

The Impact of VIGEO Ratings on European Markets

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Motivations

- Growing interest in CSR and SRI
- Demand of investors for CSR ratings
- Unclear link between CSR and financial performance of firms
- Methodological difficulties
- **Use an event study to analyze the CSR impact on firm value**

Main questions

- What is the impact of CSR rating announcement **on stock prices?**
- Impact of the **informational content?**
 - A positive or a negative relationship?
 - Aggregated score?
 - How **fields** react? Difference among them?
 - What about sub-fields and items?
 - Due to a strength (+) or a concern (-)?

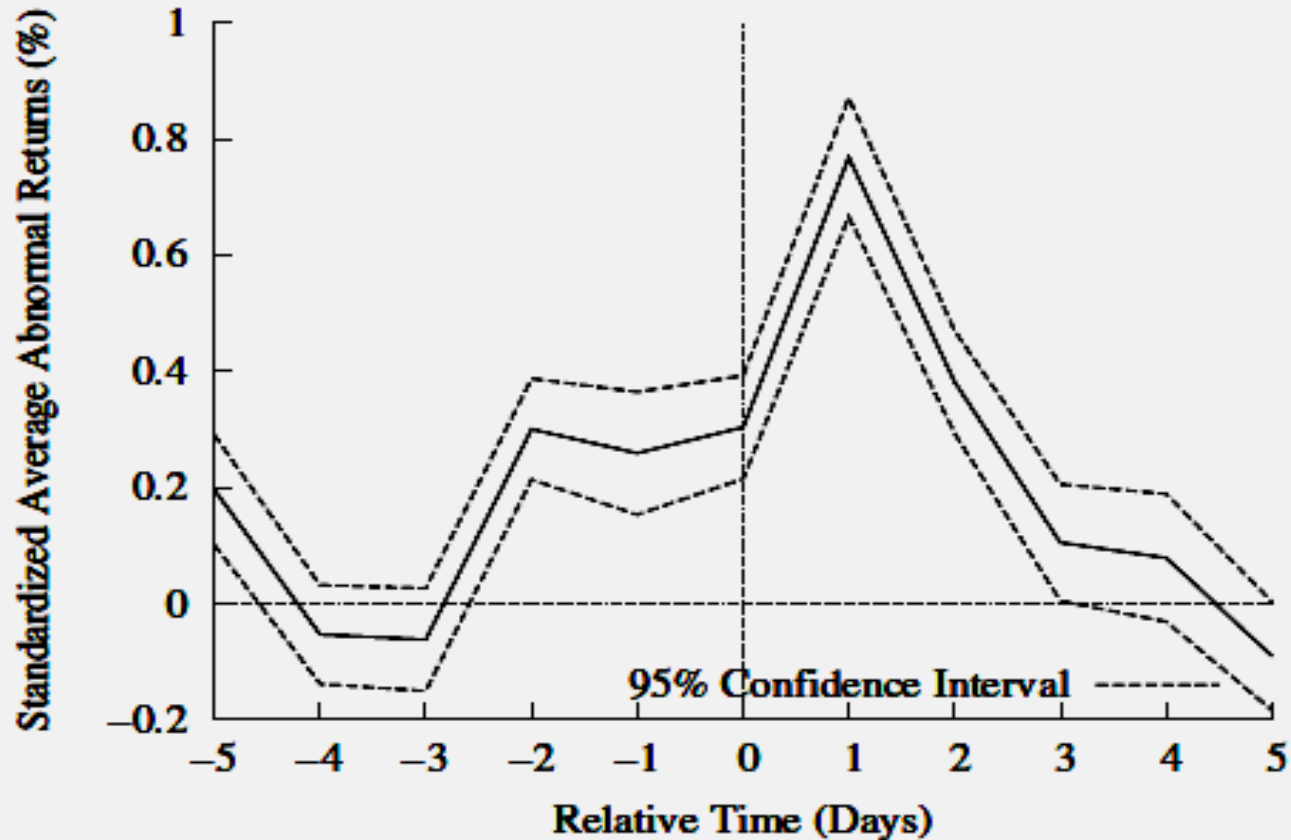
Sample

- Equitics© from 2004 to 2009: 1945 events
- Exclusion filters lead to a final sample :
 - 1,945 events
 - 778 firms
 - 17 countries
 - Between 1 and 4 ratings by firm
 - Between 1 and 88 ratings by trading day
- *Normal score transformation* from Vigeo score to enable comparison

