

BEYOND CLIMATE: ADDRESSING NATURAL CAPITAL RISKS IN EMERGING MARKETS

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATOR SEMINAR

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SESSION GOALS





Looking beyond carbon

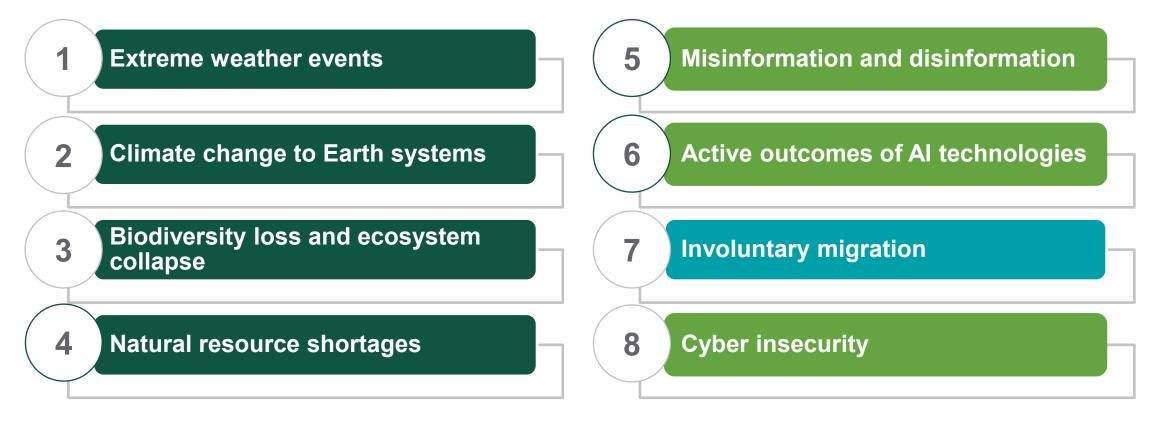
What are the key frameworks out there?

