



- 1. Motivation
- 2. Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Theory, Literature and Hypotheses
- 4. Research Design
- 5. Findings
- 6. Conclusion



Motivation

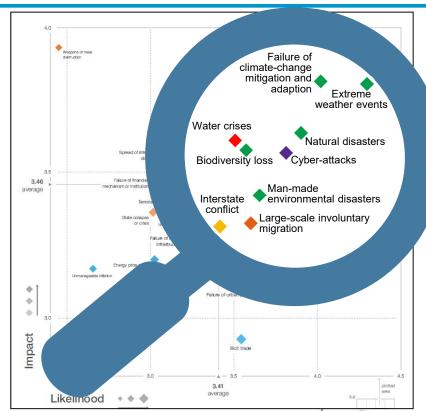


Grand societal challenges

- WEF Global Risk Report 2019
 - Risks with a high likelihood and high impact:
 - Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaption
 - Extreme weather events
 - Large-scale involuntary migration
 - Etc.

... call for joint action

- UN Resoultion «Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development»
- 17 global goals
- Achievement until 2030



Motivation



Implications for business:



Regulation



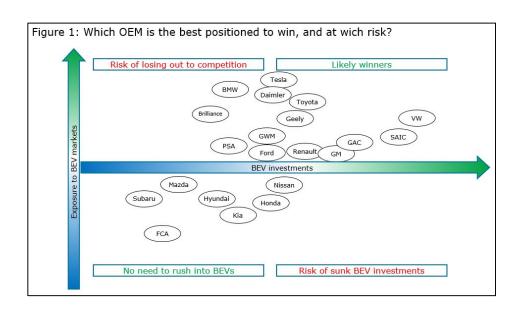
Legitimacy and Reputation



Risk Management



New Opportunities



Source: UBS Global Research (2019)



Motivation (cont'd)





Reporting on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- Ban Ki-Moon: «Business is a vital partner in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. Companies can contribute through their core activities, and we ask companies everywhere to assess their impact, set ambitious goals and communicate transparently about the results.» (SDG Compass)
- Descriptive evidence is needed (Gow et al., 2016)



Objective of this study

- Early evidence on SDG reporting among European firms
- What are the driving forces behind SDG disclosure?
 - "Internal" firm-specific factors
 - "External" institutional factors
- Are there differences in these driving forces compared to "traditional" non-financial disclosure?





- 1. Motivation
- 2. Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Theory, Literature and Hypotheses
- 4. Research Design
- 5. Findings
- 6. Conclusion



Sustainable Development Goals





2000 Millenium Development Goals (MDGs)

2015

Sustainable Development Goals (MDGs)

2030

- Eight Millenium Development Goals
- 18 targets
- Top-down approach
- Criticism of lack of legitimacy

- 17 goals and 169 targets
- Bottom-up approach involving governments, international institutions, civil society, business and the academic community
- Explicit call for the contribution of private business



Sustainable Development Goals (contral) Universität Zürich Universität







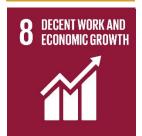
































DR. KATRIN HUMMFI

Sustainable Development Goals (contrel Zürich Universität



AND BUSINESS

12.1 ...

12.2 By 2030, achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer level, and reduce food losses along production and supply chains including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle in accordance with agreed international frameworks and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling, and reuse

12.6 ...

12.7

12.8 ...

12.a ...

12.b ...

12.c ...





















- 1. Motivation
- 2. Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Theory, Literature and Hypotheses
- 4. Research Design
- 5. Findings
- 6. Conclusion



Theory, Literature and Hypotheses



Traditional theories to explain voluntary non-financial disclosure



- Voluntary disclosure theory (Verrecchia, 1983, 2001)
- Legitimacy theory and stakeholder theory (Suchman, 1995; Freeman, 1984)
- Institutional environment (Ball et al., 2000)

Scarce empirical evidence



- Practitioner studies (KPMG, 2018; PWC, 2017)
- Bebbington and Unerman (2018, AAAJ)
- Several calls for research on SDG disclosure (e.g., Witte and Dilyard, 2017, Special issue call for papers from AAAJ 2018)



Theory, Literature and Hypotheses (contial) Universität





Hummel and Rötzel (2019), Cahan et al. (2016); Burgstahler et al. (2006); Ball et al. (2003)

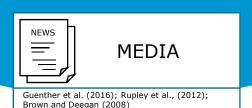


Cahan et al. (2016); Burgstahler et al. (2006); Ball et al. (2003)



Clarkson et al. (2008); Cho and Patten (2007)









Fiechter et al. (2018); Groves et al. (2011); Haddock (2005)



SFITE 12 DR. KATRIN HUMMFI



- 1. Motivation
- 2. Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Theory, Literature and Hypotheses
- 4. Research Design
- 5. Findings
- 6. Conclusion



