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by BlackRock

THE MODERNISATION OF THE EUROPEAN BOND MARKET

The journey continues

TREND 1

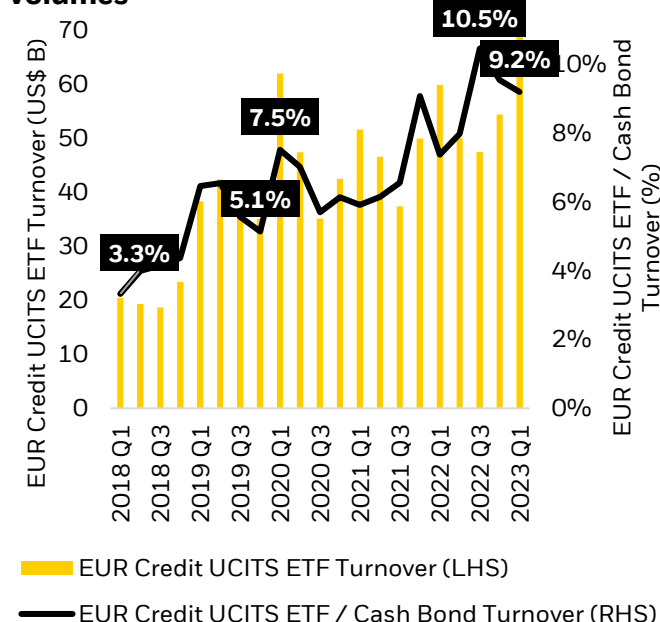
An evolution of ETF trading & analytics

The continued improvement in liquidity of fixed income ETFs in recent years has played a central role in the institutional adoption story in Europe. A pivotal moment came during the Covid-19 stressed period from late February through to March 2020 as European domiciled ETFs faced their first true stress test. Trading volumes surged to new highs as ETFs provided liquidity, price discovery, and immediacy of execution, while underlying bond markets became illiquid and challenging to access.

As markets entered a new regime of greater market and macro volatility in 2022, trading in ETFs continued to accelerate as the efficiency and liquidity of fixed income ETFs supercharged investor adoption amid a historically complex market environment. Then in March 2023, as rates market volatility reached post-GFC highs amid turmoil in the global banking sector, ETF trading volumes surged again. **“ETF Liquidity as Markets enter a new Regime”** from 2022 and the **Q1 2023 Addendum** discusses these trends in further detail.

While fixed income UCITS ETF AUM continues to make up only a small part of the European bond market, ETFs are thus growing in importance as a trading instrument, particularly in credit. This is linked to the additional layer of liquidity they offer on top of the underlying cash bond market.

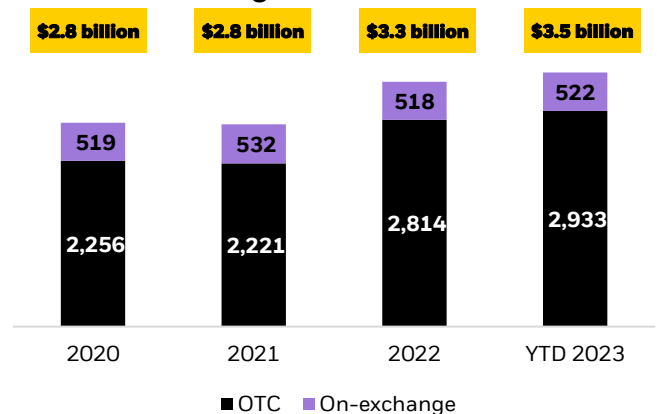
Figure 2
Trading volumes in EUR-denominated credit ETFs relative to underlying bond market volumes



Source: BlackRock, TRAX. Data as at March 2023.

We estimate that secondary trading volumes in EUR-denominated IG and HY ETFs were equivalent to more than 9% of underlying bond market volumes in Q1 2023, up from 3% in Q1 2018. In Q1 2023, overall fixed income ETF traded volumes across the industry averaged \$3.6 billion per day, up 8% vs. 2022’s ADV and up 30% vs 2020.