Case for biodiversity in the Emerging Markets

3

Investors Face Challenging Global Environmental Risks

Top global risks in next 10 years



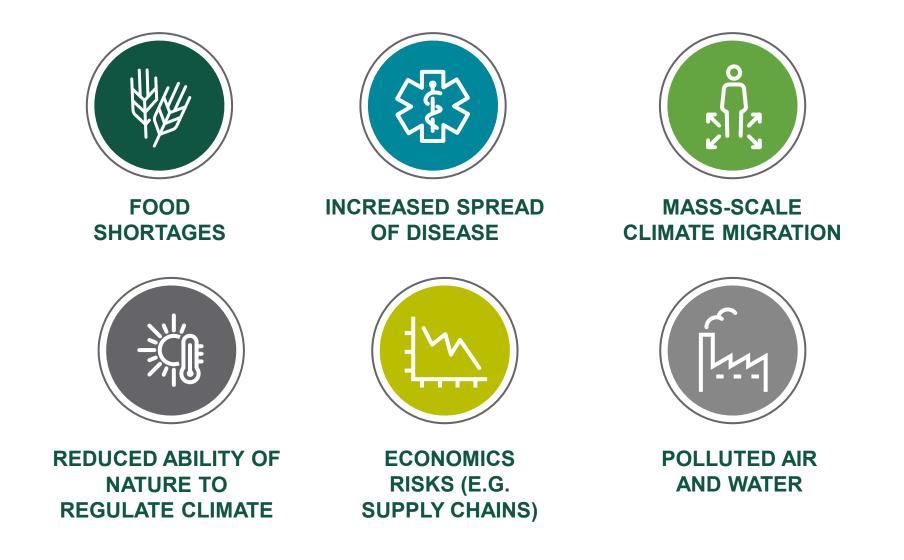
Environmental Societal Technological

Source: World Economic Forum The Global Risks Report 2024

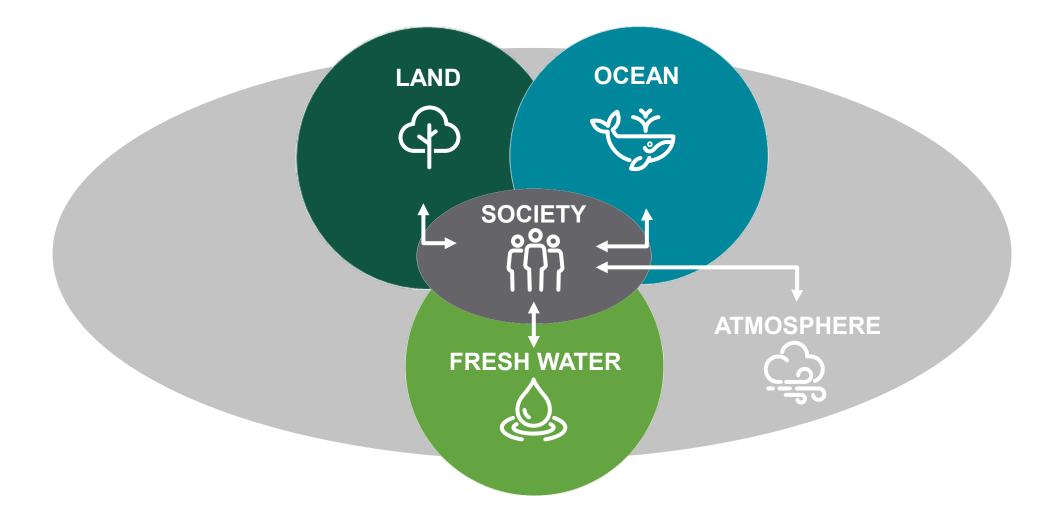
Interconnected Impacts



The Effects of Biodiversity Loss Are Significant



Biodiversity – What Is Nature?



The Taskforce On Nature-related Financial Disclosures



How to Calculate Impact On Biodiversity

TNFD – LEAP Framework

Locate interface with nature

Evaluate priority dependencies and impacts

Assess material risks and opportunities

Prepare to respond and report

Key Metrics

Mean Species Abundance (MSA)

Developed for use in GLOBIO

Measures condition in terms of the average abundance of species in selected groups compared to a natural reference state.

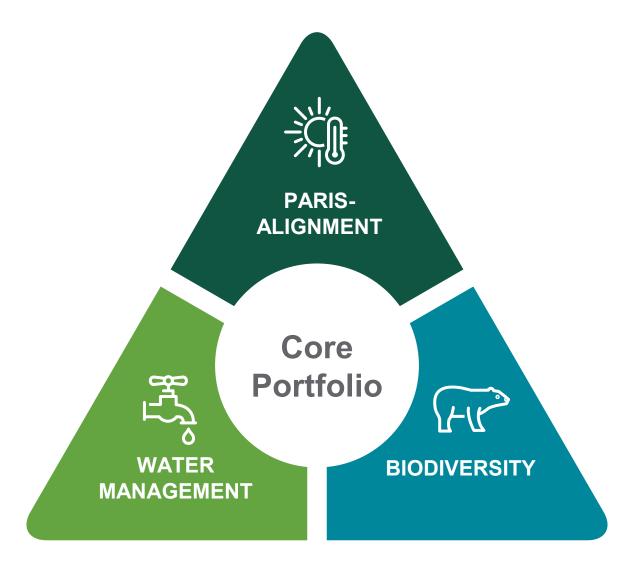
Potentially Disappeared Fraction (PDF)

Developed for use in life cycle impact assessments (LCA) Measure of local loss of ecosystem condition caused by specific anthropogenic pressures.

