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## **EDUCATION**

Ph. D. in Management Engineering (Finance and Green Finance) February 2021  
College of Business, **Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology (KAIST)**

Master's Degree in Management Engineering (Finance) February 2015  
College of Business, **KAIST**

Bachelor's Degree in Industrial and Operations Engineering December 2012  
College of Engineering, **The University of Michigan – Ann Arbor (*Summa Cum Laude*)**

## **AREAS OF INTEREST**

Corporate and Green Finance, Corporate Prosecution, Cash Holdings, Mergers and Acquisitions, Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility, and Executive Power and Compensation

## **AWARDS and HONORS**

First Prize Award, The 6<sup>th</sup> Seoul Climate-Energy Conference, December 2019

FnGuide Outstanding Paper Award, Doctoral Consortium, KFMA, November 2017

Regimental Commander's Best Trainee Award, Korea Army Training Center (KATC), May 2017

High Honor, KAIST Business School, December 2013

Graduated from the University of Michigan *summa cum laude*, Dec 2012

James B. Angell Scholar, the Univ. of Michigan (2011 – 2013)

University Honors, the Univ. of Michigan (2009 – 2012)

Dean's List, College of Engineering, the Univ. of Michigan (2009 – 2012)

## **PUBLICATIONS**

### **“Impact of Environmental Disaster Movies on Corporate Environmental and Financial Performance”**

- *Sustainability Vol. 13, No. 2 January 2021*

- *The 6<sup>th</sup> Seoul Climate–Energy Conference 2019 Poster Session, First Prize Award*

- *Abstract:* In this paper, I investigate the impact of environmental sentiment, measured by the box office performance of environmental disaster movies, on corporate environmental and financial performance of listed firms in the United States. The influence of mass media on public and investor sentiments is well documented. However, little is known about the effect of movies, although they may influence the public more than other mass media, such as television, newspapers, and magazines because people, regardless of age and gender, enjoy watching movies. Using the unique United States box office data, I find that firms significantly increase their environmental performance in the subsequent year of strong environmental sentiment. More importantly, the positive effect of corporate environmental performance on financial performance is stronger when the environmental sentiment is stronger in the previous year.

### **“The Influence of Domestic and Foreign Institutional Blockholders on Chinese Firms’ Innovation Performance”**

- *International Business Journal Vol. 31, Forthcoming (February 2021)*

- *Abstract:* Innovation is a challenge, particularly for emerging market firms, and institutional blockholders might play an important role in a firm's innovation activities. We examine how institutional blockholders affect Chinese firms' innovation performance. The number of granted invention patents is used as a proxy for a firm's innovation performance. Using the panel dataset of 1,126 Chinese firms from 2007 to 2016, we find that institutional blockholders have a significantly positive effect on innovation performance of Chinese firms by acting as an active monitor, and alleviating managers' career concerns. Furthermore, in order to investigate which type of institutional blockholders matter, we decompose institutional blockholders by institutions' national origins and investment horizons. The empirical results show that both domestic and foreign institutional blockholders promote Chinese firms' innovation performance. In particular, the positive effect of foreign long-term institutional blockholders is the strongest. In contrast, the effect of short-term institutional blockholders is not statistically significant. These findings are also robust when we do additional tests by using both subsamples and instrument variables.

### **“An Empirical Study on the Size and Age Effect in Korean Equity Funds: Focusing on the Issue of Neglected Funds”**

- *Korean Journal of Financial Studies Vol. 48, No. 6 December 2019*

- *Abstract:* We empirically examine whether there is any size and age effect in Korean equity funds, focusing on the issue of neglected funds. It has been known that the Korean market has too many funds, the size of each fund is very small, and the life of each fund is also very short compared to that of funds in developed markets. We attempt to analyze the effect of fund age and expenses on the fund performance, in addition to the size effect of funds. First, the size effect that was reported as positive in the previous studies disappears and only small funds have a significant positive effect. By contrast, the effect has been reversed and became negative in large funds. Second, the age and expense ratio of funds have a negative effect on the fund performance, which is getting worse in small funds. Third, the size effect of funds is not a linear one but a quadratic function, and the optimal size of funds became strikingly lower than that in the previous studies. Fourth, the liquidity hypothesis is supported in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half period especially through funds investing in growth funds. Fifth, the cash holding ratio does not have significant coefficients in the whole study period, which is not consistent with the previous study results supporting the importance of cash holding ratio. Finally, we found that the fund age effect is negative, and nonetheless older funds with larger size have better performance in the 1<sup>st</sup> half period, while older and smaller funds have inferior performance in the same period. Domestic fund industry practices recommending the redemption of old and small funds seem to be rational.

### **“The Effects of Corporate Ownership and Governance Structures on Cash Holdings and Performance of Chinese Firms”**

- *International Business Journal Vol. 30, No. 2 May 2019*

- *Abstract:* This study empirically examines the impact of corporate ownership and governance structures on cash holding of Chinese firms as well as how differently the firms use cash reserves depending on their ownership and governance structures. We also examine the impact on business performance. We find that the corporate ownership and governance structures affect the cash-holding tendency of Chinese firms. Firms with higher largest shareholders' equity ownership and smaller board size held more cash reserves. By contrast, firms with diffuse ownership structure and larger board size might have less efficient monitoring and decision-making mechanism, and therefore waste resources for inefficient capital expenditure and R&D expenditure. Therefore, the latter firms have less cash reserves. In addition, the difference in cash usage affects firm performance, and firms with lower largest shareholders' ownership and larger board size show lower ratio of operating profit to sales. However, firms with higher largest shareholders' ownership and smaller board size show better corporate performance. Lastly, the ownership and governance structures also affect the dividend policy, and firms with higher largest shareholders' ownership are likely to pay more dividends since they have more cash reserves. Those with lower largest shareholders' ownership do not distribute internal cash reserves to shareholders. These results imply that firms with lower largest shareholders' ownership and diffuse ownership structure have more serious agency problem between shareholders and managers. Therefore, more efficient and stronger monitoring mechanism should be established. As for the board size, smaller board of directors seems to be more efficient, and outside directors do not play a relevant role since they do not affect the cash-holding tendency. Chinese firms' outside directors might be less independent, and the function of board of directors should be strengthened.

