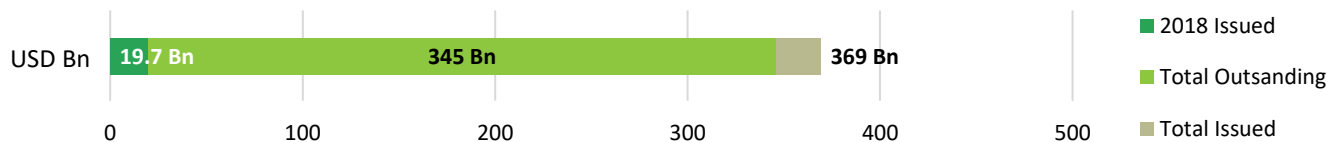


Market Blog #2/2018: Three new Sovereign GBs: More on NAB Certified RMBS; Green Bond Pioneer Awards coming soon!

Highlights:

- Indonesia’s Sovereign GB is Asia’s first, while Tropical Landscape Finance Facility is Indonesia’s first green bond issuer. Hong Kong announces world’s biggest Sovereign program
- Belgium’s green OLO generates strong investor demand and becomes second largest sovereign green bond
- More on NAB’s Certified green RMBS tranche
- US Muni debut from Pennsylvania with Ligonier Valley School District’s green bond
- February trends: practically all proceeds allocated to Renewable Energy and Low Carbon Buildings; Sovereign issuance takes the lead among issuer types



Click here to see the [full list](#) of February’s new and repeat issuers

At a glance

February started off slowly and monthly green bond issuance totalled only USD4.4bn, 44% lower than January and 37% below February 2017’s total. Some big deals announced towards month’s end and to settle in early March, put the trend back on track to achieving, and possibly exceeding, last year’s equivalent monthly figures.

February also saw three new issuers, which is fantastic, but repeat issuers accounted for 95% of the month's volume with development banks EIB and KfW contributing 22%. Renewable energy and Low Carbon Buildings are still the most prominent use of proceed sectors, accounting for 56% and 43% of issuance respectively.

The march of the Sovereigns continues. Poland's repeat sovereign issuance represents 29% of the February's green bond volume. Indonesia and Belgium's sovereign green bonds add up to USD6.5bn, or the equivalent of 50% of March 2017's total issuance. Hong Kong's ambition to become Asia's green finance hub were boosted by their [budget announcement](#) of the world's biggest sovereign green bond program.

Lastly, the **Climate Bonds Conference**, Europe's largest single green bond event kicks off in less than two weeks. Will you be joining us? And don't forget the coveted **Green Bond Pioneer Awards**, now in their 3rd big year.

>See the full list of [new and repeat issuers here](#).

Certified Climate Bonds

[NAB RMBS tranche \(AUD300m/USD233m\)](#)

The National Australia Bank (NAB), one of Australia's 'big 4' banks, issued AUD2bn Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities (RMBS). The securitisation includes a [green tranche of AUD300m \(USD233m\)](#) ([link is external](#)). The green bond is Australia's first to obtain Certification under the Climate Bonds Standard for Residential Low Carbon Buildings. The certification is a confirmation of Australian markets' commitment to [best practice standards](#) in green bond issuance.

DNV GL provided the [Pre-Issuance Verification Statement](#).

New issuers – February

Pennsylvania's [Ligonier Valley School District \(USD10m\)](#), issued a 15-year bond, the first green muni from the state. The USD10m Series A (Green Bond) is part of a USD13.8m deal which will finance the School District's initiatives under its Energy Efficiency Project, according to the [prospectus](#). Of the USD16.7m of identified improvements, USD13.6m have associated quantifiable energy consumption benefits, according to Moody's. The projects are largely consistent with the energy efficiency and sustainable water and wastewater management categories of the GBP, but given that not all project components have a quantifiable positive benefit, the district elected to take a conservative approach and only label USD10m as green bonds. The green bond was awarded a [GB1 rating by Moody's](#).