Research Design



Sample

- Firms listed in the Stoxx Europe-600
- Annual reports from 2015-2017

Empirical model

$$\begin{aligned} \text{DISC_SDG}_{it} = \ \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{CSR_PERF}_{it} + \beta_2 \text{DJSI}_{it} + \beta_3 \text{MEDIA}_{it} + \beta_4 \text{IND_B2C}_{i} \\ + \beta_5 \text{COUNTRY_SDG}_{it} + \beta_6 \text{CSR_REG}_{it} + \text{CONTROLS}_{it} \end{aligned}$$

Variables













Controls

Firm size, RoA, Leverage, Industry, Year



Research Design (cont'd)





SDG_Binary

- Textual analysis
- 0/1
- Reference of the SDGs
- Search for:
 - SDG
 - Global goal
 - Sustainable development goal

Loughran et al. (2009), Pencle and Malaescu (2016)

SDG_Text

- Textual analysis
- 0-1
- Similarity with the SDG topics:
 - Search terms
 - 20-word windows around search term
 - Aggregate to a dictionary

Hoberg/Maksimovic (2015); Mittelbach-Hörmanseder et al. (2018); Hummel and Rötzel (2019)

SDG_Qual

 Manual assessment

0-10



Cho et al. (2012); Clarkson et al. (2008); Cho and Patten (2007)

Benchmark

- Bloomberg ESG Disclosure Score (ESG_Discl)
- 0-100

Ioannou and Serafeim (2017); Eccles et al. (2011)





- 1. Motivation
- 2. Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Theory, Literature and Hypotheses
- 4. Research Design
- 5. Findings
- 6. Conclusion



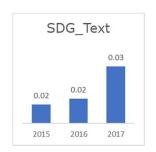
Descriptive Findings



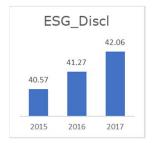
Regression variables

Variable	mean	median	sd	min	max	n
Dependent Variables						
SDG_Binary	0.2991	0.0000	0.4580	0.0000	1.0000	1538
SDG_Text	0.0249	0.0225	0.0118	0.0002	0.0999	1538
SDG_Qual	1.0296	0.0000	2.3706	0.0000	10.0000	1538
ESG_Discl	41.5258	42.9752	13.7309	3.5088	78.0702	1523
Independent Variables						
CSR_PERF	65.1280	66.8175	14.4950	9.3220	95.7762	1538
DJSI	0.2484	0.0000	0.4322	0.0000	1.0000	1538
IND_B2C	0.4681	0.0000	0.4991	0.0000	1.0000	1538
MEDIA	43.1032	56.0000	23.1318	0.0868	72.0588	1538
COUNTRY_SDG	79.9157	79.5000	2.7233	74.0000	85.0000	1538
CSR_REG	0.5182	1.0000	0.4998	0.0000	1.0000	1538
Control Variables						
FIRMSIZE	23.2367	22.9254	1.7438	17.6220	28.4428	1538
ROA	0.0739	0.0547	0.1487	-0.5978	2.8274	1538
LEVERAGE	0.2397	0.2251	0.1751	0.0000	1.6605	1538







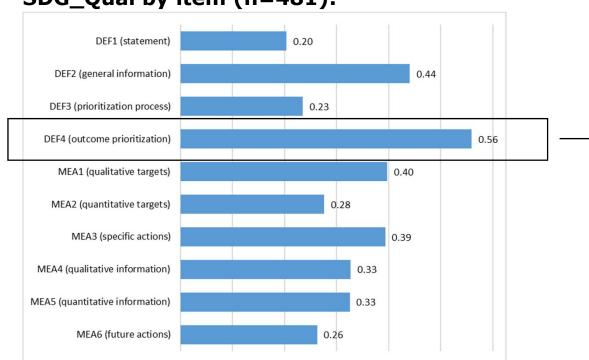




Descriptive Findings (cont'd)



SDG_Qual by item (n=481):



Number of SDGs prioritized:

Overall (n=481): Mean = 4.07

Of DEF4=1 (n=269): Mean = 7.23



Descriptive Findings (cont'd)



SDG Prioritization (n=481)

Overall:



