Seminar Report

Daiwa ESG Conference 2023

- Held ESG seminar for Japanese/overseas investors and bond issuers
- Diverse topics including academic reports, GX policy, major investor ESG investment stances
- > This report provides seminar overview and key points

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Seminar Report: Daiwa ESG Conference 2023

On 13 September 2023, Daiwa Singapore held its third "Daiwa ESG Conference 2023" for this year. This seminar provided investors and issuers, both those in Japan and overseas, with an introduction to ESG (Environment, Social, Governance) in Japan's bond market. 140 people from 20 countries attended or viewed this seminar. The seminar consisted of four parts, including the opening remarks. A wide range of topics was covered including academic reports, briefings from policy makers on "Green Transition (GX)," and the ESG investment stances of major investors. This report provides an overview of the seminar, as well as key points that the author feels are particularly important.

First, in the opening remarks, the author presented the ESG characteristics of the Japanese bond market under the title of "Japan's ESG Capital Market ~ From Green to Transition." Here, the author presented and explained the five main points of (1) expansion of Japan's ESG bond market despite headwinds overseas, (2) both investors and issuers viewing sustainable finance as an essence of their businesses (referencing <u>BOJ survey</u>) as one factor behind this market expansion, (3) BOJ's Funds-Supplying Operations to Support Financing for Climate Change Responses supporting market expansion, (4) greenium (green premium) situation in Japan's corporate bond market, and (5) market expectations for a sovereign ESG-labeled bond called "GX Economy Transition Bonds."

Chart 1: Program of Daiwa ESG Conference 2023

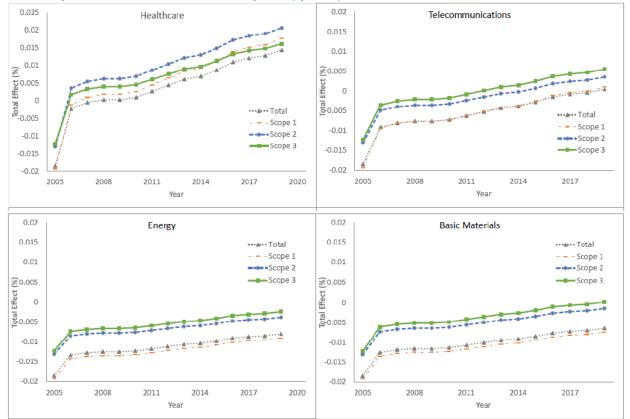
Opening Remarks	Japan's ESG Capital Market~from Gre	en to Transition	Mr. Shun Otani	Daiwa Securities Co. Ltd
Session 1	Analysis on Corporate ESG Activities and the Credit in Japan	ESG activities in Japan and impact on credit •Analysis on Japanese companies' ESG activities and impact on credit spreads •Analysis on Japanese CDS market in relation to CO2 emission	Prof. Tatsuyoshi Okimoto	Keio University, Japan
Session 2	Japan's Path to Transition Economy	Japan's path to transition economy • Japan's current status around transition finance • Japan's future ambition for transition	Mr. Fumihiro Kajikawa	GX Finance Promotion Office/ Office for Opening the GX Promotion Organization Industrial Science, Technology and Environment Policy Bureau Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
Session 3	Current Stance and Ambition for ESG Investment	Current stance and ambition for Japan Post Insurance ("Kampo") ESG investment •Kampo's current stance and hurdles for ESG investment •Kampo's mission for ESG investment and future ambition	Mr. Takumi Kobayashi	Japan Post Insurance, Japan

Moderated by Daisaku Chabata

Director, Sustainability Solutions Department



Session 1 ("Analysis on Corporate ESG Activities and Credit in Japan") was presented by Professor Tatsuyoshi Okimoto of Keio University, who also spoke at the May seminar in Tokyo. His presentation was followed by a Q&A session. In addition to the content as of the May seminar, the results of a study on the relationship between corporate CO2 emissions and credit spreads were also presented at the September seminar¹. The carbon risk premium (CRP) was initially negative in the early 2000s, in other words, there was a relationship in which credit spreads were tighter for companies with higher emissions. That said, this relationship has been reversing in recent years as investors become increasingly aware of decarbonization risks. It was also reported that sectors with lower emissions, such as healthcare and telecommunications, were more likely to have positive CRP than those with high emissions, such as energy and basic materials.