To calculate the expected energy consumption savings, LVSD's partner Constellation Energy Group generated a consumption baseline through a review of the district's current utility bills, and then compared expected energy generation to the baseline. Beginning in March 2021, 12 months after expected project completion, Constellation will start issuing annual reports with the actual energy and financial savings by project component.

Climate Bonds view: Well done to the Keystone State in its green muni debut. The multi-tranche deal structure provides a template for issuers who may wish to finance a variety of projects, but not all would

qualify for a green label. We also view positively the promise to report annually on actual energy and financial savings relative to an established consumption baseline. We're looking to USD20bn from the US muni sector this year, a small but welcome start.

Foncière Inéa (EUR100m/USD123m), a French real estate company, issued a [green private placement bond](#), a first from a mid-sized French issuer. Proceeds will be allocated to the acquisition of certified commercial buildings close to public transport. The deal benefits from an SPO from Vigeo Eiris (not publicly available).

Climate Bonds view: Having reviewed the eligibility criteria outlined under the green bond framework (not publicly available), we are satisfied that the placement is in line with the Climate Bonds [Taxonomy](#) and the building certification level is aligned with the higher end of industry practice.

Indonesia's **TLFF I Pte Ltd (USD95m)**, a financing vehicle for the [Tropical Landscapes Finance Facility](#), issued a 15-year multi-tranche sustainability bond deal, as [part of a USD350m project](#). The TLFF project is a JV between France's Michelin and Indonesia's Barito Pacific Group. Proceeds will finance a sustainable rubber plantation on heavily degraded land in the Jambi and East Kalimantan provinces of Indonesia. The plantation will cover 34,000ha out of 88,000ha, while the remaining land will be used for conservation, aquaculture, land restoration and smallholder plantations, including bamboo, cocoa, coconut, coffee, palm and rubber. The deal benefits from a USAID guarantee and the issuer obtained a [Vigeo Eiris second party opinion](#).

Climate Bonds view: There are social components to this issue, but the sustainable agriculture basis combined with conservation of nature corridors for endangered species and the planned restoration of degraded land fit in with the Nature Based Assets category of the Climate Bonds Taxonomy. Sustainable land use appears to be the prevalent use of proceeds and we would hope to see this confirmed in future reports.

New Issuers – priced in February, settled in March

Kingdom of Belgium (EUR4.5bn/USD5.5bn) closed a 15-year Green government bond (OLO) on 5th March. This is the country's first green OLO and the second largest sovereign green bond issued to date after the French Green OAT bond in January 2017. The proceeds will finance primarily clean transport (85%) with EUR2.2bn to be invested in domestic passenger trains for the benefit of SNCB and railway projects, [according to the Belgian Debt Office](#).

Eligible categories under the [Green OLO Framework](#) also include living resources and land use, renewable energy, circular economy and energy efficiency, as well as related federal state expenditures that can contribute to meeting Belgium's climate policy objectives. In its SPO, [Sustainalytics](#) recognises the importance of government incentives in driving emission reductions in the public and private sectors, especially through energy efficiency improvements, and expresses a positive view regarding such expenditures.

Climate Bonds view: We agree with Sustainalytics' view that it makes sense to fund supportive government incentives and would hope to see evidence of their impact on GHG reductions in future reporting. For energy efficiency renovations in buildings, we note that communicating threshold levels in the framework would contribute to its transparency and clarity, albeit this is not so crucial for now given the focus on transport.

Republic of Indonesia (USD1.25bn) closed a 5-year green sovereign sukuk on 1 March. This is the first Asian sovereign green bond and the second Indonesian green bond. Proceeds can finance eligible projects under a wide range of categories, according to the green bond framework.

In the second party opinion [CICERO](#) identifies concerns on several fronts regarding eligible projects. For instance, CICERO awarded the Green Buildings category a “Light Green”, stating that the type of building certification does not ensure energy efficiency improvements since “it is possible to achieve a Bronze or a Silver GreenShip certificate with no energy efficiency credits.” For Sustainable Management of Natural Resources, CICERO expressed concerns that some projects may involve deforestation, assessing this category as a “Light to Dark Green”.

