

The Promise of ESG-DCF

Integrating ESG into DCF sounds great on paper.

- It accounts for long-term sustainability risks & opportunities.
- It helps investors align capital with impact.

But there's a catch: The practice is messy.

Here's why

Challenge 1 Greenwashing

Many firms exaggerate ESG performance.

EU Commission found 42% of green claims to be false or misleading.

If a DCF model uses these inflated claims...

Your valuation = flawed.

Data Gaps & Rating Conflicts

Reliable ESG data is still limited.

Only 33% of global firms report full Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions (CDP 2023).

- M ESG ratings vary:
- → MIT study found average ESG rating correlation = 0.61
 (Compare that to credit ratings: 0.99)

Forecasting ESG Risks

DCF is forward-looking — but ESG risks are fast-moving and uncertain.

- Think:
- Carbon pricing
- Climate events
- Regulatory shifts
- Social backlash
- Yet most models use static ESG scores and One-size-fits-all risk premiums!

Challenge 4 Short-Term Bias

DCF models usually look 5-10 years ahead. But ESG risks often play out over decades.

Example: A 2°C global temperature rise could shrink GDP by 11-14% by 2050 (Source: Swiss Re Institute)

What Can We Do?

To improve ESG-DCF, we need:

- Better ESG disclosure frameworks (ISSB, CSRD).
- Sector-specific ESG factor mappings.
- Advanced tools: Real options, Monte Carlo simulations.
- ✓ Cross-training: Finance ↔ Sustainability.