



Introduction

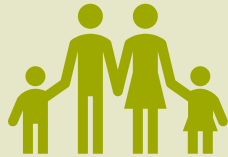
Green Money

Challenges facing the world today

Population Growth

7.8 bn people today

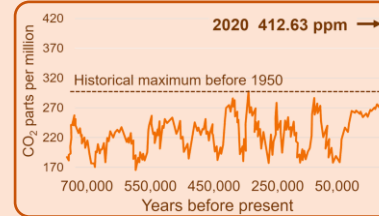
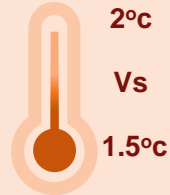
expect 9.8 bn by 2050



Demand for food and energy
Pressure on scarce resources
Negative environmental impact

Source: United Nations, 2020

Climate Change linked to fossil fuels and tropical deforestation



CO₂ rising 10 times faster than any sustained rise in 800,000 years

Pushes planetary boundaries
Accelerates biodiversity loss

Source: NASA, NOAA, IPCC, 2020*

Deforestation

4 commodities: soy, palm oil, beef, timber

15,000 sq miles tropical land destroyed each year

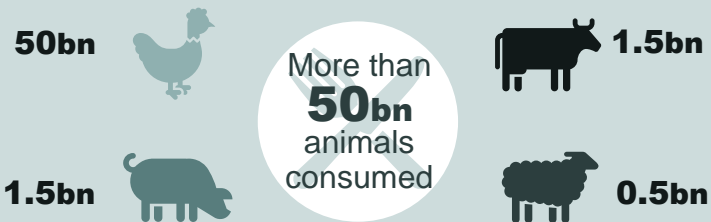


Human intrusion biodiversity hotspots
Disruption and disturbance
Ecosystem degradation

Source: Union of Concerned Scientists, 2020

Consumption & Production

Increasing demand for animal protein

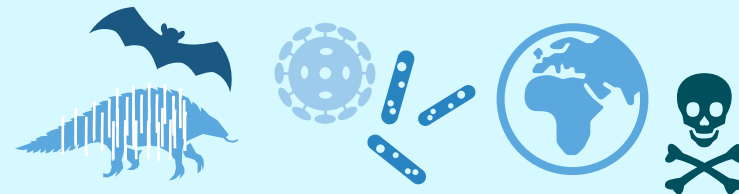


Unsustainable production & consumption
Reduce food waste increase plant-based
Tackle overuse and misuse of antibiotics

Source: World Economic Forum, 2020

Health & Wellbeing

Ensure healthy lives
Combat communicable disease



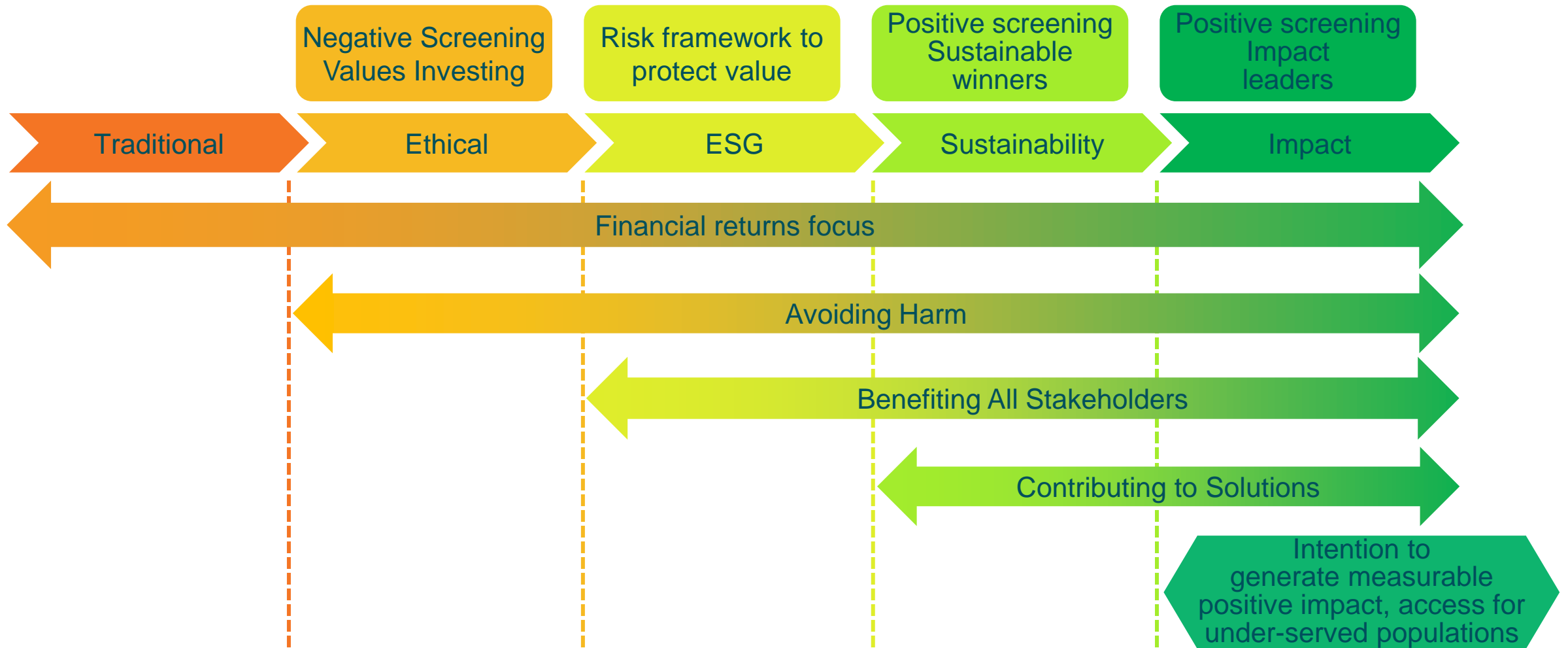
Emergence of infectious disease
Underprepared health systems
Dislodged viruses

What does ESG mean?

The limitations of traditional financial analysis



The spectrum of capital



Impact investing

Why now?



Impact investing

Applying impact-defining criteria to listed equities

Intentionality



Additionality



Materiality



Measurability



“Growing awareness of impact investing will require mutual fund managers to think creatively about how to select and manage publicly traded companies for positive impact”

Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN)

Conclusion



ESG is the future, not a fad



ESG \neq ethical



ESG is a process, not a type of fund



ESG supports better informed investment decision-making