Climate Bonds view: We agree with CICERO that there are potential concerns and would like to see more clarity and transparency around all investment projects in future reporting. Now that the bond has been issued, ministries and agencies can apply for funding, so it remains to be seen which projects will be shortlisted and approved. We would also like to find out what share of proceeds are ultimately allocated to projects that do not align with the Climate Bonds [Taxonomy](#) – such as social programs (e.g. public health management, food security), rerouting roads, green tourism and R&D investments.

>[See the full list of new and repeat issuers here.](#)

Repeat issuers

February:

- CACIB: INR440m; TRY9.5m/USD2.5m; TRY6.8m/USD1.8m
- EIB: AUD400m/USD321m
- Fabege AB: SEK1bn/USD122m
- KfW: SEK5bn/USD632m
- MidAmerican Energy: USD700m
- Midpeninsula Regional Open Space District: USD50m
- Province of Ontario: CAD1bn/USD813m
- Republic of Poland: EUR1bn/USD1.2bn

March to date:

- Modern Land (China) Co: USD350m
- Province of Québec: CAD500m

New issuers – previously pending

If issuers do not provide sufficient information on the use of proceeds, the bonds are tagged as “pending”. If and when satisfactory additional information becomes available, we may include them in our database.

Eidsiva Energi (NOK750m/USD94m), a Norwegian energy company, issued a 6-year green bond in October 2017. Proceeds will be allocated to wind and hydro power projects, energy efficiency projects related to district heating, connection of renewable energy to the grid, transmission and distribution network upgrades, and smart grids. Fossil fuel energy generation projects are excluded. The deal benefits from a [CICERO\(link is external\)](#) SPO.

Climate Bonds view: The bond was placed on Climate Bonds’ Pending list at issue while we obtained further information on Norwegian hydro power plants. Based on information provided by CICERO, we have concluded that the deal meets our inclusion criteria.

Östersund Municipality (SEK800m/USD96m), Sweden, issued a 5-year green bond in November 2017. Proceeds will be allocated to projects of municipality owned companies Östersundhem AB and Jämtkraft. In its [SPO CICERO](#) notes that the issuer expects proceeds to fund primarily renewable energy and energy efficiency in buildings, although the framework covers a wide range of categories. The criteria for eligible building projects cover (a) FEBY, a Swedish Passive House standard, Svanen, the Nordic Swan Ecolabel awarded to energy-efficient small houses, flats and pre-school buildings, and Miljöbyggnad Silver as well as (b) major renovations which lead to a reduced energy use of at least a 35% per m²Atemp per year.

Climate Bonds view: This is another bond from the booming Nordic public sector, the subject of a recent Climate Bonds [report](#). The bond was placed on Climate Bonds’ Pending list at issue while we considered possible investment in hydro power plants and the production of hydrogen from electrolysis or other residual flows. We have now concluded that the deal meets our inclusion criteria. We further note positively the promotion of a passive house standard and the minimum 35% energy use reduction required for refurbishments.

