

What do economists think about the green transition?

Exploring the impact of environmental consciousness

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ONLINE APPENDIX

A Complete Questionnaire

Czech National Bank Survey on Risks and Opportunities of Decarbonisation

We would like to invite you to participate in the Czech National Bank Survey on Risks and Opportunities of Decarbonisation. The purpose of the survey is to collect the views of academic and professional experts on the impact of the transition to a low-carbon economy, and the role and response of different economic sectors. The survey was designed by Czech National Bank researchers. You can find out more about our survey team and access the answers to some frequently asked questions on the survey webpage.

The survey consists of 10 questions which should not take you more than 10 minutes to answer. Please submit your responses by 9 August 2022.

Please answer all the questions based on your own opinion and expertise. We understand that it may be difficult to provide answers to some questions in this survey without further qualification. We encourage you to use the feedback section at the end of the survey to expand on your answers if necessary. Your participation is essential for the success of this research study and we would greatly appreciate it.

A short summary of the results and a detailed Working Paper will be freely available on the Czech National Bank website in the next few months. If you have questions at any time about the survey or the research paper, or if you want to be removed from the mailing list of invited survey respondents, please contact us by email at CNBSurvey@cnb.cz.

1. Is the transition to a low-carbon economy an opportunity or a risk for the following sectors?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

	Significant opportunity	Some opportunity	Neither	Some risk	Significant risk	No opinion
Agriculture, forestry and fishing						
Mining and quarrying						
Manufacturing						
Energy supply						
Construction and real estate						
Transportation						
Banking and investment activities						
Insurance activities and pension funds						
Government						
Central bank and/or financial regulator						
Households						

2. What impact will the following factors have on the transition to a low-carbon economy in a given country or region?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

	Significant impact	Some impact	No impact	No opinion
Enhanced international cooperation				
Reliable national government and sound institutional environment*				
Geographical region and environmental conditions				
Industrial structure of economy**				
Well-developed financial system				
Well-developed economy				
Ability of private business sector to quickly respond and adapt to changes				
Responsible approach of households to their climate footprint				

* By sound institutional environment, we mean enforceable environmental laws, efficient public authorities, etc.

** The industrial structure of the economy can be described by the share of the three main sectors (agriculture, manufacturing and services) in a country's GDP.

3. How important should the contributions and responsibility of the following stakeholders be in the transition to a low-carbon economy?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

Please rank the following options from the most important to the least important.

	Your ranking
Government	
Central bank and/or financial regulator	
Financial sector	
Non-financial corporations	
Households	

In question 4, we asked respondents what are the most effective measures taken by the sector that they ranked first in question 3.

- 4a. What are the most effective measures taken by the government in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy?

- (a) Carbon tax
- (b) Cap-and-trade system*
- (c) Government subsidies for green projects
- (d) Regulatory policies for non-financial sector (e.g. limits on car emissions)
- (e) Enforcing disclosure of climate-related activities by financial and/or non-financial sector
- (f) Issuing sovereign green bonds

* A cap-and-trade system is a regulatory programme in which the government issues companies with a set amount of permits that comprise a cap on allowed carbon dioxide emissions. Companies that cut their emissions may sell or trade unused credits.

4b. What are the most effective measures taken by the central bank and/or financial regulator in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy?

- (a) Enforcing disclosure of climate-related activities by supervised institutions
- (b) Additional capital requirements for climate risk for supervised institutions
- (c) Buying green bonds as part of central bank asset purchase programme
- (d) Proposing regulation of specific financial products* (e.g. green bonds)
- (e) Actively measuring, analyzing and communicating climate-related risks

* Such regulation is intended to lay down uniform requirements for issuers who want to signal to investors that their product meets certain environmental standards.

4c. What are the most effective measures taken by the financial sector in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy?

- (a) Favorable lending to sustainable businesses
- (b) Investing in sustainable sectors (e.g. green energy companies)
- (c) Divesting from non-sustainable sectors (e.g. fossil fuel companies)
- (d) Enforcing disclosure of climate-related activities by corporate clients
- (e) Establishing new climate-related investment products (e.g. green investment funds)

4d. What are the most effective measures taken by non-financial corporations in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy?

- (a) Investing in R&D and innovation in climate technologies
- (b) Reducing firm's carbon footprint (reducing energy consumption, waste etc.)
- (c) Choosing sustainable suppliers
- (d) Issuing private green bonds
- (e) Supporting environmental policies and political parties

4e. What are the most effective measures taken by households in supporting the transition to a low-carbon economy?

- (a) Reducing personal carbon footprint
- (b) Supporting environmental policies and political parties
- (c) Taking part in climate protests
- (d) Giving money to environmental groups
- (e) Working for company that contributes to transition to low-carbon economy

5. Which of the following are barriers for the public and/or private sector in the assessment and mitigation of environmental risks?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

	Significant barrier	Some barrier	No barrier	No opinion
Unavailability or low quality of data on environmental risks				
Untrained staff on the issue				
Vague regulation of environmental risks				
Lack of enforcement of and/or compliance with environmental risk standards				
Misunderstanding or misinterpretation of environmental risks				

6. How will the transition to a low-carbon economy affect banks' risks?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

	Significant decrease	Some decrease	No change	Some increase	Significant increase	No opinion
Credit risk*						
Liquidity risk*						
Market risk*						
Operational risk*						

* Credit risk is the potential that a bank borrower or counterparty will fail to meet its obligations in accordance with agreed terms. Liquidity risk is the potential that a bank will lose the ability to fund increases in assets and meet obligations as they come due, without incurring unacceptable losses. Market risk is the risk of losses arising from movements in market prices. Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events.

7. Are the following goals achievable? How will the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine affect reaching these goals?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

Achievability of goals:

	Achievable	Not achievable	No opinion
Long-term goal of keeping increase in global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels.			
Reducing emissions by more than 50% by 2030 (relative to 1990 levels for EU and relative to 2005 levels for US).			
Climate neutrality by 2050 (EU and US goal).			

How achievability is affected:

	Contributes to reaching goals	Does not affect reaching or missing goals	Contributes to missing goals	No opinion
COVID-19 pandemic				
War in Ukraine				

8. How would you generally describe the market valuation of “green financial assets” (i.e. assets that are perceived by investors as environmentally sustainable)?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

	Significantly undervalued	Somewhat undervalued	Neither	Somewhat overvalued	Significantly overvalued	No opinion
Equity shares						
Corporate bonds						
Government bonds						

9. How have financial institutions changed their exposure to “green” and “brown” non-financial corporations in response to the following events?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

		Paris Agreement (12/2015)	Trump’s withdrawal from Paris Agreement (6/2017)	Biden’s re-joining Paris Agreement (1/2021)	COVID-19 pandemic	War in Ukraine
Exposure to “green” firms*	Increased					
	Decreased					
	No effect					
	No opinion					
Exposure to “brown” firms*	Increased					
	Decreased					
	No effect					
	No opinion					

* By exposure, we mean provision of loans or holdings of debt and equity securities.

By “green” firms, we mean environmentally sustainable firms (e.g. green energy companies).

By “brown” firms, we mean environmentally non-sustainable firms (e.g. fossil fuel companies).

10. Do you agree with the following statements regarding greenwashing*?

Please answer based on your own opinion and expertise.

	Agree	Disagree	No opinion
Financial and/or non-financial institutions extensively engage in greenwashing.			
Sometimes it can be difficult to tell whether a certain behaviour is greenwashing or not.			
Greenwashing (if undetected) increases the market valuation of a company involved in this practice.			
Greenwashing (if detected) should lead to a worse ESG rating.			
Greenwashing should be punished more strictly than other types of fraud.			

* Greenwashing is a form of marketing used deceptively to persuade the public that an organisation's products, aims and policies are environmentally friendly.

Please use the space below to further express your views and elaborate on your answers (optional).

Demographic and Background Questions (optional)

Thank you very much for your responses. We would greatly appreciate it if you could spend an extra minute or two answering some demographic questions. Your answers will help us analyse the drivers of heterogeneity in the responses collected. If you are uncomfortable answering any of these questions, you can always select the option "Prefer not to answer".

(a) What gender do you identify as?

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female
- ☐ Non-conforming
- ☐ Prefer not to answer

(b) What is your age?

- ☐ 20-24
- ☐ 25-29
- ☐ 30-34
- ☐ 35-39
- ☐ 40-44
- ☐ 45-49
- ☐ 50-54
- ☐ 55-59

- 60-64
 - Over 64
 - Prefer not to answer
- (c) Please indicate the country in which you currently reside.
- (d) Please indicate which position and institution/sector combination best describes your current primary professional placement.

Institution/sector:

- Governmental institution
- Central bank and/or financial regulator
- Financial sector
- Non-financial sector
- Academic or non-profit institution
- Prefer not to answer

Position:

- Expert/analyst
- Researcher
- Policy-maker/management
- Prefer not to answer

- (e) Do you agree/disagree with the following statements about your contribution to reducing the carbon footprint?

	Agree	Disagree
I primarily walk or use public transport, a bicycle and/or an electric car/scooter for commuting.		
I am vegetarian/vegan, or I limit my meat/dairy intake significantly.		
My house/apartment is equipped with solar panels, heat pumps or other alternative sources for electricity/cooling/heat (at least partially).		
I recycle most of my waste and/or I actively try to minimize my waste.		
When travelling, I actively consider my carbon footprint and, for example, reduce the number of flights I take.		
I actively try to reduce my consumption for environmental reasons.		
My work position relates directly or indirectly to fighting climate change or reducing the carbon footprint, or advocating for activities leading to that.		
In the last five years, I have given money to an environmental group, taken part in a climate protest, or signed an environmental petition.		
I have voted for political parties supporting environmental/green policies in elections.		
I actively educate myself independently or in my institution in the area of environmental protection/climate change.		
I invest in (e.g. hold shares of) environmentally sustainable companies.		
I do not actively try to reduce my carbon footprint.		

- (f) In your opinion, do both the public and private sector pay sufficient attention to climate change and the search for a solution?

- Yes, both public and private sector
- Only public sector
- Only private sector
- Neither
- There is no need to address climate change
- No opinion

- (g) Where would you place yourself in terms of political typology*?

	Social scale (1 – Authoritarian, 10 – Libertarian)	Economic scale (1 – Left, 10 – Right)
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
Prefer not to answer		

* Libertarianism is viewed as the belief that personal freedom should be maximised, while authoritarianism prescribes that individual should obey the authority.

Thank you for participating in our survey.

The results will be analysed and published as a Czech National Bank Working Paper and will be freely available on the Czech National Bank website in the next few months.

If you have any questions or comments, or would simply like to reach out to the survey team, please do not hesitate to get in touch. We welcome any comments, suggestions and queries you might have and will get back to you as soon as we can. You can reach us at the following email address: CNBSurvey@cnb.cz.

B Respondents' Characteristics

Table A1: Respondents' Job Position and Publication Activity

Job position (%)		Publication activity (%)	
Professor	24	Top 25% journals (Q1)	76
Associate Professor	7	Top 15 journals	19
Assistant Professor	10	Publication during the last three	76
Lecturer	5	years (2020–2022)	
Director, Deputy Director, or Head	14		
(Senior) Economists	20	Years between first and last	
(Senior) Advisors	5	publication	
(Senior) Researchers	9		
(Senior) Analysts	7	Average	16.5
		Median	15.0

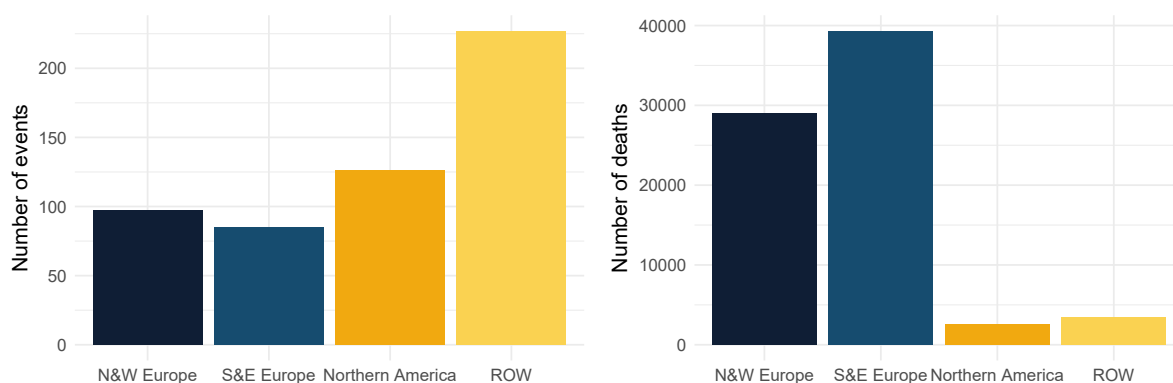
Note: The table presents a breakdown of the respondents by their characteristics collected from resumes, university websites, and personal websites about their home institution, position, and publication activity. The breakdown is based on 262 out of the 286 respondents, for whom we were able to collect additional information. To classify a journal as Q1, we used the journal rank provided by the Scimago website. The top 15 economics and finance journals are QJE, AER, JPE, Journal of Finance, Econometrica, JFE, JEL, JEP, RFS, REStud, REStat, AEJ: Macroeconomics, AEJ: Applied Economics, JME, JEconGrowth. We created this list as a cross between the past and present journal rank on the Scimago and IDEAS/RePEc websites.