THE CASE FOR BIODIVERSITY IN THE EMERGING MARKETS

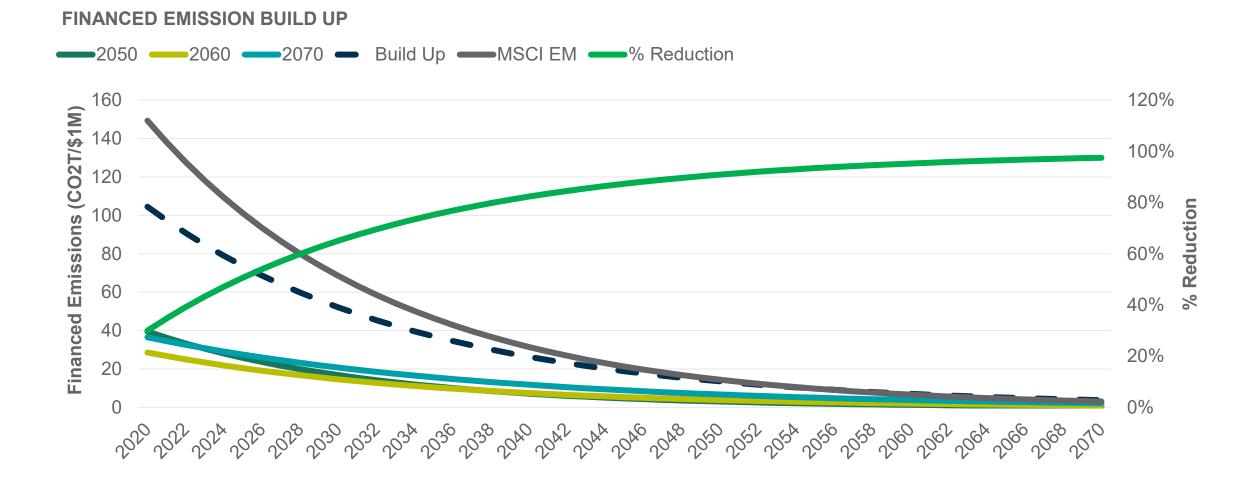


A Wider Environmental Approach

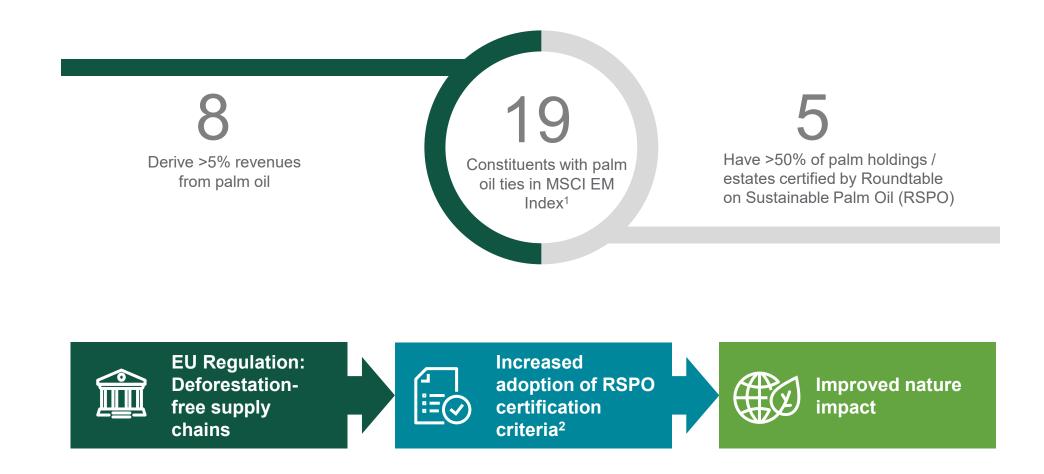


Emerging Markets Decarbonisation: Differing Timelines

Illustrative example of the bucketed decarbonization approach using MSCI Emerging Markets



Palm Oil Production: A Significant Contributor To Deforestation



1 Source: Northern Trust Asset Management, as of March 2024

² Palm oil contributed to ~ 7% of tropical deforestation between 2000- 2018, and Positive trend in improved traceability, although vast markets in China (16%) and India (15%) free of regulations similar to those in Europe or Americas. Source: Progress in Sight? Status of Palm Oil Certifications as a Way to Address Deforestation Risks, MSCI, December 2022

