ESG news, future cash flows, and firm value

Derrien et al. (2024)

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Env.Climate

Introduction

This paper studies the effect of ESG information on firm value

$$PV_{it} = \frac{CF_{it}}{r_{it} - g_{it}} \tag{1}$$

- ESG information affects firm value by two channels
 - 1. Discount rates: e.g. divestment
 - 2. Future cash flows: e.g. regulation, consumer preference
- This paper focuses on the cash flow channel
 - The lower cash flow comes from the consumer demand (lower sales), rather than the higher costs (lower margins)

Data

- ESG information: RepRisk's daily ESG news
 - RepRisk ESG information is consistent, no backfilling, and highly frequent
- Analyst forecasts: IBES
 - Firm level forecasts consensus of EPS, sales, gross margin, LTG, PTG

$$\Delta F_t EPS_{i,t+h} = F_t EPS_{i,t+h} - F_{t-1} EPS_{i,t+h}$$
 (2)

• Over 1,2,3,4-quarter and 1,2,3-year horizons

Analyst Forecast Revisions

$$\frac{\Delta F_t EPS_{i,t+h}}{|F_{t-1}EPS_{i,t+h}|} = \alpha + \beta 1 \{ESGincidentsin[t-6,t]\} + \gamma_{country \times Industry \times t} + \sigma_i + \epsilon_{i,t}$$
(3)

Panel A: At least one incident

	CQ.I	0,2	CQ3	Q4	1 year	z year	o year	LIG	PIG	ret.
>=1 incidents in the past 6 months:	-0.158*	 -0.125* 	-0.072	-0.065	-0.110**	-0.143***	-0.150***	-0.005	-0.170***	-0.167***
	(-2.15)	(-1.78)	(-1.08)	(-1.09)	(-2.33)	(-3.39)	(-3.70)	(-0.42)	(-5.89)	(-4.48)
$Month \times Industry \times Country FE$	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
adj R2	0.089	0.090	0.085	0.095	0.077	0.093	0.073	0.073	0.176	0.364
Obs.	279530	259734	239787	145738	548322	546116	421821	199753	561343	554966
Panel B: Splitting by the number of incidents										
	- "	(0)	(0)	(4)	(#)	(0)	(10)	(0)	(0)	(4.0)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1 year	2 year	3 year	LTG	PTG	Ret.
	-0.093	-0.059	0.010	-0.039	-0.069	-0.101**	-0.113***	0.005	-0.133***	-0.160***
I incident in the past 6 months										
I incident in the past 6 months	(-1.20)	(-0.79)	(0.15)	(-0.64)	(-1.42)	(-2.36)	(-2.70)	(0.36)	(-4.60)	(-4.29)
•				(-0.64) -0.125	(-1.42) -0.206***	(-2.36) -0.240***	(-2.70) -0.229***	(0.36) -0.026*	(-4.60) -0.254***	, ,
•	(-1.20)	(-0.79)	(0.15)	, ,	,	, ,	, ,	, ,	, ,	(-4.29) -0.184*** (-3.42)
>=2 incidents in the past 6 months	(-1.20) -0.302***	(-0.79) -0.273***	(0.15)	-0.125	-0.206***	-0.240***	-0.229***	-0.026*	-0.254***	-0.184***
>=2 incidents in the past 6 months Month × Industry × Country FE	(-1.20) -0.302*** (-3.15)	(-0.79) -0.273*** (-2.92)	(0.15) -0.253*** (-2.68)	-0.125 (-1.34)	-0.206*** (-3.12)	-0.240*** (-3.98)	-0.229*** (-4.09)	-0.026* (-1.66)	-0.254*** (-6.30)	-0.184*** (-3.42)
1 incident in the past 6 months >=2 incidents in the past 6 months Month × Industry × Country FE Firm FE add B2	(-1.20) -0.302*** (-3.15) YES	(-0.79) -0.273*** (-2.92) YES	(0.15) -0.253*** (-2.68) YES	-0.125 (-1.34) YES	-0.206*** (-3.12) YES	-0.240*** (-3.98) YES	-0.229*** (-4.09) YES	-0.026* (-1.66) YES	-0.254*** (-6.30) YES	-0.184*** (-3.42) YES

(10)

PTC

Sales vs. Costs

Panel A: At least one incident

		Sales						GrossMargin						
	(1) Q1	(2) Q2	(3) O3	(4) Q4	(5) 1 year	(6) 2 year	(7) 3 year	(8) Q1	(9) O2	(10) O3	(11) O4	(12) 1 year	(13) 2 year	(14) 3 year
>-1 incidents in the past 6 months-1	-0.019 (-1.19)	-0.037** (-2.16)	-0.040** (-2.47)	-0.021 (-1.33)	-0.034*** (-3.34)	-0.059*** (-4.81)	-0.059*** (-4.58)	-0.029 (-1.58)	-0.024 (-1.33)	0.007	0.020	-0.019 (-1.65)	-0.018 (-1.42)	0.002
$Month \times Industry \times Country FE$	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm FE adj R2	YES 0.095	YES 0.098	YES 0.096	YES 0.099	YES 0.092	YES 0.105	YES 0.086	YES 0.056	YES 0.046	YES 0.045	YES 0.050	YES 0.060	YES 0.056	YES 0.053
Obs.	279985	251644	224824	131232	552092	541921	417346	131259	119671	105483	61761	296492	286369	181832

