Do green revenues translate into green alpha?

Philipp Krueger

University of Geneva, Swiss Finance Institute, and ECGI

based on joint research with **Johannes Klausmann** and **Pedro Matos** (University of Virginia - Darden School of Business)

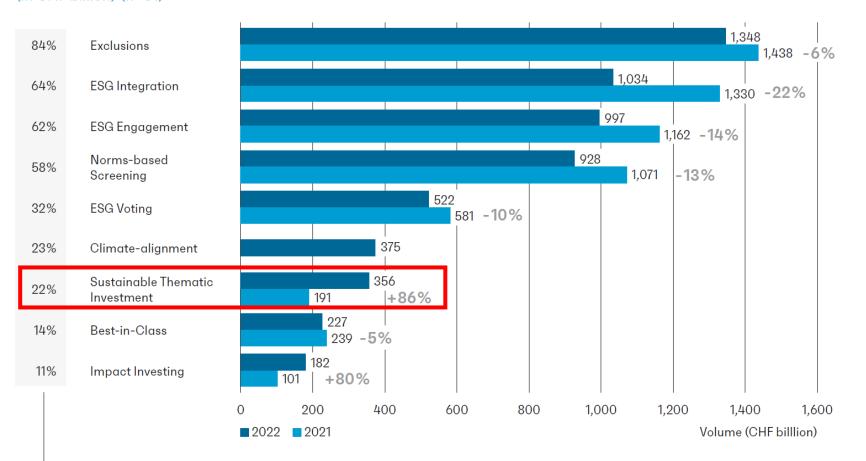
Geneva Sustainable Investment Insights, Geneva 2024

Introduction

- Historically, sustainable investing in public equity markets focused mostly on incorporating traditional ESG criteria into investment decisions
- Examples of traditional ESG criteria
 - workplace safety, water use, GHG emissions, human rights concerns, diversity on boards, etc.

More recently, increasing interest in "sustainability themed investing"

Development of sustainable investment approaches (in CHF billion) (n=81)



What is Sustainabilitythemed investment?

"Investment in businesses contributing to sustainable solutions, both in environmental or social topics."

% of total sustainability-related volumes applying respective approach

Source: Swiss Sustainable Investment Market Study 2023 (SSF)

What do we do in our research?

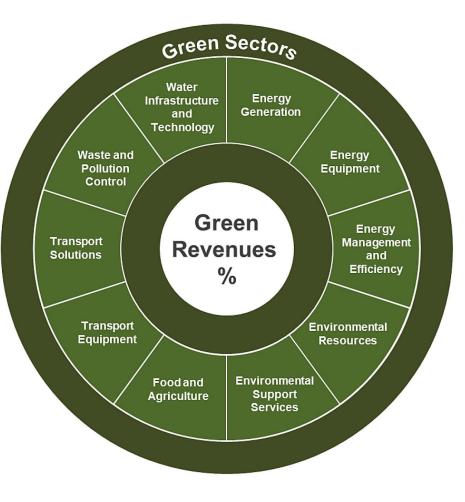
- Study stock market listed firms that provide "environmental solutions"
 - Focus on firms that sell "green" products and services (i.e., generate "green revenues")
- Note: Having "green revenues" is very different from having good ESG scores
 - Green revenues exhibit low correlations with traditional ESG scores or GHG intensities

