

Top Polluters Have More Credit Risk – and Are Mainly State-Owned

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Environmental awareness is having a significant effect on the way we consume and invest. Plans to phase out petrol-driven cars, outlawing of gas boilers, massive investment in alternative energy sources, elimination of peat-based compost; these are just a few of a rapidly growing list of measures intended to halt and even reverse the impact of human activity on the environment.

While climate change remains a controversial and partisan topic, the private sector cannot ignore it in the face of vocal public opinion and a strong trend towards ESG-driven investment. Investible companies need to be able to show a credible plan for reductions in CO2 emissions to meet internationally agreed targets.

Twenty organisations – all in the resource extraction industry – have been responsible for a third of all CO2 emissions over the [past 50 years](#). Consensus credit ratings are available for 19 of these¹, and 16 of these provide credible projections for their intended CO2 emissions for the next ten years. Nine of these are majority state-owned.

Figure 1 shows the average projected CO2 emissions in billions of tons per billion dollars of revenue, for Private and State-owned firms. Figure 2 shows the average consensus credit rating on a 21-category scale (1=aaa), also split into Private and State-owned firms.

Figure 1: Average Projected Emissions

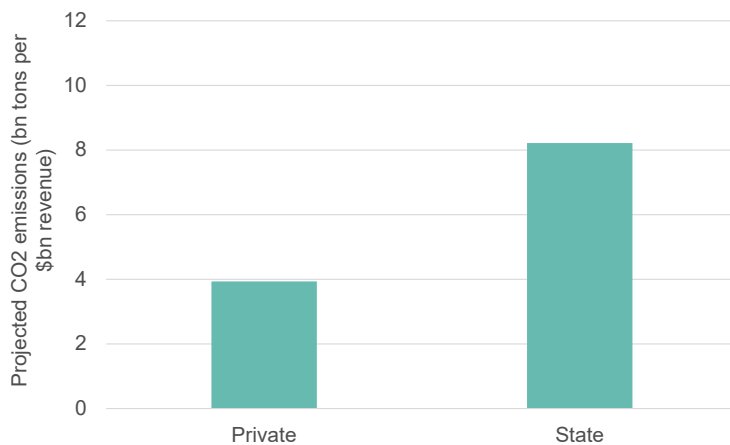
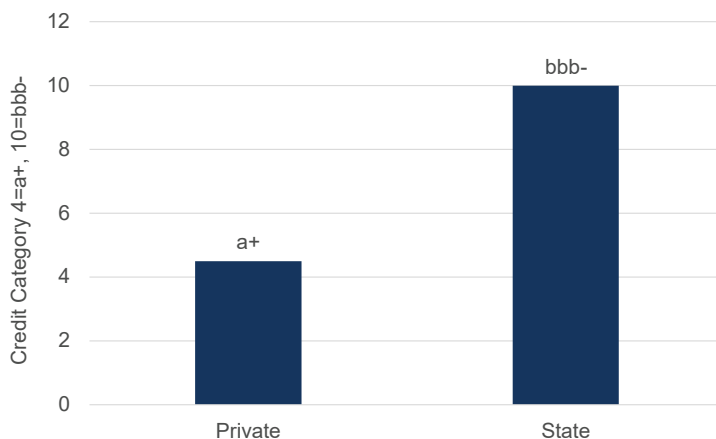


Figure 2: Average Consensus Credit Rating



¹No consensus is available for the National Iranian Oil Company due to international sanctions.

Even if they meet their stated targets, state-owned company emissions per \$ of revenue will be about 100% higher than private firms. Addressing this inefficiency is hampered by a significantly worse average credit rating, making investment in environmentally-friendly infrastructure more expensive for state-owned firms.

There are some exceptions in the private group: Peabody Energy does not publish emission targets (so is not included in these averages) and has a very poor credit rating; but its inclusion would only increase the private average credit risk by slightly more than one notch.

ESG equity investment is focused on changing the behaviour of private companies, and the environmental message is clearly getting through. But it is more challenging for ESG-driven bond investors to change the polluting habits of state-owned firms at a time when their Governments need as much income as possible. Until recently, environmental issues were a lower priority for ESG investors when [assessing Sovereign bonds](#), but increased use of “Green Bonds” (such as those announced by the UK late last year) may provide an incentive for some of the most polluting state-owned resource companies in the world to clean up.

Companies from the Top 20 Polluters included in this study:

Included, with consensus rating and published emission targets	Chevron
	Abu Dhabi National Oil Co
	BP
	Conoco Phillips
	Exxon Mobil
	Gazprom
	Kuwait Petroleum Corporation
	Pemex
	Petrobras
	PetroChina
	Petroleos de Venezuela (PDVSA)
	Royal Dutch Shell
	Saudi Aramco
	Sonatrach
	Total
Excluded, with consensus rating but no published emission targets	Iraq National Oil Co
	BHP Billiton
	Coal India
	Peabody Energy
Excluded, no consensus rating due to sanctions	National Iranian Oil Co

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