

Edmans, Gosling & Jenter

Sustainable Investing in Practice:

Objectives, Constraints, and Limits to Impact

discussion by: Pedro Matos



This paper:

Survey ~500 portfolio managers of equity mutual funds **on E&S** -> smaller differences between traditional vs. sustainable funds than commonly thought

- → Beliefs: expect E&S to deliver positive alpha but less material than financial drivers (and performance is interlinked)
- → Objectives (no return concession due to fiduciary duty) but common E&S Constraints (fund mandates, firmwide policies and client wishes) that lead them to take Actions (stock selection, voting and engagement)



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-> Great contribution: survey offers some surprising results ... kudos (PRI best paper award **2**)!

-> From PMs' expressed perspectives, E&S immaterial but constraints matter ... so no "greenwashing" by investment managers? ... however do end-investors feel PMs are E&S-preference "aligned", maybe run next a survey on asset owners 😂 ?

-> Acknowledging limitations of the survey ... #1: institutional investment is a big world, with ESG equity MFs being a relatively small share (especially those based in US!)



Update on Matos (CFA Institute, 2020) <u>ESG and Responsible Institutional Investing</u> Around the World: A Critical Review

SIFMA: Total Global Capital Markets = \$ 231 Trillion [Equity Market Cap + Fixed Income Outstanding in 2023]



<u>PRI</u>:

ESG = \$ 120 Trillion ?

[AUM of signatories to the PRI in 2021]

<u>GSIA</u>:

ESG = **\$ 30.3 Trillion ?** [Sustainable investing assets in 2022]

<u>M (Morningstar)</u>: ESG = **\$ 3.1 Trillion ?** [ESG-labelled mutual funds + ETFs in 2024-Q3]

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Generalizability? -> beyond pooled mutual funds? (other investment managers, asset owners, etc.) -> beyond active managers? (passive) -> beyond equities? (secondary vs. primary market) -> beyond PMs? (stewardship teams typically vote/engage, or asset owners themselves) ... consider some of these for your next survey?

2: The Survey

3: Tests & Suggestions

-> Acknowledging limitations of the survey ... #2: point in time (Nov 2023 – Feb 2024)?



-> no going back in time, but what if you did it in 2025 or every year ©?

Survey vs. archival data:

Well-thought survey design but always an issue with expressed vs. revealed preferences.

√ get underlying beliefs / objectives & constraints/ actions

? generalizability?

-> over-representation of ESG/sustainable funds? ... Tabe OA1: add how respondent demographics compares to Morningstar equity fund universe?

Survey vs. archival data:

Well-thought survey design but always an issue with expressed vs. revealed preferences.

√ get underlying beliefs / objectives & constraints/ actions ? generalizability?

? interpreting the questions?

-> ES performance: inside-out in double materiality (externalities) ... but then Q1 is to rank ES for "importance for the long-term value of the companies"?

Survey vs. archival data:

Well-thought survey design but always an issue with expressed vs. revealed preferences.

√ get underlying beliefs / objectives & constraints/ actions ? generalizability?

? interpreting the questions?

? misreport their answers?

-> there is anonymity, but respondents might still answer "what they ought to believe"? no chance to link to holdings / archival data? **Tests on Beliefs:** -> How internally consistent are respondents' answers ... confusing aggregate vs. individually ©?

T1: ES performance relative to other factors? (#1 strategy and competitive position, #2 operational performance, #3 corporate culture, #4 governance, #5 capital structure, #6 ES performance)?

-> non-material, but could #3 corporate culture be considered part of vs. "S"? how separable is "ES" from "#4 G"?

T2: ES sub-dimension performance in absolute terms?

T3: ES performance and shareholder returns? T4: good ES performers? T5: bad ES performers?

-> T2 (ES not material) vs. T3+T4 (ES leaders positive alpha): confused on materiality vs. market underpricing of ES? ... but also interlinked with other factors

T6: firm-level investment in ES? T7: overinvest/underinvest?

-> companies invest optimally on ES ?

Tests on Objectives & Constraints:

T8: Objectives and trade-offs

-> main objectives is financial performance (no concession in returns for ES / no trade-offs) but how consistent with T3? -> fiduciary duty: any tests for cross-sectional heterogeneity in fiduciary duties (lawyers here at GCGC ©?)

T9: Constraints

-> ES constraints are common: go beyond just fund names (EU SFDR article 6/8/9) and firmwide policies (PRI, CA100+, NZAM signatories)?

Tests on Actions:

T10: Stock selection

-> adjusting portfolio weights for ES by both traditional and sustainable investors ... again, how consistent with T3?

T11: Voting

-> low voting for shareholder proposal that was even slightly negative for shareholder value ... but voting typically not by PM, rather by stewardship team?

T12: Engagement

-> again, stewardship teams typically do any type of engagement, or even the asset owners themselves?

Tests on Specifics:

T13: Carbon emissions

-> some evidence of personal values of PMs ("carbon emissions are bad for wider society"")?

T14: Board diversity

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- April: Rodolphe Durand (HEC Paris)
- May: Ayako Yasuda (University of California, Davis)
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