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ESG and Corporate Performance: A Systematic Review of Recent Trends (2020-2024)

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ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Support - None.

Review Stage at time of this submission - Completed but not published.

Conflicts of interest - None declared.

INPLASY registration number: INPLASY202570105

Amendments - This protocol was registered with the International Platform of Registered Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (INPLASY) on 26 July 2025 and was last updated on 26 July 2025.

INTRODUCTION

Review question / Objective To synthesize empirical evidence on Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) practices and corporate performance relationships during the regulatory transformation era (2020-2024), with particular attention to implications for corporate environmental management.

Condition being studied ESG-performance relationships in publicly traded corporations.

METHODS

Participant or population For-profit, publicly traded corporations with available ESG data from recognized rating providers or self-reported sustainability metrics.

Intervention ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) practices measured through third-party ratings (MSCI, Refinitiv, Sustainalytics, Bloomberg) or composite ESG scores.

Comparator Not applicable.

Study designs to be included Quantitative empirical studies: cross-sectional, longitudinal, and panel data analyses published in peer-reviewed journals.

Eligibility criteria Studies must use recognized ESG frameworks, report quantifiable outcomes, include appropriate controls, and analyze data from 2020-2024 period.

Information sources Peer-reviewed empirical studies examining quantitative ESG-corporate performance relationships from electronic databases: Scopus, Web of Science Core Collection, EBSCO Business Source Complete, ScienceDirect, JSTOR Business Collection, ProQuest ABI/INFORM Global.

Main outcome(s) Corporate performance measures: financial performance (ROA, ROE, market value), market-based measures (stock

returns, volatility), and operational performance (innovation, efficiency).

Quality assessment / Risk of bias analysis Adapted Newcastle-Ottawa Scale for observational studies assessing selection, comparability, and outcome assessment. Quality categorized as high (7-9 stars), moderate (4-6 stars), or low (0-3 stars).

Strategy of data synthesis Narrative synthesis using vote counting based on direction of effect. Meta-analysis not feasible due to methodological heterogeneity ($l^2 > 75\%$). Results presented using harvest plots and weighted by sample size.

Subgroup analysis Geographic regions (North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, emerging markets), industry sectors (manufacturing, technology, financial services, extractive), ESG dimensions, and time horizons.

Sensitivity analysis Quality-based analysis excluding low-quality studies, geographic sensitivity excluding single-country studies, methodological sensitivity by ESG data source, and publication bias assessment using funnel plots and Egger's test.

Language restriction English.

Country(ies) involved United States/University of South Carolina; South Korea/ Kunsan National University.

Keywords ESG; corporate performance; sustainability; regulatory; environmental management.

Contributions of each author

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