

Kwok Yuen FAN

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ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong (HSUHK) Assistant Professor of Economics and Finance	Sep 2025 – Current Hong Kong, China
Beijing Normal-Hong Kong Baptist University (BNBU) Assistant Professor of Finance	Sep 2023 – Aug 2025 Zhuhai, China

EDUCATION

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University Ph.D. Real Estate Economics Dissertation: <i>Institutional designs and environmental governance</i> Committee: <i>Jeff Jianfu Shen (Advisor), Eddie C.M. Hui (Advisor), Helen Bao (Cambridge), Desmond Tsang (CUHK)</i>	Sep 2020 - Aug 2023 Hong Kong, China
Nanyang Technological University Visiting Research Student at Nanyang Business School	Mar 2023 - May 2023 Singapore
The University of Lancaster M.Sc. Advanced Financial Analysis (Distinction)	Oct 2017 - Sep 2018 United Kingdom
The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong (HSUHK) Bachelor of Business Administration, School of Business (AACSB-accredited)	Sep 2012 - Aug 2016 Hong Kong, China

RESEARCH INTERESTS

Sustainability (Climate change, Biodiversity, Greenwashing)
Real Estate (Climate resilience, Green buildings, Land)
Corporate Finance (Fintech, Blended Finance, Political Economy)

PUBLICATIONS

- Shen, J., Peng, D., Hui, E. C., & Fan, K. Y. (2025). [Performance measurability, local government's incentives, and regional air pollution reduction](#). *World Development*, 193, 107056.
Summary: Enhanced environmental performance measurability leads to improved environmental quality, particularly when local leaders possess strong career incentives and their financial support is directly contingent on successful environmental protection outcomes.
- Zheng, L., Zhu, H., Fan, K. Y., & Chang, Z. (2024). [Why high-speed rail causes heterogeneous spatial patterns in firm innovation: Perspectives from intensive and extensive margins](#). *PloS one*, 19(10), e0311621.
Summary: This paper decompose the impact of high-speed rail (HSR) on firm innovation into extensive (more firms innovating) and intensive (firms innovating more) margins, revealing that the net positive effect is a trade-off between beneficial knowledge spillovers and a detrimental "brain drain" from peripheral counties to urban centers. While HSR boosts overall innovation, it can exacerbate regional inequality, necessitating targeted policies to support innovation in peripheral areas and mitigate the brain drain effect.
- Fan, K. Y., Shen, J., Hui, E. C., & Cheng, L. T. (2024). [ESG components and equity returns: Evidence from real estate investment trusts](#). *International Review of Financial Analysis*, 96, 103716.
Summary: For US Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs), this study finds that higher environmental performance negatively impacts future stock returns and firm fundamentals, while social and governance performance are positively associated with both. These contrasting effects stem from environmental investments' high costs versus the benefits of social and governance practices, underscoring that ESG's influence on equity returns is component-specific.

4. Shen, J., Fan, K. Y., Hui, E. C., & Ho, S. M. (2024). [The value of sustainable property management in real estate: Evidence from Hong Kong](#). *Journal of Real Estate Research*, 46(3), 389-419.
Summary: ESG performance of property management companies is capitalized into housing prices, with the value premium driven by a reduction in perceived risk and a higher rental growth rate rather than by higher gross rents. Management firms can directly enhance property values by improving ESG practices, and investors should incorporate this non-physical attribute into their valuations.
5. Peng, D., Shen, J., Fung, S. Y. K., Hui, E. C., & Fan, K. (2024). [The valuation effect and consequences of clawback adoption in real estate investment trusts](#). *The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, 68(2), 274-317.
Summary: Clawback provisions are a value-relevant corporate governance mechanism even in the highly regulated REIT market, as investors positively value the adoption of strong policies, particularly in firms with higher prior financial restatement risk and disclosure opacity. Adopting such policies tangibly improves REIT governance by reducing the likelihood of financial restatements, enhancing the quality of financial disclosures, and curbing aggressive investment.
6. Shen, J., Hui, E. C., & Fan, K. (2021). [Did real estate professionals anticipate the 2007-2008 financial crisis? Evidence from insider trading in the REITs](#). *The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, 63(1), 122-142.
Summary: Real estate professionals in REITs anticipated the 2007-2008 financial crisis by significantly selling their holdings as early as 2004, which refutes the competing "biased belief hypothesis" that they were over-optimistic. Unlike many experts in the broader financial industry, these sophisticated real estate insiders successfully foresaw the systemic risk in the housing market, suggesting their trading patterns can act as an early warning signal for sector-wide bubbles.
7. Shen, J., Hui, E. C., & Fan, K. (2021). [The beta anomaly in the REIT market](#). *The Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*, 63(3), 414-436.
Summary: The beta anomaly in the REIT market and providing evidence that it is driven by institutional investors' preference for high-beta assets, which supports the leverage constraints hypothesis over alternative explanations. This institutional demand inflates the prices of high-beta REITs, causing their subsequent risk-adjusted underperformance and creating profitable opportunities for strategies that bet against beta.