Climate action



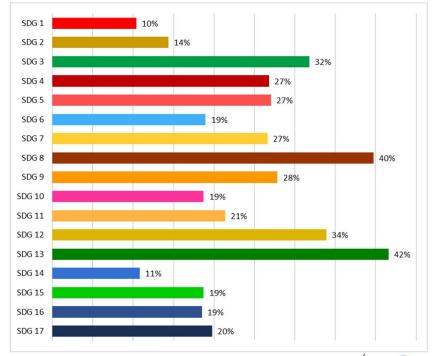
Decent work



Responsible consumption



Good health





Univariate Findings



Differences in SDG disclosure







	CSR_PERF		COUNTR	COUNTRY_SDG		CSR_REG	
	low	high	low	high	no	yes	
SDG_Binary	0.1847	0.4133***	0.2528	0.3497***	0.1876	0.4028***	
SDG_Text	0.02152	0.02817***	0.0228	0.0271***	0.0223	0.0272***	
SDG_Qual	0.6196	1.4395***	0.8225	1.2558***	0.5378	1.4868***	
ESG_Discl	34.7479	48.2240***	39.9826	43.2066***	39.9724	42.9634***	



Regression Results



CSR PERFORMANCE
SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE INVESTORS
CUSTOMERS
MEDIA
SDG COUNTRY PERFORMANCE

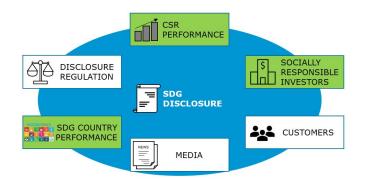
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(1) - (4)
	SDG_Binary	SDG_Text	SDG_Qual	ESG_Disc1	t-statistics
CSR_PERF	0.0037***	0.0001***	0.0126**	0.3940***	-8.76***
	(3.8128)	(4.9004)	(2.5118)	(12.4175)	
DJSI	0.1537***	0.0039***	0.9099***	4.3347***	0.26
	(4.2724)	(3.7827)	(3.8930)	(5.0765)	
IND_B2C	-0.0044	-0.0007	0.1016	1.4231	-1.32
	(-0.1035)	(-0.5339)	(0.4201)	(1.1982)	
MEDIA	0.0001	-0.0000	0.0023	0.0236*	-1.08
	(0.2390)	(-0.0531)	(0.7624)	(1.9032)	
COUNTRY_SDG	0.0184***	0.0001	0.0586*	-0.1201	3.93***
	(3.1936)	(0.5740)	(1.7241)	(-0.7020)	
CSR_REG	0.0381	0.0061***	0.1168	3.7431***	-2.06**
	(0.9694)	(5.8566)	(0.6902)	(3.6781)	
CLUSTER	FIRM	FIRM	FIRM	FIRM	
CONTROLS	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	
YEAR FE	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	
INDUSTRY FE	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	INCLUDED	
Observations	1,538	1,538	1,538	1,523	
R-squared	0.2272	0.2799	0.1624	0.5502	
F	23.62	12.36	8.97	43.40	



Regression Results (cont'd)

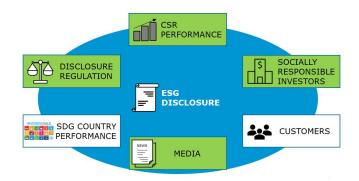


Summary of the results



Robustness

- Other proxies
- Subsample of SDG reporters







- 1. Motivation
- 2. Sustainable Development Goals
- 3. Theory, Literature and Hypotheses
- 4. Research Design
- 5. Findings
- 6. Conclusion



Conclusion

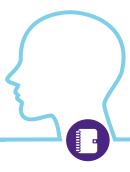




Summary

- Main findings:
 - CSR PERF
 - DJSI
 - COUNTRY_SDG
- Compared to traditional nonfinancial disclosure:

 - CSR_REG ↓COUNTRY_SDG ↑



Limitations

- Association study
- Only 3 reporting years
- Novel measurement approach



Outlook

- Consequences of SDG disclosure
 - Economic consequences
 - "Real" effects



Thank you for your attention



Dr. Katrin Hummel Oberassistentin University of Zurich Visiting Professor WU Vienna

You can access my latest papers on: http://ssrn.com/author=1678086



References



Ball, R., Kothari, S., & Robin, A. (2000). The effect of international institutional factors on properties of accounting earnings. Journal of Accounting and Economics, 29(1), 1-51.
Ball, R., Robin, A., & Wu, J. S. (2003). Incentives versus standards: properties of accounting income in four East Asian countries. Journal of Accounting and Economics, 36, 235-270.
Bebbington, J., & Unerman, J. (2018). Achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: An enabling role for accounting research. Accounting Auditing & Accountability Journal, 31(1), 2-24.
Brown, N., & Deegan, C. (1998). The public disclosure of environmental performance information—a dual test of media agenda setting theory and legitimacy theory. Accounting and Business Research, 29(1), 21-41.