Methodology : Event study

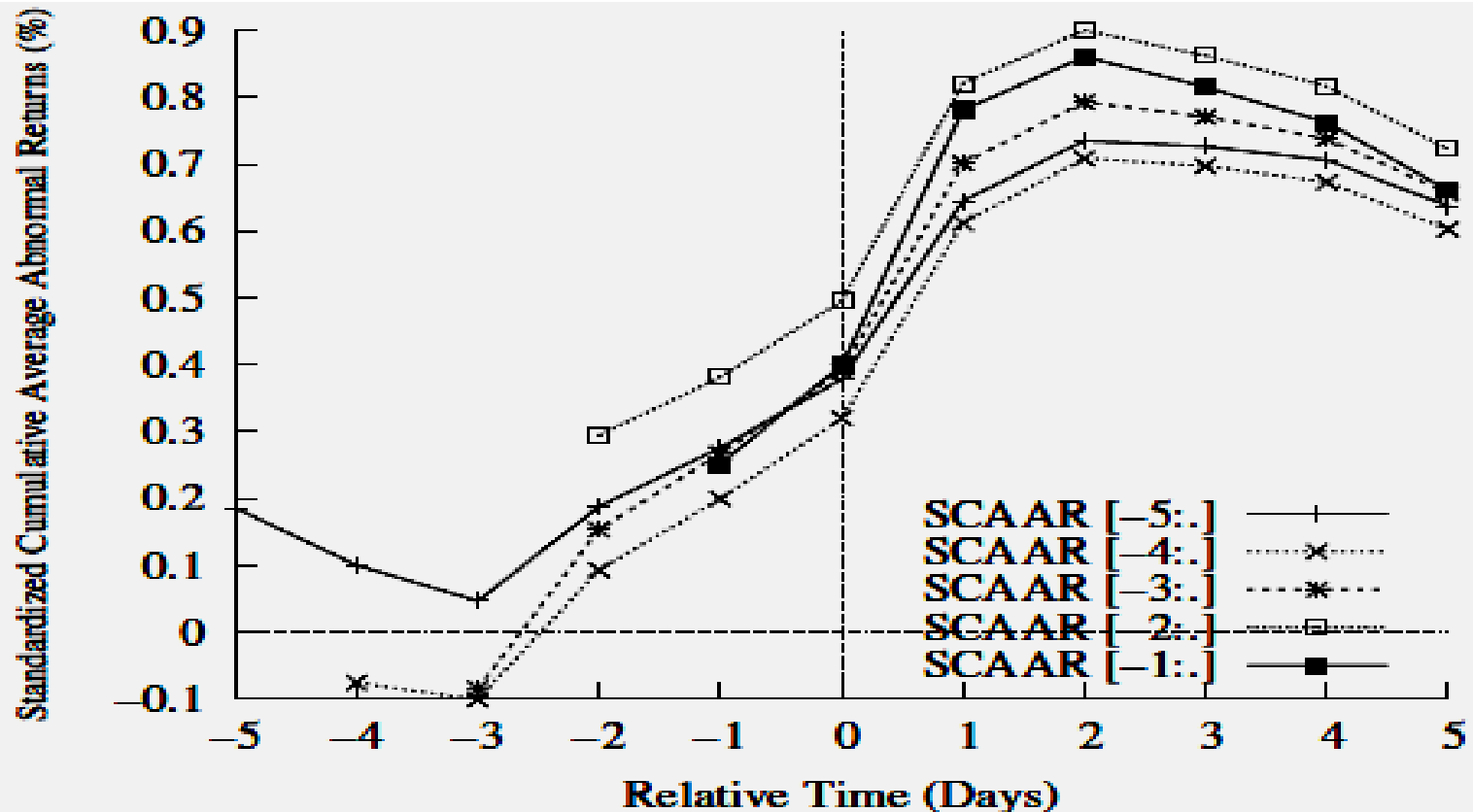
- Event date: announcement date or following stock trading day if the market is closed
- Estimation window : [-130; -10]
- Event window : [-5; +5]
- **4 factors model** (*Fama French, 1993; Carhart, 1997*)
- Computation and **standardization** of the **abnormal returns** (*Campbell, Lo & MacKinlay, 1997*)

