

Chaire Finance Durable et Investissement Responsable
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Mesure d'Impact et ISR

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1. La mesure d'impact: un nouveau champ de recherche ?

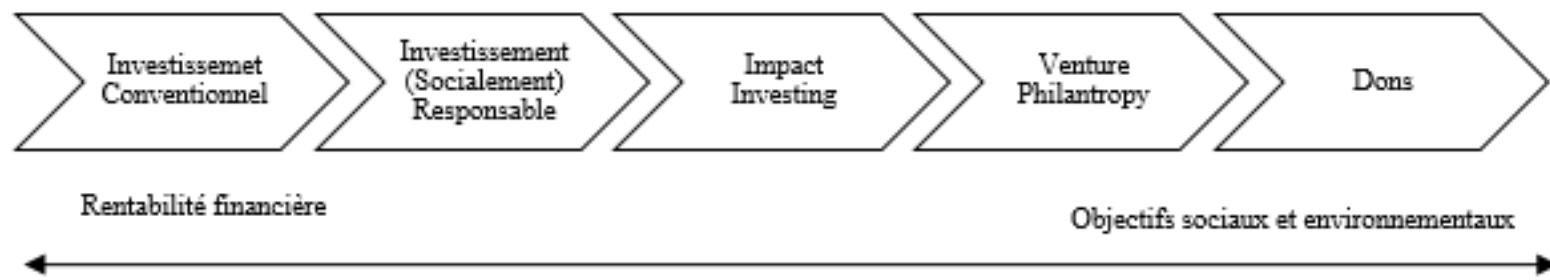


Figure 1 : Différents degrés d'engagement dans l'investissement

Stratégies ISR : exclusions normatives ou sectorielles, approches « best-in-class » (meilleures performances dans un secteur donné), « best-in-universe » (meilleures performances quel que soit le secteur), « best-effort » (meilleure amélioration des pratiques ESG), thématiques (ex. « énergies renouvelables »)

Investissement d'impact (*impact investing*) : stratégies actives cherchant un retour extra financier fort, en s'appuyant en général sur des stratégies thématiques

Bref historique : de l'environnemental (EIA) au social impact assessment (SIA)

- Naissance dans les années 1960 de l'EIA aux USA avec la prise de conscience de la société civile sur les enjeux environnementaux et sociaux : National Environmental Policy Act (1969) impose aux agences fédérales de prendre en compte les enjeux environnementaux dans les projets. (embargo US sur le pétrole => devpmt energetiques aux US a forts impacts socio-eco)
- EIA adoptés ensuite en Australie (1974), Thailande (1975), France (1976), Philippines (1978), Israel (1981) et Pakistan (1983).
- OCDE: 1974 "Declaration on Environmental Policy"
- UNEP: 1987 "Goals and Principles of Environmental Impact Assessment"
- Europe: 1985 EU directive, puis 5th Action Plan on the Environment – Towards the Realization of Sustainable Development" (1993),
- World Bank: 1984 "Environmental Policy and Procedures"
- Convention on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary context (the Espoo Convention) (1991), Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty (1991), Biodiversity Treaty (1992), United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (1992)

□ Social impact assessment (SIA) et évaluation d'impact

SIA apparaît également dès les années 1970 dans les pays Anglo-Saxon avec populations indigènes : United States, Canada et Australie.

SIA recoupe la notion d'évaluation d'impact (M&E), particulièrement importante dans les domaines de :

- ❖ La politique publique,
- ❖ Les initiatives en santé et éducation,
- ❖ Les projets internationaux développés par les gouvernements, donateurs internationaux ou ONG.

Quels impacts sociaux sont les plus souvent évalués / mesurés ?

- ❖ Sociaux: population, emploi, logement
- ❖ Thématiques spécifiques (anglo-saxons): populations indigènes, déplacements forcés (resettlement), conflits militaires, impacts sur la santé et le bien-être physique et psychologique, impacts à très long terme sur la durabilité/soutenabilité des communautés

Vanclay and Esteves, 2011

□ L'impact investing

- L'impact investing se développe dans les années 1990, grâce aux fortunes issues d'Internet et aux méthodes d'investissement du capital-risque (venture capital) de la Silicon Valley visant à redynamiser la philanthropie => « venture philanthropists »
- Au début des années 2000, 40 institutions investissaient 60 millions de dollars par an aux États-Unis dans des fonds d'impact sociaux (contre 200 milliards de donations annuelles)
- En Europe la majorité des fonds de Venture Philanthropy gèrent des montants d'actifs inférieurs à 2,5 millions d'euros

Création en 2012 par le « Groupe d'experts de la Commission sur l'entrepreneuriat social (GECES) » un groupe de travail dédié uniquement à la mesure d'impact

- En France, le mouvement de la mesure d'impact s'est développé après la crise financière de 2008 avec l'essor des entreprises sociales, dont l'objectif est de « créer de la valeur sociale plutôt que de générer du profit pour leurs propriétaires et leurs partenaires » .

Mottis, Arjaliès, Crifo, Bouchet, 2019

Social impact investing

Impact investing comme stratégie de différenciation et d'innovation (André, 2015)

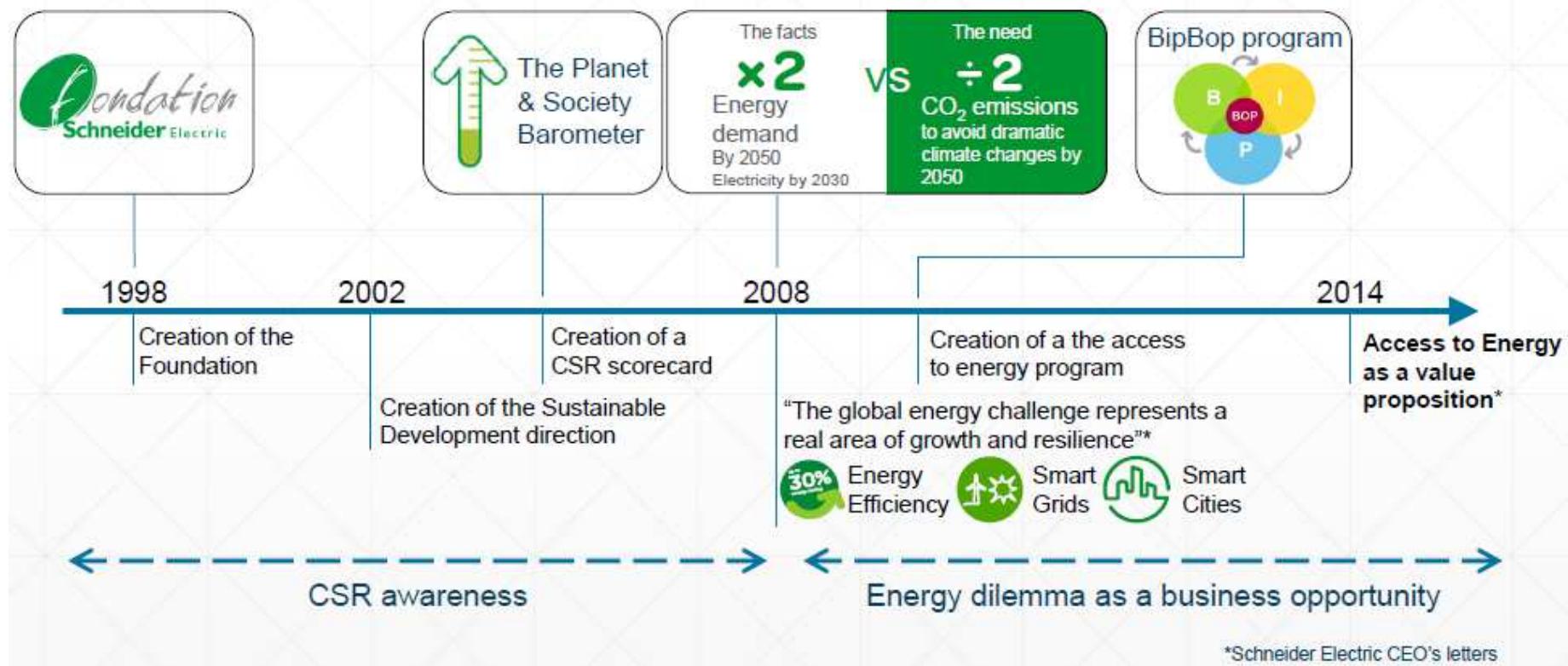
L'innovation sur le marché peut aussi prendre une forme sociale, comme dans les stratégies au bas de la pyramide (« Bottom-of-the-Pyramid ») c'est-à-dire destinées aux populations pauvres.

