How to talk to your clients about Responsible Investing

Steven Glass – Pengana International Equities Michael Blayney and Jeremy Dean – Pendal Group Dugald Higgins – Zenith Investment Partners



IMAP and COVID-19

- 2020 Events
 - Awards August
 - InvestTech September
 - Portfolio Management Conferences November
- Webinars monthly





IMAP Webinar: How to talk to your clients about Responsible Investing

August 2020



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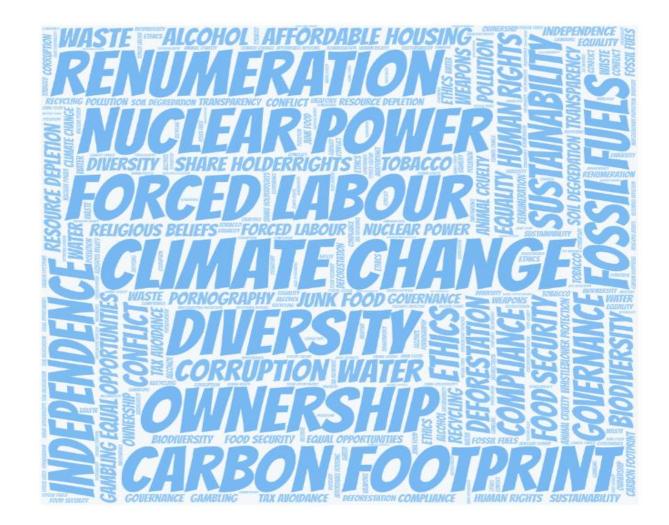
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Responsible Investment (RI) – a broad landscape

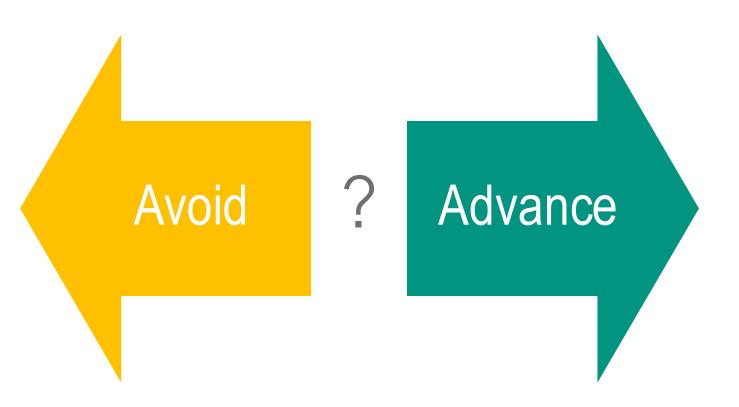
- One size does not fit all!
- How is RI defined?
- How is it measured?
- How is it implemented?
- What are the implications?
- Advisers need guiding principals!





Which way?

- Engagement?
- Negative screen?
- Positive tilt?
- Thematic?
- Impact?
- What are the implications?