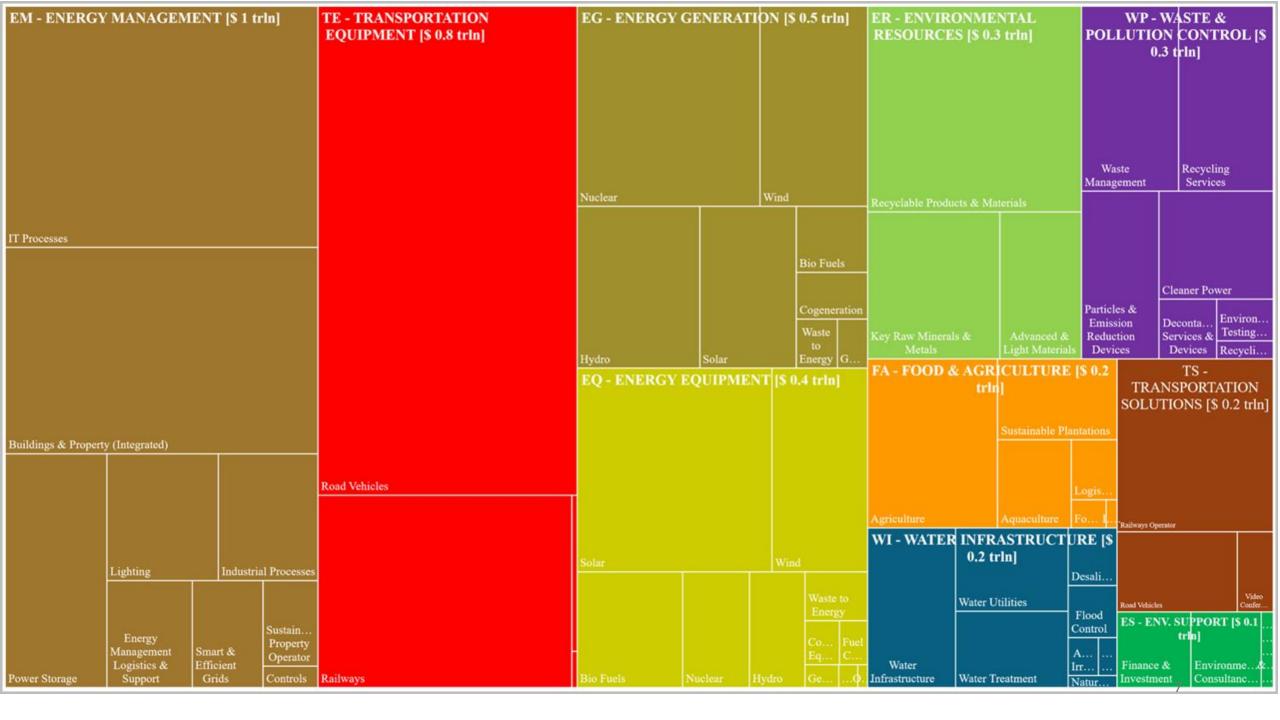
What do we do in our research? (contd.)

- **1. Question :** What is the size of the green economy?
 - How prevalent are "green revenues" among stock market listed firms?
 - What are the main sectors generating green revenues?
 - Are there specific countries with more green revenues?
- 2. Question : What drives green revenues?
- 3. Question : Do green revenues translate into investment returns?

Data

- Global sample of >16,000 firms from 48 countries
- Study period: 2008 to 2022
- Data: FTSE Russell Green Revenues Data
 - The data classifies firms' corporate revenues into green "activities"
 - Different granularities: Sectors, subsectors, micro-sectors
- Main dimension of interest: Green Revenues = revenues a company derives from "green" products and services
 - Percentage green revenues (of total revenues)
 - Dollar green revenues



