





Do ESG Scores Generate Differences in Risk-Adjusted Measures?

Group 28

Summary

- Introduction
- Data Description
- Fama & French model
- Sharpe ratio, Treynor ratio & Volatility
- Conclusion

Introduction

- Is ESG for philanthropists or return maximizers?
- Used various models

Fama and French 3 Factor model adaptation

Sharpe Ratio

Treynor Ratio

Volatility

- Prof Kenneth R. French's Website

FF3 Factors

Thomson Reuters platform

Stock Returns,

ESG Scores

Volatility, Bêta and the other control variables.

- Rating is equal to A if score: (75-100)
- Rating is equal to **B** if score : **(50-75)**
- Rating is equal to **C** if score : **(25-50)**
- Rating is equal to **D** if score : **[0-25]**

REFINITIV ESG COMPANY REPORT

L3harris Technologies Inc (LHX.N)

Document Date: 2020-12-11

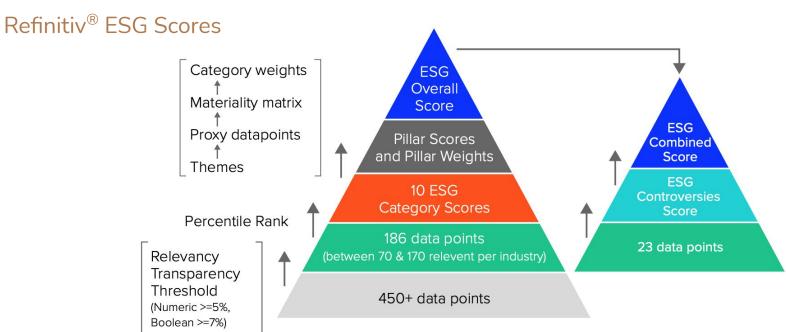


COMPANY OVERVIEW				
Market Cap. (Mil USD)	\$39,396			
Revenue (Mil USD)	\$9,263	C+	A+ ESG Controversies	C+ ESG Combined Score
No. of Employees	50,000	ESG Score		
D&I Index Ranking	150 / 3183		Score	
TRBC Ind. Group	Aerospace & Defense			
Country	United States of America	C+	B-	C+
Fiscal Yr. End	2020-01-03	Environmental Pillar	Social Pillar Score	
ESG Reporting Scope	55.72%	Score		

ESG SUMMARY

L3harris Technologies Inc is a(n) Aerospace & Defense company headquartered in the United States of America. For the fiscal year ended in January 2020, LHX.N received an ESG score of 48.81 (Grade: C+).

Over the last 5 years, the company has an average ESG score of 48.12, and a median ESG score of 47.46. Refinitiv ESG score is calculated as a sum of weighted individual pillar scores. For LHX.N, Environmental, Social, and Governance pillars are weighted 23.74%, 43.88%, and 32.37% respectively in ESG score weighting, consistent with companies within the Aerospace & Defense industry groups.



Methodology

Fama and French 3FF:

$$R_{it} - R_{ft} = \alpha_{it} + \beta_1 MktRf_t + \beta_2 SMB_t + \beta_3 HML_t + \beta_4 RatingA_{it} + \beta_5 RatingB_{it} + \beta_6 RatingC_{it}$$
(1)

- 3FF factors : Market premium, SMB, HML
- 3 dummy variables to modelize the different groups in terms of ESG (D-rating is the reference group)
- 2 separate regressions using : (1) the ESG rating

(2) the ESG-combined rating

• Goal: compare the difference in alphas within the different groups

Fama & French 3 Factors

	ESG	ESG Combined	E	S	G
	Excess Return				
Market-Rf	0.943***	0.942***	0.943***	0.937***	0.941***
	(0.0515)	(0.0514)	(0.0515)	(0.0515)	(0.0513)
SMB	0.823***	0.823***	0.795***	0.847***	0.823***
	(0.263)	(0.262)	(0.263)	(0.263)	(0.263)
HML	0.107	0.107	0.114	0.102	0.106
	(0.0813)	(0.0812)	(0.0814)	(0.0813)	(0.0814)
Dummy Cat. A	-0.0164	-0.000292	-0.000193	-0.00911	-0.0365**
•	(0.0160)	(0.0182)	(0.0116)	(0.0141)	(0.0143)
Dummy Cat. B	-0.0251**	-0.0291**	-0.0177*	-0.0190	-0.00896
•	(0.0117)	(0.0118)	(0.0101)	(0.0125)	(0.0124)
Dummy Cat. C	-0.0208*	-0.0190*	-0.0206*	-0.0257**	-0.00432
J	(0.0114)	(0.0112)	(0.0109)	(0.0120)	(0.0134)
Constant (Alpha)	0.0435***	0.0430***	0.0329***	0.0445***	0.0373***
,	(0.0123)	(0.0123)	(0.00946)	(0.0130)	(0.0134)
N	5668	5668	5668	5668	5668
R^2	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200	0.200