Table A2: Composition of Survey Respondents

	Location					Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
	Total	N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Libertarian
Location (%)																
N&W Europe	37	100	0	0	0	43	38	12	40	38	52	29	40	37	49	39
S&E Europe	33	0	100	0	0	28	45	20	32	43	21	39	38	32	31	35
Northern America	12	0	0	100	0	15	6	12	13	11	15	10	13	11	14	11
ROW	10	0	0	0	100	12	8	8	12	6	10	10	7	14	4	11
Institution (%)																
University	50	58	43	67	61	100	0	0	71	13	58	46	52	57	55	51
Central Bank	36	37	49	18	29	0	100	0	24	71	33	37	40	39	35	43
Other	14	5	9	15	11	0	0	100	5	16	9	17	8	4	10	6
Position (%)																
Researcher	65	71	63	73	82	92	44	22	100	0	70	63	73	68	69	70
Non-researcher	29	29	37	27	18	8	56	32	0	100	30	28	27	32	31	30
Environmentally conscious (%)																
Yes	45	57	39	52	43	48	46	30	46	51	100	0	54	37	61	43
No	55	43	61	48	57	52	54	70	54	49	0	100	46	63	39	57
Political typology (%)																
Right	46	50	53	52	32	48	50	28	51	44	58	40	100	0	65	54
Left	34	34	33	33	50	38	37	10	35	38	26	38	0	100	31	44
Authoritarian	18	24	17	21	7	20	17	12	19	20	24	14	25	16	100	0
Libertarian	59	63	64	58	64	61	71	25	64	62	58	60	69	77	0	100

Note: The percentage breakdown in the table should be read in columns in blocks. The total number of respondents is 286. Each respondent answered each of the first ten (climate) questions, but not all of the demographic and background questions. The table shows the distribution among all the respondents (even if they did not answer some of the demographic questions); therefore, the sum in each block may not always be 100%.

Figure A1: The Number of Extreme Climate-Related Events and Deaths due to the Events in Respondents' Countries



Note: The left panel presents the number of extreme events—droughts, wildfires, floods, storms, and extreme heat waves—over years 2019-2022 in countries where the survey respondents reside. The right panel shows the number of deaths related to these events. The source of the data is EM-DAT (The International Disaster Database), distributed by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters.

C Quantified Mean Responses and Statistical Test of Differences Between Groups

Table A3: Quantification of verbal responses to numerical values

Question		Response	Coding
Q1	Is the transition to a low-carbon economy an opportunity or a risk for the following sectors?	a. Significant opportunity	1
		b. Some opportunity	0.5
		c. Neither	0
		d. Some risk	-0.5
		e. Significant risk	-1
		f. No opinion	NA
Q2	What impact will the following factors have on the transition to a low-carbon economy in a given country or region?	a. Significant impact	1
		b. Some impact	0.5
		c. No impact	-1
		d. No opinion	NA
Q5	Which of the following are barriers for the public and/or private sector in the assessment and mitigation of environmental risks?	a. Significant barrier	1
		b. Some barrier	0.5
		c. No barrier	-1
		d. No opinion	NA
Q6	How will the transition to a low-carbon economy affect banks' risks?	a. Significant decrease	-1
		b. Some decrease	-0.5
		c. No change	0
		d. Some increase	0.5
		e. Significant increase	1
		f. No opinion	NA
Q7	Are the following goals achievable? How will the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine affect reaching these goals?	a. Achievable	1
		b. Not achievable	-1
		c. No opinion	NA
		a. Contributes to reaching goals	1
		b. Does not affect reaching or missing goals	0
		c. Contributes to missing goals	-1
		d. No opinion	NA
Q8	How would you generally describe the market valuation of "green financial assets" (i.e. assets that are perceived by investors as environmentally sustainable)?	a. Significant undervalued	-1
		b. Somewhat undervalued	-0.5
		c. Neither	0
		d. Somewhat overvalued	0.5
		e. Significant overvalued	1
		f. No opinion	NA
Q9	How have financial institutions changed their exposure to "green" and "brown" non-financial corporations in response to the following events?	a. Increased	1
		b. Decreased	-1
		c. No effect	0
		d. No opinion	NA
Q10	Do you agree with the following statements regarding greenwashing	a. Agree	1
		b. Disagree	-1
		c. No opinion	NA

Table A4: Quantified mean responses: Is the transition to a low-carbon economy an opportunity or a risk for the following sectors?

	Total	Location				Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
		N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liberarian
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.14	0.09	0.12	0.06	0.54***	0.17	0.05**	0.28	0.18	0.05	0.21	0.11	0.21	0.06	0.09	0.12
Mining and quarrying	-0.5	-0.52	-0.53	-0.53	-0.5	-0.45	-0.65***	-0.3	-0.52	-0.55	-0.45	-0.53	-0.54	-0.57	-0.6	-0.55
Manufacturing	-0.04	0.01	-0.11	0.05	-0.02	0.02	-0.13**	-0.01	-0.01	-0.12	0.12***	-0.12***	0.01**	-0.13**	-0.01	-0.07
Energy supply	0.04	0.09	-0.02	-0.02	0.09	0.09	-0.08**	0.16	0.06	-0.06	0.12	0	0.14***	-0.12***	-0.02	0
Construction and real estate	0.07	0	0.19***	0	0	0.09	0	0.16	0.09	-0.02	0.12	0.04	0.08	-0.01	0.02	0.02
Transport	-0.03	0.01	-0.02	-0.12	-0.04	0.02	-0.1	-0.04	0.02	-0.16**	0.14***	-0.11***	0.08***	-0.15***	0.06	-0.08
Banking and investment activities	0.16	0.18	0.15	0.11	0.34	0.25***	0.06***	0.1	0.21**	0.07**	0.21	0.14	0.2	0.1	0.21	0.12
Insurance activities and pension funds	0.11	0.08	0.15	0.09	0.3**	0.19***	0***	0.12	0.16***	0***	0.16	0.09	0.16	0.05	0.31***	0.02***
Government	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.11	0.29**	0.12	0**	0.17	0.1	0.06	0.24***	0***	0.16**	0.02**	0.18	0.05
Central bank and/or financial regulator	0.01	0.01	0.04	-0.05	0.11	0.04	-0.05	0.06	0.02	-0.01	0.06	-0.02	0.04	-0.04	0.02	-0.01
Households	-0.05	-0.08	-0.02	-0.23**	0.27***	-0.05	-0.07	-0.01	-0.02	-0.12	0.09***	-0.12***	0	-0.07	-0.12	-0.05

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “Is the transition to a low-carbon economy an opportunity or a risk for the following sectors?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers into numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows: significant opportunity (1); some opportunity (0.5); neither (0); some risk (-0.5); significant risk (-1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A5: Quantified mean responses: What impact will the following factors have on the transition to a low-carbon economy in a given country or region?

	Total	Location				Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
		N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liberarian
Enhanced international cooperation	0.73	0.78	0.64***	0.83	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.74	0.76	0.66	0.85***	0.66***	0.72	0.69	0.8	0.67
Reliable national government and sound institutional environment	0.74	0.77**	0.68***	0.85	0.71	0.75	0.69	0.79	0.75	0.7	0.89***	0.65***	0.74	0.76	0.76	0.72
Geographical region and environmental conditions	0.7	0.67	0.72	0.7	0.84	0.72	0.69	0.64**	0.72	0.66	0.74	0.67	0.65	0.77	0.75	0.69
Industrial structure of economy	0.77	0.76	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.78	0.76**	0.78**	0.78	0.76
Well-developed financial system	0.26	0.33	0.17	0.08	0.43	0.25	0.23	0.4	0.27	0.22	0.41***	0.19***	0.2	0.23	0.15	0.24
Well-developed economy	0.6	0.63	0.57	0.53	0.7	0.62	0.58	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.58	0.58	0.63	0.66	0.57
Ability of private business sector to quickly respond and adapt to changes	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.76	0.7	0.71	0.65	0.74	0.7	0.66	0.79***	0.64***	0.68	0.65	0.75	0.64
Responsible approach of households to their climate footprint	0.51	0.51	0.51	0.55	0.62	0.56	0.46	0.44	0.58***	0.34***	0.64***	0.44***	0.54	0.46	0.7***	0.45***

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “What impact will the following factors have on the transition to a low-carbon economy in a given country or region?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers into numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows: significant impact (1); some impact (0.5); no impact (-1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A6: Quantified mean responses: How important should the contributions and responsibility of the following stakeholders be in the transition to a low-carbon economy?

	Total	Location				Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
		N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liberarian
Government	1.4	1.42	1.35	1.36	1.5	1.38	1.39	1.5**	1.43	1.35	1.44	1.32	1.43	1.44	1.39	1.46
Central bank and/or financial regulator	4.11	4.17	4.14	4.39	3.79***	4.03	4.28**	3.92	4.1	4.27**	4.13	4.06	4.08**	4.34**	4.06	4.21
Financial sector	3.64	3.73	3.53	3.64	3.68	3.6	3.72	3.55	3.69	3.51	3.64	3.63	3.56	3.74	3.49	3.69
Non-financial corporations	2.54	2.47	2.48	2.61	2.68	2.61	2.35***	2.78**	2.53	2.46	2.53	2.55	2.55	2.37	2.65	2.4
Households	3.32	3.21	3.5**	3	3.36	3.38	3.26	3.25	3.25	3.4	3.25	3.44	3.38	3.1	3.41	3.24

Note: The table presents the average ranking of sectors in response to the question “How important should the contributions and responsibility of the following stakeholders be in the transition to a low-carbon economy?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. We asked the respondents to rank the sectors from the most important (1) to the least important (5). We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A7: Quantified mean responses: Which of the following are barriers for the public and/or private sector in the assessment and mitigation of environmental risks?

	Total	Location				Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
		N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liberarian
Unavailability or low quality of data on environmental risks	0.51	0.41***	0.61**	0.39	0.7**	0.46	0.61	0.42	0.48	0.54	0.42	0.55	0.45	0.48	0.44	0.49
Untrained staff on the issue	0.45	0.44	0.46	0.39	0.64***	0.48***	0.43	0.4	0.47**	0.37***	0.5	0.42	0.43	0.44	0.38	0.44
Vague regulation of environmental risks	0.6	0.6	0.56**	0.67	0.73	0.62	0.62	0.44**	0.62	0.56	0.64***	0.57***	0.63	0.57	0.64	0.59
Lack of enforcement of and/or compliance with environmental risk standards	0.66	0.72	0.65	0.62	0.66	0.68	0.7	0.5***	0.7**	0.59	0.75**	0.61**	0.68	0.62	0.71	0.63
Misunderstanding or misinterpretation of environmental risks	0.58	0.52***	0.64	0.67	0.55	0.59	0.62	0.44***	0.61	0.54	0.58	0.58	0.61	0.55	0.55	0.58

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “Which of the following are barriers for the public and/or private sector in the assessment and mitigation of environmental risks?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers into numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows: significant barrier (1); some barrier (0.5); no barrier (-1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A8: Quantified mean responses: How will the transition to a low-carbon economy affect banks’ risks?

	Total	Location				Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
		N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liberarian
Credit risk	0.36	0.35	0.39	0.35	0.32	0.33	0.42	0.3	0.34	0.42	0.39	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.39
Liquidity risk	0.16	0.16	0.14	0.14	0.21	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.15	0.16	0.19**	0.14**	0.14	0.16	0.18	0.14
Market risk	0.32	0.31	0.35	0.38	0.2	0.27***	0.41***	0.3	0.3	0.38	0.36	0.3	0.35	0.29	0.31	0.33
Operation risk	0.2	0.17	0.28***	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.23	0.2	0.2	0.21	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.18	0.24	0.18

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “How will the transition to a low-carbon economy affect banks’ risks?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers into numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows: significant decrease (-1); some decrease (-0.5); no change (0); some increase (0.5); significant increase (1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A9: Quantified mean responses: How would you generally describe the market valuation of “green financial assets” (i.e., assets that are perceived by investors as environmentally sustainable)?