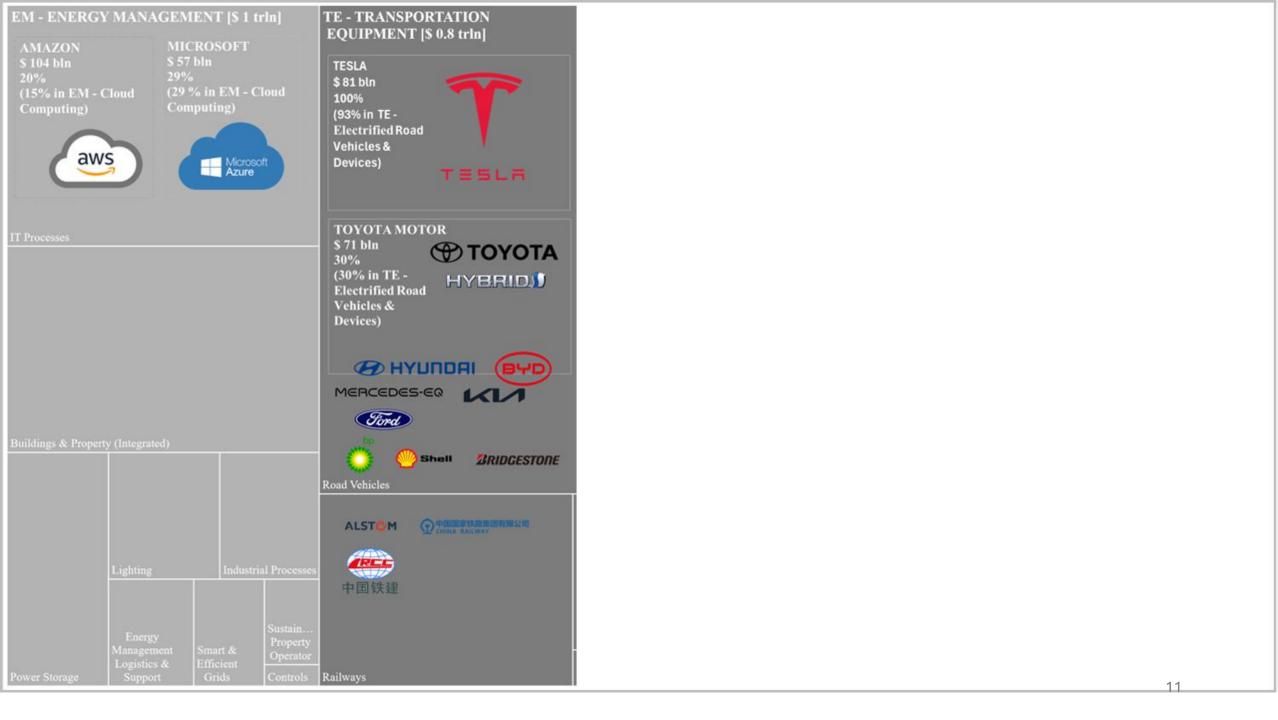


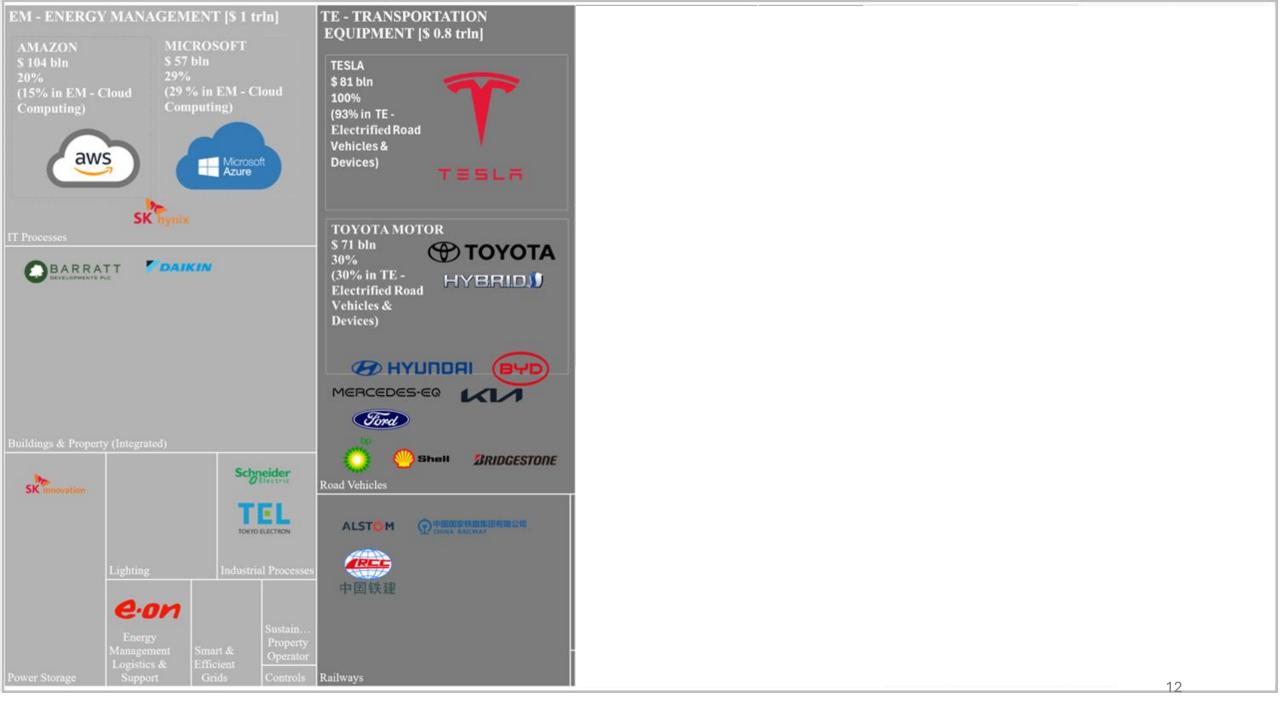
TE - TRANSPO	DRTATION
EQUIPMENT	[\$ 0.8 trln]

