



Changing Investment Landscape: evidence of nonpecuniary motives of green investment

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Motivations and Research Questions

Motivations: A nascent stream of literature has investigated how investors' climate risk awareness affects their investment decisions, but with a focus on institutional investors (e.g., Krueger et al., 2020; Alok et al., 2020; Bolton and Kacperczyk, 2021; Ilhan et al., 2022).

Two recent studies with evidence about retail trading:

- Choi, Gao, and Jiang (2020 RFS): climate awareness increases following warmer than usual temperatures
 - carbon-intensive firms underperform in stock markets in such periods
 - retail investors (not institutional investors) sell carbon-intensive firms
- Choi, Gao, Jiang, and Zhang (2022): after the increase in climate awareness following local natural disasters
 - retail & institutional investors divest more from high-emission stocks
 - stock prices of high-emission firms fall

Two inter-related research questions:

- (1) whether retail investors' increased **climate risk awareness** influence their **trading decisions** in financial markets, and
- (2) whether such influence, if exists, result from **nonpecuniary** motives.



This study

utilizes detailed account-level trading data to directly examine the effect of climate risk awareness on retail trading. Specifically, we investigate:

- (1) retail investors' tendency to tilt portfolios toward **greener assets**
 - link their trading to their activeness in switching to **low-carbon lifestyles**
- (2) the impact of shocks to investors' climate risk awareness
 - natural disasters
 - government's proposition of environmental goal (DCT: China's "Dual Carbon Targets", carbon peak by 2030, carbon neutrality in 2060)
- (3) the nature of trading motives: pecuniary vs. nonpecuniary

Special features:

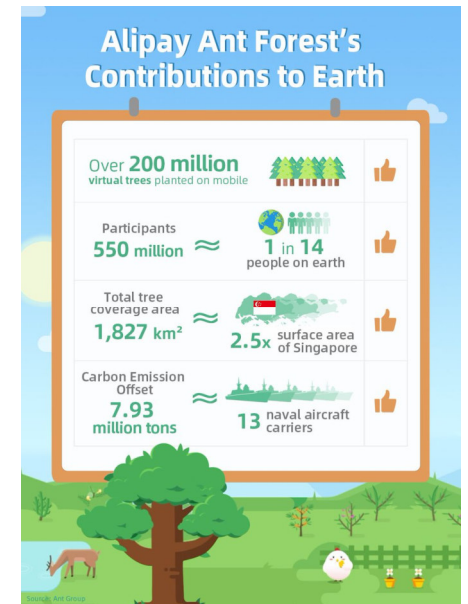
- Large sample: 200,000 randomly selected retail traders from the pioneering mutual fund platform run by the Fintech giant, the Ant Group, in China
- Link trading of sample retail investors their activeness in switching to low-carbon lifestyles, measured by the "green points" they earn in the Ant Forest program run by the Ant Group

Background

- In 2016, the Ant Group launched Ant Forest in its Alipay app, where its users can earn green points for low-carbon lifestyle choices
- The green points can be used to grow **virtual trees in Alipay**, and the Ant will **match** by planting real trees, conserving a certain area of land for biodiversity conservation, or supporting poverty-stricken farmers
- In September 2019, the Ant Forest program won the UN Champions of the Earth award, the UN's highest environmental honor



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Main findings and contributions

Using a sample comprised of 200,000 randomly selected retail traders from the pioneering mutual fund platform run by the Fintech giant, the Ant Group, in China, evidence shows:

- Retail investors with more Ant’s “Green points” exhibit
 - stronger preference for **green mutual funds**, and
 - are more likely to sell **brown funds**
- The effect is stronger for investors located in areas that have recently experienced climate-risk related **natural disasters**
- The effect is stronger after **government’s proposition of climate risk reduction goal**
- The effect cannot be explained by pecuniary motives.

Contribution

- The first study to examine how retail investors’ environmental awareness affects their trading decisions using account-level data
 - **Environmental awareness is carried over into trading decisions**
- Validates the channel based on the innovate data of individuals’ low-carbon related activities
- Shows that the effect is, at least partially, driven by investors’ non-pecuniary motives
- Shows the effect of governmental environmental commitment



Data and Measurements

- Sample Period: 2019.10-2021.09, monthly frequent data
- Individual-level mutual fund trading data: 200,000 randomly selected retail investors from the Ant Group:

-Retail trading: Net purchase of fund j by investor i in month t ($NetBuy_{i,j,t}$)

$$NetBuy_{i,j,t} = (BV_{i,j,t} - SV_{i,j,t}) / (BV_{i,j,t} + SV_{i,j,t})$$

-Fund greenness: environmental performance (“E” score of funds in Wind)