	Location					Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
	Total	N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Libertarian
Equity	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.02	0	0.05	0.07	0.01	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.07
Corporate bonds	0.07	0.08	0.07	0.12	0	0.06	0.07	0.1	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.09	0.06	0.09	0.04	0.08
Government bonds	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.03	0.07	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03	0.04

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “How would you generally describe the market valuation of “green financial assets” (i.e. assets that are perceived by investors as environmentally sustainable)?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers in to numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows: significantly undervalued (-1); somewhat undervalued (-0.5); neither (0); somewhat overvalued (0.5); significantly overvalued (1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A10: Quantified mean responses: How have financial institutions changed their exposure to “green” and “brown” non-financial corporations in response to the following events?

	Location					Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
	Total	N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Libertarian
Paris (green)	0.6	0.61	0.54	0.67	0.75**	0.6	0.64	0.5	0.65***	0.51**	0.67	0.57	0.6	0.6	0.59	0.59
Paris (brown)	-0.47	-0.46	-0.47	-0.52	-0.46	-0.45	-0.5	-0.4	-0.51**	-0.38**	-0.49	-0.45	-0.49	-0.47	-0.57	-0.45
Trump (green)	-0.26	-0.19***	-0.3	-0.27	-0.46***	-0.32***	-0.22	-0.12**	-0.31***	-0.16***	-0.18**	-0.3**	-0.24	-0.28	-0.22	-0.27
Trump (brown)	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.39	0.36	0.37	0.33	0.15***	0.38***	0.23***	0.33	0.32	0.37	0.31	0.33	0.37
Biden (green)	0.43	0.42	0.46	0.45	0.54	0.46	0.45	0.25***	0.53***	0.24***	0.49	0.39	0.47	0.42	0.37	0.47
Biden (brown)	-0.34	-0.33	-0.4	-0.36	-0.32	-0.38	-0.37	-0.12***	-0.45***	-0.13***	-0.4	-0.3	-0.4	-0.35	-0.35	-0.38
COVID-19 (green)	0.09	0.18**	0.14	-0.06**	-0.11**	0.08	0.17**	-0.07***	0.06	0.18**	0.13	0.07	0.14	0.07	0.14	0.11
COVID-19 (brown)	-0.02	-0.06	-0.03	0.12	0.07	-0.03	0.01	-0.03	-0.01	-0.02	-0.03	-0.01	-0.05	-0.03	-0.1	-0.02
War in Ukraine (green)	-0.1	-0.01**	-0.18	-0.12	-0.14	-0.1	-0.09	-0.17	-0.12	-0.05	0.02***	-0.17***	-0.15	-0.1	-0.02	-0.12
War in Ukraine (brown)	0.36	0.37	0.44	0.39	0.21	0.31	0.47***	0.25	0.34	0.43	0.43	0.32	0.39	0.37	0.31	0.41

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “How have financial institutions changed their exposure to “green” and “brown” non-financial corporations in response to the following events?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers into numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows: significant decrease (-1); some decrease (-0.5); no change (0); some increase (0.5); significant increase (1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A11: Quantified mean responses: Are the following goals achievable? How will the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine affect reaching these goals?

Achievability of goals

	Location					Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
	Total	N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liber-tarian
LT goal	-0.07	-0.11	0.02	0	0	-0.06	0	-0.32**	-0.1	0.06	0.02	-0.12	0	-0.06	0	-0.04
ST goal	-0.07	0.01	-0.06	-0.12	-0.25	-0.1	-0.05	-0.03	-0.11	0.01	-0.01	-0.11	0.14***	-0.29***	0	-0.06
Neutrality goal	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.24	0.39	0.14	0.25	-0.07**	0.2	0.12	0.28**	0.08**	0.24	0.08	0.2	0.14

How achievability is affected

	Location					Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
	Total	N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liber-tarian
COVID-19	-0.04	0.08**	0.01	-0.33***	-0.18	-0.1	0.1***	-0.2	-0.04	-0.04	-0.01	-0.06	0.05**	-0.14**	0.18***	-0.07***
War in Ukraine	-0.52	-0.48	-0.65***	-0.52	-0.21**	-0.6**	-0.45	-0.45	-0.56	-0.43	-0.4**	-0.59**	-0.54	-0.56	-0.43	-0.57

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “Are the following goals achievable? How will the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine affect reaching these goals?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers into numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows. Panel (A): achievable (1); not achievable (-1); no opinion (NA). Panel B: contributes to reaching goals (1); does not affect reaching or missing goals (0); contributes to missing goals (-1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A12: Quantified mean responses: Do you agree with the following statements regarding greenwashing?

	Total	Location				Institution			Position		Environmentally conscious		Political typology			
		N&W Europe	S&E Europe	North America	ROW	University	Central Bank	Other	Researcher	Non-researcher	Yes	No	Right	Left	Authoritarian	Liber-tarian
Financial and/or non-financial institutions extensively engage in greenwashing.	0.46	0.5	0.4	0.7**	0.32	0.5	0.38	0.52	0.49	0.4	0.46	0.46	0.6***	0.26***	0.45	0.47
Sometimes it can be difficult to tell whether a certain behaviour is greenwashing or not.	0.81	0.83	0.84	0.94	0.54***	0.83	0.83	0.75	0.82	0.79	0.84	0.8	0.85	0.75	0.86	0.79
Greenwashing (if undetected) increases the market valuation of a company involved in this practice.	0.56	0.56	0.62	0.48	0.61	0.55	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.5	0.56	0.56	0.63	0.49	0.57	0.55
Greenwashing (if detected) should lead to a worse ESG rating.	0.71	0.78	0.69	0.76	0.5	0.7	0.75	0.65	0.7	0.73	0.84***	0.64***	0.77**	0.6**	0.63	0.71
Greenwashing should be punished more strictly than other types of fraud.	-0.33	-0.39	-0.29	-0.45	-0.07	-0.27	-0.5***	-0.1***	-0.37	-0.28	-0.2**	-0.4**	-0.34	-0.43	-0.24	-0.46

Note: The table presents quantified mean responses to the question “Do you agree with the following statements regarding greenwashing?” across different categories of respondents’ demographic characteristics. The quantification of responses means that we converted verbal answers into numerical values on a discrete scale between 1 and -1, with positive numbers usually assigned to agreeing responses and negative numbers to disagreeing responses. The answers to this question were quantified as follows: agree (1); disagree (-1); no opinion (NA). We summarize the conversion of verbal answers to numerical ones for all questions in Table A3 in the Appendix. We perform two non-parametric statistical tests, the Mann-Whitney-Wilcoxon test, and the Kruskal-Wallis test, to decide whether there are significant differences between the groups of respondents. Both tests give the same results. The null hypothesis of both tests states that there is no significant difference between the groups. If the p-value is less than the significance level, we can conclude that there are significant differences between the groups. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

D Cluster Analysis

Table A13: Cluster Analysis – Respondents’ Characteristics

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4
Predominant characteristics:	Environmentally Less Conscious Researchers	Environmentally Conscious Researchers	Libertarian Non-Researchers	Authoritarian Non-Researchers
Location (%)				
N&W Europe	31	44	31	76
S&E Europe	36	18	46	24
Northern America	6	22	13	0
ROW	9	16	7	0
Institution (%)				
Central Bank	27	12	68	88
University	54	84	13	12
Other	19	4	19	0
Position (%)				
Researcher	85	100	0	18
Non-researcher	0	0	100	82
Environmentally conscious (%)				
No	100	14	63	53
Yes	0	86	37	47
Political typology (%)				
Left-wing	40	18	38	41
Right-wing	34	69	44	35
Libertarian	60	57	75	0
Authoritarian	10	26	6	82
No. of respondents	124	77	68	17

Note: The table presents the percentage share of demographic characteristics in each cluster. Percentages are calculated within each demographic category based on available responses. Because not all respondents answered every demographic question, totals within categories may not sum exactly to 100%.

E Contingency Coefficients

Table A14: Contingency coefficients: Is the transition to a low-carbon economy an opportunity or a risk for the following sectors?

	(1) Agriculture, forestry and fishing	(2) Mining and quarrying	(3) Manu- facturing	(4) Energy supply	(5) Construc- tion and real estate	(6) Transport	(7) Banking and investment activities	(8) Insurance activities and pension funds	(9) Govern- ment	(10) Central bank and financial regulator	(11) House- holds
Opportunity vs. risk											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Mining and quarrying	0.52***										
Manufacturing	0.5***	0.55***									
Energy supply	0.57***	0.44***	0.68***								
Construction and real estate	0.51***	0.55***	0.66***	0.64***							
Transport	0.49***	0.48***	0.67***	0.69***	0.7***						
Banking and investment activities	0.45***	0.34**	0.52***	0.5***	0.5***	0.42***					
Insurance activities and pension funds	0.47***	0.37***	0.53***	0.48***	0.55***	0.47***	0.87***				
Government	0.55***	0.35**	0.56***	0.52***	0.53***	0.55***	0.64***	0.64***			
Central bank and/or financial regulator	0.48***	0.46***	0.55***	0.46***	0.61***	0.53***	0.7***	0.69***	0.7***		
Households	0.56***	0.47***	0.6***	0.59***	0.61***	0.65***	0.56***	0.59***	0.66***	0.67***	
Banks' risks											
Credit risk	0.32*	0.33**	0.41***	0.31*	0.35**	0.34**	0.44***	0.44***	0.38***	0.45***	0.37***
Liquidity risk	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.34**	0.33**	0.27	0.3	0.41***	0.38***	0.36***
Market risk	0.31*	0.22	0.31*	0.26	0.29	0.3	0.45***	0.38***	0.39***	0.45***	0.37***
Operation risk	0.32*	0.23	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.33**	0.31*	0.28	0.31*	0.32*	0.35***
Market valuation of “green” asstes											
Equity	0.2	0.27*	0.19	0.23	0.28**	0.14	0.3**	0.19	0.24	0.26	0.19
Corporate bonds	0.16	0.19	0.16	0.27*	0.22	0.19	0.28*	0.23	0.23	0.27*	0.27*
Government bonds	0.21	0.26*	0.16	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.3**	0.27*	0.24	0.27*	0.33***
Portfolio re-balancing after (climate) events											
Paris (green)	0.2	0.19	0.17	0.15	0.18	0.17	0.21	0.19	0.16	0.26	0.29**
Paris (brown)	0.17	0.22	0.15	0.21	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.2	0.26*
Trump (green)	0.26*	0.15	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.16	0.26*	0.27*	0.19	0.21	0.25
Trump (brown)	0.27*	0.19	0.27*	0.27*	0.25	0.33***	0.26*	0.24	0.24	0.3**	0.31**
Biden (green)	0.24	0.13	0.17	0.18	0.27*	0.18	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.18	0.24
Biden (brown)	0.24	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.2	0.17	0.18	0.17	0.24
COVID-19 (green)	0.25	0.23	0.2	0.28**	0.23	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.24	0.18
COVID-19 (brown)	0.22	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.28**	0.14	0.24	0.18	0.23	0.19	0.21
War in Ukraine (green)	0.19	0.22	0.26*	0.23	0.17	0.21	0.29**	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.27*
War in Ukraine (brown)	0.32***	0.16	0.27*	0.28**	0.24	0.24	0.27*	0.3**	0.25	0.14	0.24
Climate goals and their achievability											
LT goal	0.28*	0.22	0.33***	0.32***	0.24	0.27*	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.24	0.3**
ST goal	0.26	0.2	0.19	0.26	0.27*	0.23	0.19	0.29**	0.19	0.27*	0.31**
Neutrality goal	0.2	0.3**	0.23	0.21	0.16	0.21	0.19	0.2	0.25	0.24	0.3**
COVID-19	0.19	0.2	0.24	0.25	0.16	0.2	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.17	0.17
War in Ukraine	0.25	0.2	0.31**	0.27*	0.21	0.23	0.27*	0.23	0.27*	0.21	0.25
Greenwashing											
Statement 1	0.21	0.26*	0.21	0.18	0.21	0.16	0.15	0.19	0.09	0.17	0.22
Statement 2	0.2	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.22	0.27*	0.16	0.21	0.27*
Statement 3	0.21	0.22	0.24	0.22	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.21	0.29**	0.15	0.24
Statement 4	0.18	0.27*	0.33***	0.21	0.2	0.18	0.18	0.11	0.22	0.21	0.28**
Statement 5	0.2	0.15	0.23	0.33***	0.28**	0.25	0.26*	0.15	0.3**	0.26*	0.27*

