What is ESG Investing?

A responsible investment strategy that seeks both financial return & positive change.

The three pillars of ESG investing

(environmental, social & governance) combine to define what most people would categorise as good business practice.



Environmental

Producing more output with less natural resources, energy, water, waste, and pollution.



Social

Improving relations with key stakeholders: employees, customers, suppliers.



Governance

Reducing risk through board oversight and risk controls.





What the numbers say...



90%

of studies show that sound ESG standards lower the cost of capital

> (Clark, Gordon L. and Feiner, Andreas and Viehs, Michael, March 5, 2015)

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88%

of studies show that solid ESG practices result in better operational performance

> (Clark, Gordon L. and Feiner, Andreas and Viehs, Michael, March 5, 2015)



85%

of people are interested in ESG Investing

Morgan Stanley, 2019)

of studies show significant correlation between ESG and corporate financial performance

(Gunnar Friedea, Timo Buschb* and Alexander Bassenb, 2015)

What types of ESG Screening are there?

ESG Integration



The most diversified approach, this method seeks to integrate ESG concerns into a predefined investment strategy.



Exclusion-based

This approach screens a universe of potential investments & seeks to exclude those companies that fail to reach certain minimum criteria in their ESG measurements.

Inclusion-based



This approach identifies companies that exceed a pre-determined level in one or more of the ESG categories. Companies that pass the screening criteria are eligible for investment.

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Impact Investing



The most concentrated approach, this style usually takes the form of being goal-driven, for example investments in social housing projects to alleviate homelessness.