# Green Stewards: Responsible Institutional Investors Foster Green CapEx

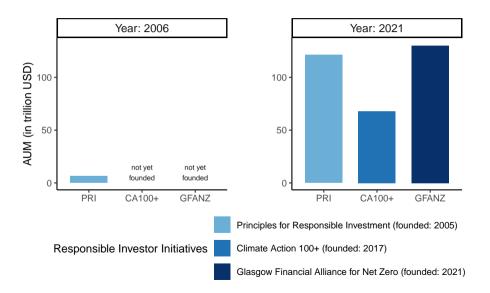
#### Moritz Wiedemann

Rotterdam School of Management, Erasmus University

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12th Annual Conference on Risk Governance at the University of Siegen

# Remarkable rise in responsible investing





# Yet, opinions on the role of responsible investors are divided

# Responsible investors see themselves as critical agents for change

CLIMATE ACTION 100+ HAS BEEN TRANSFORMATIVE FOR CORPORATE ENGAGEMENT AND THE ROLE OF INVESTORS IN THE CONTEXT OF CLIMATE CHANGE, HOWEVER, THERE IS NO HIDING FROM THE FACT THAT OVERALL FOCUS COMPANIES NEED TO BE MORE ACTIONORIENTED IF THEY ARE TO SUPPORT AND CAPITALISE ON THE TRANSITION OF THE GLOBAL ECONOMY, ULTIMATELY, THE CASE FOR FURTHER AND FASTER CORPORATE ACTION ON CLIMATE CHANGE HAS NEVER BEEN MORE COMPELLING - WHILE INVESTORS ALONE CANNOT BRING ABOUT THIS CHANGE, CLIMATE ACTION 100- REMAINS WELL-POSITIONED TO SUPPORT THIS AMBITIOUS GLOBAL GOAL."

- STEPHANIE PFEIFER, CCO, 100CG AND A MEMBER OF THIC GLOBAL STEERING COMMITTEE



## Yet, opinions on the role of responsible investors are divided

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# Responsible investing is criticized for being just greenwashing





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Question: Do responsible institutional investors drive firms to increase green capex?

### This paper:

## Do responsible institutional investors drive firms to increase green capex?

- Novel firm-level measures of responsible investor share & green CapEx
  - ▶ Responsible investors: Climate Action 100+ (CA100+) signatories
  - ► Green CapEx measure: Green debt
- Firms with lower responsible ownership decrease future green CapEx
  - ► European firms' cross-listing in the USA as novel plausibly exogenous change in responsible ownership
  - ▶ 5pp lower responsible ownership post cross-listing (2021 average: 33%)
  - ▶ 3pp lower likelihood of issuing green debt post cross-listing (2021 average: 5%)



# Outline: Two key challenges/ two key contributions

**01** How can responsible ownership & green capex be measured?

**02** Do responsible investors drive firms to increase green CapEx?



# Who counts as a responsible investor?

Responsible investors: Investors who care about global decarbonization





























## Identifying responsible investors through CA100+ signatories

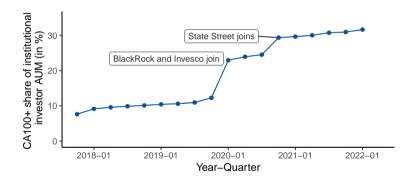


- ► Launched in 2017, the Climate Action 100+ initiative is the largest collaborative engagement group for climate change
- ► CA100+ Objective: Engage with the world's largest GHG emitters to improve governance on climate change, curb emissions and strengthen climate-related financial disclosure
- ▶ 700 investors with more than \$68 trillion in assets under management
- ► Two types of signatories: Investor Participants (64%) & Investor Supporters (36%)
- ▶ Investor participants engage with 171 "focus" companies
- ⇒ Objective and engagement strategy are suggestive of a real impact mandate



# AUM of CA100+ signatories have grown to a substantial overall share

$$extit{CA100 SHARE}_{ extit{ft}} = rac{ extit{CA100+ Institutional Ownership}_{ extit{ft}}}{ extit{Total Institutional Ownership}_{ extit{ft}}}$$



► Translates into a firm-level average CA100+ share of 15.4% (std. deviation: 22.1 %)



# What qualifies as green capital expenditure?

- ▶ Investments in assets that allow reduced carbon emissions
- ► Firm-level green CapEx cannot be observed globally
- ► What is a viable alternative?