PENGANA INTERNATIONAL ETHICAL FUND



Presented by



Steven Glass Deputy Portfolio Manager and Analyst

ESG INVESTING WITHOUT COMPROMISING RETURNS



ESG COMPLIANCE



SOLID RETURNS

APPLYING AN ETHICAL AND ESG LENS TO INVESTING



ESG investing can mean different things to different people

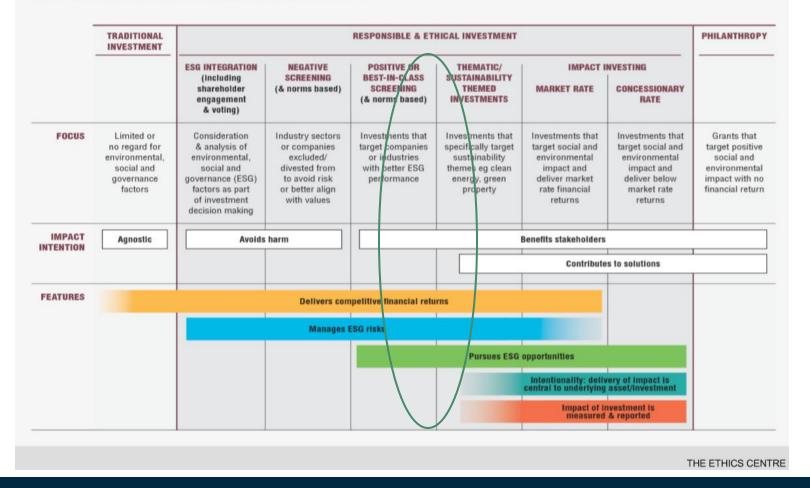




ESG INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS



RIAA'S RESPONSIBLE AND ETHICAL INVESTMENT SPECTRUM



POSITIVE IMPACT AND FINANCIAL RETURNS



Vestas.

- World's largest wind turbine company
- Large service business c40% VWS' EBIT
- **Competitive advantages** installed based, biggest R&D budget, reputation
- Market share (ex-China) grown from 17% (CY14) to 35% (CY19)
- Fortress balance sheet
- Green energy has positive outlook but regulation is a concern, particularly PTC (USA)
- Potential to benefit from fiscal stimulus
- 5% FY21 FCF yield



RAFT OF AREAS WE ARE LOOKING AT

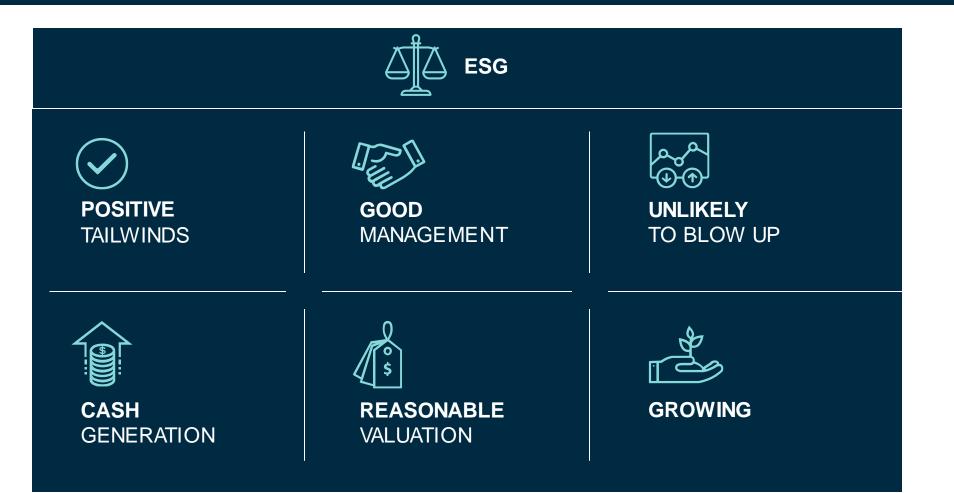


But they must fit our financial requirements



REQUISITE CHARACTERISTICS







ESG INVESTING WITHOUT COMPROMISING RETURNS



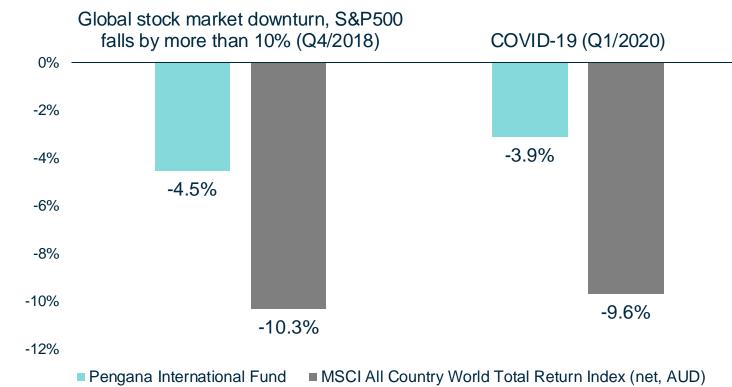
	3 months	1 year	3 years	5 years	Since inception
Relative Return	2%	8%	1%	1%	1%

Source: Bloomberg and Pengana Capital

The performance calculations for the Fund in this report have been calculated net of fees and expenses, on a pre-tax basis and assume that all distributions are reinvested. Past performance is not a reliable indicator of future performance. The value of investments can rise and fall. From July 2017, performance figures are those of the Pengana International Fund - Ethical class A units (net of fees). Between July 2015 and June 2017 performance figures have been recalculated by adjusting the Pengana International Fund's (ARSN 610 351 641) net returns to reflect the management fee of the Pengana International Fund - Ethical. From July 2017 the Pengana International Fund - Ethical has been managed by the same team and with the same strategy as the Pengana International Equities Fund. The Pengana International Fund's net track record data is historical.