	Year of 1 st project	BoP Activities	BoP projects geographies
DANONE	2005	Distribution of enriched dairy products & bottled water, and support to social Businesses	<u>Bangladesh</u> , Cambodia, China, France, India, Indonesia, <u>Mexico</u> , Senegal
edf	1999	Build Rural Electricity Services Companies, and electrification of communities	<u>Botswana</u> , Laos, <u>Mali</u> , <u>Morocco</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>South Africa</u>
essilor	2006	Distribution of standardized lenses and frames through rural entrepreneurs	Brazil, China, <u>India</u> , Indonesia
GRUNDFOS	2007	Solution provider for prepaid solar pumping systems	<u>Eastern Africa</u> ; Western Africa; South-eastern Asia
LAFARGE	2008	Distribution of housing materials through microfinance, and social housing programs	Cameroon, Honduras, India, <u>Indonesia</u> , Kenya, <u>Nigeria</u> , Philippines, <u>Zambia</u> ...
Schneider Electric	2009	Investment in SMEs, marketing of access to energy products and solutions, and trainings sponsorship	Bangladesh, Brazil, <u>Cameroon</u> , Egypt, India, <u>Nigeria</u> , Philippines, <u>Senegal</u> , South Africa...
VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT	2002	Delegation service contracts (PPPs), and small-scale water treatment facility	Bangladesh, Colombia, Ecuador, Gabon, <u>India</u> , Morocco, Mexico, Niger

ESIA Environmental and Social Impact Assessment: an example

The case of Schneider Electric

The global energy challenge as a business opportunity



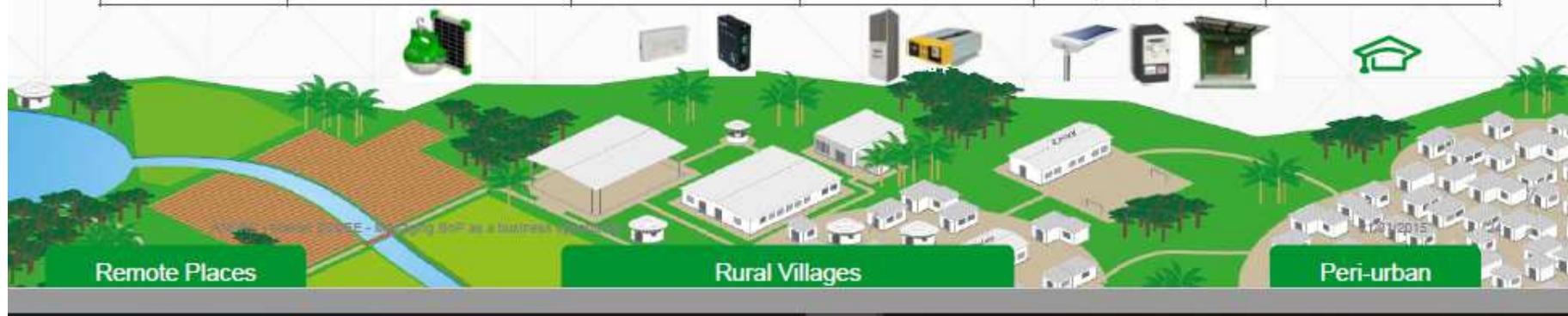
ESIA: an example

Ref: André 2015

Provide Access to Energy solutions

Affordable offers for households, collective and productive needs

	Individual lighting	Individual Electrification	Collective electrification	Energy Services	Training
Ranges	Mobiya	Homaya	Villaya		
Offers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TS 120S • Homaya SL 1.0 • Solar Home Lighting System 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar Home System • MicroSolar • Luminous Hybrid Inverter • Solar charge Controller 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Villasol • Villasmart 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Street Lighting • Battery charging station • Water of the Sun 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training for all: from beginners to experts • Energy training contents • Training tools: from didactical benches to educational centers
Training included to the offer for installation & maintenance					
Energy needs	Individual Lighting and mobile charging	Individual micro off-grid electrification	Centralized micro off-grid electrification	Collective lighting Collective battery charging (for SHS) Individual or collective water pumping	Competencies in energy management Maintenance of solutions in a sustainable way



□ Méthodologie: l'évaluation d'impact

- Une évaluation d'impact réussie vise à établir la situation qu'aurait connue la société en l'absence de la politique évaluée. Desplatz Ferracci (2016)

Cette situation fictive, aussi appelée contrefactuelle, permet, en la comparant à la situation effectivement observée, de déduire une relation de causalité entre l'intervention publique et un indicateur jugé pertinent (la santé, l'emploi, l'éducation, etc.).

- L'évaluation ex ante cherche à quantifier l'impact d'une politique qui n'est pas encore en œuvre, au moyen le plus souvent de simulations
- L'évaluation ex post repose sur plusieurs types de méthodologies, portant sur des dispositifs existants, pour lesquels des données sont disponibles

□ Méthodologie: l'évaluation d'impact

- Essentiel d'établir une véritable relation de causalité entre la politique menée et les objectifs poursuivis. (corrélation n'est pas causalité - cf pb de causalité inverse santé/dépenses, et pb de variables inobservées qui affectent traitement et résultat – riches dépenses plus mais ont des activités moins pénibles)
- Reconstituer ce contrefactuel suppose au préalable de choisir des indicateurs pertinents pour l'évaluation, puis d'identifier les mécanismes qui contribuent à sélectionner certains individus dans le dispositif que l'on cherche à évaluer.
- Desplatz Ferracci (2016)
-

□ Ce qu'est et n'est pas la mesure d'impact

- Mesure d'impact et Responsabilité Sociale de l'Entreprise (RSE)

Les entreprises doivent elles prendre la responsabilité de l'impact de leurs activités au-delà de leurs obligations légales ?