New bonds – pending and excluded

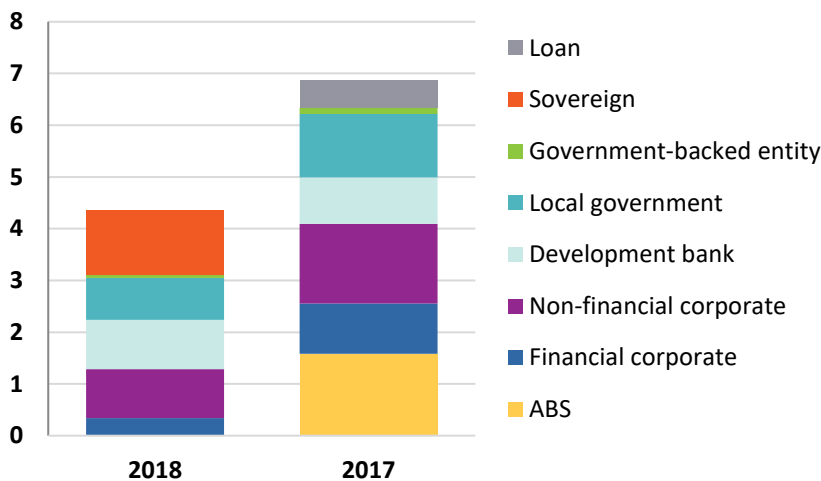
We only include bonds with at least 95% proceeds dedicated to green projects that are aligned with the Climate Bonds taxonomy in our green bond database. Though we support the Social Development Goals overall and see many links between green bond finance and specific SDGs, the proportion of proceeds allocated to social goals needs to be no more than 5% for inclusion in our database.

- [ANZ \(EUR750m/USD938m\)](#) – Excluded: SDG bond with 39% of proceeds allocated to sustainable development project categories, including healthcare, education, socio-economic advancement and empowerment.
- [City of Barcelona \(EUR35m/USD43m\)](#) – Excluded: sustainability bond with proceeds allocated to categories including socioeconomic advancement, affordable housing and employment generation.
- [Community of Madrid Spain \(EUR1bn/USD1.2bn and EUR48m/USD54m\)](#) – Excluded: sustainability bonds with proceeds financing a wide range of project categories, including affordable housing, education, healthcare.
- Guangzhou Yuexiu Group (RMB2bn/USD314.5m) – Excluded: aligned with PBOC green bond guidelines but excluded as 60% of proceeds will be allocated to working capital. The other 40% will be allocated to finance a paper recycling facility, wastewater treatment and a timber plantation, which is not FSC certified.
- [Iberdrola \(EUR5.3bn/USD6.5bn\)](#) – Excluded: labelled green syndicated loan, which benefits from a Vigeo Eiris review. Excluded as proceeds will finance the company’s general sustainability program rather than specific categories that align with the Climate Bonds Taxonomy.

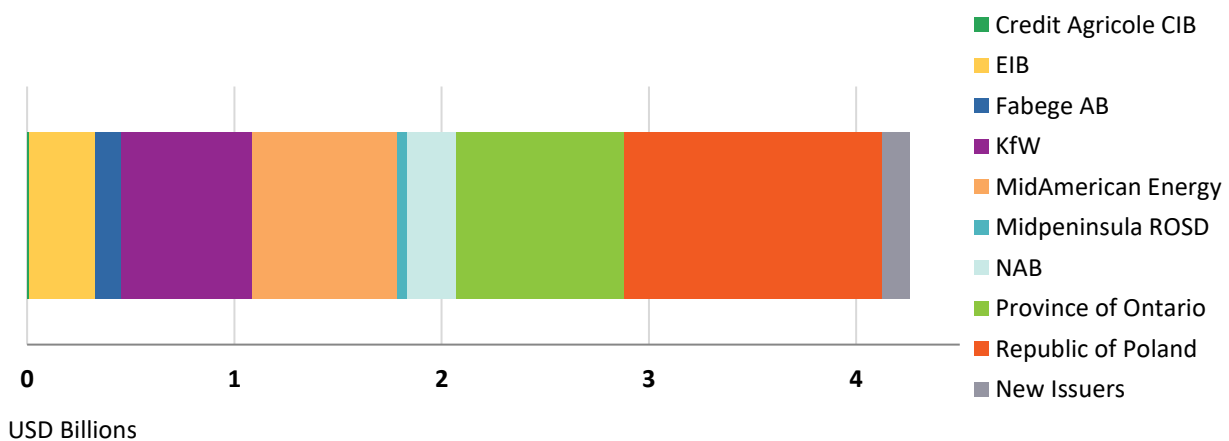
- World Bank (IBRD) ([USD350m](#); [SEK1.2bn/USD150m](#)) – Excluded: sustainability bonds with use of proceeds financing healthcare projects in Argentina and Switzerland, waste management in six urban districts in China, water and sanitation infrastructure improvements in India and coral reef rehabilitation support in Indonesia.
- [Fulcrum Sierra Biofuels LLC \(USD150m\)](#) – Excluded: labelled green US Muni bond issued in October 2017 and added to our pending list while waiting for a prospectus to be made publicly available. The bond is being excluded due to insufficient information on the bond use of proceeds.
- [Virginia Small Business Financing Authority \(USD40m\)](#) – Excluded: labelled green US Muni bond issued in December 2017. As no prospectus or other documents specifying use of proceed allocation has been made publicly available, the bonds is being excluded due to insufficient information.