Note: The table presents Pearson's Chi-squared contingency coefficient and the p-value of Pearson's Chi-squared test. The null hypothesis of the test states that variables and their categories are independent. The contingency coefficient is standardized and corrected to lie between 0 and 1 so that it is independent of both the sample size and the number of categories (responses to individual questions), i.e. a higher coefficient means higher dependency. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A15: Contingency coefficients: How will the transition to a low-carbon economy affect banks' risks?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Credit risk	Liquidity risk	Market risk	Operation risk
Banks' risks				
Credit risk				
Liquidity risk	0.85***			
Market risk	0.81***	0.75***		
Operation risk	0.79***	0.77***	0.74***	
Opportunity vs. risk				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.32*	0.22	0.31*	0.32*
Mining and quarrying	0.33**	0.25	0.22	0.23
Manufacturing	0.41***	0.26	0.31*	0.28
Energy supply	0.31*	0.27	0.26	0.27
Construction and real estate	0.35**	0.34**	0.29	0.28
Transport	0.34**	0.33**	0.3	0.33**
Banking and investment activities	0.44***	0.27	0.45***	0.31*
Insurance activities and pension funds	0.44***	0.3	0.38***	0.28
Government	0.38***	0.41***	0.39***	0.31*
Central bank and/or financial regulator	0.45***	0.38***	0.45***	0.32*
Households	0.37***	0.36***	0.37***	0.35***
Market valuation of "green" asstes				
Equity	0.29**	0.16	0.31**	0.22
Corporate bonds	0.31**	0.24	0.31**	0.19
Government bonds	0.28**	0.23	0.25	0.12
Portfolio re-balancing after (climate) events				
Paris (green)	0.25	0.2	0.21	0.26
Paris (brown)	0.27*	0.27*	0.23	0.3**
Trump (green)	0.37***	0.35***	0.26	0.32***
Trump (brown)	0.47***	0.46***	0.31***	0.42***
Biden (green)	0.27*	0.27*	0.19	0.3**
Biden (brown)	0.26*	0.28*	0.16	0.26
COVID-19 (green)	0.2	0.17	0.18	0.17
COVID-19 (brown)	0.18	0.23	0.25	0.18
War in Ukraine (green)	0.26	0.3**	0.17	0.26
War in Ukraine (brown)	0.18	0.19	0.19	0.27*
Climate goals and their achievability				
LT goal	0.13	0.16	0.25	0.14
ST goal	0.23	0.24	0.21	0.2
Neutrality goal	0.19	0.21	0.24	0.19
COVID-19	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.21
War in Ukraine	0.18	0.16	0.24	0.3**
Greenwashing				
Statement 1	0.22	0.2	0.17	0.3**
Statement 2	0.3**	0.11	0.28**	0.28**
Statement 3	0.2	0.23	0.2	0.23
Statement 4	0.27*	0.21	0.28**	0.16
Statement 5	0.39***	0.37***	0.29**	0.31**

Note: The table presents Pearson's Chi-squared contingency coefficient and the p-value of Pearson's Chi-squared test. The null hypothesis of the test states that variables and their categories are independent. The contingency coefficient is standardized and corrected to lie between 0 and 1 so that it is independent of both the sample size and the number of categories (responses to individual questions), i.e. a higher coefficient means higher dependency. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A16: Contingency coefficients: How would you generally describe the market valuation of “green financial assets” (i.e., assets that are perceived by investors as environmentally sustainable)?

	(1) Equity	(2) Corporate bonds	(3) Government bonds
Market valuation of “green” assets			
Equity			
Corporate bonds	0.85***		
Government bonds	0.68***	0.8***	
Opportunity vs. risk			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.2	0.16	0.21
Mining and quarrying	0.27*	0.19	0.26*
Manufacturing	0.19	0.16	0.16
Energy supply	0.23	0.27*	0.24
Construction and real estate	0.28**	0.22	0.22
Transport	0.14	0.19	0.24
Banking and investment activities	0.3**	0.28*	0.3**
Insurance activities and pension funds	0.19	0.23	0.27*
Government	0.24	0.23	0.24
Central bank and/or financial regulator	0.26	0.27*	0.27*
Households	0.19	0.27*	0.33***
Banks' risks			
Credit risk	0.29**	0.31**	0.28**
Liquidity risk	0.16	0.24	0.23
Market risk	0.31**	0.31**	0.25
Operation risk	0.22	0.19	0.12
Portfolio re-balancing after (climate) events			
Paris (green)	0.17	0.19	0.27***
Paris (brown)	0.2	0.13	0.17
Trump (green)	0.13	0.2*	0.08
Trump (brown)	0.14	0.21*	0.08
Biden (green)	0.2	0.16	0.23**
Biden (brown)	0.07	0.15	0.23**
COVID-19 (green)	0.14	0.18	0.2*
COVID-19 (brown)	0.18	0.18	0.19
War in Ukraine (green)	0.23**	0.22**	0.13
War in Ukraine (brown)	0.19	0.24**	0.14
Climate goals and their achievability			
LT goal	0.13	0.17	0.11
ST goal	0.13	0.15	0.18
Neutrality goal	0.21*	0.16	0.17
COVID-19	0.12	0.08	0.15
War in Ukraine	0.14	0.11	0.15
Greenwashing			
Statement 1	0.29***	0.26***	0.18
Statement 2	0.09	0.11	0.12
Statement 3	0.19	0.23**	0.12
Statement 4	0.13	0.12	0.12
Statement 5	0.18	0.19	0.27***

Note: The table presents Pearson's Chi-squared contingency coefficient and the p-value of Pearson's Chi-squared test. The null hypothesis of the test states that variables and their categories are independent. The contingency coefficient is standardized and corrected to lie between 0 and 1 so that it is independent of both the sample size and the number of categories (responses to individual questions), i.e. a higher coefficient means higher dependency. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A17: Contingency coefficients: How have financial institutions changed their exposure to “green” and “brown” non-financial corporations in response to the following events?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Paris Climate Agreement		President Trump's withdrawal from the COP21		President Biden's rejoining of the COP21		COVID-19		War in Ukraine	
	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures
Portfolio re-balancing after (climate) events										
Paris (green)										
Paris (brown)	0.82***									
Trump (green)	0.44***	0.46***								
Trump (brown)	0.52***	0.51***	0.75***							
Biden (green)	0.65***	0.5***	0.61***	0.6***						
Biden (brown)	0.62***	0.54***	0.52***	0.68***	0.78***					
COVID-19 (green)	0.22**	0.16	0.26**	0.31***	0.29***	0.19				
COVID-19 (brown)	0.08	0.1	0.15	0.24**	0.16	0.05	0.77***			
War in Ukraine (green)	0.39***	0.43***	0.56***	0.44***	0.49***	0.39***	0.48***	0.41***		
War in Ukraine (brown)	0.45***	0.36***	0.3***	0.45***	0.35***	0.4***	0.34***	0.46***	0.73***	
Opportunity vs. risk										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.2	0.17	0.26*	0.27*	0.24	0.24	0.25	0.22	0.19	0.32***
Mining and quarrying	0.19	0.22	0.15	0.19	0.13	0.22	0.23	0.16	0.22	0.16
Manufacturing	0.17	0.15	0.21	0.27*	0.17	0.21	0.2	0.18	0.26*	0.27*
Energy supply	0.15	0.21	0.24	0.27*	0.18	0.19	0.28**	0.25	0.23	0.28**
Construction and real estate	0.18	0.16	0.21	0.25	0.27*	0.24	0.23	0.28**	0.17	0.24
Transport	0.17	0.18	0.16	0.33***	0.18	0.19	0.12	0.14	0.21	0.24
Banking and investment activities	0.21	0.21	0.26*	0.26*	0.25	0.2	0.11	0.24	0.29**	0.27*
Insurance activities and pension funds	0.19	0.21	0.27*	0.24	0.22	0.17	0.14	0.18	0.22	0.3**
Government	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.17	0.23	0.24	0.25
Central bank and/or financial regulator	0.26	0.2	0.21	0.3**	0.18	0.17	0.24	0.19	0.24	0.14
Households	0.29**	0.26*	0.25	0.31**	0.24	0.24	0.18	0.21	0.27*	0.24
Banks' risks										
Credit risk	0.25	0.27*	0.37***	0.47***	0.27*	0.26*	0.2	0.18	0.26	0.18
Liquidity risk	0.2	0.27*	0.35***	0.46***	0.27*	0.28*	0.17	0.23	0.3**	0.19
Market risk	0.21	0.23	0.26	0.31***	0.19	0.16	0.18	0.25	0.17	0.19
Operation risk	0.26	0.3**	0.32***	0.42***	0.3**	0.26	0.17	0.18	0.26	0.27*
Market valuation of “green” asstes										
Equity	0.17	0.2	0.13	0.14	0.2	0.07	0.14	0.18	0.23**	0.19
Corporate bonds	0.19	0.13	0.2*	0.21*	0.16	0.15	0.18	0.18	0.22**	0.24**
Government bonds	0.27***	0.17	0.08	0.08	0.23**	0.23**	0.2*	0.19	0.13	0.14
Climate goals and their achievability										
LT goal	0.21*	0.21*	0.11	0.17	0.18	0.15	0.08	0.06	0.03	0.18
ST goal	0.3***	0.23**	0.1	0.22**	0.14	0.13	0.2	0.15	0.14	0.2*
Neutrality goal	0.22*	0.15	0.07	0.13	0.11	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.12	0.15
COVID-19	0.23**	0.18	0.13	0.05	0.14	0.07	0.47***	0.41***	0.21*	0.16
War in Ukraine	0.18	0.23**	0.22**	0.13	0.18	0.21*	0.15	0.09	0.51***	0.42***
Greenwashing										
Statement 1	0.1	0.09	0.05	0.18	0.22**	0.15	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.15
Statement 2	0.15	0.18	0.14	0.12	0.19	0.21*	0.16	0.17	0.1	0.08
Statement 3	0.18	0.16	0.28***	0.34***	0.28***	0.27***	0.13	0.15	0.17	0.19
Statement 4	0.16	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.21*	0.19	0.22*	0.11	0.09	0.11
Statement 5	0.15	0.15	0.19	0.25**	0.19	0.2	0.15	0.17	0.16	0.13

Note: The table presents Pearson's Chi-squared contingency coefficient and the p-value of Pearson's Chi-squared test. The null hypothesis of the test states that variables and their categories are independent. The contingency coefficient is standardized and corrected to lie between 0 and 1 so that it is independent of both the sample size and the number of categories (responses to individual questions), i.e. a higher coefficient means higher dependency. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A18: Contingency coefficients: Are the following goals achievable? How will the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine affect reaching these goals?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Achievability of goals			How achievability is affected	
	LT goal	ST goal	Neutrality goal	COVID-19	War in Ukraine
Climate goals and their achievability					
LT goal					
ST goal	0.57***				
Neutrality goal	0.52***	0.59***			
COVID-19	0.12	0.13	0.18		
War in Ukraine	0.18	0.28***	0.22*	0.33***	
Opportunity vs. risk					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.28*	0.26	0.2	0.19	0.25
Mining and quarrying	0.22	0.2	0.3**	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	0.33***	0.19	0.23	0.24	0.31**
Energy supply	0.32***	0.26	0.21	0.25	0.27*
Construction and real estate	0.24	0.27*	0.16	0.16	0.21
Transport	0.27*	0.23	0.21	0.2	0.23
Banking and investment activities	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.24	0.27*
Insurance activities and pension funds	0.25	0.29**	0.2	0.21	0.23
Government	0.26	0.19	0.25	0.22	0.27*
Central bank and/or financial regulator	0.24	0.27*	0.24	0.17	0.21
Households	0.3**	0.31**	0.3**	0.17	0.25
Banks' risks					
Credit risk	0.13	0.23	0.19	0.24	0.18
Liquidity risk	0.16	0.24	0.21	0.24	0.16
Market risk	0.25	0.21	0.24	0.21	0.24
Operation risk	0.14	0.2	0.19	0.21	0.3**
Market valuation of "green" asstes					
Equity	0.13	0.13	0.21*	0.12	0.14
Corporate bonds	0.17	0.15	0.16	0.08	0.11
Government bonds	0.11	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15
Portfolio re-balancing after (climate) events					
Paris (green)	0.21*	0.3***	0.22*	0.23**	0.18
Paris (brown)	0.21*	0.23**	0.15	0.18	0.23**
Trump (green)	0.11	0.1	0.07	0.13	0.22**
Trump (brown)	0.17	0.22**	0.13	0.05	0.13
Biden (green)	0.18	0.14	0.11	0.14	0.18
Biden (brown)	0.15	0.13	0.16	0.07	0.21*
COVID-19 (green)	0.08	0.2	0.16	0.47***	0.15
COVID-19 (brown)	0.06	0.15	0.11	0.41***	0.09
War in Ukraine (green)	0.03	0.14	0.12	0.21*	0.51***
War in Ukraine (brown)	0.18	0.2*	0.15	0.16	0.42***
Greenwashing					
Statement 1	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.18	0.15
Statement 2	0.31***	0.32***	0.17	0.12	0.24**
Statement 3	0.21*	0.26**	0.27***	0.13	0.2*
Statement 4	0.19	0.21*	0.32***	0.11	0.13
Statement 5	0.12	0.2	0.19	0.1	0.17

Note: The table presents Pearson's Chi-squared contingency coefficient and the p-value of Pearson's Chi-squared test. The null hypothesis of the test states that variables and their categories are independent. The contingency coefficient is standardized and corrected to lie between 0 and 1 so that it is independent of both the sample size and the number of categories (responses to individual questions), i.e. a higher coefficient means higher dependency. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

Table A19: Contingency coefficients: Do you agree with the following statements regarding greenwashing?