SELECTED WORKING PAPERS (Abstracts are available in the Appendix)

Theme 1: Sustainability and Real Estate Investment

8. **An Institutional Perspective of Selective ESG Engagement**
 with Lu Yang, Weicheng Lu, Jianfu Shen and Louis T.W. Cheng. *Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*.
Review and Resubmit.
9. **ESG Arbitrage and Environmental Outcomes in REITs**
 with Jianfu Shen, Louis T.W. Cheng, Kalok Chan and Eddie C.M. Hui. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, Under review.
10. **Regulatory Arbitrage by Governments and Land Conveyance**
 with Eddie C.M. Hui, Lulu Pan, Jianfu Shen. *Environmental Impact Assessment Review*, Under review.
11. **Rewriting the Contract: How Bureaucratic Incentives Ended China's Race-to-the-Bottom**
 with Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui. *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, Under review.
12. **Leverage constraints and financial manipulation in the real estate sector**
 with Jianfu Shen and Qing Yu. Expected to be submitted to *Journal of Real Estate Finance and Economics*.
13. **Developer's ESG Reputation Concern and Green Building Development**
 with Jianfu Shen, Eddie C.M. Hui and Yan Yee Hung. Expected to be submitted to *Journal of Real Estate Research*.
14. **The Price of Pandemic Fear in the Residential Rental Market: Evidence from Hong Kong**

with Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui. Working paper. Expected to be submitted to *Journal of Real Estate Research*.

Theme 2: Climate Change and Corporate Sustainability

15. Lobbying and Fossil Fuel Investment

with Jianfu Shen, Yang Yu, Xin Yang, and Eddie C.M. Hui. *Business Strategy and the Environment, Review and Resubmit.*

16. Environmental Regulatory Independence and Corporate Environmental Performance

with Xin Chang, Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui. Expected to be submitted to *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management*.

17. Climate Lobbying under uncertainty: Corporate Strategies and consequences

with Jianfu Shen and Daoju Peng. Expected to be submitted to *Journal of Corporate Finance*.

Theme 3: Fintech and sustainability

18. Can fintech enhance household climate resilience? Evidence from P2P lending platform

with Jianfu Shen. Working paper. Expected to be submitted to *Journal of Financial Intermediation*.

SELECTED WORKING IN PROGRESS

Theme 1: Sustainability and Real Estate Investment

1. Property presale and extra-budgetary revenue (with Shen, J.). Data cleaning in progress.
2. Unfinished buildings and loan suspension. Data cleaning in progress.