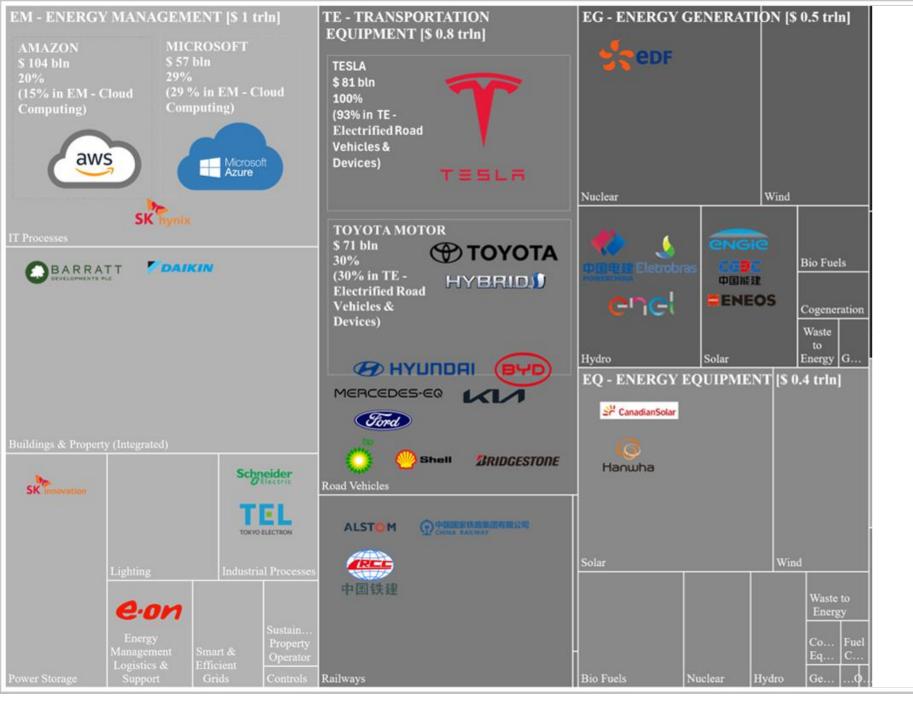
Road Vehicles

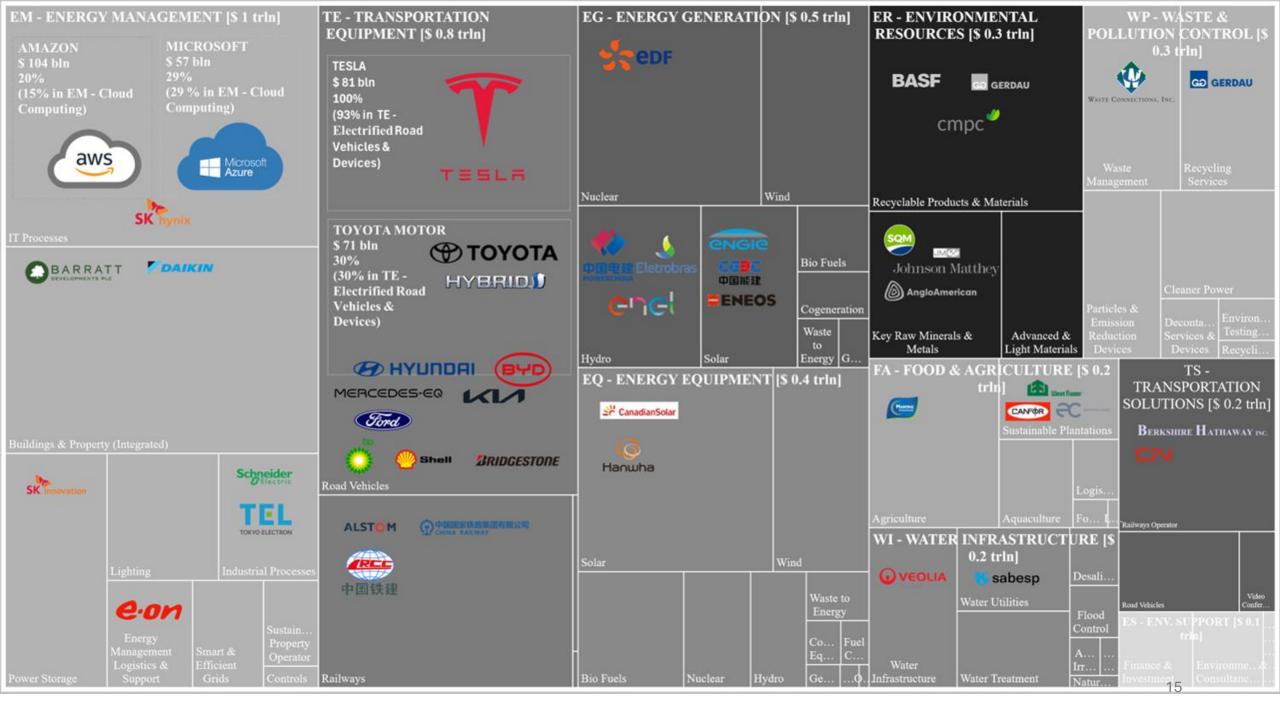
TE - TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT [\$ 0.8 trin]	
TESLA \$ 81 bln 100% (93% in TE - Electrified Road Vehicles & Devices) T = 5 L =	
TOYOTA MOTOR \$ 71 bln 30% (30% in TE - Electrified Road Vehicles & Devices) TOYOTA TOYOTA	
Road Vehicles	
Distances	
Railways	9