- Individual-level climate risk awareness proxy from the Ant Forest program:
Green point of investor i in month t : $Greenpoint_{i,t}$



Summary statistics

Variables	No.Obs.	Mean	Std	Min	25pct	median	75pct	Max
<i>NetBuy</i>	3298576	25.00	66.00	-100.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	100.00
<i>GreenPoints</i>	3298576	7.18	1.77	0.00	6.89	7.72	8.21	11.62
<i>ESG</i>	3298576	6.35	0.44	2.31	6.15	6.45	6.63	8.30
<i>E</i>	3298576	2.77	0.87	0.00	2.15	2.68	3.31	8.15
<i>S</i>	3298576	0.45	0.85	0.36	4.08	4.66	5.10	9.32
<i>G</i>	3298576	6.73	0.47	1.45	6.50	6.75	7.01	8.94
<i>Disaster</i>	3298576	0.14	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
<i>Female</i>	3298576	0.44	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
<i>Age</i>	3298576	34.04	9.51	18.00	27.00	32.00	39.00	85.00



Empirical results – Baseline tests

	(1) <i>NetBuy_{i,j,t}</i>	(2) <i>NetBuy_{i,j,t}</i>	(3) <i>NetBuy_{i,j,t}</i>
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}</i>	0.05** (2.40)		
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}* E-highP80_{j,t-1}</i>		0.14** (2.49)	
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E-lowP20_{j,t-1}</i>			-0.15*** (-3.50)
Investor*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES
Adj. R2	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127
No. of Obs.	3298576	3298576	3298576



Empirical results – Placebo tests

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}	<i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}	<i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}	<i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>ESG</i> _{<i>j,t-1</i>}	0.03 (0.65)			
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>E</i> _{<i>j,t-1</i>}		0.05** (2.40)		
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>S</i> _{<i>j,t-1</i>}			-0.01 (-0.46)	
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>G</i> _{<i>j,t-1</i>}				0.03 (0.81)
Investor*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Adj. R2	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127
No. of Obs.	3298576	3298576	3298576	3298576




Empirical results: Address Endogeneity

IV1: City-level number
of metro line stations
scaled by population

IV2: City-level kms of
metro line scaled by
population

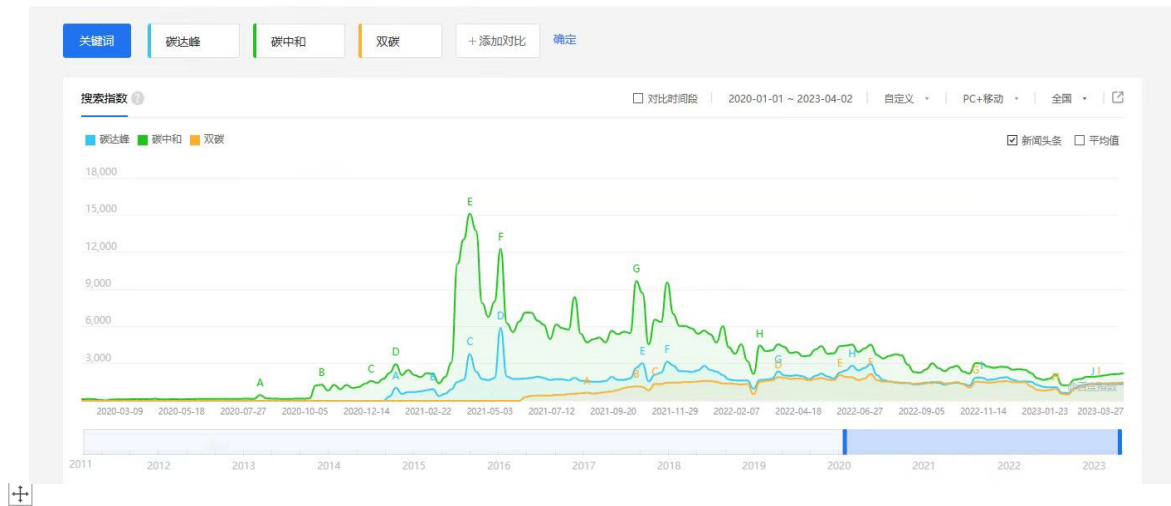
Panel A: 1 st stage						
	(1) <i>Greenpoint</i> _{<i>i,t</i>}		(2) <i>Greenpoint</i> _{<i>i,t</i>}			
<i>Stations</i> _{<i>i,t</i>}	0.37*** (6.90)					
<i>Kms</i> _{<i>i,t</i>}			0.13*** (3.13)			
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES		YES			
Month fixed effects	YES		YES			
Investor fixed effects	YES		YES			
Adj. R2	0.6827		0.6827			
No. of Obs.	3298576		3298576			
Panel B: 2 nd stage						
	<i>Stations</i>				<i>Kms</i>	
	(1) <i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,i,t</i>}	(2) <i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,i,t</i>}	(3) <i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,i,t</i>}	(4) <i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,i,t</i>}	(5) <i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,i,t</i>}	(6) <i>NetBuy</i> _{<i>i,i,t</i>}
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>E</i> _{<i>i,t-1</i>}	4.91*** (3.76)			13.35*** (3.13)		
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>E-highP80</i> _{<i>i,t-1</i>}		9.36*** (2.68)			19.99* (1.76)	
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>E-lowP20</i> _{<i>i,t-1</i>}			-5.39** (-2.12)			-15.02* (-1.80)
Investor*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
Adj. R2	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127
No. of Obs.	3298576	3298576	3298576	3298576	3298576	3298576