Cas de double défaillances: des marchés et des gouvernements

2013



2018

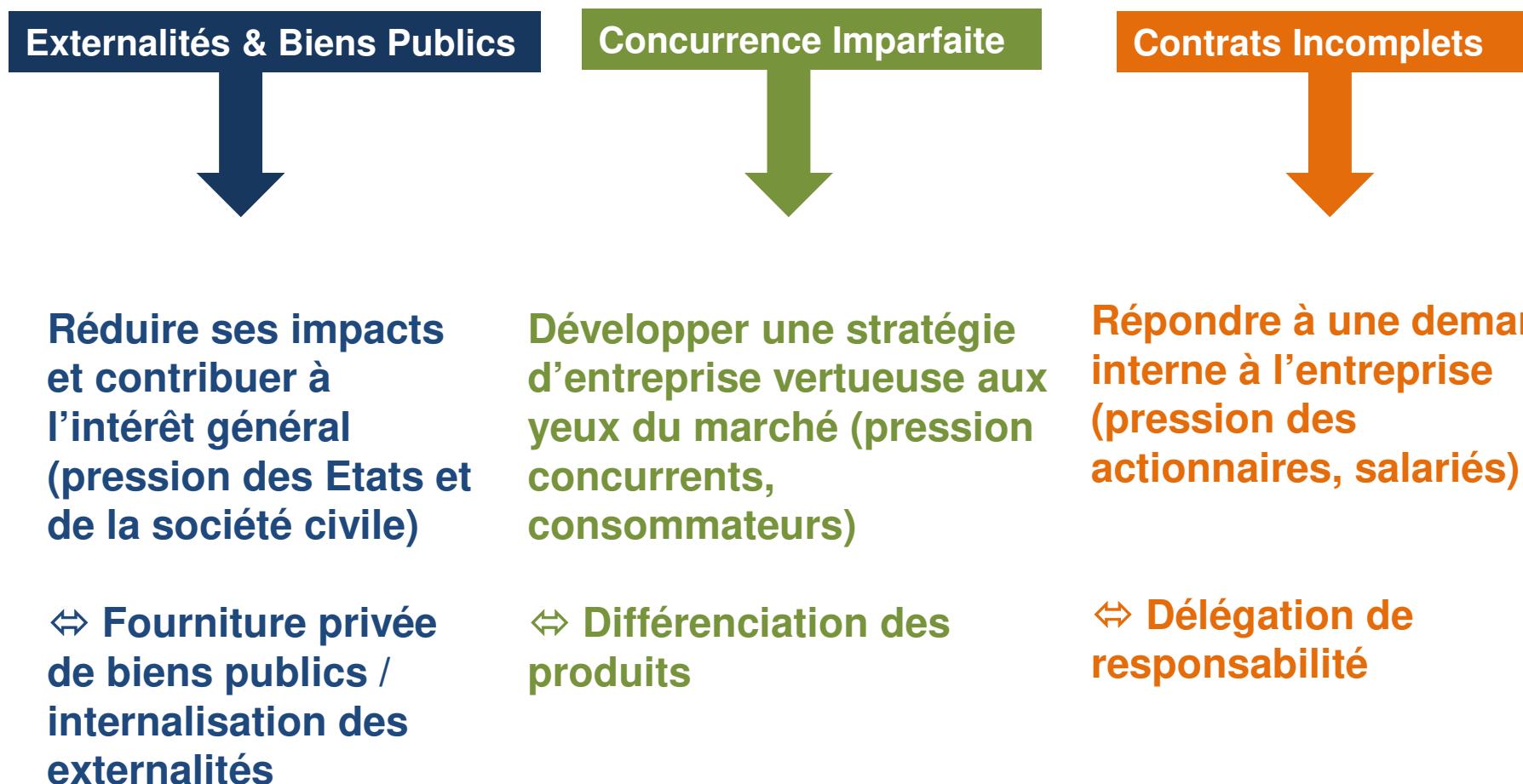


Trois déterminants majeurs en économie:

- externalités & biens publics,
- concurrence imparfaite,
- contrats incomplets

Crifo Forget (2015)

Mesure d'impact et RSE



Ce qu'est et n'est pas la mesure d'impact

- **Distinguer mesure d'exposition et mesure d'impact**

- ✓ L'intégration ESG dans les stratégies d'investissement conventionnels vise à mesurer l'impact de facteurs ESG sur les flux financiers de l'entreprise. La matérialité d'un facteur se traduit alors par une variation du chiffre d'affaires, des charges ou des investissements : l'entreprise est considérée comme le système impacté.
- ✓ La mesure d'impact vise à mesurer l'impact des activités de l'entreprise sur les enjeux ESG eux-mêmes, indépendamment de la matérialité financière pour l'entreprise

Mottis, Arjaliès, Crifo, Bouchet, 2019

=> Quels sont les motivations / freins à la mesure d'impact ?

2. Déterminants et styles de la mesure d'impact: une étude empirique sur données françaises

Questionnaire en ligne via le groupe de travail impact organisé par le comité scientifique du label ISR en 2018

L'objectif était de mieux comprendre les attentes de l'industrie de la gestion d'actifs vis-à-vis de la mesure d'impact .

Questionnaire soumis en ligne du 15 mars au 1er juin 2018.

88 réponses complètes reçues

Resultats préliminaires

Arjaliès, Chollet, Crifo, Mottis (2019)

L'enquête

4 blocs de questions

- La mesure d'impact dans le cadre du label ISR
Qu'est ce que la mesure d'impact (pourquoi, critères)
- La mesure d'impact en pratique (styles d'IA)
- Les indicateurs d'IA (ESG , ODD)

+ Variables socio demo

LA MESURE D'IMPACT DES FONDS LABELLISES ISR

Q1 : Le référentiel du label ISR soutenu par le Ministère de l'Économie et des Finances prévoit une évaluation de l'impact des fonds sur les performances ESG des émetteurs sélectionnés dans les portefeuilles. Cette approche vous paraît-elle adaptée ?

- Oui :
- Non, quelle approche suggérez-vous (une phrase) :

QU'EST-CE QUE LA MESURE D'IMPACT ?

Q2 : Comment définiriez-vous la mesure d'impact ? (en 1 phrase)

Q3 : Quelle est la hiérarchie des objectifs pour lesquels vous avez mis en place une mesure d'impact (ou vous souhaiteriez le faire) ?

Classez par ordre d'importance 1 = objectif le moins important ; 7 = objectif le plus important

- Répondre aux exigences d'un Label ISR
- Auto-évaluation (usage interne)
- Communication vis-à-vis des clients
- Accroître votre avantage concurrentiel
- Montrer la différence entre les fonds ISR et les fonds conventionnels
- Encourager la poursuite des Objectifs du Développement Durable (ODD)
- Mieux identifier les thèmes importants pour inventer l'ISR de demain

Q4 : Quelle est la hiérarchie des critères que doit/devrait remplir la mesure d'impact ?

Classez par ordre d'importance 1 = objectif le moins important ; 7 = objectif le plus important

- Simplicité (i.e. facile à mesurer)
- Quantitatif (seul)
- Quantitatif et qualitatif
- Facilité de compréhension par les investisseurs individuels
- Comparabilité (i.e. capacité à être standardisé)
- Être accepté par les organisations évaluées et utilisatrices
- Reconnaissance internationale
- Autre (précisez) :

LA MESURE D'IMPACT EN PRATIQUE

Q5 : Votre organisation met-elle en place une mesure d'impact pour ses fonds labélisables ou déjà labelisés ?