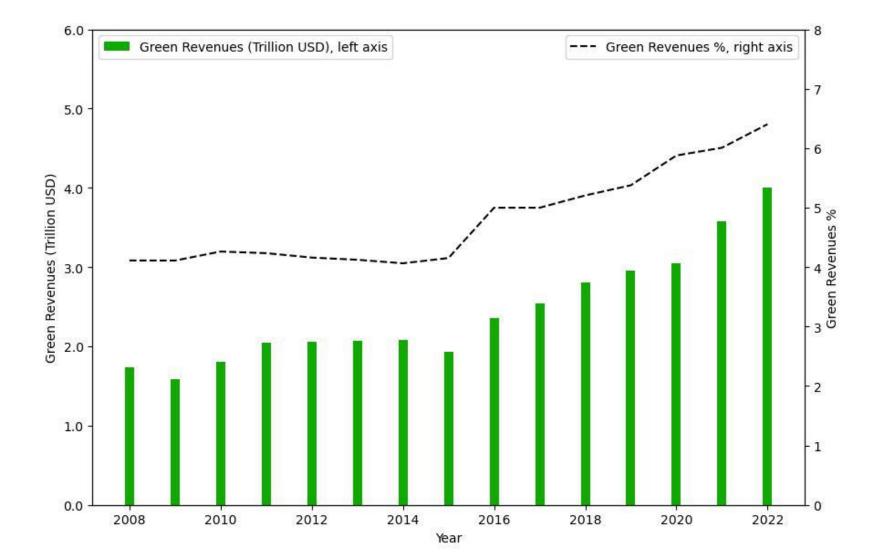




Outline

- **1. Question :** What is the size of the green economy?
 - How prevalent are "green revenues" among stock market listed firms?
 - What are the main sectors generating green revenues?
 - Are there specific countries with more green revenues?
- 2. Question : What drives green revenues?
- 3. Question : Do green revenues translate into investment returns?

Question 1: How big is the green economy?