Theme 2: Climate Change and Corporate Sustainability

3. Judicial independence and audit costs (with Tsang, D. & Chu, X.). Manuscript in progress.

TEACHING EXPERIENCES (all lectures are delivered in English)

Lecturer, Financial Forecasting, **4.97/5.00** Spring 2025

Beijing Normal University - Hong Kong Baptist University United International College

Lecturer, Business Research Method, **4.89/5.00** Autumn 2024

Beijing Normal University - Hong Kong Baptist University United International College

Lecturer, Financial Management, **4.96/5.00** Spring 2024

Beijing Normal University - Hong Kong Baptist University United International College

Lecturer, Corporate Finance, **4.76/5.00** Spring 2024

Beijing Normal University - Hong Kong Baptist University United International College

Lecturer, Multinational Finance, **4.93/5.00** Autumn 2023

Beijing Normal University - Hong Kong Baptist University United International College

Tutor, Construction Economics Spring 2023

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Tutor, Construction Economics Autumn 2022

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Tutor, Business Valuation and Accounts Spring 2022

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

HONORS AND AWARDS

2024 3rd IETI PhD Fellowship Award Winner	2024
Best Conference Paper Prize for the 2024 China Real Estate Academic Annual Conference	2024
- Paper: An Institutional Perspective of Selective ESG Engagement	

Best Conference Paper Prize for the 2023 China Real Estate Academic Annual Conference	2023
- Paper: The Value of Sustainable Property Management in Real Estate: Evidence from Hong Kong	

CONFERENCE PRESENTATIONS († as a presenter)

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Jianfu Shen and Louis T.W. Cheng (2025), “Saving Planet Earth or Maximizing Financial Gains: A Global Analysis of Carbon Emissions”. Presented at the Research Centre for Green Business (RCGB) Conference 2025.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui (2024), “Does integrating environmental protection in cadre evaluation system mitigate the race-to-the-bottom competition? Evidence from industrial land conveyance in China”. Presented at the 2024 AsRES- GCREC & AREUEA Joint International Real Estate Annual Conference.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Xin Chang, Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui (2024), “Environmental Regulatory Independence and Corporate Environmental Performance”. Presented at the 2024 Asian Finance Association (AsianFA) Annual Conference.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Eddie C.M. Hui, Lulu Pan, Jianfu Shen (2024), “Regulatory Arbitrage by Governments and Land Conveyance”. Presented at the 3rd International Conference on Computational Social Sciences and Sustainability.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui (2024), “The Price of Pandemic Fear in the Residential Rental Market: Evidence from Hong Kong”. Presented at the 2024 AsRES- GCREC & AREUEA Joint International Real Estate Annual Conference.

†Lu Yang, Weicheng Lu, Jianfu Shen, Louis T.W. Cheng, **Kwok Yuen Fan** (2024), “An Institutional Perspective of Selective ESG Engagement”. Presented at the 2024 China Real Estate Academic Annual Conference.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui (2024), “Does integrating environmental protection in cadre evaluation system mitigate the race-to-the-bottom competition? Evidence from industrial land conveyance in China”. Presented at the 11th International Workshop on Regional, Urban, and Spatial Economics in China.

†Jianfu Shen, **Kwok Yuen Fan**, Eddie C.M. Hui and Sik Man Ho (2023), “The Value of Sustainable Property Management in Real Estate: Evidence from Hong Kong”. Presented at the 2023 China Real Estate Academic Annual Conference.

Kwok Yuen Fan, Jianfu Shen, Louis T.W. Cheng, †Kalok Chan and Eddie C.M. Hui (2023), “Environmental Materiality in ESG Strategy: A REIT Perspective”. Keynote speech at the 2023 AsRES-GCREC Joint International Real Estate Conference.

†Jianfu Shen, **Kwok Yuen Fan**, Eddie C.M. Hui and Yan Yee Hung (2023), “Developer’s ESG Reputation Concern and Green Building Development”. Presented at the 2023 AsRES-GCREC Joint International Real Estate Conference.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Jianfu Shen, Eddie C.M. Hui and Louis T.W. Cheng (2022), “ESG components and equity returns: Evidence from real estate investment trusts”. Presented at the 2022 New Zealand Finance Meeting.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui (2022), “Does integrating environmental protection in cadre evaluation system mitigate the race-to-the-bottom competition? Evidence from industrial land conveyance in China”. Presented at Coase Institute webworkshop.