Abnormal Returns



This figure shows Standardized Average AR (SAAR) in the event window. 95% confidence interval is built using a reverse t-test.

Cumulative Abnormal returns



This figure shows Standardized Cumulative Average AR (SCAAR) in the event window. The various SCAAR change only with respect to the beginning date.

Results and findings (set n°1)

- A positive **stock price reaction** to the announcement of ratings, whatever the score (good or bad)
↔ The announcement of social ratings is associated with an increase in firm value
- Our results show **the relevance of CSR information for investors**, and especially VIGEO ratings

Results and findings(set n°1)

- Another explanation : **portfolio re-balancing** of socially responsible institutional investors (to achieve a composition with companies having a good extra-financial score)
- An anticipated positive effect on stock prices, 2 days before ratings announcement
 - ↔ semi-public collection data by Vigeo
 - + “private” status of ratings

Regression methodology

1) Filtering out the influence of firm financial features from CSR scores

$$Score_{i,t} = \alpha + \sum_{s=0}^9 DS_s \times (MV_{i,t-1} \times \gamma_{MV,s} + BTMV_{i,t-1} \times \gamma_{BTMV,s} + BETA_{i,t-1} \times \gamma_{BETA,s}) + \epsilon_{i,t}$$

Where $Score_{i,t}$ designates any component of the rating : overall, fields, sub-fields and items

Regression methodology

2) Linking CAR and corrected CSR scores

$$CAR_{i,t} = \alpha + \beta \times CS_{i,t} + \gamma \times X_{i,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$$

where $CAR_{i,t}$ is the cumulative abnormal return of firm i on date t , $CS_{i,t}$ is the matrix of corrected scores of firm i , and $X_{i,t}$ is the matrix of the selected control variables.

Results and findings (set n°2)

- The overall Corporate Social Performance has no effect on markets
 - ← Confounding effect of aggregated score
(in line with Vigeo disclosure policy)
- Value effects are driven by a few detailed components of social responsibility...
- ... and by expected benefits/costs or risks
 - being close to the average is sometimes rewarded (e.g., Quality of working conditions)
 - having a good *or* a bad score are both penalized, illustrating "sustainability risk" and "non- sustainability risk".
- Sub-fields are often the good measure level

Results and findings (set n°2)

- Human rights are value enhancing (reward of good scores)
- Both Human Resources and Environment are value destroying :
 - Human Resources : a good score \Rightarrow negative reaction
 - Environment : reward of bad scores
- Mixed effects prevail for Business Behavior and Corporate Governance
- No effect for Community Involvement

Conclusion

- **The relevance of CSR ratings (and CSR information) for investors**
- **Value effects are driven by expected benefits/costs or risks of CSR**
- **Main effects :**
 - **Human Rights (+)**
 - **Human Resources (-) and Environment (-)**

Conclusion

- **Practical implications for investors:**
 - To properly measure benefits and risks associated with CSR
 - To focus analysis on a few disaggregated components of CSR
 - To integrate CSR into pricing models and asset allocation processes
- The consideration by investors of value effects and risk linked to ESG criteria could contribute to **some convergence of shareholders' and stakeholders' objectives**

Complementary research

- **Study of transaction volume and bid-ask spreads on European markets (intraday data)**
 - ⇒ Before the announcement, trading volume drops sharply while it increases afterwards, both effects compensating
- **A broader dissemination of CSR ratings should improve market quality**

References:

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Thank you for your attention

Abnormal Volumes