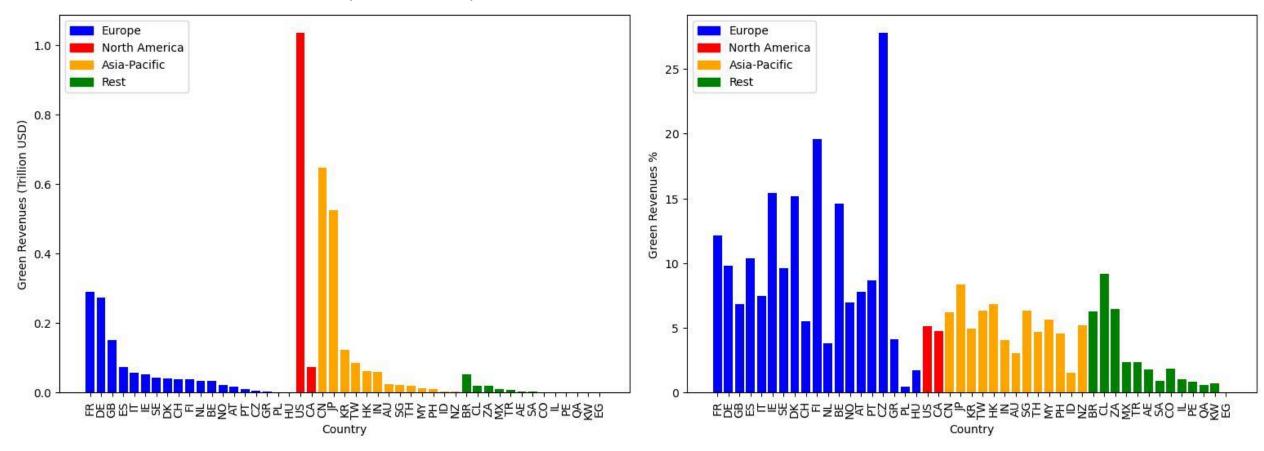


17

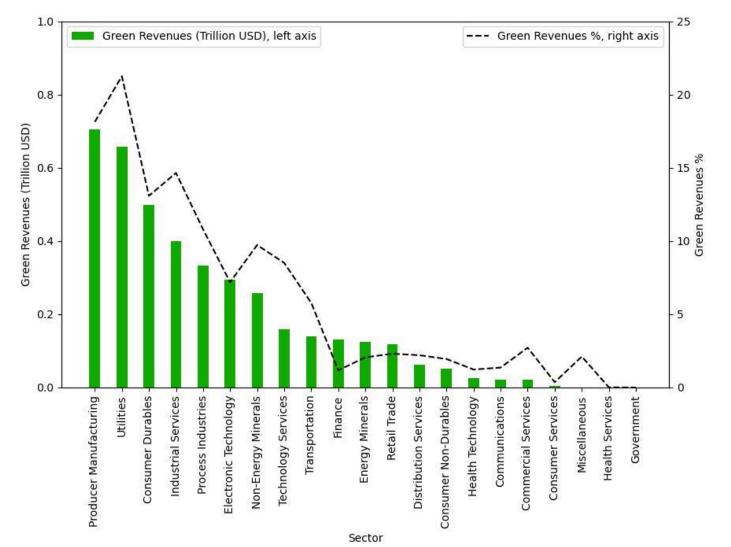
Green revenues by country

Absolute (trillion USD)

Relative (% of total revenue)



Which sectors generate most green revenues?



Outline

- **1. Question :** What is the size of the green economy?
 - How prevalent are "green revenues" among stock market listed firms?
 - What are the main sectors generating green revenues?
 - Are there specific countries with more green revenues?

2. Question : What drives green revenues?

3. Question : Do green revenues translate into investment returns?

Three drivers of green revenues

1. Green innovation

• Firms with more green patents generate higher green revenues

2. Regulation

• Regulatory push towards sustainability (e.g., EU Taxonomy, etc.) in Europe resulted in higher green revenues

3. Institutional ownership

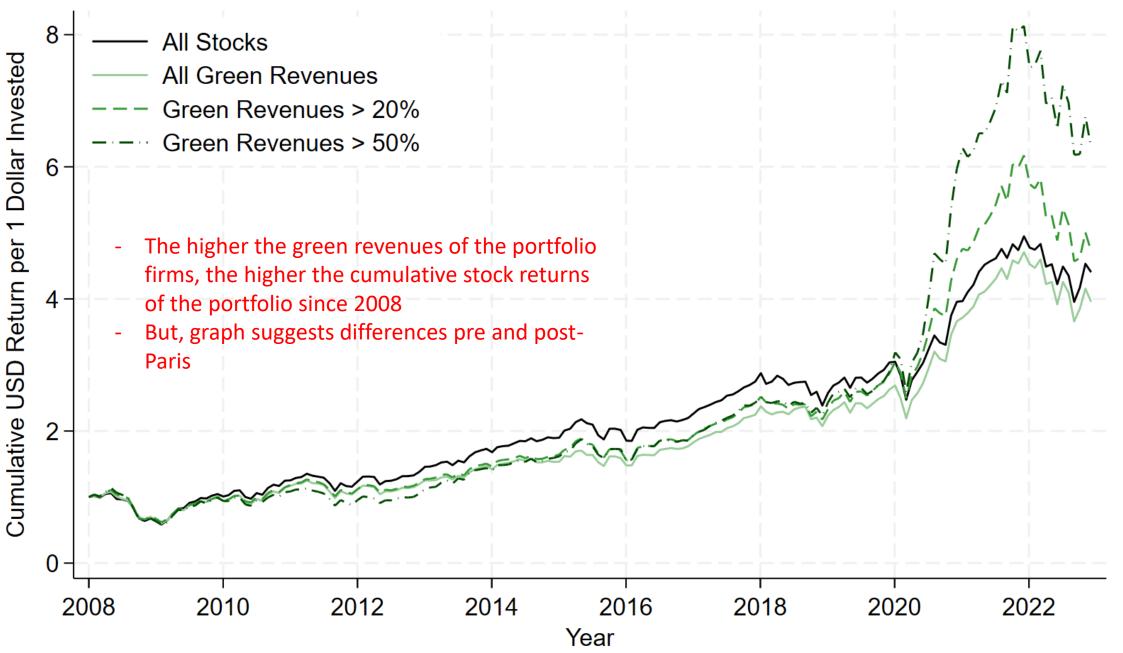
- Firms with high institutional ownership generate higher green revenues
 - Ownership by long-term-oriented institutions (i.e., institutions with lower portfolio turnover) most relevant
 - ESG investors (i.e., signatories PRI investors) do not play a role