Standard errors in parentheses

^{*} p < 0.10, ** p < 0.05, *** p < 0.01

Sharpe Ratio, Treynor Ratio & Volatility

- The three regression models:

$$SR_{it} = \alpha_{it} + \beta_{1} RatingA_{it} + \beta_{2} RatingB_{it} + \beta_{3} RatingC_{it} + \beta_{4} MarketCap_{it} + \beta_{5} DebtPerEquity_{it}$$

$$+ \beta_{6} RevenuePerShare_{it} + \beta_{7} CurrentRatio_{it} \ (2)$$

$$TR_{it} = \alpha_{it} + \beta_{1} RatingA_{it} + \beta_{2} RatingB_{it} + \beta_{3} RatingC_{it} + \beta_{4} MarketCap_{it} + \beta_{5} DebtPerEquity_{it}$$

$$+ \beta_{6} RevenuePerShare_{it} + \beta_{7} CurrentRatio_{it} \ (3)$$

$$STD_{it} = \alpha_{it} + \eta_{t} + \beta_{1} RatingA_{it} + \beta_{2} RatingB_{it} + \beta_{3} RatingC_{it} + \beta_{4} MarketCap_{it} + \beta_{5} DebtPerEquity_{it}$$

$$+ \beta_{6} RevenuePerShare_{it} + \beta_{7} CurrentRatio_{it} \ (4)$$

Sharpe Ratio, Treynor Ratio & Volatility

	ESG	ESG Combined	ESG	ESG Combined	ESG	ESG Combined
	Sharpe Ratio	Sharpe Ratio	Treynor Ratio	Treynor Ratio	Volatility	Volatility
Dummy Cat. A	0.0913	0.191**	-0.00976	0.0155	-0.0703***	-0.0804***
	(0.0847)	(0.0968)	(0.0276)	(0.0313)	(0.0115)	(0.0110)
Dummy Cat. B	0.164***	0.163***	0.0300	0.0267	-0.0501***	-0.0519***
Dunning Cat. B	(0.0538)	(0.0539)	(0.0190)	(0.0188)	(0.00819)	(0.00810)
	(0.0338)	(0.0339)	(0.0190)	(0.0100)	(0.00819)	(0.00810)
Dummy Cat. C	0.126***	0.112**	0.0141	0.0125	-0.0229***	-0.0275***
	(0.0485)	(0.0477)	(0.0175)	(0.0173)	(0.00660)	(0.00676)
		***	***		***	
Market Cap.	0.00000265***	0.00000261***	0.000000534***	0.000000515***	0.000000393***	0.000000437***
	(0.000000378)	(0.000000354)	(9.88e-08)	(9.31e-08)	(0.000000133)	(0.000000137)
Debt per Equity	-0.00566*	-0.00560*	-0.00184	-0.00184	0.000976*	0.000982*
Deat per Equity	(0.00334)	(0.00334)	(0.00122)	(0.00122)	(0.000562)	(0.000564)
	(0.00554)	(0.00334)	(0.00122)	(0.00122)	(0.000302)	(0.000504)
Revenue per Share	-0.000754***	-0.000760***	-0.000295***	-0.000297***	0.0000681	0.0000644
201 S 1522 • 15 500 S 199	(0.000211)	(0.000212)	(0.0000644)	(0.0000647)	(0.0000615)	(0.0000620)
Current Ratio	-0.00429	-0.00303	-0.00571	-0.00550	0.00641***	0.00650***
	(0.0122)	(0.0122)	(0.00419)	(0.00419)	(0.00245)	(0.00244)
F.E. Year 2016					0.0498***	0.0505***
1.L. 1 car 2010					(0.00499)	(0.00502)
					(0.00499)	(0.00302)
F.E. Year 2017					-0.0285***	-0.0278***
					(0.00481)	(0.00482)
EE W 2010					0.0100***	0.0197***
F.E. Year 2018					0.0188***	
					(0.00494)	(0.00493)
F.E. Year 2019					0.0888***	0.0886***
					(0.00561)	(0.00561)
					, ,	,
Constant	0.319***	0.319***	0.132***	0.132***	0.307***	0.309***
	(0.0513)	(0.0511)	(0.0188)	(0.0187)	(0.00926)	(0.00932)
N ₂	3911	3911	3791	3791	3962	3962
R^2	0.023	0.023	0.012	0.011		

Standard errors in parentheses

*p < 0.10, **p < 0.05, ***p < 0.01

Conclusion

- Idiosyncratic risk => Diversifiable
- Sovereign wealth funds care
- Preparation for new laws

Nestle



ESG score of Nestlé



ESG combined score of Nestlé

References

- https://medium.com/blue-sky-thinking/evolution-of-esg-e41302a473e5
- Milton, F. (1962). Capitalism and freedom. *University of Chicago*.
- Bose, S. (2020). Evolution of ESG Reporting Frameworks. In *Values at Work*. Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- Gibson, R., Krueger, P., Riand, N., & Schmidt, P. S. (2019). ESG rating disagreement and stock returns.
- https://www.ft.com/content/5cd6e923-81e0-4557-8cff-a02fb5e01d42
- $https://qtxasset.com/cfoinnovation/field/field_p_files/white_paper/Deutsche-AWM-ESG_and_corporate_financial_perfor\\ mance_mapping_global_landscape.pdf$
- Sahut, J. M., & Pasquini-Descomps, H. (2015). ESG impact on market performance of firms: International Evidence.

 Management International/International Management/Gestion Internacional, 19(2), 40-63.
- Ashwin Kumar, N. C., Smith, C., Badis, L., Wang, N., Ambrosy, P., & Tavares, R. (2016). ESG factors and risk-adjusted performance: a new quantitative model. *Journal of Sustainable Finance & Investment*.
- Starks, L. T., Venkat, P., & Zhu, Q. (2017). Corporate ESG profiles and investor horizons.