PROTECTING CAPITAL AND MANAGING VOLATILITY

MANAGING VOLATILITY AND PROTECTING CAPITAL



Annualised Volatility Since Inception	
Pengana International Ethical Fund	9.7%
MSCI All Country World Total Return Index (net, AUD)	11.0%

Source: Bloomberg and Pengana Capital

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SUMMARY



Comprehensive Solution

- ESG compliant
- Deliver solid point to point returns
- Minimize drawdowns
- Minimize volatility

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How to speak to clients about ESG

Jeremy Dean | Head of Responsible Investment Distribution Michael Blayney | Head of Multi-Asset August 2020





What is responsible investing?



Considering Environmental, Social and corporate Governance (ESG) factors both risks and opportunities - in the investment process.

An essential element of RI. BAU.

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Ethical or socially responsible investing

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Investments which incorporate ethical and/or other values-based considerations.

Example: Exclusions/ negative screening

Sustainability investing

Investments that target companies with sustainable business practices & products.

Example: Best of Sector', Thematic, positive tilting

Impact investing

Investments that seek to achieve targeted environmental and social outcomes in addition to financial returns.

Example: Green bonds, solar farms,

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Motivations behind responsible investing

	Value	Values
Focus:	Investment risk/returns	Responsibility
Rationale:	Financial	Ethical (values-based, reputational)
Example: A company's h	VALUE VALUE (e.g. via	uld human es affect this by's sales, or operations a industrial ulatory action?) How can corporate handling of the issue improve both risk-adjusted returns & human rights outcomes? How would this company's activities or its actions benefit or adversely affect human rights? VALUES



Changing consumer expectations

Consumers are expecting RI, and advisers should consider their clients' interests

A 2020 RIAA consumer survey of a representative sample of Australians showed:

- 86% expect their superannuation or other investments to be invested responsibly and ethically
- 74% would consider switching their investments to another provider if their fund engaged in activities inconsistent with their values
- 67% will consider making ethical or responsible investments in the next 1 to 5 years
- 88% believe it's important that their financial adviser provides responsible or ethical options

The Code of Ethics issued by **FASEA**, effective 1 January 2020, requires advisers to:

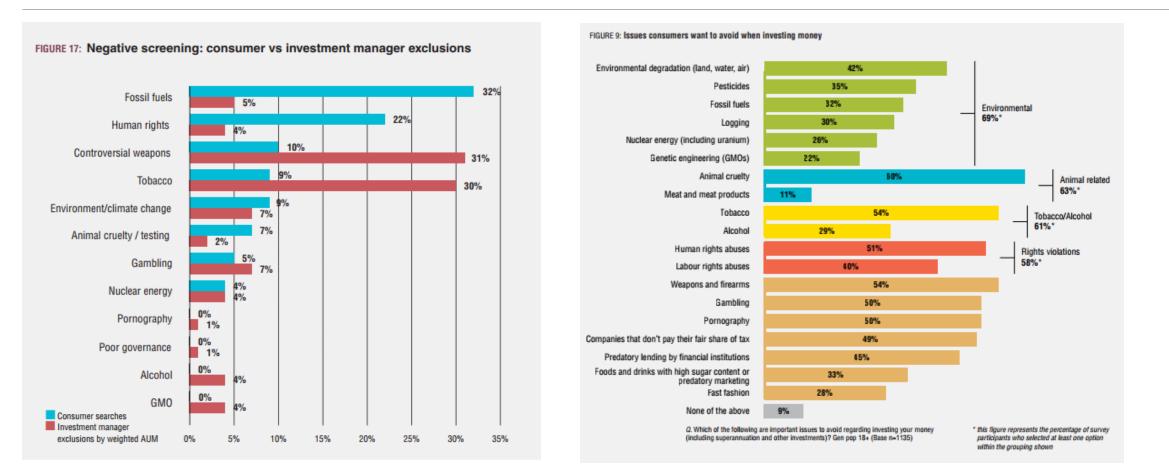
"...actively consider the client's broader, long term interests..."