†**Kwok Yuen Fan**, Daoju Peng, Jianfu Shen, Simon Yu Kit Fung, Eddie C.M. Hui (2020), “The Valuation Effect and Consequences of Clawback Adoption in Real Estate Investment Trusts”. Presented at the Academy of International Business Southeast Asia Regional (AIBSEAR) Conference.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AND QUALIFICATIONS

Professional Services

Ad-hoc reviewer

Business Strategy and the Environment	2025
World Development	2024
Research in International Business and Finance	2024
Journal of Research in Interactive Marketing	2024
Asian Journal of Accounting Research	2024
Frontier of Health Economics	2024

Professional Qualification

- Ronald Coase Institute Workshop Alumni
- Passed CFA Level III
- Passed FRM Part II

OTHER RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Research Assistant	2019-2020
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	
Research Assistant	2018-2019
The Hang Seng University of Hong Kong	

INDUSTRY EXPERIENCES

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu	2018
Baidu	2016
GoGoX (Invested by Alibaba, Singapore Press Holdings, BOCOM International and Cyberport Macro Fund)	2015

REFERENCES

Jeff Jianfu Shen (PhD Supervisor)
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 Department of Building & Real Estate
 The Hong Kong Polytechnic University
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 Chair Professor; Department Head
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APPENDIX: SELECTED WORKING PAPER ABSTRACTS

Theme 1: Sustainability and Real Estate Investment

1. **Environmental Materiality in ESG Strategy: A REIT Perspective** (with Jianfu Shen, Louis T.W. Cheng, Kalok Chan and Eddie C.M. Hui)

Abstract: This study examines the role of environmental materiality in the environmental, social and governance (ESG) strategies adopted by real estate investment trusts (REITs) in the US. Due to the large investment required to improve environmental performance, REITs may undertake strategic ESG efforts by focusing more on the social and governance pillars than the environmental pillar. Our study finds that these strategic ESG practices of REITs, measured by strategic ESG scores, are associated with better revenue growth, higher profitability and larger asset expansion. The long-short portfolios, which long stocks with higher strategic ESG scores and short stocks with lower strategic ESG scores, generate positive risk-adjusted returns of 0.558% (0.821%) per month under an equal-weighted (value-weighted) scheme. Stocks with higher strategic ESG scores are also associated with higher long-term valuations, as measured by Tobin's Q and buy-and-hold returns, and larger institutional ownership. The strategic ESG practices, however, have adverse environmental consequences, resulting in increased greenhouse gas emissions and environmental damage costs.

2. **Performance Measurability and Air Pollution Control: Evidence from a Quasi-experiment in China** (with Jianfu Shen, Daoju Peng and Eddie C.M. Hui)

Abstract: This study examines the impact of performance measurability on the effectiveness of local governments in mitigating air pollution. Utilizing a difference-in-differences (DiD) approach, which leverages the 2013 Air Pollution Prevention and Control Action Plan in China, this study finds a substantial and negative correlation between performance measurability on PM2.5 concentration. Mechanism analysis finds that the reduction in PM2.5 concentration is more pronounced in cities managed by leaders with stronger political promotion incentives (career concern incentive), and in those that are more reliant on financial transfers from the central government (financial incentive). Further analysis highlights the role of performance measurability in prompting genuine governmental efforts in environmental conservation. Our study emphasizes the importance of transparent reporting of environmental data in advancing sustainable development in developing countries.

3. **Regulatory Arbitrage by Governments and Land Conveyance** (with Eddie C.M. Hui, Lulu Pan, Jianfu Shen)

Abstract: The pollution haven hypothesis argues that polluting firms strategically respond to the imbalance in environmental regulations; and yet the role of local governments in facilitating the reallocation of polluting activities has not been examined. This study investigates the impact of local government's strategical response induced by geographically imbalanced regulations on industrial land conveyance to polluting industries in China. Following the Clean Air Action 2013, counties bordering regions with stricter air pollution regulations conveyed more land to polluting industries than those that do not. In bordering counties, land conveyance prices were strategically manipulated, indicating that the increase in land allocation was driven by deliberate price reductions by local governments to attract polluting activities. The effect was more pronounced in counties with lower environmental attention and higher political ambitions among officials. Lastly, deliberate creation of pollution haven led to enhanced economic growth and exacerbated air pollution. These findings underscore the urgent need for coordinated policy efforts to address the unintended consequences of environmental regulation imbalances, thereby emphasizing the importance of the issue to the audience.