Outline

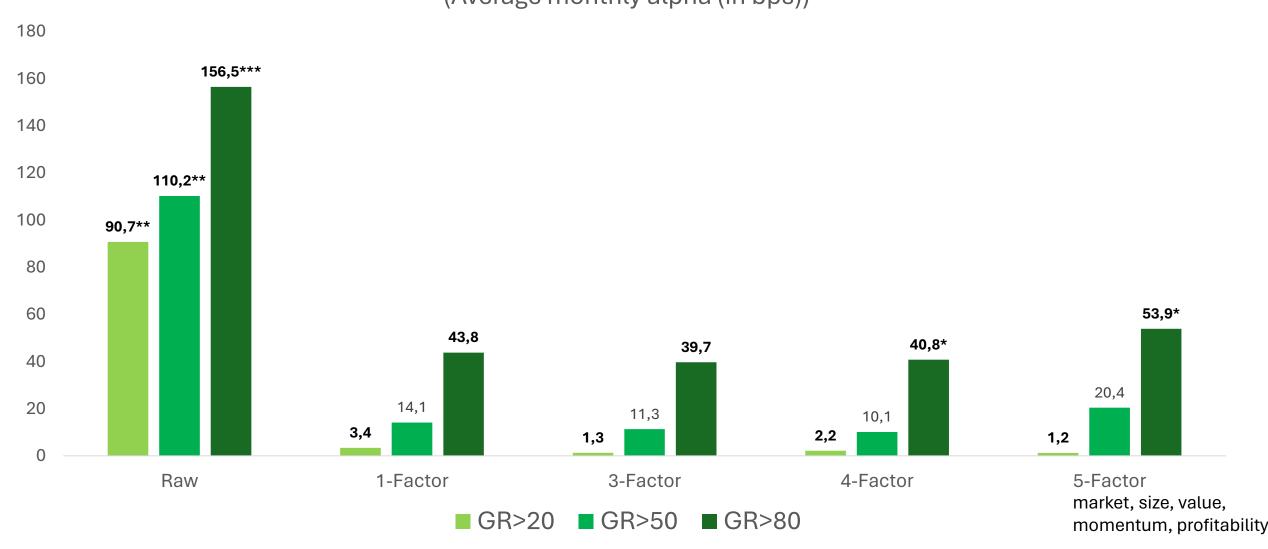
- **1. Question :** What is the size of the green economy?
 - How prevalent are "green revenues" among stock market listed firms?
 - What are the main sectors generating green revenues?
 - Are there specific countries with more green revenues?
- **2. Question :** What drives green revenues?
- 3. Question : Do green revenues translate into investment returns?

Is there a green alpha from investing in firms with high green revenues?

- Evaluate the performance of several value-weighted portfolios:
 - 1. all green stocks (green revenues > 0%)
 - 2. stocks with green revenues > 20%
 - 3. stocks with green revenues > 50%
 - 4. stocks with green revenues > 80%