Emerging Markets – Exclusion Case Studies

IOI Corporation Berhad, Malaysia

Industry: Food Products Palm Oil Revenues: 80% RSPO: 83%

Severe historical controversies related to palm oil cultivation (forced labour)

Genting Berhad, Malaysia

Industry: Casinos & Gaming Palm Oil Revenues: 15% RSPO: 13%

Severe controversies related to deforestation and biodiversity loss

KL Kepong Berhad, Malaysia

Industry: Food Products Palm Oil Revenues: 45% RSPO: 78%

No recent controversies – leader amongst peers

PT Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk, Indonesia

Industry: Food Products Palm Oil Revenues: 10% RSPO: n/a

Severe controversies related to deforestation and biodiversity loss

Sime Darby Plantation Berhad, Malaysia

Industry: Food Products Palm Oil Revenues: 45% RSPO: 88%

Moderate controversies – previous US import ban recently lifted

Energy Absolute Public Company, Thailand

Industry: Utilities Palm Oil Revenues: 10% RSPO: n/a Renewables company with good ESG practices, palm oil exposure through distribution

Emerging Markets – Stewardship Case Study

WILMAR INTERNATIONAL

One of Asia's leading agribusiness groups and of the world's largest oil palm plantation owners in Malaysia and Indonesia

THE CHALLENGE

Around 90% of the world's oil palm trees are grown in Malaysia and Indonesia islands which has most biodiverse tropical forests. However, these forests have been cleared to make room for vast monoculture oil palm plantations.

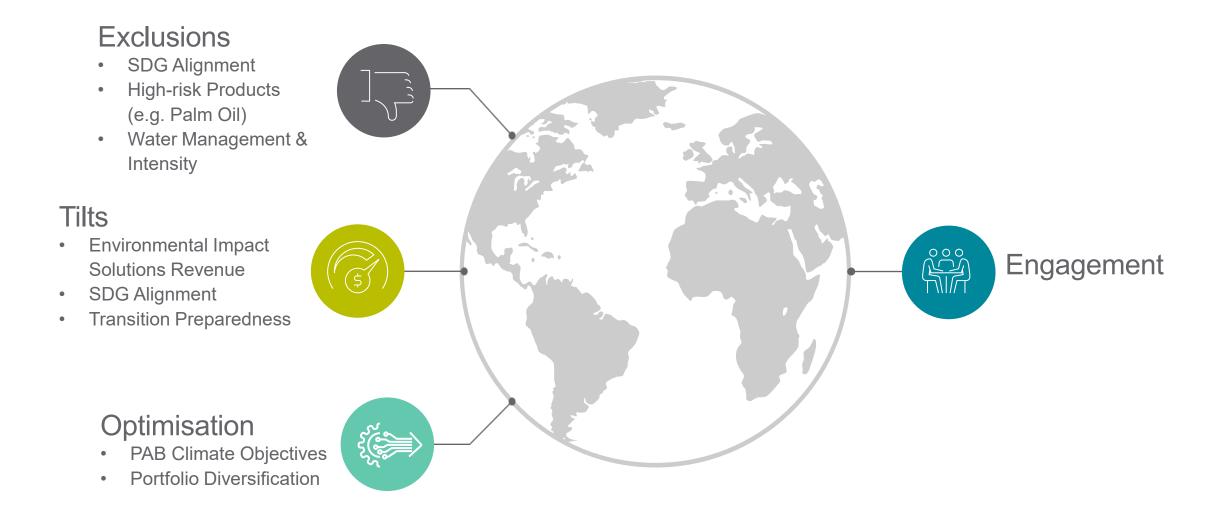
WHAT WE DID

We engaged with Wilmar International to assess the company's strategy to produce sustainable palm oil. Wilmar has adopted policies and processes and comply with external certifications but the company needs to strengthen process to audit tier 2 and tier 3 suppliers.