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- ► Financial instruments whose proceeds are linked to green projects through the contract clauses
- Instruments covered:
  - Green bonds/loans
  - Sustainability-linked bonds/loans
  - Sustainability bonds/loans
- ▶  $GREENDEBT-DUMMY_{ft} = 1$  if at least one green debt instrument issued



# Green debt is an important funding source of green CapEx

- Total green debt issuance equivalent to 59% of global green capital expenditures, as estimated by Bloomberg NEF
- Debt is of first-order importance for financing corporate investment spikes Mayer & Sussman (2005), DeAngelo et al. (2011), DeAngelo et al. (2018), DeAngelo (2022)
- Solution Robustness measures along the green capital expenditure chain
  - ► Green patents, taxonomy-based clean investment/ revenue ratios, & emissions
  - Green debt is economically and statistically significantly associated with clean investments for the available subset



# Higher responsible ownership allows for greater future green CapEx

$$y_{fjt} = \alpha + \beta CA100 SHARE_{fjt-3} + \gamma X_{fjt-3} + \theta_f + \tau_{jt} + \varepsilon_{fjt}$$

	$\begin{array}{c} \text{(1)} \\ \text{GREENDEBT-DUMMY} \\ = 1 \text{ if at least one green debt instrument issued} \end{array}$	(2) ASINH(GREENDEBT) asinh(Amount raised with green debt in mil. USD)
3YR-LAG CA100 SHARE	0.041*** (0.007)	0.261*** (0.045)
Controls	yes	yes
Firm F.E. Industry-Year F.E.	yes yes	yes yes
Observations R2	55206 0.568	55206 0.583

Standard errors are clustered at the firm level.



#### Outline

**01** How can responsible ownership & green capex be measured?

**02** Do responsible investors drive firms to increase green CapEx?



# How do we isolate the causal impact of responsible ownership?

- ► Negative responsible ownerhsip shock: European/ Asian headquartered firms' cross-listing in the United States
- ► Source of variation:

  American institutional investors are on average less sustainable
- ► Identification assumption:
  Firm's decision to cross-list does not affect or reflect relative green investment opportuniteis other than through responsible investors





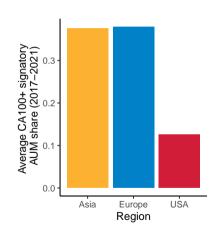




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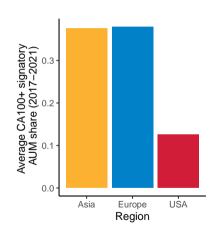
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# Responsible investor pressure is not a major cross-listing driver

- Sophisticated knowledge required for responsible investor pressure to be a decision factor
  - Awareness of regional investor preference difference
  - ▶ Belief in persistence of difference
- No evidence in managements' statements and cross-listing theory
  - ► Stated motivations are unrelated to responsible ownership/ green CapEx
  - ► Theory highlights bonding, market segmentation and take-over defense motives
- No evidence in data
  - ▶ No recent cross-listing tilt towards emission-intensive industries
  - ► Responsible ownership and firm "greeness" are not associated with cross-listings
- ⇒ Change in responsible ownership is an unexpected cross-listing by-product



# Staggered differences-in-difference with matching

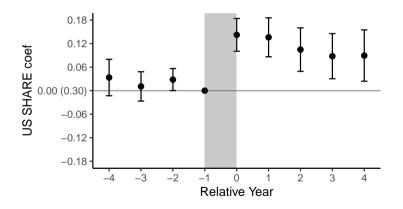
- ► Control sample is based on matching the 3 nearest neighbours with replacement
  - ► Exact-matching on region (Asia or Europe) and 2-digit SIC industry
  - Propensity score matching on ex-ante characteristics LOGSIZE, INVEST/A, ROE and LEVERAGE
- ► Sun & Abraham (2021) interaction-weighted estimator:

$$y_{ft} = \alpha + \sum_{e \in \{2007, 2008, \dots, 2021\}} \sum_{l=-15, \neq -1}^{15} \delta_{e,l} \mathbf{1} \{ E_f = e \} R T_{ft}^{\ell} + \gamma X_{ft-1} + \theta_f + \tau_t + \varepsilon_{ft}$$