Trends of the month

February volume by issuer type



Repeat issuers account for 95% of February's green bond volume



Green bonds in the market

- California Infrastructure & Economic Development Bank: USD449.2m – priced, closes 8 March
- Prologis European Logistics Fund: EUR300m – priced, closes 15 March
- Brookfield Renewable Partners: USD350m note received a green evaluation score of E1/90 from S&P Global Ratings
- Growthpoint Properties (property development) is [set to issue their first green bond](#) on 9 March – and become the first corporate green bond issuer in South Africa

Investing News

Generali Group, the largest Italian insurance company, [announced](#) it will divest from coal companies and increase green investments by EUR3.5bn by 2020.

Spanish bank BBVA [recently pledged](#) to direct EUR100bn to finance green and sustainable projects by 2025, including through the potential issuance of sustainability bonds.

The Green Climate Fund has [committed](#) to direct an additional USD1.09bn towards mitigation and adaptation projects in developing countries.

Natixis [repackaged](#) France's sovereign green OAT into a green structured note of EUR7bn (USD8.6bn).

Lots of Green Gossip

The [Belgian Debt Agency announced](#) that the newly issued green OLO is expected to grow to USD10bn by 2022 through subsequent taps.

Moody's [assigned a Green Bond Assessment of GB1 \(Excellent\)](#) to Lebanese bank Fransabank SAL's USD60m debut green bond, expected to close in March.

Moroccan Al Omrane group [recently announced](#) their plan to issue green bonds amounting to up to 1 billion dirhams (USD272m). Issuance of the bonds is expected to start in July.

Lima Stock Exchange (BVL) Chairman Marco Zaldivar announced that [Peru is set to launch its green bond guidelines in March](#).

After receiving positive investor interest for Ghana's planned sixth Eurobond, Finance Minister Ken Ofori-Atta [stated the country's interest in issuing green bonds](#).

During the [announcement of Hong Kong's Fiscal Budget 2018-2019](#), Financial Secretary Paul Chan Mo-po proposed the launch of a green bond programme with a ceiling of HKD100bn (USD12.8bn). The government also announced the introduction of a Green Bond Grant Scheme to subsidise issuers that qualify under the Green Finance Certification Scheme, recently launched by the Hong Kong Quality Assurance Agency.

Reading and Reports

CBI recently released the “[Green Bond Pricing in the Primary Market](#)” report, which analyses the performance of green bonds issued in Q3 2017.

In case you missed it, our latest [Quarterly Newsletter](#) covers the expansion of our Standards program to cover new sectors eligible for green bond certification through 2018.

Look for some big announcements over the next month.

Moving Pictures

You can watch our top 5 policy highlights for 2017 [here \(0:44secs\)](#).

Take only [0:45secs](#) to hear our CEO Sean Kidney talk to EFNTV on how Sweden is at the forefront of sustainability.

For your weekend viewing, watch an up close [36:50secs](#) of Sean Kidney speaking in depth on [Financing Solar PV with Debt Capital](#) from the [recent](#) Making Solar Bankable conference in Amsterdam.

And don't miss our [60sec](#) Super Trends for 2018 from [early January](#). We're pleased to see some of them coming to fruition already.

'Till next time,

Climate Bonds

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