





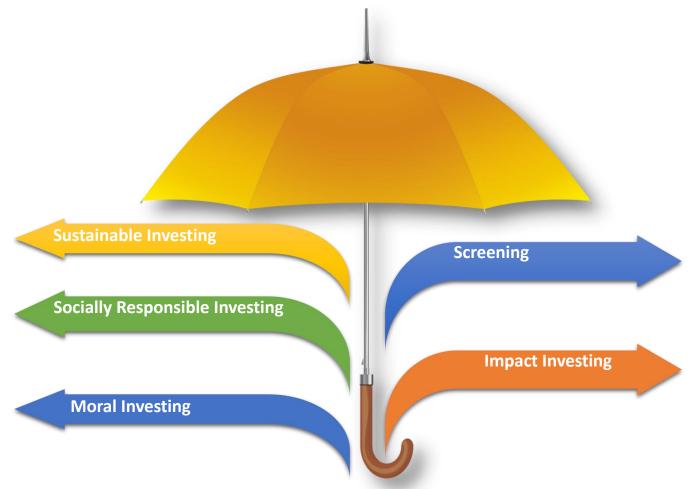
#### **AGENDA**

- 1. History of ESG Investing
- 2. Growth of ESG Awareness and Strategies
- 3. Organisations supporting ESG Investing
- 4. Financial Relevance of ESG Investing
- 5. Incorporation and cost of ESG into investment strategies











## **History of ESG investing**





MSCI defines ESG investing as the consideration of environmental, social and governance factors alongside financial factors in the investment decision-making

History dating back to 1960s as exclusionary screening



It was originally a separate process that was used as an overlay



The evolution has now resulted in an integration of ESG into the investment process









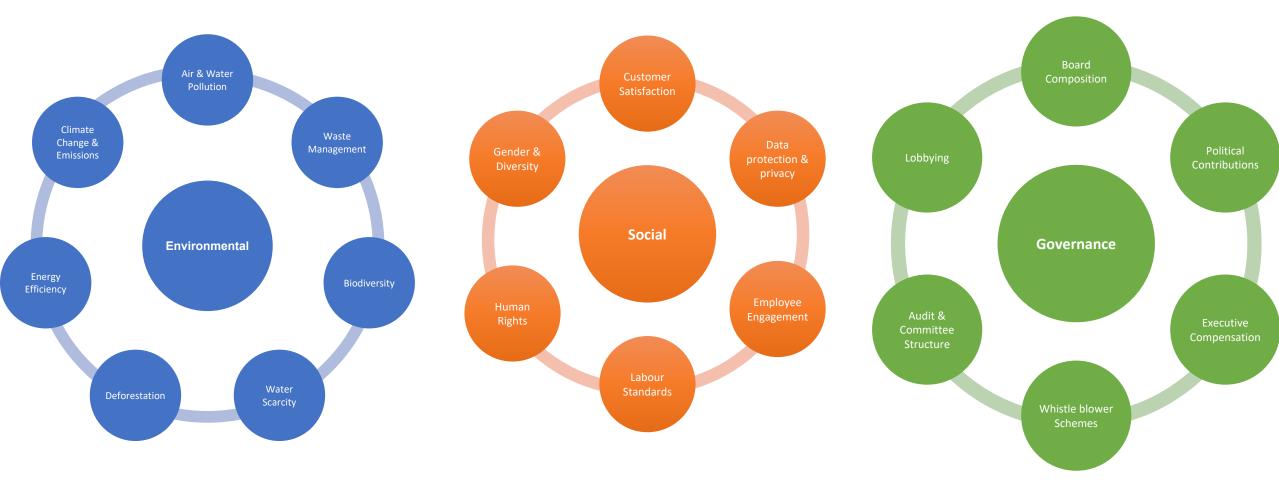
The term **ESG** was only coined in **2005** in an exercise that culminated in the United Nations backed Principles for Responsible Investing (UNPRI), an organization that works to;

- understand the investment implications of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors; and
- to support its international network of investor signatories in incorporating these factors into their investment and ownership decisions.