Which strengthens the case for advisers to consider other interests and expectations such as responsible and sustainable investments.

rce Responsible Investments Association Australasia (RIAA), From values to riches: Charting consumer attitudes and demand for responsible investing in Australia, March 2020

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What Investors Want vs What Managers Deliver

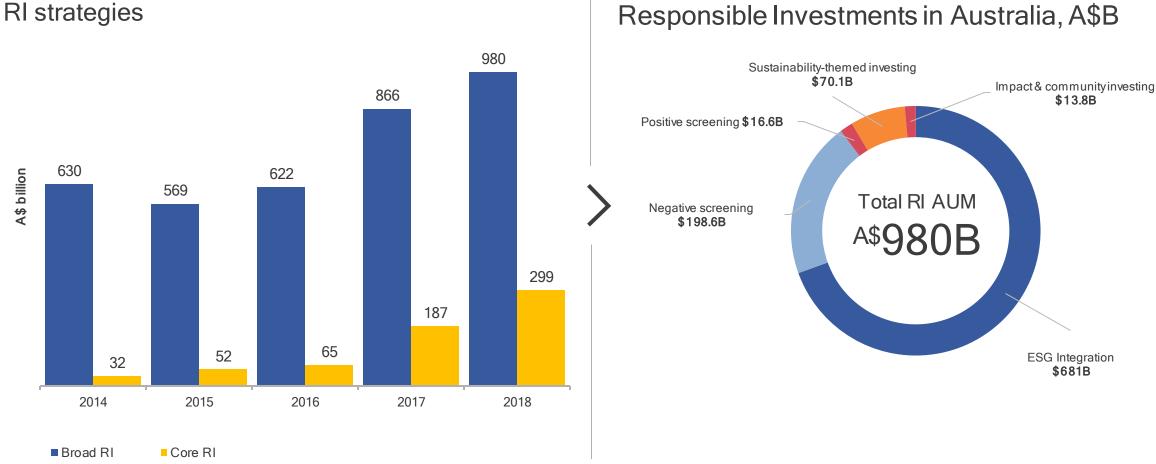


RIAA Benchmark Report 2019 - Figure 17, RIAA From Value to Riches 2020 Figure 9

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RI is no longer a niche market

Consumer demand is growing (and fund managers are responding)



Responsible Investment Association Australasia (RIAA) - Responsible Investment Benchmark Report 2014-2019



Framework

- 1. Identify the objective. What is the client looking to achieve? Feel good/ greater connection between the values of the client and the investments, opportunity for advocacy, avoid all harm, participate in conversation, etc
- 2. Gather relevant information....Investment managers/ research, need to help provide insightful, succinct information. How we will consider events in the future? It is not easy, there is a huge amount of information out there- collectively we need to make it easier.
- 3. Look at the Options Can I actually implement what I want- Fund, SMA, direct holdings. It will not be perfect. What course of action can I take to achieve the objective? How do I implement it? What strategy solution is available?
- 4. What if Questions Red flag events (Seen in financial services/work place accidents, through to changes in strategy, acquisition of poor ethical companies) What would we do?
- 5. Made a decision- Take action....
- 6. Review and engage as part of the ongoing advice.



Constructing the portfolio

Issues to overcome

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Asset allocation	 Do I have to "lose" some diversification between asset classes?
Manager selection	 Potentially narrower universe of managers / products to pick from
Within asset classes	 Do negative screens result in lower performance or more risk?