	(1) Financial and/or non-financial institutions extensively engage in greenwashing.	(2) Sometimes it can be difficult to tell whether a certain behaviour is greenwashing or not.	(3) Greenwashing (if undetected) increases the market valuation of a company involved in this practice.	(4) Greenwashing (if detected) should lead to a worse ESG rating.	(5) Greenwashing should be punished more strictly than other types of fraud.
Greenwashing					
Statement 1					
Statement 2	0.25**				
Statement 3	0.26***	0.27***			
Statement 4	0.31***	0.34***	0.46***		
Statement 5	0.28***	0.17	0.26***	0.34***	
Opportunity vs. risk					
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.21	0.2	0.21	0.18	0.2
Mining and quarrying	0.26*	0.17	0.22	0.27*	0.15
Manufacturing	0.21	0.19	0.24	0.33***	0.23
Energy supply	0.18	0.21	0.22	0.21	0.33***
Construction and real estate	0.21	0.19	0.23	0.2	0.28**
Transport	0.16	0.17	0.24	0.18	0.25
Banking and investment activities	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.18	0.26*
Insurance activities and pension funds	0.19	0.27*	0.21	0.11	0.15
Government	0.09	0.16	0.29**	0.22	0.3**
Central bank and/or financial regulator	0.17	0.21	0.15	0.21	0.26*
Households	0.22	0.27*	0.24	0.28**	0.27*
Banks' risks					
Credit risk	0.22	0.3**	0.2	0.27*	0.39***
Liquidity risk	0.2	0.11	0.23	0.21	0.37***
Market risk	0.17	0.28**	0.2	0.28**	0.29**
Operation risk	0.3**	0.28**	0.23	0.16	0.31**
Market valuation of "green" asstes					
Equity	0.29***	0.09	0.19	0.13	0.18
Corporate bonds	0.26***	0.11	0.23**	0.12	0.19
Government bonds	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.27***
Portfolio re-balancing after (climate) events					
Paris (green)	0.1	0.15	0.18	0.16	0.15
Paris (brown)	0.09	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.15
Trump (green)	0.05	0.14	0.28***	0.13	0.19
Trump (brown)	0.18	0.12	0.34***	0.11	0.25**
Biden (green)	0.22**	0.19	0.28***	0.21*	0.19
Biden (brown)	0.15	0.21*	0.27***	0.19	0.2
COVID-19 (green)	0.14	0.16	0.13	0.22*	0.15
COVID-19 (brown)	0.13	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.17
War in Ukraine (green)	0.11	0.1	0.17	0.09	0.16
War in Ukraine (brown)	0.15	0.08	0.19	0.11	0.13
Climate goals and their achievability					
LT goal	0.13	0.31***	0.21*	0.19	0.12
ST goal	0.16	0.32***	0.26**	0.21*	0.2
Neutrality goal	0.16	0.17	0.27***	0.32***	0.19
COVID-19	0.18	0.12	0.13	0.11	0.1
War in Ukraine	0.15	0.24**	0.2*	0.13	0.17

Note: The table presents Pearson's Chi-squared contingency coefficient and the p-value of Pearson's Chi-squared test. The null hypothesis of the test states that variables and their categories are independent. The contingency coefficient is standardized and corrected to lie between 0 and 1 so that it is independent of both the sample size and the number of categories (responses to individual questions), i.e. a higher coefficient means higher dependency. *** p < 0.01, ** p < 0.05, * p < 0.1.

F Linear Probability Model – Full Results

Table A20: Linear probability model: Is the transition to a low-carbon economy an opportunity or a risk for the following sectors?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manu- facturing	Energy supply	Construc- tion and real estate	Transport	Banking and investment activities	Insurance activities and pension funds	Govern- ment	Central bank and financial regulator	House- holds
Constant	0.868*** (0.199)	0.099 (0.152)	0.518*** (0.202)	0.735*** (0.212)	0.284 (0.206)	0.363** (0.212)	0.555*** (0.207)	0.772*** (0.207)	0.657*** (0.21)	0.502*** (0.174)	0.231 (0.21)
Envir. conscious	0.005 (0.008)	0.006 (0.005)	0.024*** (0.008)	0.013 (0.008)	0.008 (0.008)	0.024*** (0.008)	0.008 (0.008)	0.014** (0.008)	0.023*** (0.008)	0.022*** (0.007)	0.025*** (0.008)
N&W Europe	-0.343*** (0.106)	0.014 (0.083)	-0.081 (0.116)	-0.075 (0.121)	0.173** (0.104)	0.001 (0.124)	-0.101 (0.118)	-0.205** (0.119)	-0.23** (0.126)	-0.116 (0.111)	-0.17 (0.114)
S&E Europe	-0.268*** (0.106)	0.068 (0.084)	-0.117 (0.117)	-0.114 (0.12)	0.346*** (0.108)	0.112 (0.124)	0.032 (0.12)	-0.031 (0.12)	-0.22** (0.127)	-0.047 (0.112)	-0.084 (0.115)
North America	-0.289*** (0.13)	-0.003 (0.099)	-0.075 (0.136)	-0.125 (0.141)	0.161 (0.132)	-0.067 (0.139)	-0.149 (0.139)	-0.204 (0.138)	-0.18 (0.147)	-0.316*** (0.112)	-0.312*** (0.129)
Central Bank	-0.055 (0.078)	-0.16*** (0.048)	-0.02 (0.078)	-0.041 (0.077)	-0.077 (0.075)	-0.032 (0.076)	-0.134** (0.075)	-0.099 (0.073)	-0.12 (0.074)	-0.14*** (0.063)	-0.02 (0.073)
Researcher	0.035 (0.082)	-0.003 (0.056)	0.063 (0.084)	0.003 (0.082)	0.045 (0.081)	0.101 (0.081)	0.069 (0.079)	0.085 (0.077)	-0.051 (0.078)	0.009 (0.066)	0.125 (0.079)
Left-wing	-0.029** (0.016)	0.006 (0.013)	-0.008 (0.017)	-0.045*** (0.015)	-0.022 (0.016)	-0.023 (0.016)	-0.023 (0.016)	-0.024 (0.015)	-0.039*** (0.016)	-0.02 (0.014)	0.006 (0.016)
Authoritarian	0.017 (0.018)	0.008 (0.012)	-0.002 (0.017)	0.018 (0.018)	0.011 (0.017)	0.015 (0.017)	0.011 (0.018)	-0.018 (0.018)	0.041*** (0.018)	0.002 (0.015)	0.03** (0.017)

Note: The table presents regression results of the linear probability model of equation (1). The dependent variable is a binary indicator equal to one if the answer of respondent i to the question “Is the transition to a low-carbon economy an opportunity or a risk for the following sectors?” is “Significant opportunity” or “Some opportunity”. We estimate heteroskedasticity robust standard errors. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A21: Linear probability model: How would you generally describe the market valuation of “green financial assets” (i.e., assets that are perceived by investors as environmentally sustainable)?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	Bank risk				Asset Valuation		
	Credit risk	Liquidity risk	Market risk	Operation risk	Equity	Corporate bonds	Government bonds
Constant	0.556*** (0.204)	0.424*** (0.187)	0.25 (0.207)	0.38** (0.204)	0.459*** (0.209)	0.453*** (0.202)	0.209 (0.185)
Envir. conscious	0.023*** (0.008)	0.026*** (0.007)	0.02*** (0.008)	0.013 (0.008)	-0.001 (0.008)	-0.009 (0.008)	0.005 (0.007)
N&W Europe	0.062 (0.111)	-0.129 (0.111)	0.112 (0.12)	-0.007 (0.114)	-0.154 (0.118)	-0.102 (0.116)	-0.228*** (0.114)
S&E Europe	0.093 (0.11)	-0.122 (0.114)	0.215** (0.118)	0.134 (0.116)	-0.121 (0.119)	-0.051 (0.119)	-0.174 (0.115)
North America	0.001 (0.137)	-0.142 (0.13)	0.14 (0.142)	-0.093 (0.133)	-0.169 (0.136)	-0.068 (0.135)	-0.271*** (0.122)
Central Bank	0.185*** (0.073)	0.076 (0.07)	0.138** (0.074)	0.096 (0.076)	0.035 (0.07)	-0.048 (0.069)	-0.034 (0.059)
Researcher	0.109 (0.08)	0.074 (0.073)	0.107 (0.079)	0.133** (0.08)	0.044 (0.078)	-0.064 (0.077)	0.058 (0.063)
Left-wing	0 (0.017)	0.017 (0.016)	0 (0.016)	-0.004 (0.016)	-0.012 (0.015)	0.005 (0.015)	0.028*** (0.012)
Authoritarian	-0.015 (0.018)	-0.021 (0.017)	0.015 (0.018)	-0.015 (0.018)	-0.003 (0.017)	-0.009 (0.017)	-0.001 (0.014)

Note: The table presents regression results of the linear probability model of equation (1). The dependent variable is a binary indicator equal to one if the answer of respondent i to the question “How would you generally describe the market valuation of “green financial assets” (i.e., assets that are perceived by investors as environmentally sustainable)?” is “Significant overvalued” or “Somewhat overvalued”. We estimate heteroskedasticity robust standard errors. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A22: Linear probability model: How have financial institutions changed their exposure to “green” and “brown” non-financial corporations in response to the following events?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	Paris Climate Agreement		President Trump's withdrawal from the COP21		President Biden's rejoining of the COP21		COVID-19		War in Ukraine	
	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures	Green exposures	Brown exposures
Constant	0.387** (0.199)	0.099** (0.054)	0.039 (0.072)	0.356** (0.198)	-0.129 (0.185)	0.15*** (0.076)	0.239 (0.159)	0.23 (0.141)	0.434*** (0.175)	0.302 (0.206)
Envir. conscious	0.019*** (0.008)	0 (0.003)	0.002 (0.002)	0.017*** (0.008)	0.028*** (0.008)	0 (0.002)	0.018*** (0.007)	0.006 (0.006)	0.01 (0.007)	0.025*** (0.008)
N&W Europe	-0.095 (0.104)	-0.042 (0.041)	0.042** (0.025)	0.055 (0.115)	0.002 (0.114)	-0.031 (0.044)	0.116 (0.081)	-0.141 (0.095)	-0.135 (0.111)	0.103 (0.115)
S&E Europe	-0.124 (0.107)	-0.003 (0.051)	0.016 (0.012)	0.134 (0.116)	0.085 (0.114)	-0.024 (0.047)	0.126 (0.079)	-0.104 (0.096)	-0.19** (0.11)	0.214** (0.114)
North America	-0.024 (0.123)	-0.022 (0.055)	-0.003 (0.012)	0.08 (0.134)	0.003 (0.135)	-0.057 (0.045)	-0.033 (0.084)	-0.06 (0.117)	-0.152 (0.123)	0.089 (0.134)
Central Bank	0.161*** (0.07)	-0.022 (0.032)	0.033 (0.028)	0.07 (0.071)	0.188*** (0.069)	-0.067*** (0.031)	0.018 (0.062)	0.032 (0.057)	0.053 (0.06)	0.09 (0.075)
Researcher	0.227*** (0.077)	-0.011 (0.03)	0.022 (0.029)	0.225*** (0.071)	0.42*** (0.066)	-0.066** (0.038)	-0.036 (0.066)	0.017 (0.06)	-0.049 (0.065)	-0.015 (0.08)
Left-wing	0.023 (0.015)	-0.008 (0.008)	0 (0.006)	-0.02 (0.016)	0.031*** (0.015)	-0.001 (0.006)	-0.013 (0.014)	-0.004 (0.013)	0.008 (0.013)	0.021 (0.016)
Authoritarian	-0.001 (0.017)	0.002 (0.007)	-0.009 (0.007)	-0.018 (0.017)	0.01 (0.017)	-0.003 (0.007)	-0.001 (0.015)	0.001 (0.012)	-0.016 (0.014)	-0.005 (0.019)