# Examp

## Examples of ESG Factors











#### AUM, total number of signatories and number of asset owner signatories all increase

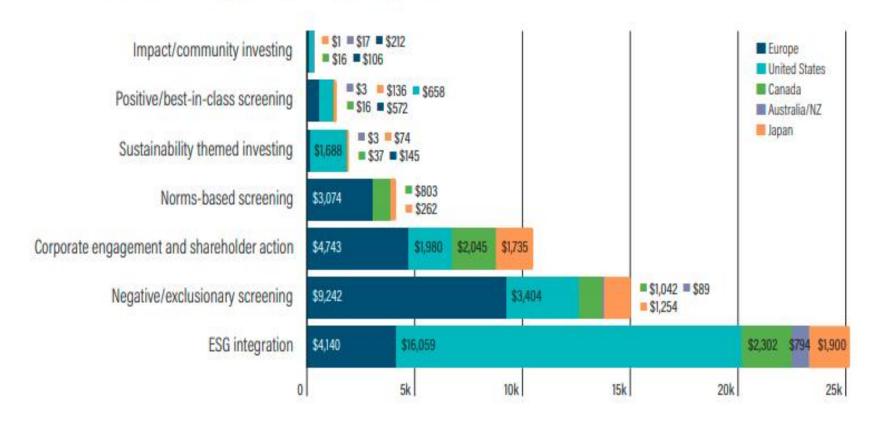




## Growth of Sustainable Investing Strategies



FIGURE 6 Sustainable investing assets by strategy & region 2020



## Growth of Sustainable Investing Strategies



#### FIGURE 7 Global growth of sustainable investing strategies 2016-2020







### Organisations that support ESG Investing



## ESG RATING AGENCIES

**S&P Global ESG Scores** 

Moody's ESG Solutions
Group

Sustainalytics (a subsidiary of Morningstar)

MSCI ESG Ratings

Bloomberg ESG Disclosures
Score

FTSE Russell's ESG Ratings

## POLICY AND BEST PRACTICE ORGANISATIONS

**United Nations** 

Organisation for Economic Corporation and Development (OECD)

Institute of Directors
Southern Africa

**Regulatory Bodies** 

## ORGANISATIONAL SUPPORT

Global Sustainable Investment Alliance (GSIA)

United Nations Principles of Responsible Investing (UNPRI)

## EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT

**CFA INSTITUTE** 

Corporate Finance Institute

**Leading Universities** 

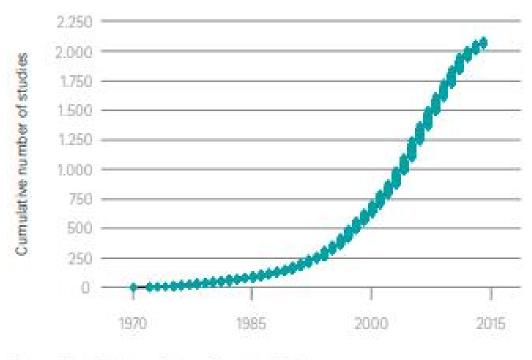




## Financial relevance of ESG investing

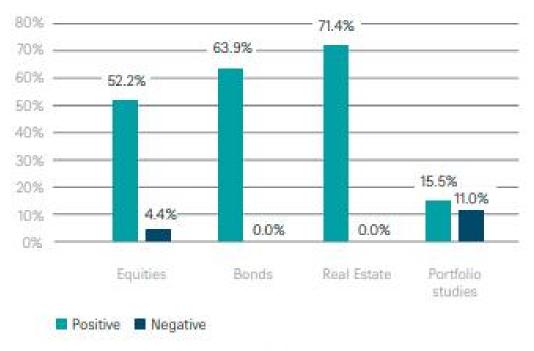


## FIGURE 1: THE NUMBER OF EMPIRICAL STUDIES TRACKING THE LINK BETWEEN ESG AND CFP OVER TIME (cumulative number of studies)

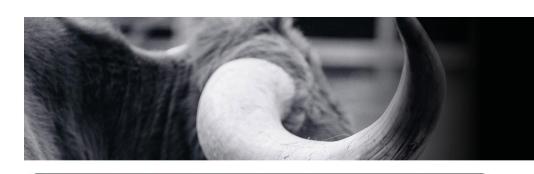


Source: Friede, Busch and Bassen (December 2015)