Awareness – The effect of climate related disasters

	(1) <i>Greenpoint_{i,t}</i>	(2) <i>Greenpoint_{i,t}</i>	(3) <i>Greenpoint_{i,t}</i>
<i>Disaster_{i,t}* GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}</i>	0.11* (1.83)		
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}</i>	0.03 (1.51)		
<i>Disaster_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}</i>	-0.87* (-1.91)		
<i>Disaster_{i,t}* GreenPoints_{i,t}* E-highP80_{j,t-1}</i>		0.29* (1.76)	
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}* E-highP80_{j,t-1}</i>		0.10* (1.66)	
<i>Disaster_{i,t}* E-highP80_{j,t-1}</i>		-2.30* (-1.89)	
<i>Disaster_{i,t}* GreenPoints_{i,t}* E-lowP20_{j,t-1}</i>			-0.19* (-1.65)
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}* E-lowP20_{j,t-1}</i>			-0.12*** (-2.58)
<i>Disaster_{i,t}* E-lowP20_{j,t-1}</i>			1.55* (1.80)
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES
Investor*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES
Adj. R2	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127
No. of Obs.	3298576	3298576	3298576

Awareness— The effect of Dual Carbon Goal




	(1) <i>NetBuy_{i,t}</i>
$GreenPoints_{i,t} * E_{j,t-1} * Post_{202103}$	0.12*** (2.84)
$GreenPoints_{i,t} * E_{j,t-1}$	0.01 (0.37)
Investor*Month fixed effects	YES
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES
Adj. R2	0.3127
No. of Obs.	3298576



Non-pecuniary motives– Financial performance

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>Profit-1month</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}	<i>Profit-3month</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}	<i>Profit-6month</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}	<i>Profit-12month</i> _{<i>i,j,t</i>}
<i>GreenPoints</i> _{<i>i,t</i>} * <i>E</i> _{<i>j,t-1</i>}	0.98 (0.27)	2.29 (0.34)	1.81 (0.18)	6.06 (0.47)
Investor*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Adj. R2	0.0727	0.1075	0.0589	0.0671
No. of Obs.	3298576	3298576	3298576	3298576



Additional results – Cross-sectional variation

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	<i>NetBuy_{i,j,t}</i>	<i>NetBuy_{i,j,t}</i>	<i>NetBuy_{i,j,t}</i>	<i>NetBuy_{i,j,t}</i>
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}* Female_{i,t}</i>	-0.03 (-0.61)			
<i>E_{j,t-1}* Female_{i,t}</i>	0.03 (0.09)			
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}* Elder_{i,t}</i>		0.10** (2.15)		
<i>E_{j,t-1}* Elder_{i,t}</i>		-0.33 (-0.98)		
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}* HighSpend_{i,t}</i>			0.10** (2.15)	
<i>E_{j,t-1}* HighSpend_{i,t}</i>			-0.71** (-2.01)	
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}* GreenPilot_{i,t}</i>				0.10** (2.31)
<i>E_{j,t-1}* <u>GreenPilot_{i,t}</u></i>				-0.72** (-2.35)
<i>GreenPoints_{i,t}*E_{j,t-1}</i>	0.06** (2.00)	-0.01 (-0.30)	0.02 (0.98)	0.02 (0.61)
Investor*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Fund*Month fixed effects	YES	YES	YES	YES
Adj. R2	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127	0.3127
No. of Obs.	3298576	3298576	3298576	3298576



Conclusion and Key Messages

- Retail investors exhibit stronger climate risk awareness (with more Ant's green points) are more likely to purchase funds with better environmental performance.
- This investment decisions are more pronounced
 - after investors' local city experienced climate related natural disasters
 - after government's proposition of dual carbon goals
- This investment behavior is likely to be driven by investors' moral/ethical obligations for the environment rather than financial motives.
- Policy makers, especially central banks, can leverage this investment behavior to promote more green investment and greening the financial sector.