Panel B: Splitting by the number of incidents

	Sales						GrossMargin							
	(1) Q1	(2) Q2	(3) Q3	(4) Q4	(5) 1 year	(6) 2 year	(7) 3 year	(8) Q1	(9) Q2	(10) Q3	(11) Q4	(12) 1 year	(13) 2 year	(14) 3 year
1 incident in the past 6 months	-0.005 (-0.33)	-0.014 (-0.78)	-0.013 (-0.78)	-0.015 (-0.86)	-0.025** (-2.35)	-0.041*** (-3.30)	-0.038*** (-2.65)	-0.033* (-1.84)	-0.019 (-1.01)	0.017 (0.85)	0.020 (1.22)	-0.022* (-1.69)	-0.016 (-1.21)	0.010 (0.69)
>=2 incidents in the past 6 months	-0.048** (-2.17)	-0.087*** (-4.00)	-0.101*** (-4.50)	-0.036* (-1.71)	-0.055*** (-3.79)	-0.100*** (-5.80)	-0.105*** (-5.74)	-0.018 (-0.72)	-0.037 (-1.55)	-0.015 (-0.62)	0.019 (0.83)	-0.012 (-0.79)	-0.021 (-1.31)	-0.015 (-0.82)
$Month \times Industry \times Country FE$	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Firm FE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
adj R2 Obs.	0.095 279985	0.098 251644	0.096 224824	0.099 131232	0.092 552092	0.105 541921	0.086 417346	0.056 131259	0.046 119671	0.045 105483	$0.050 \\ 61761$	0.060 296492	0.056 286369	0.053 181832

Cash Flow Channel vs. Discount Rate Channel

$$\frac{PV_{it}\left(r_{it}\right)}{b_{i}} = \frac{F_{t}EPS_{i,t+1}}{\left(1 + r_{it}\right)} + \frac{F_{t}EPS_{i,t+2}}{\left(1 + r_{it}\right)^{2}} + \frac{F_{t}EPS_{i,t+3}}{\left(1 + r_{it}\right)^{3}} + \frac{1}{\left(1 + r_{it}\right)^{3}} \frac{\left(1 + g_{t}\right)F_{t}EPS_{i,t+3}}{r_{it} - g_{t}}$$

- $PV_{it}(r_{it}) = P_{it}$: used to calculate implied discount rates
- b_i: payout ratio
- $F_t EPS_{i,t+h}$: forecasted EPS
- g_t: nominal GDP growth rate

On an ESG incident, \widehat{PV} is calculated using the new forecasted EPS and the same $(r_{it}, b_i, g_t) \Rightarrow$ cash flow channel

On an ESG incident, \hat{r} is calculated using the new forecasted EPS and the same $(b_i, g_t) \Rightarrow$ cash flow and discount rate channels

Cash Flow Channel vs. Discount Rate Channel

	$\widehat{\Delta PV}$	\overline{f}/PV	Ret	turn	$\Delta r/r$		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Window	Coef.	t-stat	Coef.	t-stat	Coef.	t-stat	
[t,t]	-0.09	-1.56	-0.25	-3.52	0.05	2.09	
[t, t + 1]	-0.14	-1.30	-0.20	-2.96	0.06	1.66	
[t, t + 2]	-0.25	-1.67	-0.20	-2.56	0.04	0.82	
[t, t + 3]	-0.44	-2.28	-0.21	-1.70	-0.01	-0.10	
[t, t + 4]	-0.59	-2.56	-0.24	-1.34	-0.02	-0.39	
[t, t + 5]	-0.78	-2.86	-0.24	-0.87	-0.06	-0.95	
[t, t+6]	-0.91	-2.90	-0.34	-1.24	-0.07	-1.08	

Analyst Forecast Errors

$$\begin{split} \frac{|\mathit{FEPS}_{i,e,j,t} - \mathit{EPS}_{i,e}| - |\mathit{FEPS}_{i,e,j,t-1} - \mathit{EPS}_{i,e}|}{|\mathit{EPS}_{i,e}|} \\ = & \alpha + \eta \; \mathsf{DownwardAdj} \; j_{i,e,j,t} \\ & + \beta \; \mathsf{DownwardAdj} \; i_{i,e,j,t} \times 1 \{ \mathit{ESG} \; \mathsf{incidents} \; \mathsf{of} \; \mathsf{firm} \; i \; \mathsf{in} \; [t-6,t] \} \\ & + \gamma_{i,e,t} + \epsilon_{i,e,j,t} \end{split} \tag{4}$$

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	1 year	2 year	3 year
Downward Adjustment=1	-0.005***	-0.012***	-0.015***	-0.012***	-0.014***	-0.022***	-0.025***
	(-6.14)	(-9.92)	(-11.35)	(-9.35)	(-16.14)	(-19.34)	(-20.81)
>=1 incidents in months [t-6,t]=1 \times Downward Adjustment=1	-0.001	-0.002*	-0.002*	-0.003**	-0.002***	-0.003***	-0.004***
	(-0.94)	(-1.83)	(-1.72)	(-2.40)	(-2.80)	(-3.26)	(-3.68)
Firm × Earnings Announcement × Month	YES						
adj R2	0.306	0.275	0.265	0.221	0.234	0.222	0.202
Obs.	2589891	2176507	1713483	850921	7564562	6455400	2780857

Conclusion

- ESG incidents lead to lower firm value through the cash flow channel
 - Sales reduction explains the value reduction, not the costs.
- This value reduction is mainly due to cash flow channel
 - The discount rate channel cannot be ruled out
- Analysts correctly revise their forecasts downward after ESG incidents

References

Derrien, F., P. Krueger, A. Landier, and T. Yao (2024). Esg news, future cash flows, and firm value. *Journal of Finance, Forthcoming* (1-83).