### FIGURE 4: TRACKING THE LINK BETWEEN ESG & CFP ACROSS MAJOR ASSET CLASSES (vote-count sample)



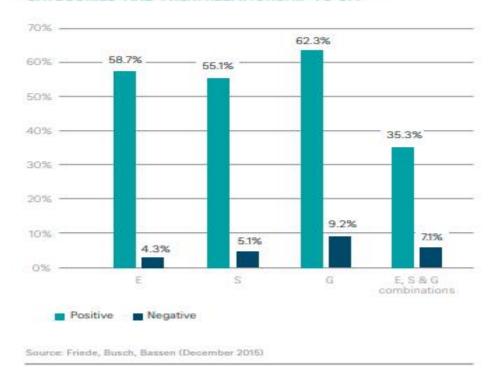
Source: Friede, Busch, Bassen (December 2015)

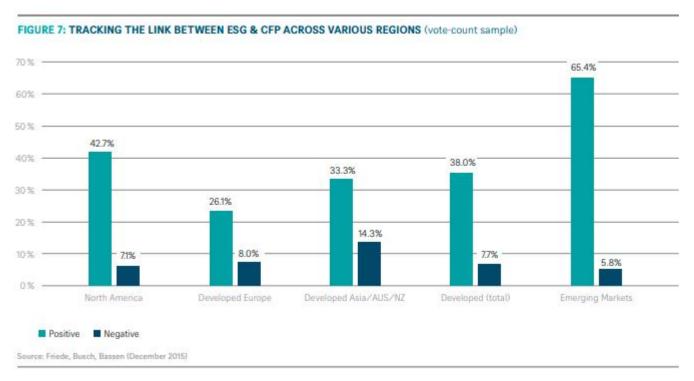


## Financial relevance of ESG investing



#### FIGURE 5: ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE CATEGORIES AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO CFP











Historically it was thought that companies that had better ESG scores would perform poorly based on risk and return trends



Better management of ESG factors can minimize costs, mitigate risks, or create revenue generating opportunities



**Examples of these include better work environments that result in higher productivity** 



Companies with little to negligible ESG risks have been shown to outperform those with high or medium ESG risk



Including ESG in investment process is in line with fiduciary duties.



## Financial relevance of ESG investing Bifm



#### Annualised Returns for Rated Stocks By ESG Risk Rating



Source: Morningstar Direct, July 28, 2021 • Created with Datawrapper



## Effective Incorporation of ESG factors into Investment Strategy



#### **BOTTOM UP**

#### SWOT Analysis

- ✓ Subjective
- ✓ No direct relation to valuation

#### Rating Scales

- ✓ Relatively more objectively applied to valuation
- ✓ Over time improvements or deterioration can be observed
- ✓ Enables a portfolio rating based on holdings

#### Portfolio weighting

✓ Strong ESG ratings can be reflected in higher weighting

#### **ACTIVE OWNERSHIP**

#### Policies

 ✓ Policies that support active ownership, Proxy voting policies

#### Management Engagement

✓ Management meetings focused on ESG matters

#### Exercising ownership rights

- ✓ to effect change
- ✓ Proxy voting
- ✓ Slow change due to ownership structure and little buy-in by managers

#### **MONITORING**

#### ESG Reporting

- ✓ Policies that support ESG investing
- ✓ Proxy voting
- ✓ Company engagements
- ✓ Incorporation of ESG into investment decisions

### Cons and Costs of ESG





With any process that requires enhanced reporting and engagement, there is a time cost. This can be particularly noticeable in the beginning when a manager is beginning to incorporate ESG into the investment process in a more objective way through rating systems, etc.

Over time, as one becomes more familiar with the issues in the company, the time cost reduces.



#### **Indirect Costs**

- There are indirect costs, relating to how stringent the manager is on applying ESG factors.
  - Depending on the investor universe, this could result in a concentrated, less diversified portfolio.



### Cons and Costs of ESG





No Standardised approach because of the different schools of thought

- ESG fund may be misaligned with values e.g.
   an ESG fund may have fossil fuel companies
- Rating scores for the same company can vary across rating agencies
- A lot of details to consider





#### **Financial cost**

- subscribing to organisations that support the integration of ESG factors into the investment process. UNPRI is one such organization
- cost of systems that help track ESG matters and assist with reporting, e.g., Accuvio. The sort of system an organization should meet it specific needs.
- Because of demand, Companies with high ESG ratings can trade at higher multiples than peers.
- ESG funds often charge higher management fees.