Oui Non raison :.....

Q6 : Vous avez mis en place des mesures d'impact au sein de votre organisation, ou vous envisagez de le faire. Quelle(s) approche(s) privilégiez-vous ? (Plusieurs réponses possibles)

- Indicateurs ESG « purs » (ex : empreinte carbone)

- Indicateurs ESG exprimés en valeur monétaire
- Indicateurs économiques/financiers « purs »
- Indicateurs d'alignements aux Objectifs du Développement Durable (ODD)
- GRI (Global Reporting Initiative)
- Reporting Intégré
- Mesures d'Exclusion
- Mesures d'Engagement
- SASB (Sustainability Accounting Standard Board)
- GIIRS (Global Impact Investing Ratings System)
- ACV (Analyse de Cycle de Vie)
- Autre (précisez) :

Q7 : Citez les 3 indicateurs qui vous paraissent être les plus efficaces en termes de suivi des impacts de vos fonds.

Q8 : Quel serait d'après vous le nombre adéquat d'indicateurs d'impact à utiliser dans le cadre d'un label ISR ?

- Moins de 5
- De 5 à 10
- De 10 à 15
- Plus de 15

Q 10 : Pouvez-vous lister les indicateurs pour chacun des quatre piliers (au maximum 3 par pilier) que vous jugez les plus pertinents et/ou que vous utilisez ?

• ENVIRONNEMENT

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Émission de GES direct (tonnes équivalents CO ₂) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Consommation d'eau (m ³) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Consommation d'électricité (MWh) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Consommation d'énergie totale (MWh) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Déchets | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Protection de la biodiversité | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Lutte contre le changement climatique | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Autre (précisez) : | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |

• SOCIAL

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Part des femmes | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Taux d'absentéisme % | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Part de CDI % | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Turnover (% de rotation) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| % de salariés ayant reçu une formation | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Taux de fréquence des accidents de travail | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Santé et sécurité | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Autre (précisez) : | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |

• GOUVERNANCE

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Indépendance du conseil d'administration (% indépendants) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Expertise du conseil d'administration (% experts sectoriels) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Bonus fondé sur performance ESG (cadres et dirigeants) | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Part des femmes manager % | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Facilité d'accès aux données | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |
| Controverses ou scandales | <input type="radio"/> pertinent | <input type="radio"/> utilisé |

Charte éthique	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Conformité réglementaire	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Autre (précisez) :	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé

• RESPECT DES DROITS HUMAINS

Droits fondamentaux de la personne dans la société	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Droits du travail (liberté syndicale et négociation collective)	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Dans la chaîne d'approvisionnement	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Non-discrimination	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Non-utilisation de formes de travail proscrites	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Autre (précisez) :	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé

• OBJECTIFS DU DEVELOPPEMENT DURABLE (NON-INCLUS CI-DESSUS)

Pourcentage du chiffre d'affaires contribuant aux objectifs du développement durable	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Pourcentage du chiffre d'affaires obtenu à partir de la vente de produits servant des populations à faibles revenus	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Nombre d'emplois décents directs et indirects créés	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Montant d'impôts payés	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Pourcentage de chiffre d'affaires ayant un impact négatif sur la protection des écosystèmes	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Contribution à la mise en place d'une économie circulaire	<input type="radio"/> pertinent	<input type="radio"/> utilisé
Autre (précisez) :		

Q11 : Pour les indicateurs listés ci-dessus, souhaitez-vous la mise en place d'une mesure de performance relative ? (une seule réponse possible)

- Non – la performance absolue suffit
- Oui – par rapport à la norme de chaque secteur
- Oui – par rapport à l'indice de référence (financier) du fonds (ex : CAC 40, Eurostoxx 50)
- Oui – par rapport à la moyenne de l'univers d'investissement (ex : Eurostoxx 600)
- Oui – par rapport à un indice ISR

Raison : ?????

Q12 : Quel est selon vous le principal obstacle actuel à l'adoption d'une mesure d'impact dans le cadre d'un label ISR ?

Q13 : Souhaitez-vous partager des idées et/ou préoccupations concernant la mise en place de mesures d'impact au sein du label ISR ?

SUR VOUS

Fonction :

Expérience dans l'industrie de la gestion d'actifs :

- < 5 ans
- 5 - 15 ans
- > 15 ans

Expérience dans l'ISR

- < 5 ans
- 5 - 15 ans
- > 15 ans

Organisation :

- Société de gestion d'actifs
 - Actifs sous Gestion
 - < 5 milliards
 - 5 - 50 milliards
 - > 50 milliards
- Investisseur institutionnel (ou représentant de)
 - Si oui, précisez-en le type :
- Distributeur ou conseiller en investissement financier auprès des investisseurs individuels
- Agence de notation sociétale
- Organisme de place
- Broker
- Autre (précisez) :

Est-ce que l'ISR est une priorité stratégique pour votre organisation ?

- Oui
- Non, pas du tout
- Non, mais est en train de le devenir
- Ne souhaite pas répondre

Avez-vous des fonds labellisés ISR sous gestion ou en utilisez-vous ?

- Oui
- Non, pas du tout
- Non, mais labellisation demandée, ou utilisation en projet
- Ne souhaite pas répondre

Age

- 20-30
- 31-45
- 46-55
- 56-69
- >70

Genre

- Femme
- Homme
- Autre

Diplôme le plus haut obtenu

- Brevet des collèges
- Baccalauréat
- Bachelor (Licence)
- Master
- PhD (Doctorat)
- Discipline
- Lieu

Table 2: Variables definition and descriptive statistics

Variable	Definition	Mean (SD)	Min – Max
Impact assessment (IA) style			
Pure ESG	IA based on pure ESG indicators	0.852 (0.356)	0 – 1
Monetary ESG	IA based on ESG indicators in monetary value	0.284 (0.453)	0 – 1
Negative	IA based on negative screening measures	0.284 (0.453)	0 – 1
Engagement	IA based on engagement measures	0.511 (0.502)	0 – 1
Impact on SRI label			
IA key for label	IA is key for the SRI label	0.636 (0.483)	0 – 1
Impediments to IA			
Information	Cost or availability of information	0.431 (0.498)	0 – 1
Methodology	Methodological obstacle	0.477 (0.502)	0 – 1
Motivation for IA			
SRI label	IA used to meet the SRI label requirements	0.352 (0.480)	0 – 1
Self-evaluation	IA used for self-evaluation (internal use)	0.306 (0.463)	0 – 1
Communication	IA used for communication towards customers	0.670 (0.472)	0 – 1
Competition	IA used to increase competitive advantage	0.443 (0.499)	0 – 1
Differentiation	IA used to differentiate SRI/conventional funds	0.568 (0.498)	0 – 1
SDGs	IA used to encourage sustainable development goals	0.465 (0.501)	0 – 1
Future of SRI	IA used to identify tomorrow's SRI themes	0.5 (0.502)	0 – 1
Relevant for saver	IA used because it is relevant for the saver	0.579 (0.496)	0 – 1

