

Discussion of “Carbon Stock Devaluation”

Sheridan Titman

“Climate Change, Stock Prices, and Corporate Decisions”

- Do stock prices reflect climate uncertainty?
 - Do they reflect lower cash flows associated with unfavorable scenarios, e.g., Miami Beach and undeveloped shale properties
 - Do climate exposed equities have higher discount rates?
 - Climate is a source of systematic risk
 - Convenience yields associated with Green versus Brown investments
- Do stock price signals influence corporate behavior?
 - A comparison between public and private firms
 - May not be possible to distinguish between the price and persuasion channel

Anecdotes from the oil fields

- Methane is often emitted in the production of oil and gas
 - A significant contributor to climate change
 - Older fields tend to emit more
 - One can retrofit, at a cost, oil fields to substantially decrease emissions
- Methane emissions can be tracked and influence ESG ratings
 - Anecdotal evidence suggests that this does affect stock prices
 - Is this because of the convenience yield channel?
 - Or is it the risk of future regulation?
- How have public firms responded?
 - Many have made emission reduction investments
 - And they have sold some of their “dirty” fields to private firms

Different Approaches for Measuring Long term Market Responses

- The returns approach –
 - Have the green stocks outperformed as we experience greater interest in ESG investing?
 - Green stocks should outperform as the *convenience yield* channel kicks in, but then underperform, because their required rates of return are lower
 - Green stocks will outperform when the cash flow channel kicks in
 - Brown stocks may do poorly in a declining interest rate period
- The valuation approach
 - Do green stocks have higher values than brown stocks?
 - This will unambiguously give you the right answer if you have the appropriate benchmark, e.g., the replacement value of assets
 - May not be able to distinguish why the value is higher, e.g., cash flow versus discount rate channel

Focus is on the Valuation Approach

- I think the Valuation approach is “better,” but the “devil is in the details”
 - Need to understand what is causing book values to change over time
 - Are firms writing down the values of their coal fired power plants?
 - Cross-industry comparisons may be difficult to understand – what does it mean to compare Apple and Exxon price to book ratios over time?
 - The price to cash flow metric is less subject to accounting manipulation
 - However, firms have different cash flow ratios because they have either different discount rates or different growth rates
 - Can we separate out the effect of discount rate effects (e.g., the convenience yield effect) from growth effects (e.g., anticipated regulatory changes)?

Emission reductions and price gaps

- Firms in countries that have larger price gaps show greater future reductions in emissions
 - This is an important observation --- I would like to learn more
 - What are the countries with the largest gaps?
 - Are there large differences in the gap across countries?
 - How are we thinking about causation?
 - The comparison between public and private firms is quite interesting

Topics for discussion and further research

- What are the countries and regions where the price gap is the highest?
 - Do these differences relate more to the countries' political climates or to their industrial mix?
 - Given that ESG investing is much more popular in Europe, do we see stronger effects for European stocks?
- Are the effects stronger for certain industries or sectors?
 - I would find the results more convincing if we can identify sectors with substantial cross-sectional dispersion in "greenness"
- Is it possible to identify a few very salient events to illustrate the time series variation?
- The authors provide evidence that both retail and institutional investors are migrating towards greener stocks
 - We need to learn more about the other category that is buying the brown stocks