THE OUTCOME

We will continue to engage with Wilmar to check if the company is adopting stringent audit systems to track its direct and indirect suppliers and commits to producing deforestation free palm oil to avoid reputational, legal and market risks.

Managing Risks and Harnessing Opportunities



CONCLUSION

1

Investors commitment to environmental solutions requires an integrated approach as a myopic carbon-focused solution has its limitations



With the new frameworks emerging, investors are able to build a core portfolio which manages risks and targets opportunities related to climate, natural capital and water.



Investing in Emerging Markets presents unique and differentiated risks in terms of carbon and biodiversity.

QUESTIONS?

17

CONTACT US

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APPENDIX



Defining Stewardship Priorities

BIODIVERSITY

- Water security, deforestation risk management and biodiversity preservation.
- Target industries for 2024:
 - Oil & Gas
 - Metals & mining
 - Chemicals
 - Agriculture products
 - Pulp & Paper Products
 - Semiconductors
 - Water Utilities
 - Processed Foods

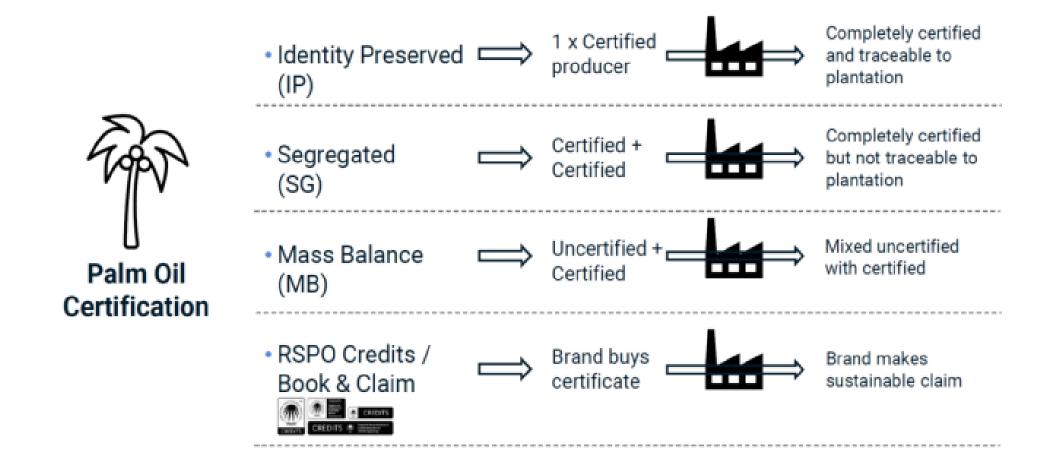


CLIMATE

- Strategic alignment to 1.5°C & TCFD aligned disclosure. We are using the Net Zero Benchmark developed by CA100+ as a guiding framework along with our preoperatory ESG Vector scores to shortlist companies that are facing high carbon risk and are laggards in setting decarbonization plans.
- Target industries for 2024:
 - Oil & Gas
 - Airlines
 - Utilities
 - Steel and Cement



RSPO Certification Schemes



Emerging Markets – Differing Timelines

Net Zero Target Year	2050	2053	2060	2065	2070	N/A
Countries (Portfolio Weight)	Brazil Chile Colombia Czech Rep. Greece Hungary S. Korea Malaysia Mexico Peru S. Africa Taiwan UAE	Turkey (0.7%)	China (25.2%) Indonesia (1.7%) Kuwait (0.7%) S. Arabia (3.7%)	Thailand (1.6%)	India (16.8%)	Egypt (0.1%) Philippines (0.6%) Poland (0.9%) Qatar (0.8%)
Bucket	 Bucket 1 - 2050		Bucket 2 - 2060		/ Bucket 3 - 2070	
Approach	2050, 2030 + N/A Total weight: c.50%		2060 + 2065 Total weight: c.33%		Total weight: c.17%	

Note: not all targets in law yet, some only propose/declared. N/A means country has not set complete carbon neutrality target.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

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ASSET MANAGEMENT

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24