Table 2 (cont.): Variables definition and descriptive statistics

Variable	Definition	Mean (SD)	Min – Max
Relevant indicators for IA			
Environment			
	Direct greenhouse gas emissions	0.738 (0.441)	0 – 1
	Water consumption	0.431 (0.498)	0 – 1
	Energy consumption	0.215 (0.413)	0 – 1
	Waste	0.306 (0.463)	0 – 1
	Biodiversity protection	0.261 (0.441)	0 – 1
	Fight against climate change	0.522 (0.502)	0 – 1
Social climate			
	Absenteeism rate	0.420 (0.496)	0 – 1
	Permanent contracts rate	0.193 (0.397)	0 – 1
	Percentage of employees trained	0.488 (0.502)	0 – 1
	Frequency rate of work accident	0.465 (0.501)	0 – 1
Governance			
	Percentage of independent board members	0.647 (0.480)	0 – 1
	Percentage of sectoral expert board members	0.215 (0.413)	0 – 1
	CSR contracting (bonus based on ESG)	0.545 (0.500)	0 – 1
	Easy access to data	0.125 (0.332)	0 – 1
	Controversies and scandals	0.488 (0.502)	0 – 1

Table 2 (cont.): Variables definition and descriptive statistics

Variable	Definition	Mean (SD)	Min – Max
Relevant indicators for IA			
Respect for human rights			
	Fundamental human rights in society	0.443 (0.499)	0 – 1
	Labor rights (union and collective bargaining)	0.511 (0.502)	0 – 1
	Respect of human rights in supply chain	0.702 (0.421)	0 – 1
Discrimination			
	Non-discrimination practices	0.363 (0.483)	0 – 1
	Non-use of prohibited labor practices	0.284 (0.453)	0 – 1
Gender			
	Percentage of women in executive committee	0.488 (0.502)	0 – 1
	Percentage of women in managerial positions	0.397 (0.492)	0 – 1
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)			
	Percentage of turnover contributing to SDGs	0.625 (0.486)	0 – 1
	Percentage of turnover from low income population	0.159 (0.367)	0 – 1
	Number of decent jobs created	0.409 (0.494)	0 – 1
	Contribution to circular economy	0.181 (0.387)	0 – 1
	Alignment of business model with SDGs	0.431 (0.498)	0 – 1

Styles of IA

- ❖ IA based on pure ESG indicators is the most frequent style (85% of respondents).
- ❖ IA based on engagement measures (51% of respondents) ranks second.
- ❖ ESG indicators in monetary value and negative screening measures are equally used (28% of respondents).
- ❖ Two-thirds of respondents consider IA as a key factor for ISR label.
- ❖ Methodological obstacles are impediments to IA for half (48%) of respondents. Cost or availability of information is also a large concern (43 % of respondents).

Motivations for IA

- ❖ Four reasons to use IA are cited by the half of them or more:
 - ✓ communication towards customers (67%),
 - ✓ relevance for saver (58%),
 - ✓ to differentiate SRI funds from conventional fund,
 - ✓ and to identify tomorrow's SRI themes (50%).
- ❖ IA is also perceived as a way to increase competitive advantage.
- ❖ Hence IA is used to satisfy the demand of clients for information, to develop the present business activity, but also to enhance the future's one.
- ❖ Half of respondents also use IA to encourage sustainable development goals : a challenging perspective for future.
- ❖ IA is also used for around one third of respondents, to meet the SRI label requirements and for self-evaluation

Relevant indicators for IA

- ❖ The most cited items (around 50%, or more of respondents) are given by categories :
 - ✓ Environment: direct greenhouse gas emissions, fight against climate change;
 - ✓ Social climate: % of employees trained;
 - ✓ Governance: percentage of independent board members, CSR contacting (bonus based on ESG), controversies and scandals;
 - ✓ Respect for human rights: respect of human rights in supply chain, labor rights;
 - ✓ Gender: percentage of women in executive committee;
 - ✓ SDGs : % of contribution of turnover contribution to SDGs.

Motivations / freins à l'IA

We run Probit regressions explaining the perceived determinants of impact assessment.

In Table 3, Impediments and Motivations of Impact Assessment based on “Pure ESG indicators” (Model 1), “ESG indicators expressed in monetary value” (Model 2), “Negative screening” (Model 3), “Engagement measures” (Model 4).

Table 3: Impediments and Motivations of Impact Assessment (IA)

	(1) Pure ESG indicators	(2) ESG indicators in monetary value	(3) Negative screening	(4) Engagement
IA is key for SRI label	0.394 (0.510)	-0.072 (0.331)	0.114 (0.342)	0.017 (0.295)
<i>Impediments to IA</i>				
Cost or availability of information	2.435*** (0.663)	0.750** (0.329)	-0.758** (0.374)	0.261 (0.307)
Methodological obstacle	1.153** (0.572)	0.117 (0.327)	-0.490 (0.344)	0.334 (0.292)
<i>Motivation for IA</i>				
Satisfy the SRI label requirements	3.805*** (1.266)	0.1999 (0.381)	4.322 (335.365)	0.078 (0.338)
Self-evaluation (internal use)	2.315* (1.218)	0.402 (0.417)	4.444 (335.365)	0.319 (0.343)
Communication towards customers	3.418*** (1.183)	-0.449 (0.411)	5.164 (335.364)	-0.103 (0.353)
Competitive advantage	4.250*** (1.254)	0.060 (0.417)	5.084 (335.365)	0.400 (0.334)
Differentiation SRI/conventional funds	2.701** (1.172)	0.326 (0.408)	4.458 (335.364)	-0.0099 (0.332)
Implement sustainable development goals	4.334*** (1.315)	-0.096 (0.402)	4.715 (335.364)	0.402 (0.309)
Invent the future of SRI	2.724** (1.204)	-0.088 (0.393)	4.672 (335.364)	0.477 (0.312)
Relevant for individual savers	3.932*** (1.193)	-0.028 (0.370)	4.179 (335.364)	0.596* (0.316)
Constant	-13.865*** (4.688)	-0.680 (0.941)	-19.178 (1341.459)	-1.474** (0.635)
Firm control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Log pseudolikelihood	-18.0369	-43.266	-42.233	-55.808
WaldChi2	23.51	10.85	LR chi2 20.57	13.11
Prob > chi2	0.0360	0.5421	0.0820	0.4396
Pseudo R2	0.5105	0.1013	0.1958	0.0847

Indicateurs pertinents d'IA

We then explore in Table 4 to 7, the ESG determinants of the 4 impact assessment styles, based on “Pure ESG indicators” (Table 4), “ESG indicators expressed in monetary value” (Table 5), “Negative screening” (Table 6), “Engagement measures” (Table 7).