Note: The table presents regression results of the linear probability model of Equation (1). The dependent variable is a binary indicator equal to one if the answer of respondent i to the question “How have financial institutions changed their exposure to “green” and “brown” non-financial corporations in response to the following events?” is “Increased”. We estimate heteroskedasticity robust standard errors. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A23: Linear probability model: Do you agree with the following statements regarding greenwashing?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Financial and/or non-financial institutions extensively engage in greenwashing.	Sometimes it can be difficult to tell whether a certain behaviour is greenwashing or not.	Greenwashing (if undetected) increases the market valuation of a company involved in this practice.	Greenwashing (if detected) should lead to a worse ESG rating.	Greenwashing should be punished more strictly than other types of fraud.
Constant	0.894*** (0.196)	0.642*** (0.175)	0.658*** (0.194)	0.721*** (0.167)	0.8*** (0.198)
Envir. conscious	0.002 (0.008)	0.001 (0.005)	0.006 (0.008)	0.02*** (0.007)	0.015*** (0.007)
N&W Europe	0.01 (0.118)	0.165 (0.104)	0.081 (0.121)	0.017 (0.09)	-0.255*** (0.113)
S&E Europe	-0.014 (0.119)	0.205*** (0.102)	0.045 (0.12)	-0.025 (0.094)	-0.156 (0.118)
North America	0.115 (0.132)	0.247*** (0.103)	-0.089 (0.144)	0.006 (0.108)	-0.367*** (0.117)
Central Bank	-0.074 (0.07)	0.028 (0.055)	0.024 (0.065)	0.077 (0.06)	-0.162*** (0.062)
Researcher	-0.029 (0.077)	0.083 (0.067)	0.094 (0.073)	0.049 (0.067)	-0.141** (0.072)
Left-wing	-0.056*** (0.014)	0.004 (0.011)	-0.01 (0.015)	-0.016 (0.012)	-0.01 (0.014)
Authoritarian	0.013 (0.016)	-0.002 (0.011)	0.002 (0.016)	0.018 (0.014)	-0.018 (0.018)

Note: The table presents regression results of the linear probability model of equation (1). The dependent variable is a binary indicator equal to one if the answer of respondent i to the question “Do you agree with the following statements regarding greenwashing?” is “Agree”. We estimate heteroskedasticity robust standard errors. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A24: Linear probability model: Are the following goals achievable? How will the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine affect reaching these goals?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Achievability of goals			How achievability is affected	
	LT goal	ST goal	Neutrality goal	COVID-19	War in Ukraine
Constant	0.429*** (0.211)	0.499*** (0.21)	0.611*** (0.209)	0.399*** (0.185)	0.475*** (0.178)
Envir. conscious	0.022*** (0.008)	0.018*** (0.008)	0.018*** (0.008)	0.001 (0.007)	0.006 (0.006)
N&W Europe	-0.201** (0.117)	0.009 (0.114)	-0.156 (0.11)	0.086 (0.104)	-0.208** (0.113)
S&E Europe	-0.086 (0.119)	-0.006 (0.115)	-0.162 (0.113)	0.025 (0.105)	-0.268*** (0.112)
North America	-0.136 (0.137)	-0.047 (0.139)	-0.108 (0.132)	-0.07 (0.114)	-0.273*** (0.121)
Central Bank	0.05 (0.079)	0.002 (0.076)	0.097 (0.075)	0.092 (0.072)	0.053 (0.056)
Researcher	0.029 (0.084)	0.024 (0.081)	0.146** (0.081)	0.011 (0.075)	-0.055 (0.061)
Left-wing	0.016 (0.016)	-0.033*** (0.016)	-0.017 (0.016)	-0.017 (0.015)	-0.003 (0.013)
Authoritarian	0.009 (0.018)	0.018 (0.017)	0.008 (0.018)	-0.013 (0.017)	-0.007 (0.014)

Note: The table presents regression results of the linear probability model of Equation (1). The dependent variable is a binary indicator equal to one if the answer of respondent i to the question “Are the following goals achievable? How will the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine affect reaching these goals?” is “Achievable” and “Contributes to reaching goals”. We estimate heteroskedasticity robust standard errors. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Table A25: Linear probability model: How important should the contributions and responsibility of the following stakeholders be in the transition to a low-carbon economy?

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Government	Financial sector	Households	Non-financial firms
Constant	0.785*** (0.186)	0.913*** (0.14)	0.144 (0.209)	0.299 (0.214)
Envir. conscious	0.006 (0.007)	0.000 (0.006)	-0.016*** (0.008)	0.003 (0.008)
N&W Europe	0.061 (0.109)	0.028 (0.097)	0.163 (0.114)	0.021 (0.12)
S&E Europe	0.051 (0.111)	0.099 (0.095)	0.018 (0.118)	0.013 (0.122)
North America	0.165 (0.117)	0.07 (0.108)	0.132 (0.139)	-0.021 (0.146)
Central Bank	-0.049 (0.069)	-0.005 (0.051)	0.078 (0.075)	0.055 (0.077)
Researcher	-0.067 (0.075)	-0.026 (0.055)	0.018 (0.08)	0.005 (0.083)
Left-wing	-0.032*** (0.013)	-0.007 (0.01)	0.022 (0.017)	0.023 (0.016)
Authoritarian	0.019 (0.016)	-0.01 (0.011)	0.027 (0.018)	0.018 (0.018)

Note: The table presents regression results of the linear probability model of Equation (1). The dependent variable is a binary indicator equal to one if the respondent i in response to the question “How important should the contributions and responsibility of the following stakeholders be in the transition to a low-carbon economy?” ranked the specific sector higher than the majority of other respondents. We do not report estimates for “Central bank and/or financial regulator”, because the majority of respondents ranked it first. We estimate heteroskedasticity robust standard errors. *** $p < 0.01$, ** $p < 0.05$, * $p < 0.1$.

Figure A2: Linear Probability Model – Climate Optimism

(a) Opportunity vs. Risk and Climate Goals Attainability

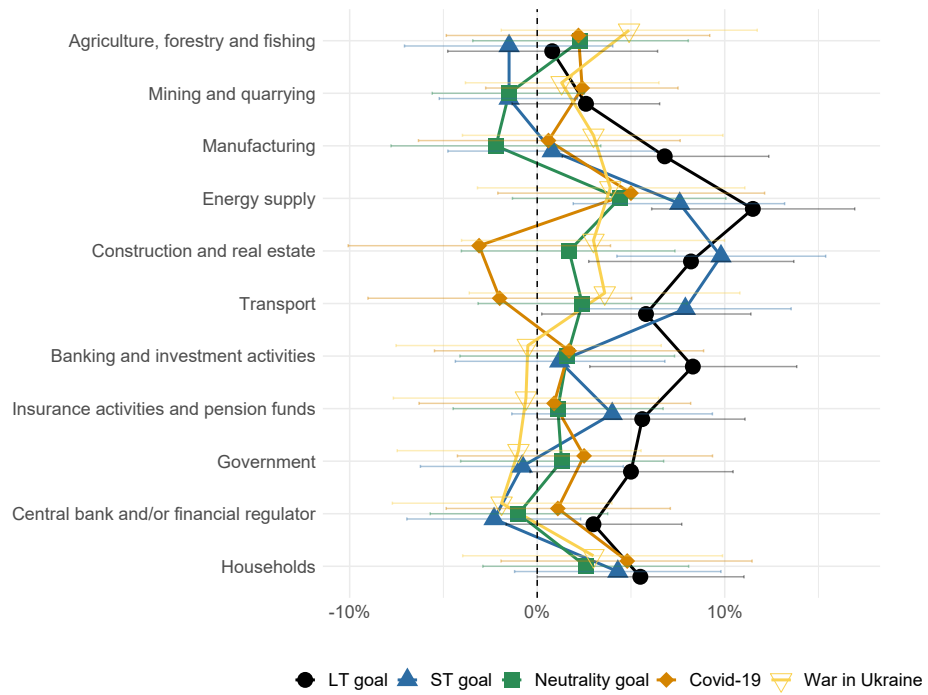
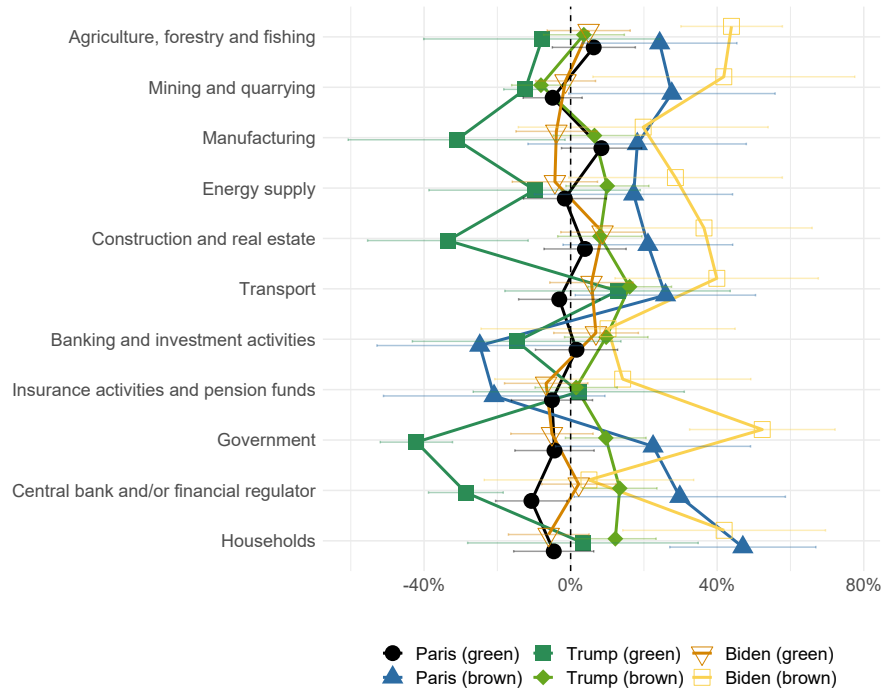
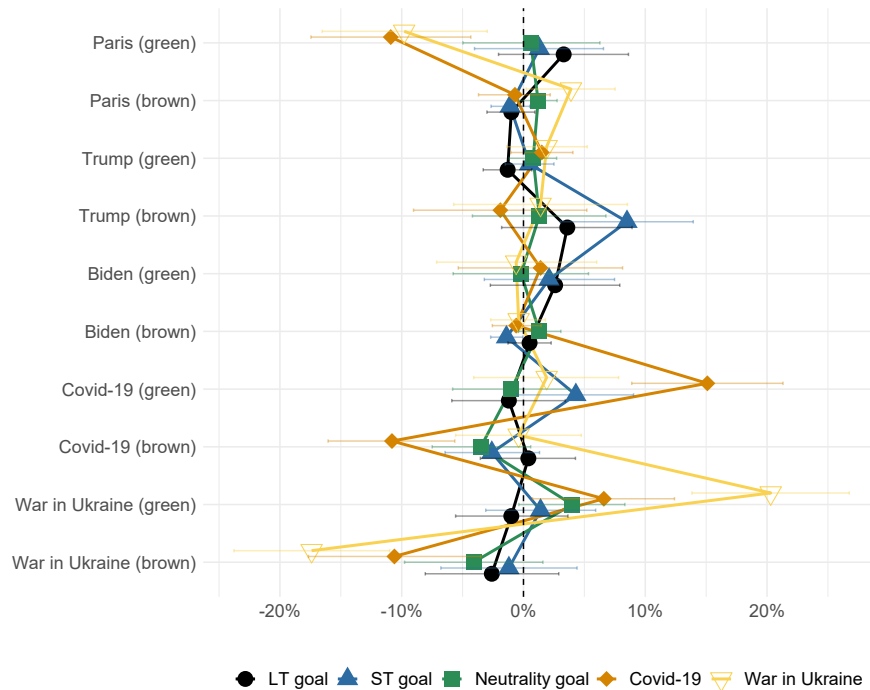


Figure A2 continued.