Source: Reprinted from materials provided at the seminar.

In Session 2 ("Pathways to Japan's Green Transition (GX)"), Fumihiro Kajikawa of METI gave a presentation that mainly covered (1) overall picture of GX, (2) overview of transition finance, and (3) relationship with Asia. The author was left with the impression that a driver of this transition is the phrase "carrot and stick." Kajikawa touched on the approach of demanding carbon emission costs through the future introduction of carbon pricing, such as emissions trading schemes and GX surcharge (= stick). However, he also stated his hope for the formation of incentives such as government support (carrot) for the transition through GX funds and other means. Here, the GX Economic Transition Bonds will serve as a bridge to such financing. As for the GX bond issuance schedule, Kajikawa explained that the framework will likely be announced around early November, after second-party opinions are obtained. He added that the first bonds are then likely to be issued within this fiscal year, after a series of talks with investors.

¹ For details, refer to RIETI discussion paper <u>Credit Default Swaps and Corporate Carbon Emissions in Japan</u> (2022) Tatsuyoshi Okimoto and Sumiko Takaoka.



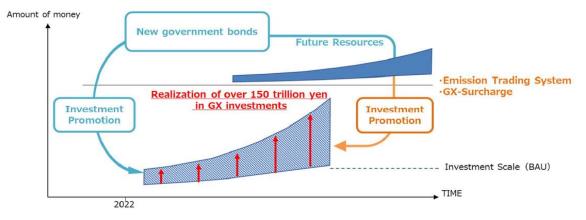
Chart 3: Growth-oriented Carbon Pricing

To promote the GX investment as described above, a "Pro-Growth Carbon Pricing Concept" will be embodied and implemented as soon as possible.

① **Government support for bold upfront investment** by issuing **new government bonds** (20 trillion yen over the next 10 years)

② Introduction of carbon pricing to give incentives for GX investment

- (1) Full-scale operation of emissions trading system in high emission industries [from FY2026].
 + Allowance auctioning to be phased in gradually to power generation companies [from FY2033]
 (2) Introduction of a GX-Surcharge on fossil fuel supply [from FY2028]
- ③ Strengthen financial support through public-private partnership



Source: Reprinted from METI materials.

Finally, in Session 3 ("Current Stance and Ambition for ESG Investment"), Takumi Kobayashi of Japan Post Insurance (JPI) divided his presentation into five sections to explain his company's initiatives regarding ESG investment. These sections were (1) about JPI, (2) ESG investment policy, (3) ESG investment framework, (4) ESG bond investment, and (5) future challenges. The author was particularly struck by the comments about the difficulty of engagement. Bond investment engagement² is different from equity investment engagement, which includes the exercising of voting rights, and it is true that some companies are not forward-looking in regards to engagement. In such cases, Kobayashi said JPI strives for two-way communication and conducts thorough preliminary research in order to share ESG issues and gain the trust of issuers. Also, measuring investment effectiveness has become increasingly important in recent years, given the growing trend toward impact investing. The quantitative effects of eight bonds with particular themes issued by international organizations and actually purchased by JPI were presented (Chart 4). Participants asked what is the next ESG theme that JPI is watching. Kobayashi answered that JPI is focusing on human rights, human capital, and natural capital while promoting investment without bias toward any particular theme.

² Strategic Memorandum (DSTE481): Engagement and investment performance- Active ownership.



Chart 4: Impact Assessment of ESG Bonds by International Agencies

- Considering two perspectives ((1) holding period and (2) availability of quantitative indicators), we selected eight bonds issued by five issuers for assessment (investment amount is approximately 114.4 billion yen) from international agencies' themed bonds we hold.
- The results of the impact assessment (attributable to our holding) are as follows.



Source: Reprinted from Japan Post Insurance's Responsible Investment Report 2022.

Areas such as ESG and sustainable finance are unique and can greatly differ by country. Europe and other regions are now focusing on green aspects while utilizing taxonomy. In Japan, on the other hand, the public and private sectors are working together to nurture a transition market. Such institutional and conceptual differences are obstacles to cross-border ESG investment. Our hope is that this seminar and report will help to lower the hurdle of information asymmetry (= one party in a transaction having more or better information than the other party) and contribute to the development of sustainable finance markets where disciplined and active investment can take place.



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