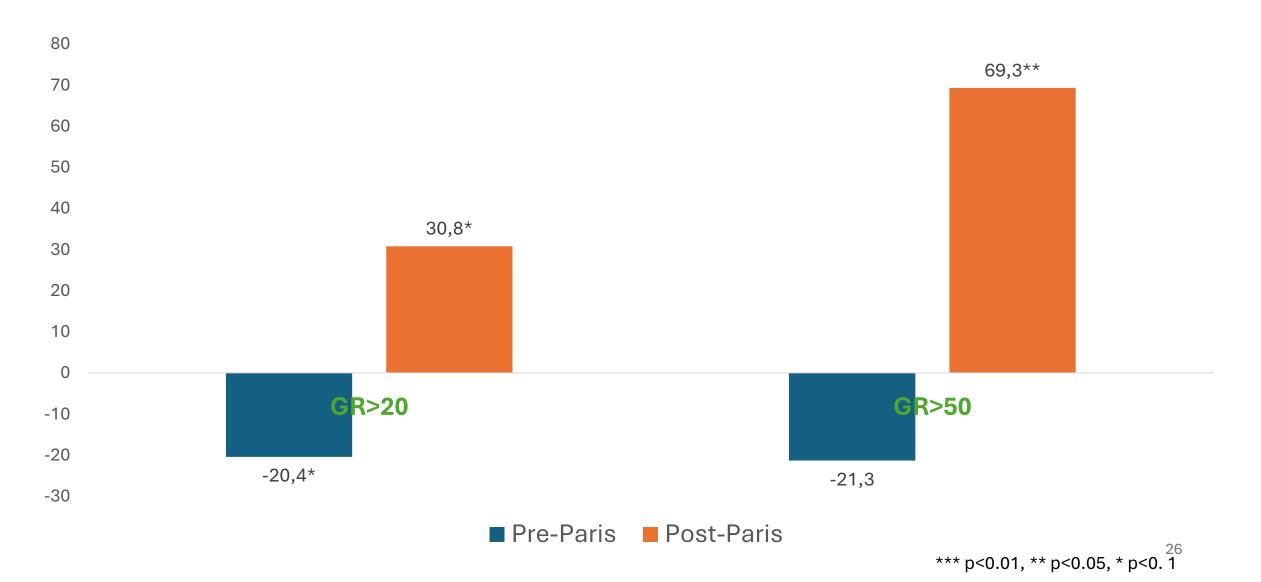
Is there a "green alpha" when controlling for known asset pricing factors? (Average monthly alpha (in bps))



*** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

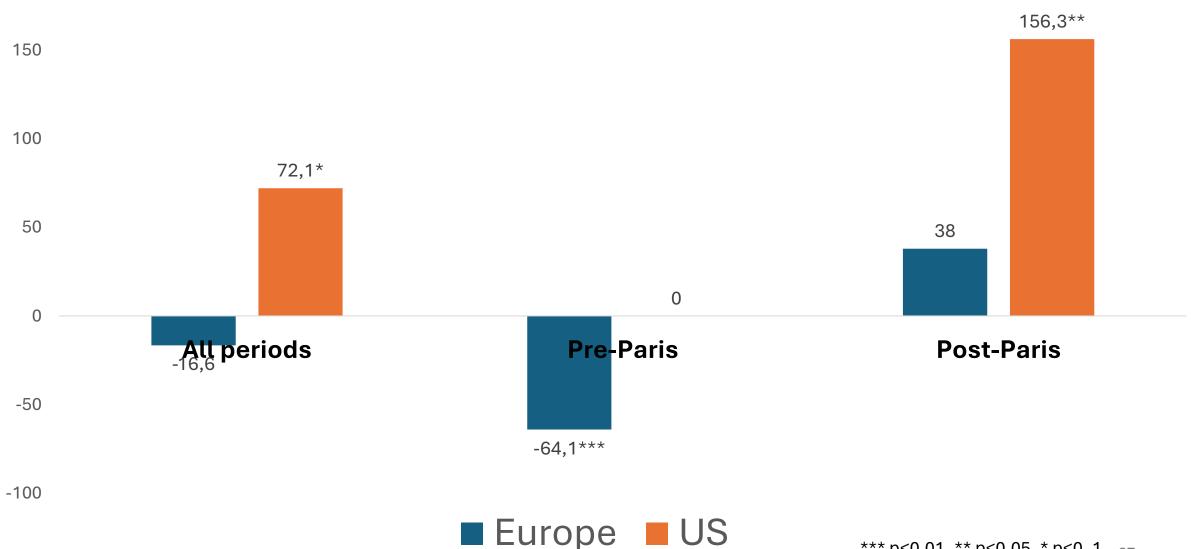
Five-Factor Alphas - Pre- and Post Paris

(Average monthly alpha (in bps))



Five-Factor Alpha GR>50 Portfolio (by country, and subperiod)

200



Conclusions and main findings

• Q1: Sizing the green economy

- In 2022, the green economy was about USD 4tn (roughly the size of the Oil & Gas sector)
- Acceleration post 2015
- US and China largest in terms of absolute green revenues, but Europe has higher relative green revenues

Q2: Identify the drivers of the green economy

- #1 Corporate innovation: taking green patents to market
- #2 Public policies: European Sustainable Finance regulatory push
- #3 Ownership: institutional owners, in particular long-term oriented ones

• Q3: Study the financial returns from investing in green firms

- Is there a green alpha? Weak alpha for the firms with highest green revenues
- Largely concentrated among US firms
- Green alpha, if at all, materializes mostly post-Paris

Thank you for your attention.