(b) Opportunity vs. Risk and Asset Allocation

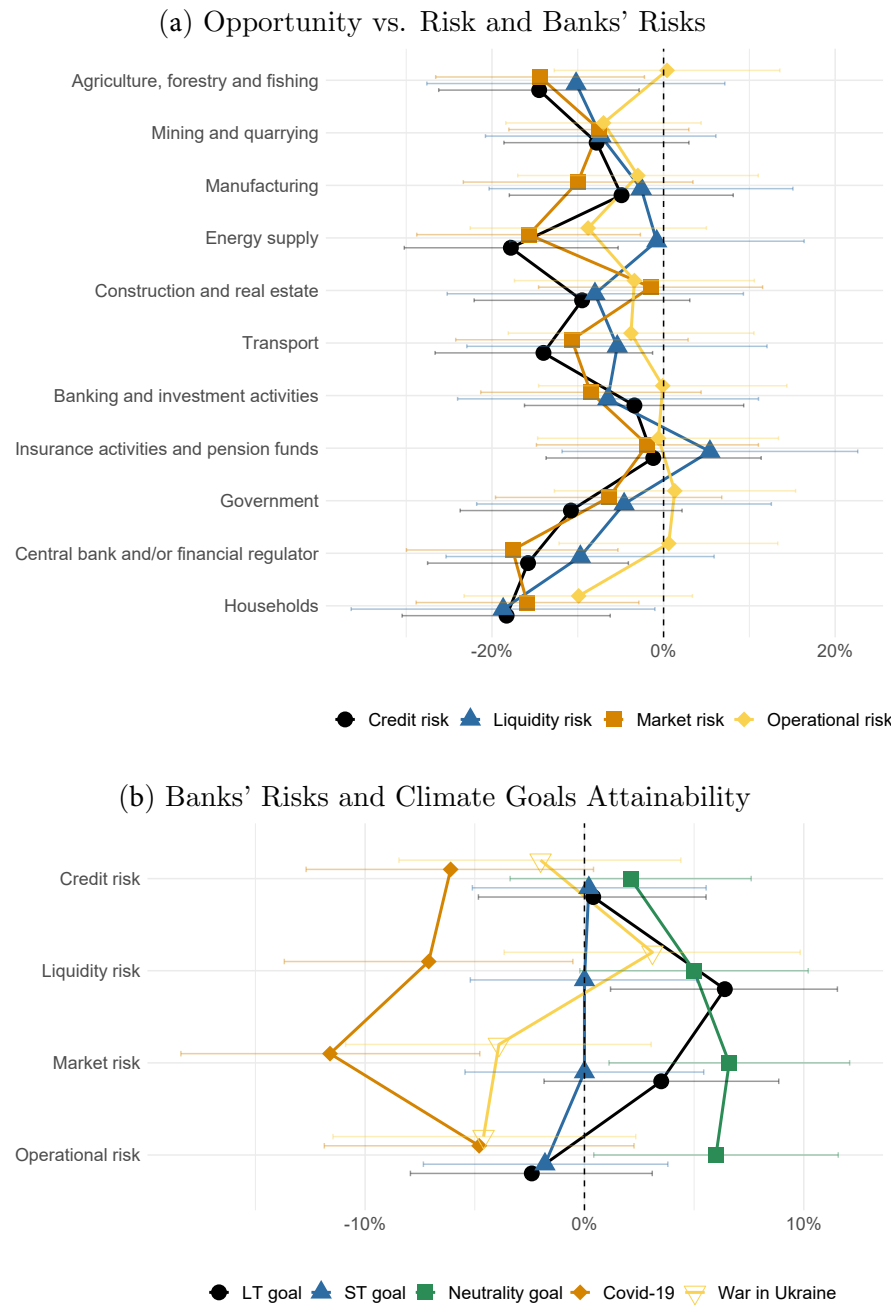


(c) Asset Allocation and Climate Goals Attainability

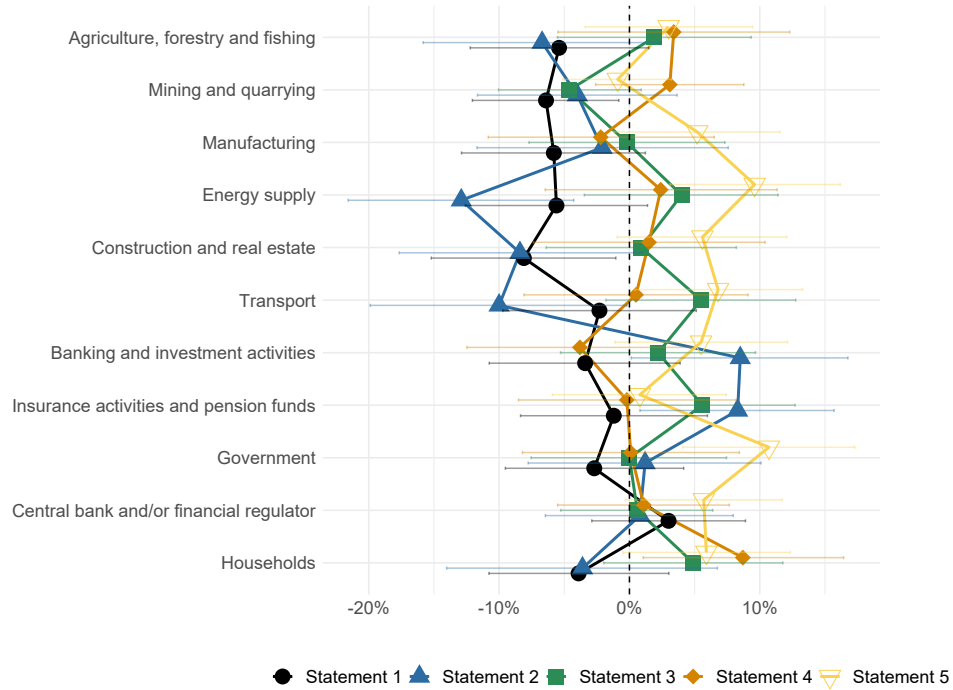


Note: This figure shows how respondents' expectations about climate goal attainability and policy-driven portfolio shifts relate to viewing the transition as an opportunity across sectors. Each sub-chart visually presents the estimated coefficients β_q of Equation (2) together with 90% confidence intervals. Values above zero suggest a positive association, while values below zero indicate a negative association. The full regression results are available upon request.

Figure A3: Linear Probability Model – Financial Stability Risk Concerns



(c) Opportunity vs. Risk and Greenwashing



Note: This figure illustrates how expectations about banking risks, climate goal attainability, and greenwashing concerns are associated with viewing the transition as a risk across sectors. Each sub-chart visually presents the estimated coefficients β_q of Equation (2) together with 90% confidence intervals. Values above zero suggest a positive association, while values below zero indicate a negative association. The full regression results are available upon request. The statements in Panel (c) read as follows. Statement 1: “Financial and/or non-financial institutions extensively engage in greenwashing.” Statement 2: “Sometimes it can be difficult to tell whether a certain behaviour is greenwashing or not.” Statement 3: “Greenwashing (if undetected) increases the market valuation of a company involved in this practice.” Statement 4: “Greenwashing (if detected) should lead to a worse ESG rating.” Statement 5: “Greenwashing should be punished more strictly than other types of fraud.”

G Linear Probability Model – Robustness

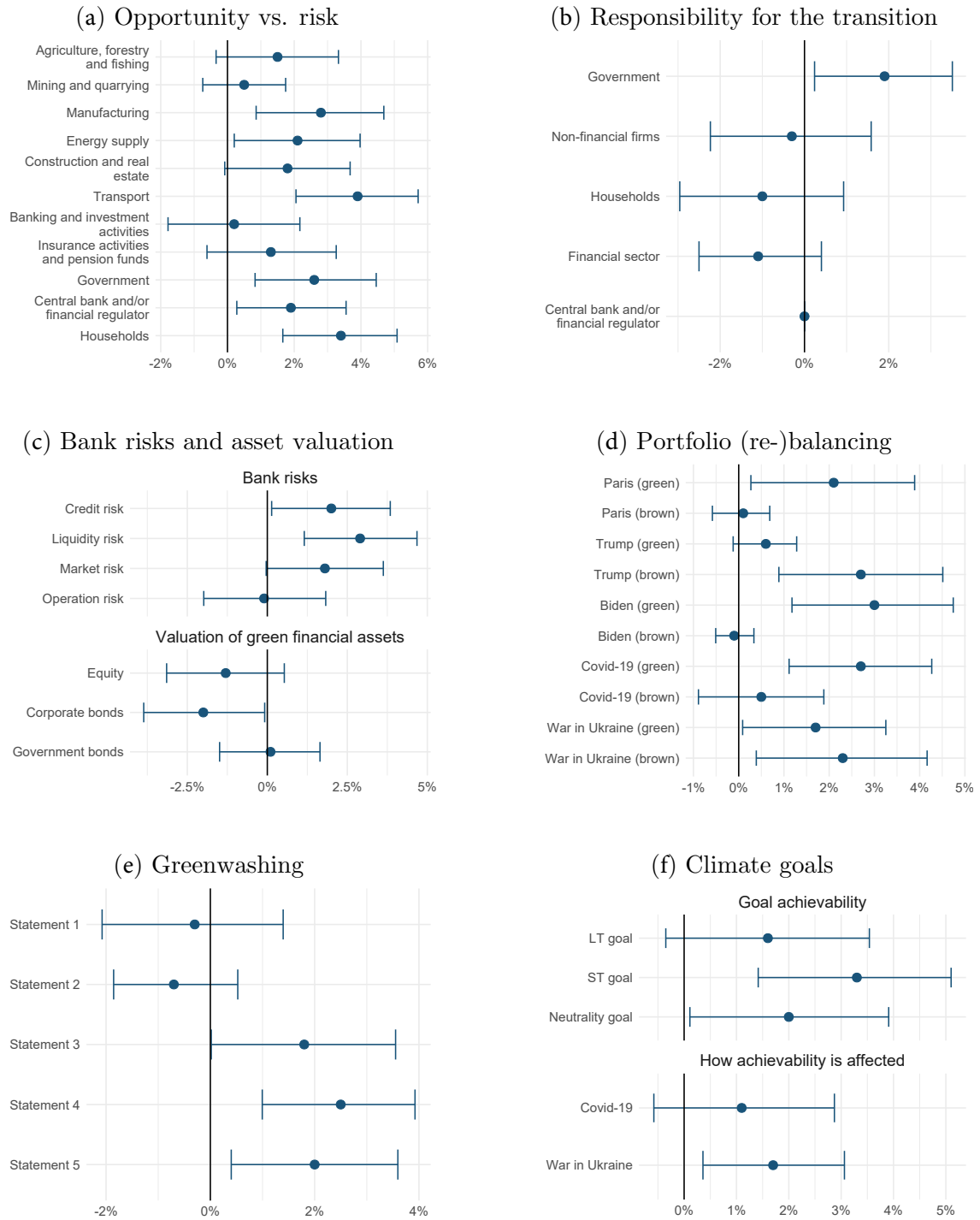
To address potential concerns about selection bias – particularly given the central role of environmental consciousness in shaping our results – we perform two complementary robustness checks, inspired by the approach of Stroebel and Wurgler (2021). These authors highlight that surveys on climate change may be prone to selection bias, with more environmentally conscious individuals being more likely to respond.

First, we construct an alternative index of environmental consciousness using only responses to the five statements that are more balanced, i.e., with at least 30% of respondents agreeing or disagreeing. This refinement reduces the potential influence of statements with little variance or highly skewed distributions. We then re-estimate our baseline linear probability models using this alternative index. As shown in Figure A4, the results closely mirror our baseline estimates presented in Figure 12. The direction, magnitude, and statistical significance of the effects remain largely unchanged, suggesting that our conclusions are not driven by skewed items in the original twelve-statement index.