Burgstahler, D. C., Hail, L., & Leuz, C. (2006). The importance of reporting incentives: earnings management in European private and public firms. The Accounting Review, 81(5), 983-1016. Cahan, S. F., De Villiers, C., Jeter, D. C., Naiker, V., & Van Staden, C. J. (2016). Are CSR disclosures value relevant? Cross-country evidence. European Accounting Review, 25(3), 579-611. Cho, C. H., Guidry, R. P., Hageman, A. M., & Patten, D. M. (2012). Do actions speak louder than words? An empirical investigation of corporate environmental reputation. Accounting, Organizations and Society, 37(1), 14-25.

Cho, C. H., & Patten, D. M. (2007). The role of environmental disclosures as tools of legitimacy: A research note. Accounting, organizations and society, 32(7-8), 639-647. Clarkson, P. M., Li, Y., Richardson, G. D., & Vasvari, F. P. (2008). Revisiting the relation between environmental performance and environmental disclosure: An empirical analysis. Accounting, Organizations and Society, 33(4-5), 303-327.

Eccles, R., M. Krzus, & Serafeim, G. (2011), Market Interest in Nonfinancial Information, Journal of Applied Corporate Finance 23, no. 4: 113-127.

Fiechter, P., Hitz, J.-M., & Lehmann, N. (2018). Real effects in anticipation of mandatory disclosures: Evidence from the European Union's CSR directive.

Freeman, R. E. (1984). Strategic management: A stakeholder approach. Boston, MA: Cambridge University Press.

Gow, I.D., D.F. Larcker, & Reiss, P.C. (2016). Causal inference in accounting research. Journal of Accounting Research 54(2):477-523.

Groves, C., Frater, L., Lee, R., & Stokes, E. (2011). Is There Room at the Bottom for CSR? Corporate Social Responsibility and Nanotechnology in the UK. Journal of Business Ethics, 101(4), 525-552.

Guenther, E., Guenther, T., Schiemann, F., & Weber, G. (2016). Stakeholder Relevance for Reporting: Explanatory Factors of Carbon Disclosure. Business & Society, 55(3), 361-397.

Haddock, J. (2005). Consumer influence on internet-based corporate communication of environmental activities: the UK food sector. British Food Journal, 107(10-11), 792-805.

Hoberg, G. & Maksimovic, V. (2015), "Redefining financial constraints: a text-based analysis", Review of Financial Studies, Vol. 28 No. 5, pp. 1312-1352.

Hummel, K., & Rötzel, P. (2019). Mandating the Sustainability Disclosure in Annual Reports—Evidence from the United Kingdom. Schmalenbach Business Review. doi:10.1007/s41464-019-00069-8 Hummel, K., & Schlick, C. (2016). The relationship between sustainability performance and sustainability disclosure – Reconciling voluntary disclosure theory and legitimacy theory. Journal of Accounting and Public Policy, 35(5), 455-476.

Ioannou, I. & Serafeim, G. (2017). The Consequences of mandatory corporate sustainability reporting.

KPMG (2018). How to report on the SDGs. What good looks like and why it matters.

Loughran, T., McDonald, B. & Yun, H. (2009). A Wolf in sheep's clothing: the use of ethics-related terms in 10-K reports. Journal of Business Ethics, 89: 39-49.

Mittelbach-Hörmanseder, S., Hummel, K., & Rammerstorfer, M. (2019). Information content of corporate social responsibility disclosures in Europe. An institutional perspective. SSRN Working Paper. Pencle, N., and I. Mäliescu. 2016. What's in the words? Development and validation of a multidimensional dictionary for CSR and application using prospectuses. Journal of Emerging Technologies in Accounting 13(2):109-127.

PWC (2017). SDG Reporting Challenge 2017. Exploring business communication on the global goals.

Rupley, K. H., Brown, D., & Marshall, R. S. (2012). Governance, media and the quality of environmental disclosure. Journal of Accounting and Public Policy, 31(6), 610-640.

Schramade, W. (2017). Investing in the UN Sustainable Development Goals: Opportunities for Companies and Investors. Journal of Applied Corporate Finance, 29(2), 87-+. doi:10.1111/jacf.12234 Suchman, M. C. (1995). Managing legitimacy: Strategic and institutional approaches. Academy of Management Review, 20(3), 571-610.

UBS Global Research (2019): Electric cars: Are consumers thunderstruck yet? www.ubs.com/investmentresearch

Verrecchia, R. E. (1983). Discretionary disclosure. Journal of Accounting and Economics, 5(1), 179-194.

Verrecchia, R.E. (2001). Essays on disclosure. J. Account. Econ. 32, 97-180.

World Economic Forum (WEF) (2019). Global Risk Report 2019, http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Global_Risks_Report_2019.pdf.

Witte, C. Dilyard, J. (2017). Guest editors' introduction to the special issue: the contribution of multinational enterprises to the sustainable development goals, Transnational Corporations 24 (3), p. 1-8.

JUNE 3RD, 2019

EQUIS ACCREDIT