4. **An Institutional Perspective of Selective ESG Engagement** (with Lu Yang, Weicheng Lu, Jianfu Shen and Louis T.W. Cheng)

Abstract: This study examines how institutional factors shape the selective engagement of environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practices in Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs) across different regions. The resource-based view suggests that REITs may prioritize social and governance practices over environmental investment due to resource constraints. Analyzing 302 REITs from the U.S., Europe, and Asia (2012-2022), our study finds that institutional factors—environmental policy strictness and investor attitudes—lead to different outcomes: selective ESG strategies enhance profitability and market valuation in the U.S. but reduce them in Europe. These findings emphasize the critical role of institutional contexts in shaping corporate sustainability.

5. Does integrating environmental protection in cadre evaluation system mitigate the race-to-the-bottom competition? Evidence from industrial land conveyance in China (with Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui)

Abstract: This study examines the impact of integration of environmental considerations into the political evaluations on the race-to-the-bottom competition in the land market. By analyzing over 250,000 industrial land transactions from 279 cities between 2007 and 2018, we find that local officials frequently reduced land prices to attract investment, particularly in regions with intense economic competition and when facing major political reviews. Our difference-in-differences analysis reveals that the introduction of environmental protection as a criterion in the cadre evaluation system in 2013 significantly mitigated the race-to-the-bottom competition in land conveyancing. Moreover, heightened environmental monitoring pressures have led local officials to be less inclined to sell industrial land at lower prices. This study contributes to the understanding of how political incentives and environmental policies interact to influence local officials' resource allocation decisions, with implications for both environmental quality and economic performance. Our findings suggest that integrating environmental considerations into political evaluations can effectively reduce the race-to-the-bottom competition among local officials and promote sustainable development.

Theme 2: Climate Change and Corporate Sustainability

6. Lobbying and Fossil Fuel Investment (with Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui)

Abstract: This study explores the impact of the lobbying activities of oil and gas companies on their corporate investment decisions. Using a sample of listed oil and gas companies in the U.S. from 2000 to 2019, this study finds that in comparison with non-lobbying firms, lobbying companies' capital expenditures increase by 6.2% and their oil and gas reserves' growth rate increases by 16.4% in the year following lobbying. The amount of lobbying expenditures is also positively associated with fossil fuel investments. The results remain robust when an instrumental variable approach is applied to address endogeneity concerns. Our plant-level analysis indicates that political lobbying by fossil fuel parent companies does not enhance abatement investment alongside conventional energy, but instead, it raises pollution emissions. Further investigation shows that lobbying activities significantly boost the financial performance of fossil fuel companies without reducing their political risks or exposure to climate change policy uncertainty. Taken together, this study suggests that lobbying improves the financial performance of oil and gas companies and leads to an increase in their fossil fuel investments.

7. Environmental Regulatory Independence and Corporate Environmental Performance (with Xin Chang, Jianfu Shen and Eddie C.M. Hui)

Abstract: We examine the impact of environmental regulatory independence on corporate environmental performance. Before 2016, local and central state-owned enterprises (SOEs) in China headquartered in jurisdictions far from central government supervision had poor environmental performance. The 2016 environmental verticalization reform transferred the management authority of local Environmental Protection Bureaus (EPBs) from local governments to provincial EPBs. We find that local SOEs' corporate environmental performance significantly improves as local EPBs gain more regulator independence. However, the reform did not affect the environmental performance of central SOEs, which often outrank provincial EPBs, or privately owned enterprises (POEs), which were already managed by local EPBs before the reform. Further analysis indicates that the improvement in corporate environmental performance depends upon local governments' environmental attention and regulatory capture. Although local SOEs increased abatement investments, the reform does not negatively affect their revenue, profitability, and valuation. This study suggests that policymakers should consider political rankings to improve environmental governance and enhance transparency in regulatory processes to mitigate rent-seeking behaviors.