Table 4: ESG determinants of Impact Assessment (IA) based on Pure ESG indicators

	Pure ESG indicators						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IA is key for SRI label	0.191 (0.459)	0.630 (0.623)	0.335 (0.474)	0.882 (0.539)	0.312 (0.524)	0.714 (0.540)	-0.083 (0.571)
<i>Impediments to IA</i>							
Cost or availability of information	1.861*** (0.638)	3.297*** (1.119)	3.083*** (0.668)	3.260*** (1.117)	3.037*** (0.980)	3.274*** (0.847)	3.011** (1.741)
Methodological obstacle	0.899 (0.589)	1.468** (0.651)	0.952** (0.544)	1.403** (0.629)	1.180** (0.571)	1.317** (0.564)	1.280** (0.533)
<i>Motivation for IA</i>							
Satisfy the SRI label requirements	3.239*** (6.640)	4.450*** (1.527)	5.253*** (1.431)	5.732*** (1.168)	5.362*** (1.257)	5.033*** (1.159)	4.462*** (0.139)
Self-evaluation (internal use)	1.827 (1.227)	2.298** (1.150)	2.512** (1.446)	3.111** (1.293)	3.605 (1.181)	3.333** (1.320)	2.904** (1.147)
Communication towards customers	2.700** (1.185)	3.964*** (1.394)	3.765*** (1.379)	4.185*** (1.443)	3.249*** (1.126)	4.775*** (1.295)	3.906*** (1.045)
Competitive advantage	3.612*** (1.274)	4.541*** (1.426)	5.042*** (1.571)	5.856*** (1.486)	4.221*** (1.443)	5.540*** (1.343)	4.783*** (1.112)
Differentiation SRI/conventional funds	2.100** (1.172)	2.754** (1.150)	3.577** (1.159)	3.716*** (1.260)	2.134** (1.074)	3.472*** (1.304)	3.447*** (1.104)
Implement sustainable development goals	3.655*** (1.291)	4.559*** (1.484)	5.127*** (1.788)	6.020*** (1.689)	5.710*** (1.346)	5.479*** (1.380)	5.479*** (1.237)
Invent the future of SRI	2.218* (1.204)	2.492** (1.215)	2.388** (1.483)	3.491*** (1.300)	2.750** (1.125)	3.777*** (1.278)	3.445*** (1.025)
Relevant for individual savers	3.540*** (1.224)	4.636*** (1.495)	5.271*** (1.483)	5.963*** (1.597)	4.083*** (1.275)	5.451*** (1.240)	4.796*** (1.132)
<i>Relevant ESG indicators for IA Environment</i>							
Direct GHG emissions	0.726 (0.670)						
Water consumption	0.086 (0.446)						
Energy consumption	0.410 (0.530)						
Waste	0.363 (0.435)						
Biodiversity	-0.332 (0.585)						
Climate change	0.201 (0.478)						
<i>Gender</i>							
Women in executive committees	1.061 (0.699)						
Women in managerial positions	-0.438 (0.746)						
<i>Social climate</i>							
Absenteeism	-0.218 (0.526)						
Permanent contracts	1.436 (0.943)						
Trained workers	0.560 (0.569)						
Work accident	1.399*** (0.545)						
Ethical charter	-0.103 (0.903)						
<i>Governance</i>							
Independent directors	-0.488 (0.601)						
Sectoral expert directors	0.713 (0.963)						
CSR contracting	-0.192 (0.557)						
Data access	-0.310 (0.662)						
Controversies	2.051** (0.593)						
<i>Human rights</i>							
Fundamental human rights	0.763 (0.546)						
Labor rights (union and collective bargaining)	-1.050 (1.005)						
Human rights in supply chain	1.518* (0.897)						
<i>Discrimination</i>							
Non-discrimination practices	-1.325** (0.537)						
Non-use of prohibited labor practices	0.394 (0.593)						
<i>SDGs</i>							
Turnover contributing to SDG	-0.522 (0.554)						
Turnover from low income population	-0.504 (0.548)						
Nb of decent jobs created	0.722 (0.595)						
Contribution to circular economy	0.856 (0.592)						
Alignment of business model with SDGs	0.210 (0.519)						

Table 5: ESG determinants of Impact Assessment (IA) based on ESG indicators expressed in monetary value

	ESG indicators expressed in monetary value						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IA is key for SRI label	-0.268 (0.304)	-0.165 (0.362)	-0.166 (0.335)	-0.280 (0.416)	-0.110 (0.331)	-0.052 (0.333)	0.062 (0.387)
<i>Impediments to IA</i>							
Cost or availability of information	1.180** (0.467)	0.546** (0.333)	0.621* (0.367)	0.748* (0.388)	0.831** (0.357)	0.748** (0.345)	0.805** (0.354)
Methodological obstacle	0.085 (0.412)	0.11 (0.347)	0.109 (0.366)	0.069 (0.348)	0.021 (0.332)	0.094 (0.334)	-0.083 (0.333)
<i>Motivation for IA</i>							
Satisfy the SRI label requirements	0.018 (0.474)	0.189 (0.404)	0.194 (0.416)	0.206 (0.384)	0.133 (0.394)	0.139 (0.394)	0.139 (0.394)
Self-evaluation (internal use)	0.237 (0.537)	0.630 (0.443)	0.514 (0.462)	0.353 (0.445)	0.341 (0.440)	0.341 (0.438)	0.341 (0.438)
Communication towards customers	-0.968* (0.434)	-0.381 (0.430)	-0.370 (0.447)	-0.628 (0.450)	-0.490 (0.432)	-0.408 (0.406)	-0.717 (0.440)
Competitive advantage	0.029 (0.477)	0.171 (0.445)	0.218 (0.427)	0.171 (0.471)	0.122 (0.464)	0.146 (0.409)	-0.025 (0.436)
Differentiation SRI/conventional funds	0.059 (0.416)	0.256 (0.408)	0.311 (0.427)	0.518 (0.431)	0.370 (0.437)	0.211 (0.423)	0.217 (0.423)
Implement sustainable development goals	0.052 (0.449)	-0.026 (0.437)	-0.026 (0.438)	-0.225 (0.416)	-0.074 (0.411)	0.033 (0.411)	-0.521 (0.479)
Invent the future of SRI	-0.288 (0.445)	-0.123 (0.420)	-0.123 (0.394)	-0.035 (0.429)	-0.157 (0.402)	-0.064 (0.402)	-0.127 (0.398)
Relevant for individual savers	-0.158 (0.425)	-0.015 (0.381)	-0.192 (0.387)	0.045 (0.392)	-0.064 (0.412)	-0.0006 (0.361)	-0.009 (0.376)
<i>Relevant ESG indicators for IA Environment</i>							
Direct GHG emissions	0.673 (0.623)						
Water consumption	1.011** (0.416)						
Energy consumption	0.263 (0.596)						
Waste	-1.399** (0.543)						
Biodiversity	0.164 (0.492)						
Climate change	-0.266 (0.381)						
<i>Gender</i>							
Women in executive committee	-0.071 (0.372)						
Women in managerial positions	-0.697* (0.367)						
<i>Social climate</i>							
Absenteeism	-0.221 (0.344)						
Permanent contracts	0.620 (0.440)						
Trained workers	0.136 (0.382)						
Work accident	-0.448 (0.415)						
Ethical charter	0.303 (0.551)						
<i>Governance</i>							
Independent directors	0.669* (0.382)						
Sectoral expert directors	0.922** (0.393)						
CSR contracting	-0.202 (0.380)						
Data access	0.518 (0.574)						
Controversies	-0.710* (0.374)						
<i>Human rights</i>							
Fundamental human rights	0.260 (0.355)						
Labor rights (union and collective bargaining)	0.265 (0.436)						
Human rights in supply chain	-0.239 (0.415)						
<i>Discrimination</i>							
Non-discrimination practices	-0.537 (0.378)						
Non-use of prohibited labor practices	0.467 (0.391)						
<i>SDGs</i>							
Turnover contributing to SDG	0.456 (0.353)						
Turnover from low income population	-0.012 (0.454)						
Nb of decent jobs created	0.265 (0.378)						
Contribution to circular economy	0.421 (0.476)						
Alignment of business model with SDGs	0.596 (0.425)						
Constant	-0.620 (0.956)	-0.643 (0.959)	-0.812 (0.882)	-0.769 (0.898)	-0.700 (0.933)	-18.530*** (4.977)	-16.544*** (4.074)
Firm control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 6: ESG determinants of Impact Assessment (IA) based on negative screening