Figure 3
Longer term growth trend of fixed income UCITS ETF trading volumes (\$ million)



Source: BlackRock. Data as at April 2023.

While trading volume is an important indicator of ETF liquidity, it is by no means the only consideration. Ultimately liquidity is only limited by the liquidity of the underlying market and is enhanced through the ETF structure (see **“Modernisation of the European bond market”**).

Electronification & automation continue to advance

Aside from greater market volatility, ETF adoption has also been supported by an increase in the availability and transparency of data on trading volumes (see next section), while advances in the electronification of ETF trading have led to further automation, ease of access and lower costs of execution. Banks have also been building out their ETF algorithmic trading capabilities, leading to the possibility of layering ETF execution strategies based on pre-programmed instructions. This can optimise trading by integrating multiple liquidity pools to source best prices, minimise market impact and slippage and provide a rules-based approach to achieve pre-defined execution targets. Such tools are helping to accelerate the transition towards electronification of fixed income ETF trading that began a few years ago.

CONCLUSION

Growing adoption of fixed income ETFs and other index and portfolio-based products, coupled with growth in electronic trading, algorithmic pricing capabilities and dramatic improvements in technology are continuing to revolutionise the way investors access European corporate bond markets.

The new regime of greater macro and market volatility since 2022 has proved to be a catalyst for further adoption of fixed income ETFs, particularly by institutional investors as investors use them to help them navigate rapidly changing market conditions and efficiently access the fixed income market. Bond and ETF ecosystem developments in the secondary and primary markets along with the development of better tools and analytics to assess ETFs alongside other instruments are enhancing investors' ability to use ETFs as part of their toolkit, further accelerating adoption.

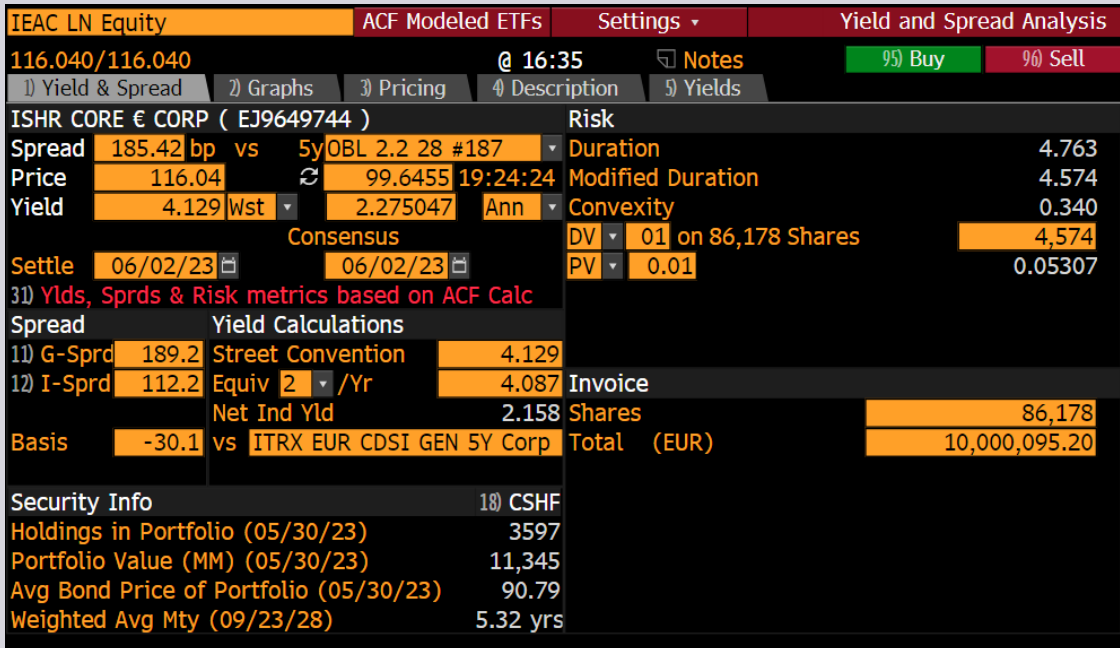
The growth in index vehicles is a recognition of the need for liquidity and transparency to increase or decrease exposure when making portfolio construction decisions. Given the still opaque nature of the underlying cash bond market, coupled with the lack of a timely, unified picture of bond trades and pricing (a consolidated tape), we believe ETFs will continue to play an increasingly integral role for investors looking to access and navigate bond markets. Investors who embrace fixed income ETFs and other index exposures may benefit from improved transparency, liquidity, and efficiency.