## **WORKING PAPERS**

### **“The Effect of Corporate Prosecutions on Corporate Financial Policy”**

- *Abstract:* This paper investigates the impact of corporate prosecutions on firm risk and precautionary cash holdings. Using a unique dataset from Corporate Prosecution Registry compiled by Duke University School of Law and the Legal Data Lab at the University Virginia, I find that prosecuted firms experience negative abnormal stock returns around the press release from the Department of Justice (DOJ). Also, the prosecuted firms exhibit negative buy-and-hold stock returns and high turnover ratio in the stock market. Consequently, the risk associated with the prosecuted firms in the stock market significantly increase after the prosecutions, and so, those firms are likely to hold more cash. Furthermore, the prosecuted firms substantially decrease their capital investments when they incur heavy regulatory fines, and reduce the number and size of mergers and acquisitions.

### **“Power-driven CSR vs. Long-term CSR: Impacts on Corporate Financial Performance”**

- *Abstract:* In this paper, I investigate the impact of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) driven by CEO’s power and driven by long-run value creation on corporate financial performance. There has been debate over the effect of firm’s social performance on its financial performance for past decades. Nowadays, most of the research supports the view that investments in the CSR of a firm have a positive impact on the financial performance of the firm at least in the long run. At the same time, empirical evidence supports the argument that managers often use CSR investment to exploit their private benefits such as media exposure and reputation building. Using the multivariate regression analyses, I find that the more long-term CSR (good CSR) results in better financial performance whereas more power-driven CSR (bad CSR) results in worse financial performance.

### **“Environmentally Responsible CEOs and Firm Value”**

- *2018 FMA Asia/Pacific Doctoral Student Consortium in Hong Kong, China*

- *Abstract:* This paper examines the role of environmentally responsible CEOs on environmental costs and firm value. I find that firms with environmentally responsible CEOs are likely to have lower environmental costs while experiencing higher operating performance. I further show that firms with environmentally responsible CEOs are likely to improve employee relations and corporate social responsibility activities. The results suggest that there exists a wide range of the positive role of environmentally responsible CEOs in enhancing firm value.

### **“The Role of a CEO’s Job Security and Long-term Incentives on Corporate Social Responsibility”**

- *2017 KFMA Doctoral Student Consortium in Korea*

- *Abstract:* In this paper, I investigate the role of CEO’s job security level and long-term incentive compensation on the firm’s corporate social responsibility (CSR) investment under the various financial circumstances. Although CSR activities often create a long-run value for a firm, many managers consider investments in the CSR merely as unnecessary costs and do not invest in the CSR because they are usually evaluated and paid based on their short-term financial performance. As a solution to this kind of agency problem, Manso (2011) and Baranchuk et al. (2014) suggest that stock option which cannot be exercised quickly provides managers with better incentives to pursue long-term corporate objectives, instead of short-term ones, but the pursuit of long-term objectives could also be undermined by the risk of the early termination of the term. Using the multivariate regression analyses, I find that the firms with either more protection from short-term managerial turnovers or more long-term incentive compensation scheme, or with both exhibit better corporate social performance. Moreover, the effects vary with the business cycles and firm’s financial status.

## **PROFESSIONAL TEACHING EXPERIENCES**

### **Corporate Finance**

- *Spring 2020, Korea University (Evaluation score: 5.56 / 6.00)*
- *Fall 2020, Korea University (Evaluation score: 5.40 / 6.00)*

### **Financial Management**

- *Fall 2020, Korea University (Evaluation score: 5.60 / 6.00)*

## **PROFESSIONAL WORK EXPERIENCES**

Lecturer at Korea University, March 2020 – Present (Corporate Finance & Financial Management)

Internship for Samsung Economic Research Institute, Seoul, Korea, July 2014 – August 2014

Internship for Hana Financial Investment, Seoul, Korea, May 2012 – July 2012

Internship for DB Financial Investment, Seoul, Korea, July 2010 – August 2010

Internship for Yuanta Securities Korea Co., Seoul, Korea, May 2010 – June 2010

## **EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES**

Sunday School Teacher for Elementary Students, Evergreen Presbyterian Church, 2014 – 2019

Worship Leader of Youth Group, Evergreen Presbyterian Church, 2015 – 2019

President of KISA (Korean International Student Association), Univ. of Michigan, 2011 – 2012

Captain of Korean Undergraduate Soccer Team, FC UMK, Univ. of Michigan, 2011 – 2012

MVP of Varsity Tennis Team, Huron High School, 2006 – 2007

## **ADDITIONAL SKILLS and INTERESTS**

**Language:** Bilingual (English and Korean)

**Technical Skills:** STATA, SAS, Microsoft Excel, Access, Windows Visual Studio, ProModel, and C++ (Basic)

**Interests:** Premier League Soccer, National Football League, ATP Tennis Tournament

## **REFERENCES**

**Professor Kwangwoo Park** (*Chair*)

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