	Negative screening						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IA is key for SRI label	0.100 (0.343)	0.079 (0.327)	0.094 (0.344)	0.210 (0.389)	-0.010 (0.320)	0.107 (0.330)	0.372 (0.390)
<i>Impediments to IA</i>							
Cost or availability of information	-0.960*** (0.371)	-0.721** (0.348)	-0.616* (0.365)	-0.850** (0.371)	-0.823** (0.365)	-0.778** (0.359)	-0.570** (0.359)
Methodological obstacle	-0.485 (0.303)	-0.454 (0.321)	-0.564 (0.360)	-0.495 (0.337)	-0.449 (0.319)	-0.484 (0.321)	-0.501 (0.331)
<i>Motivation for IA</i>							
Satisfy the SRI label requirements	4.948*** (0.982)	4.166*** (0.764)	4.148*** (0.871)	4.468*** (0.844)	3.913*** (0.775)	4.274*** (0.836)	4.220*** (0.969)
Self-evaluation (internal use)	4.994*** (0.971)	4.455*** (0.811)	4.031*** (0.975)	4.563*** (0.811)	4.081*** (0.811)	4.426*** (0.842)	4.269*** (0.969)
Communication towards customers	6.029*** (0.799)	5.745*** (0.601)	5.949*** (0.852)	5.249*** (0.698)	5.032*** (0.608)	5.164*** (0.616)	5.300*** (0.705)
Competitive advantage	5.789*** (1.003)	4.934*** (0.825)	4.970*** (0.901)	5.195*** (0.851)	4.907*** (0.879)	5.077*** (0.868)	5.075*** (1.008)
Differentiation SRI/conventional funds	5.137*** (0.903)	4.310*** (0.708)	4.228*** (0.845)	4.523*** (0.731)	3.951*** (0.693)	4.424*** (0.704)	4.150*** (0.861)
Implement sustainable development goals	5.347*** (0.854)	4.577*** (0.707)	4.452*** (0.798)	4.897*** (0.759)	4.314*** (0.739)	4.710*** (0.770)	4.639*** (0.901)
Invent the future of SRI	5.291*** (0.847)	4.464*** (0.661)	4.408*** (0.850)	4.766*** (0.763)	4.409*** (0.694)	4.676*** (0.729)	4.653*** (0.854)
Relevant for individual savers	4.668*** (0.870)	4.047*** (0.713)	4.028*** (0.778)	4.332*** (0.800)	3.941*** (1.275)	4.159*** (0.785)	4.155*** (0.926)
<i>Relevant ESG indicators for IA</i>							
Environment							
Direct GHG emissions	-0.131 (0.418)						
Water consumption	-0.599* (0.359)						
Energy consumption	0.043 (0.396)						
Waste	-0.128 (0.412)						
Biodiversity	0.264 (0.397)						
Climate change	-0.052 (0.381)						
Gender							
Women in executive committee	1.172 (0.335)						
Women in managerial positions	-0.532 (0.359)						
Social climate							
Absenteeism	.331 (0.415)						
Permanent contracts	0.324 (0.398)						
Trained workers	.0.178 (0.352)						
Work accident	0.148 (0.364)						
Ethical charter	0.579 (0.544)						
Governance							
Independent directors	0.027 (0.363)						
Sectoral expert directors	0.139 (0.415)						
CSR contracting	0.219 (0.377)						
Data access	-0.630 (0.601)						
Controversies	0.315 (0.457)						
Human rights							
Fundamental human rights	0.274 (0.347)						
Labor rights (union and collective bargaining)	-0.547 (0.363)						
Human rights in supply chain	-0.219 (0.457)						
Discrimination							
Non-discrimination practices	-0.084 (0.336)						
Non-use of prohibited labor practices	0.098 (0.344)						
SDGs							
Turnover contributing to SDG	0.382 (0.394)						
Turnover from low income population	-0.753 (0.500)						
Nb of decent jobs created	-0.518 (0.388)						
Contribution to circular economy	0.428 (0.441)						
Alignment of business model with SDGs	-0.434 (0.387)						
Constant	-21.434** (3.338)	-15.662*** (5.502)	-18.205*** (3.229)	-19.972*** (2.846)	-17.648*** (2.726)	-19.106*** (2.770)	-19.046*** (3.352)
Firm control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 7: ESG determinants of Impact Assessment (IA) based on Engagement

	Engagement						
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
IA is key for SRI label	-0.212 (0.327)	0.113 (0.304)	-0.071 (0.303)	-0.122 (0.346)	-0.027 (0.303)	0.010 (0.302)	-0.195 (0.331)
<i>Impediments to IA</i>							
Cost or availability of information	-0.145 (0.307)	0.270 (0.306)	0.356 (0.332)	0.256 (0.311)	0.381 (0.323)	0.295 (0.314)	0.338 (0.332)
Methodological obstacle	0.132 (0.313)	0.313 (0.299)	0.582* (0.327)	0.331 (0.299)	0.243 (0.299)	0.347 (0.305)	0.312 (0.320)
<i>Motivation for IA</i>							
Satisfy the SRI label requirements	0.075 (0.366)	0.063 (0.346)	0.231 (0.340)	0.092 (0.349)	0.101 (0.344)	0.053 (0.365)	
Self-evaluation (internal use)	-0.195 (0.406)	0.173 (0.364)	0.518 (0.370)	0.280 (0.355)	0.212 (0.365)	0.261 (0.351)	0.324 (0.352)
Communication towards customers	-0.049 (0.409)	-0.198 (0.357)	0.055 (0.374)	0.170 (0.364)	-0.133 (0.382)	-0.133 (0.364)	-0.133 (0.384)
Competitive advantage	0.172 (0.397)	0.329 (0.341)	0.352 (0.358)	0.335 (0.349)	0.522 (0.348)	0.359 (0.343)	0.379 (0.361)
<i>Relevant ESG indicators for IA</i>							
Environment							
Direct GHG emissions	0.359 (0.419)						
Water consumption	-0.496 (0.326)						
Energy consumption	1.459*** (0.454)						
Waste	1.725*** (0.447)						
Biodiversity	-0.110 (0.392)						
Climate change	0.987** (0.423)						
Gender							
Women in executive committee	0.197 (0.310)						
Women in managerial positions	0.348 (0.326)						
Social climate							
Absenteeism	0.311 (0.217)						
Permanent contracts	0.061 (0.428)						
Trained workers	-0.703** (0.342)						
Work accident	0.272 (0.378)						
Ethical charter	0.485 (0.437)						
Governance							
Independent directors	0.113 (0.336)						
Sectoral expert directors	0.302 (0.343)						
CSR contracting	0.181 (0.342)						
Data access	0.017 (0.492)						
Controversies	0.038 (0.317)						
Human rights							
Fundamental human rights	0.488 (0.325)						
Labor rights (union and collective bargaining)	0.181 (0.347)						
Human rights in supply chain	-0.246 (0.365)						
Discrimination							
Non-discrimination practices	0.229 (0.300)						
Non-use of prohibited labor practices	0.229 (0.321)						
SDGs							
Turnover contributing to SDG	-0.644* (0.337)						
Turnover from low income population	-0.096 (0.397)						
Nb of decent jobs created	0.292 (0.324)						
Contribution to circular economy	0.334 (0.408)						
Alignment of business model with SDGs	0.182 (0.358)						
Constant	-1.877*** (0.636)	-1.518** (0.624)	-1.851*** (0.585)	-1.451** (0.635)	-1.561** (0.660)	-1.428** (0.643)	-1.529** (0.677)
Firm control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Respondent control	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