- $ightharpoonup RT_{fr}^{\ell}$  are relative period indicators of the cross-listing year of Asian/European firms
- ▶  $\mathbf{1}\{E_i = e\}$  are cohort specific indicators
- ▶ Time period varies depending on data, at most 2006 to 2022

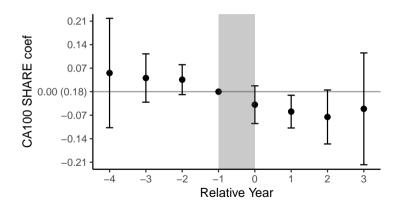


# Step 1: Higher American investor share post cross-listing in the US



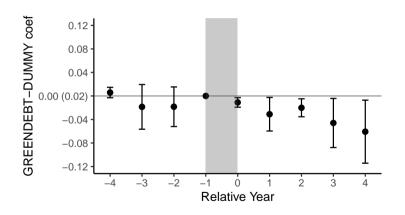


# Step 2: Lower sustainable investor share post cross-listing in the US



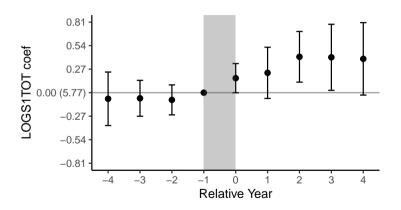


# Step 3: Less likely to issue green debt post cross-listing in the US





# Step 3b: Higher emissions post cross-listing in the US





# Mechanism: How do responsible investors affect firms' green CapEx?

Responsible investors can impact firms through two main channels:

- Exit: Larger sustainable investment sector lowers cost of capital for green projects Heinkel et al. (2001), Berk & Van Binsbergen (2022), De Angelis et al. (2022), Becht et al. (2023b), Cenedese et al. (2023)
- Voice: Responsible investors engage with management and push for green CapEx Gollier & Pouget (2014), Chowdhry et al. (2019), Dimson et al. (2021), Hoepner et al. (2021), Broccardo et al. (2022), Oehmke & Opp (2022), Bauer et al. (2023), Becht et al. (2023a), Gryglewicz et al. (2023)



# Voice: Responsible investors engage with management

- O be the property of the pr
  - ▶ Principles for Responsible Investment survey evidence: CA100+ signatories report more engagements than non-CA100+ signatories
- ② Do investors implement governance tools to direct management?
  - Responsible ownership associated with stricter environmental governance (e.g. decarbonization targets, CSO, sustainability-linked compensation)
- Ooes the effect concentrate on firms with the biggest opportunity for impact?
  - lacktriangle Engagement is costly ightarrow investors should focus effort on most important subset
  - ► CA100+ share and green debt correlation stronger for the highest emitters



#### Conclusion:

# Responsible investors push firms towards a proactive net-zero transition

Risk governance helps management to identify and set the right priorities

#### Enel S.p.A.

- $\triangleright$  Ø<sub>2018:2021</sub> CA100+ Share = 27.4%
- Successful responsible investor impact

# November 09, 2022 Enel recognized as the first company to fully align disclosures Carola van Lamoen, Head of Sustainable Investing at Robeco, said: "We commend freel for meeting at the Net Zero Benchmark disclosure criteria and demonstrating

leadership through its climate goals and strategy. This is a proud achievement of our

Action 100+ initiative. Enel has been very responsive to our concerns and feedback

throughout our dialogue. Year on year, we welcomed new steps taken in line with

#### Berkshire Hathaway Inc.

- $\triangleright$  Ø<sub>2018:2021</sub> CA100+ Share = 13.7%
- ► No responsible investor impact

# Berkshire Hathaway remains lowly rated on climate action

Buffett in same category as Saudi Aramco and China's largest carmaker on emissions plans

Camilla Hodgson MARCH 30 2022

Berkshire did not respond to a request for comment, but Buffett has consistently rejected the push by investors to disclose the group's climate risk.