APPENDIX 1

Analytics on ETFs

Bloomberg users can use the YAS function to view yields, spreads and risk metrics for ETFs similar to the way they would analyse individual bonds. This tool leverages the ACF methodology for calculating these metrics.

Bloomberg YAS

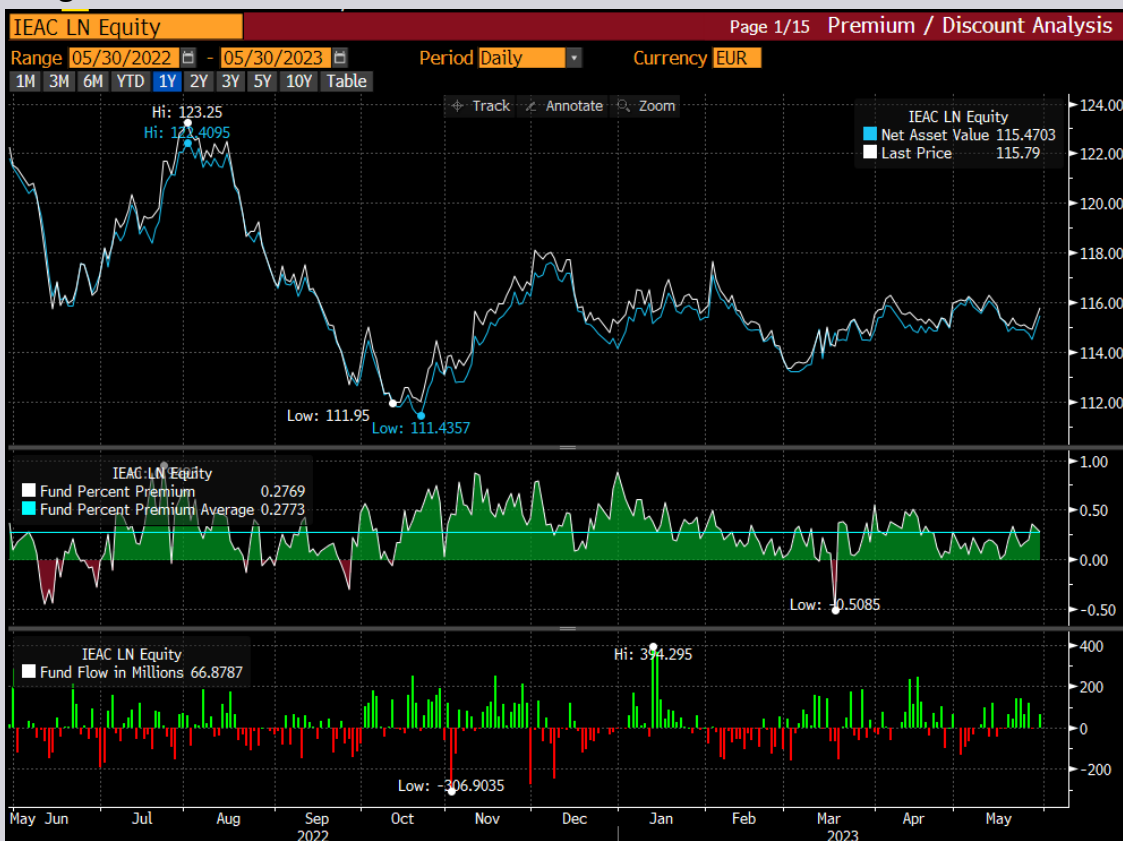


Source: BlackRock, for illustrative purposes only.

ETF price vs. NAV & daily net fund flows

Bloomberg users can run the NAV function to analyse closing prices versus end of day Net Asset Values, as well as historical daily net fund flows.

Bloomberg NAV



Source: Bloomberg, for illustrative purposes only.