□ Discussion

1- Impediments and motivations of Impact assessment (table3)

❖ **The choice of Pure ESG indicators for IA** is strongly explained both by impediments and motivations.

- ✓ Impediments are a strong explanatory factor: pure ESG determined by constraints:
 - cost or availability of information.
 - methodological obstacle.
- ✓ 4 motivators as well:
 - SRI label,
 - Communication, C
 - Competitive advantage,
 - SDGs,
 - Relevant for individual savers.

Discussion

- ❖ **The choice of Pure ESG indicators for IA**
- ❖ Relationship with other variables.
 - ✓ Pure ESG is referred by 85% of respondents and is correlated with Asset management firm, role of Director, SRI priority strategy and SRI label strategy.
 - ✓ Pure ESG seems to correspond to a first step in IA, in adequacy today with the characteristics and behavior of the majority of SRI French market actors.

Discussion

❖ The use of ESG indicators in monetary value for IA

- ✓ Partly explained by concerns about access to information, but not by other motivators.
- ✓ Result consistent with the fact that this style of IA is based on the financial materiality of ESG. Hence, the cost and availability of information are important.

❖ The use of Negative screening for IA

- ✓ Not explained by other motivators, but partly by cost and availability of information.
- ✓ The negative link suggests that users of this type of IA observe fewer difficulties about information. They could be also less dependent on data, as they have their own opinion about firms.
- ✓ This style of IA seems to be the opposite of these of ESG indicators in monetary value (they are negatively correlated at 1%).

□ Discussion

❖ IA based on Engagement

- ✓ Not explained neither by informational cost nor by methodological concern.
- ✓ Weakly explained by the motivation “Relevant for individual savers”.
- ✓ This is in line with the expectations of individuals investing in portfolios based on ESG engagement.

□ Discussion

2- ESG determinants of IA (table 4-7)

- ❖ **Pure ESG indicators (table 4) is explained by:**
- ❖ The cost or availability of information and Methodological obstacle except when we refer to Environment. This in line with the know-how about environmental indicators. Reduced effect of methodological factor when we consider Social indicators is consistent, taking into account the available measures. The effect of motivations is mainly the same, with some modulations depending on ESG indicator category
- ❖ 4 ESG indicators considered as the most relevant for IA based on pure ESG indicators:
 - ✓ Positively linked with Work accident (significant at 1%), Human rights in supply chain (at 10%), and Controversies (at 5%). While the two first factors are well known the last one is corresponding to a new result. The increasing attention paid to controversies is an evolution on the way.
 - ✓ negatively linked to Non-discrimination practices (at 5%). This result suggests that such IA is less use considering discrimination practices. The reason could be that other IA styles are expected to better integrate it (for example Engagement).

□ Discussion

- ❖ **ESG indicators in monetary value (table 5).**
- ❖ The cost or availability of information remains an explanatory factor.
- ❖ ESG indicators relevant for IA based on ESG in monetary value:
 - ✓ Positively linked with
 - Water consumption (at 5%) is recognized as a crucial element.
 - Governance indicators : Independent directors and Sectorial expert directors are needed to value impacts.
 - ✓ Negatively linked with :
 - Waste mgmt. Maybe due to the difficulty to access to the information and to price this risk.
 - Controversies (at 10%). Difficulties to price their effects for example in case of large pollution, financial penalties and legal proceedings.
 - Women in managerial position. Weakly significant (at 10%) and ambiguous. That is an avenue for further research.

□ Discussion

- ❖ **Negative screening (table 6).**
- ❖ The cost or availability of information remains negatively correlated with this IA style. Some coefficients are higher and/or more significant depending on models.
- ❖ Motivations are all explanatory factors, highly significant, of the use of Negative screening
- ❖ Only one ESG indicator is linked, weakly (10%) and negatively, with this IA style : Water consumption. This result suggests that such an IA style is less used if we consider this item. It could be explained by the fact that other approaches as Monetary value are better analyzing this aspect.
- ❖ The results on the non-explanatory power of ESG indicators are consistent with the Negative screening method, an impact style that does not focus on such indicators.
- ❖ Impediments about information are the main explanation we find for the use of this IA style. The other variables are not explaining this choice, as Negative screening IA is an approach mainly corresponding to a specific type of asset management strategy.

□ Discussion

- ❖ Engagement (table 7).
- ❖ Still explained by the motivation “Relevant for individual savers” now often strongly, depending on models. The explanatory power of the regressions is higher, especially when we consider Environment indicators (model 1).
- ❖ Engagement is explained by three environmental indicators (model 1).
 - ✓ Positively linked with
 - Energy consumption (1%),
 - Waste (1%)
 - Climate change (5%).
 - “Invent the future of SRI” (5%).
- ❖ Methodological obstacle (10%) in model 3 (social indicators). Engagement can be seen as a way to avoid difficulties observed to measure some social indicators.
 - ✓ Negatively linked to Trained workers (5%). Interpretation ? This indicator may not be properly addressed by Engagement. An alternative explanation is linked to the ambiguity of this indicator about cost and benefit.
- ❖ Engagement is explained by SDGs (model 7), but negatively linked with Turnover contribution to SDGs (10%). An explanation could be that the consideration of this factor is not in favor of this style, because other IA approaches would value it better.
- ❖ This result at least enhances the need to better study SDGs practices in SRI industry.

□ Conclusion

- ❖ IA styles are very different by design and motivation
- ❖ Their determinants (impediments, motivations, ESG indicators) are also strongly different
- ❖ Data is not a concern for all IA styles. It is a concern mainly for Pure ESG indicators (same result as Amel-Zadeh & Serafeim, 2018)
- ❖ The relevance of information and methodology thus depends on the style of IA.
- ❖ Obstacles are associated with SRI priority strategy (none with SRI label strategy).
- ❖ The results suggest that IA styles are mainly corresponding to the underlying investment strategies (Engagement, Screening...)
- ❖ Some demographic characteristics are also determinants in the choice of IA (role, type of firm, age, seniority, gender, SRI strategy ...).
- ❖ Big difference between ESG integration (Amel-Zadeh & Serafeim, 2018) and IA = negative screening , several motivators for this IA style, but not for this ESG integration style
- ❖ The results bring to the fore the coexistence of traditional behaviors (Pure ESG indicators) and new perspectives. IA is in transition period. A renewed IA of SRI is on the way