Second, we split the sample into two groups based on the original environmental consciousness index: respondents with predominantly positive views (more “agree” than “disagree” responses) versus those with predominantly negative views. We re-estimate our models separately for each group. Results reported in Figure A5 confirm that while the qualitative patterns are consistent with the baseline – showing, for example, that environmental consciousness is linked to seeing the low-carbon transition as more of an opportunity – the magnitudes of the estimated effects are generally larger among environmentally conscious respondents. This is particularly evident for expectations related to banking risks, the likelihood of portfolio reallocation in response to climate policy events, as well as attitudes toward greenwashing and the perceived attainability of climate goals.

Taken together, these additional analyses mitigate concerns about selection bias and confirm that our main conclusions are robust to alternative measures and sub-sample compositions of environmental consciousness.

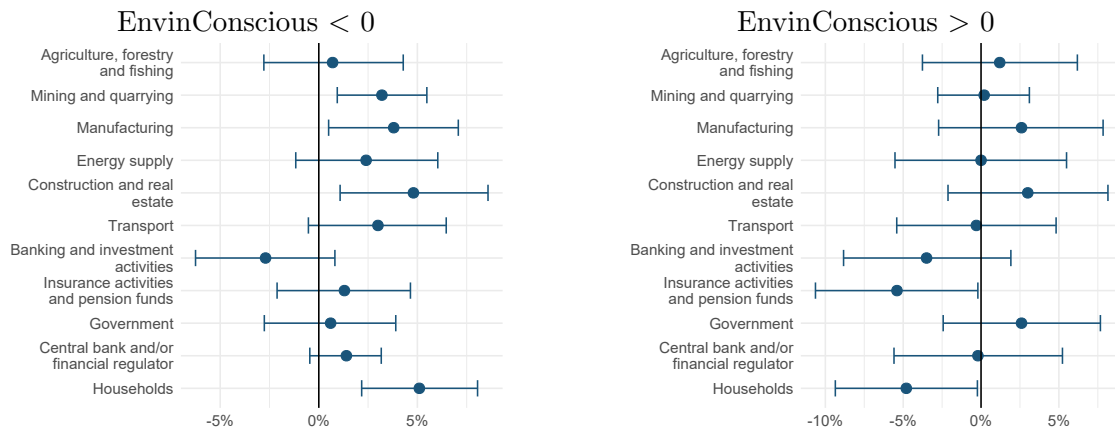
Figure A4: The Effect of Environmental Consciousness – Alternative Index



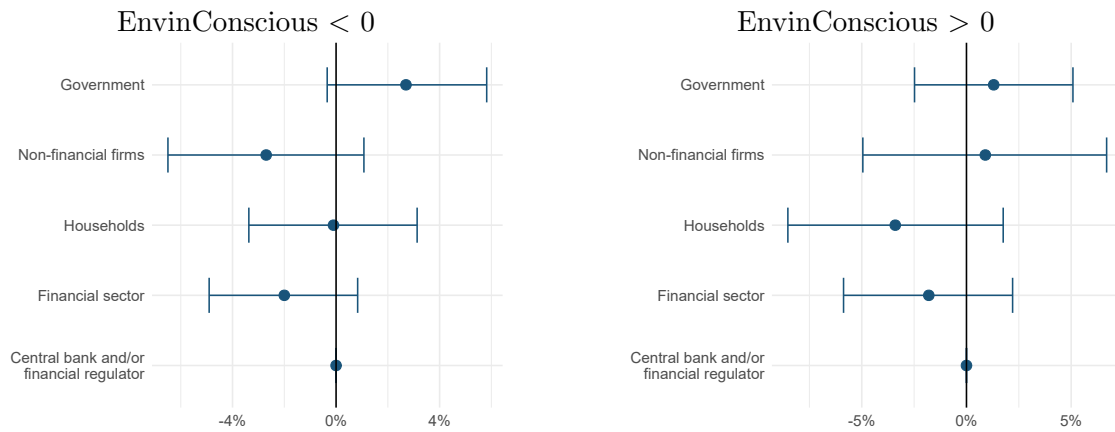
Note: The figures present the regression results of the linear probability model in Equation (1). Each sub-chart visually presents the estimated coefficient γ^q on the relationship between the respondents' environmental consciousness and the quantified answer to question q together with 90% confidence intervals. In these regressions, we employ an alternative measure of environmental consciousness based solely on responses to more balanced statements. Specifically, we include only those statements for which at least 30% of respondents expressed agreement or disagreement. This criterion reduced the number of statements used to construct the measure from 12 to 5. The statements in Panel (e) read as follows. Statement 1: "Financial and/or non-financial institutions extensively engage in greenwashing." Statement 2: "Sometimes it can be difficult to tell whether a certain behaviour is greenwashing or not." Statement 3: "Greenwashing (if undetected) increases the market valuation of a company involved in this practice." Statement 4: "Greenwashing (if detected) should lead to a worse ESG rating." Statement 5: "Greenwashing should be punished more strictly than other types of fraud."

Figure A5: The Effect of Environmental Consciousness – Groups

(a) Opportunity vs. risk



(b) Responsibility for the transition



(c) Bank risks and asset valuation

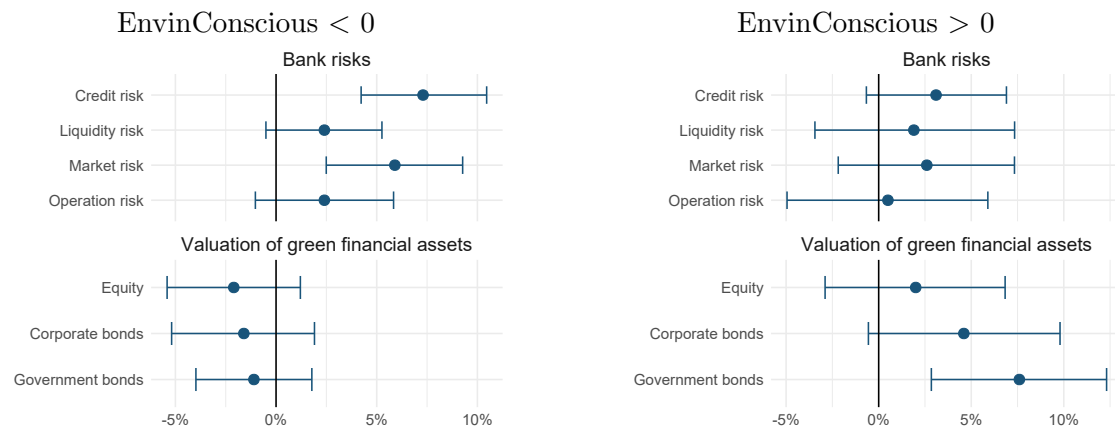
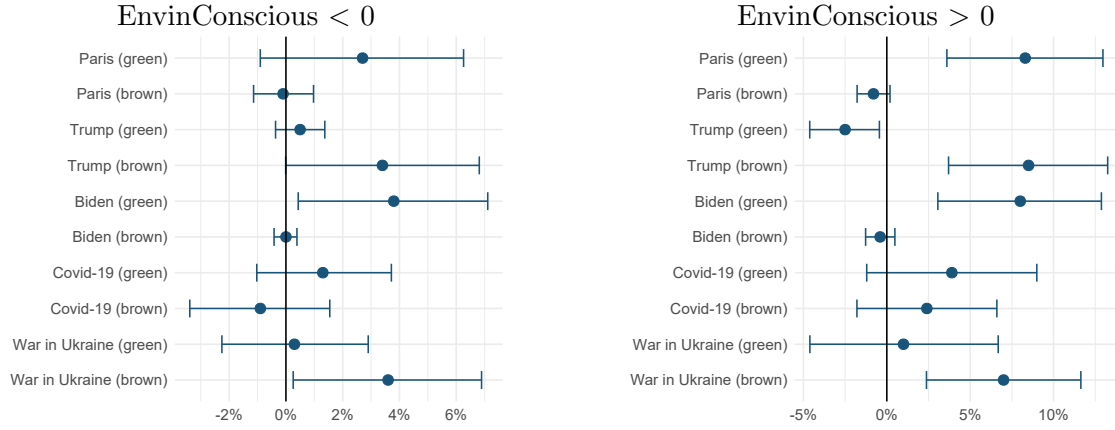
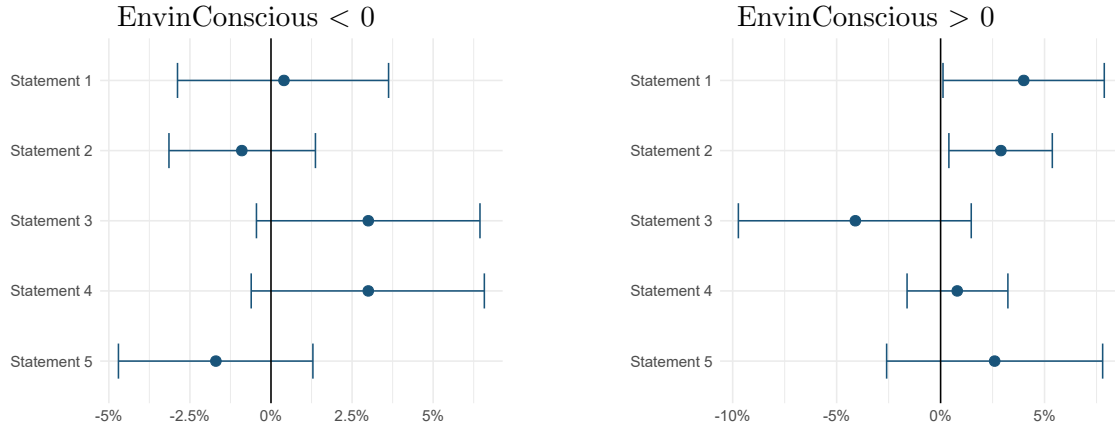


Figure A5 continued.

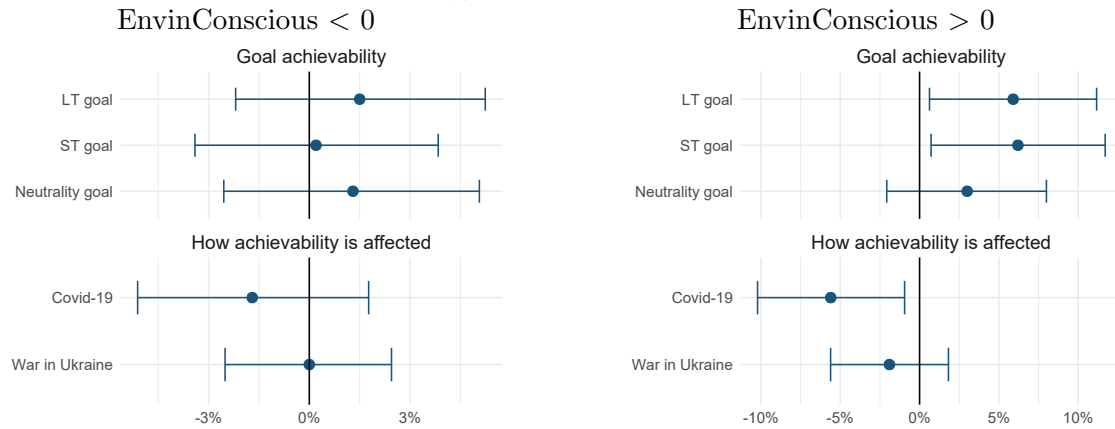
(d) Portfolio (re-)balancing



(e) Greenwashing



(f) Climate goals



Note: The figures present the regression results of the linear probability model in Equation (1). Each sub-chart visually presents the estimated coefficient γ^q on the relationship between the respondents' environmental consciousness and the quantified answer to question q together with 90% confidence intervals. *EnvinConscious* denotes our index of environmental consciousness. *EnvinConscious* < 0 indicates that the regression was performed on a subsample of respondents whose environmental consciousness measure is negative (i.e., the number of "agree" responses is lower than the number of "disagree" responses to question q). The statements in question q read as follows. Statement 1: "Financial and/or non-financial institutions extensively engage in greenwashing." Statement 2: "Sometimes it can be difficult to tell whether a certain behaviour is greenwashing or not." Statement 3: "Greenwashing (if undetected) increases the market valuation of a company involved in this practice." Statement 4: "Greenwashing (if detected) should lead to a worse ESG rating." Statement 5: "Greenwashing should be punished more strictly than other types of fraud."

References

Stroebel J and Wurgler J (2021) What Do You Think about Climate Finance? *Journal of Financial Economics* **142**. doi:10.1016/j.jfineco.2021.08.004.