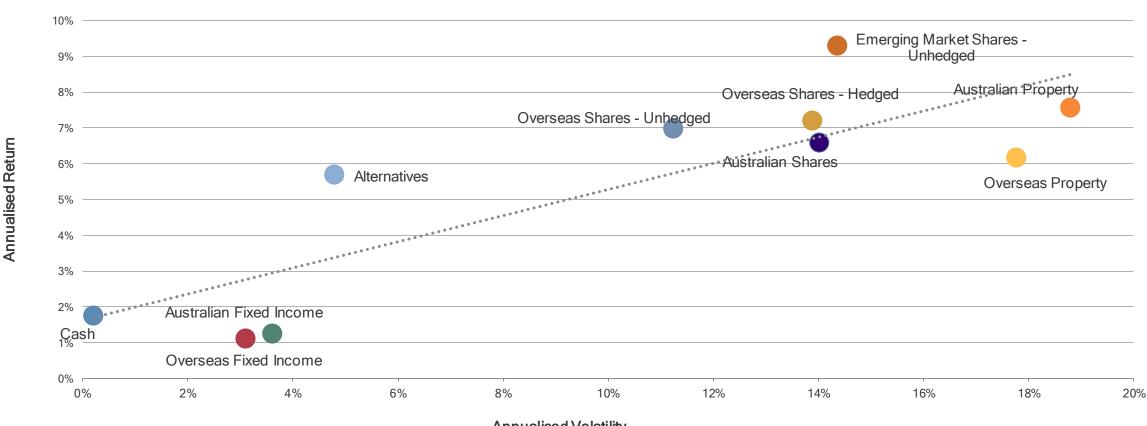
Constructing the portfolio

Asset class	Sustainable Product availability	lssues
Australian equities	Plenty of choices	Holdings have greatest client visibility, small universe to start with - impact of screening
International equities	Less choices, but enough	Currency hedging, emerging markets harder
Property (REITs)	Fairly green asset class	
Infrastructure (listed)	Minimal in Aus	Sustainability of some asset types, e.g. airports
Liquid alternatives	Becoming available	Liquid alternatives have struggled of late
Fixed interest	Plenty of choices - incl exposures to green bonds, impact bonds	Comfort with some sovereigns (esp. emerging markets); bank exposure
Cash	Minimal	How does your client feel about the banks?

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Asset class forecasts (10+ years)

Low interest rates make diversification challenging in a balanced portfolio



Annualised Volatility

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Source/: Pendal Group

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Implementation options expanding

- Active: managed funds, ESG SMAs
- Alternatives: starting to see products emerge
- Further growth of ESG indices facilitates growth in:
 - ETFs bond and equity
 - ESG index derivatives futures, and now even credit default swap indices



No need to sacrifice returns or increase risk

Indeed there is evidence of *better* financial outcomes

A vast body of academic

STUDY AUTHORS	TIME ESG ISSUE		ESG FACTOR	IMPACT (*)
Hamilton (1995)	1989	Volume of toxic releases	E	Positive (13)
Jacobs, Singhal, and Subramanian (2010)	2004-2006	Environmental performance	E	Mixed findings
Johnson, Moorman, and Sorescu (2009)	1990-1999	Governance quality/shareholder rights	G	No effect/no relation
Karpoff, Lott, and Wehrly (2005)	1980-2000	Environmental regulation violations	ESG	Positive (14)
Karpoff, Lee, and Martin (2008)	1978-2002	Financial misrepresentation	G	Positive (15)
Kaspereit and Lopatta (2013)	2001-2011	Corporate sustainability and GRI	ESG	Positive
Klassen and McLaughlin (1996)	1985-1991	Environmental management awards	E	Positive
Krüger (2014)	2001-2007	CSR news events	ESG	Positive (16)
Lee and Faff (2009)	1998-2002	Corporate sustainability quality	ESG	Negative
Smithey Fulmer, Gerhart, and Scott (2003)	1998	Employee wellbeing	5	Positive (17)
Statman and Glushkov (2009)	1992-2007	Composite CSR index	ES	Positive
Yermack (1996)	1984-1991	Reductions in board size	G	Positive

Does not have to involve any implementation "give up"

- Typical "institutional" screens reduce universes by only ~10%
- Growing implementation choices across shares, fixed income and now alternatives
- Positive tilt to sustainability
 to support long term returns

Source/: Image extracted from "From the Stockholder to the Stakeholder: How Sustainability Can Drive Financial Outperformance" by Oxford University and Arabesque Partners from 2015,

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Q&A

