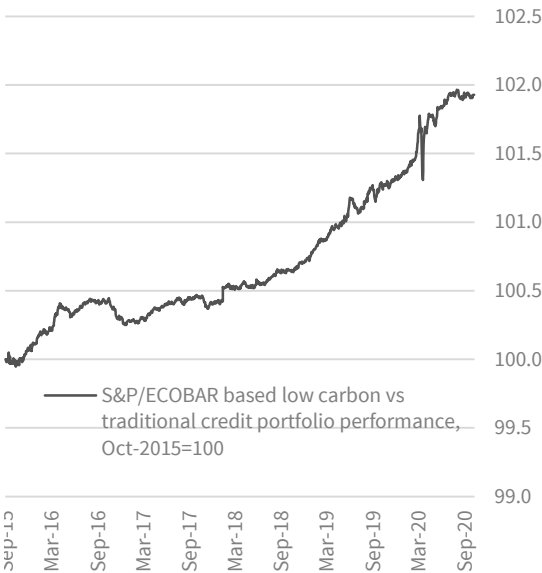
One might make an argument that some of the issuers are currently transitioning and thus should receive public support for such a process. However, we consider the issuers as historical beneficiaries of public support through carbon allowances/not accounting for their negative externalities, which are de facto now materializing as cost items for public coffers.

Performance considerations

In our earlier report [Low carbon credit performance, 2020Q3 update](#), we review performance of a low-carbon tilted portfolio on an apple-for-apples comparison to a standard bond index. Over the past year, a lower carbon version of the index has outperformed the traditional version by 38 basis points per annum on average.

The results presented in Figure 2 are based on US investment grade bond data which makes it a good, if not perfect, indicator for European bond markets, and the relative performance of an ECB Rapid Decarbonisation program.

Figure 2. Low carbon vs traditional bond index relative return index.



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