

# Impact-Cubed Investment Impact Model

## Storebrand Global Multifactor

Manager: Storebrand

Benchmark: Developed Markets

Positions date: 30 June 2020

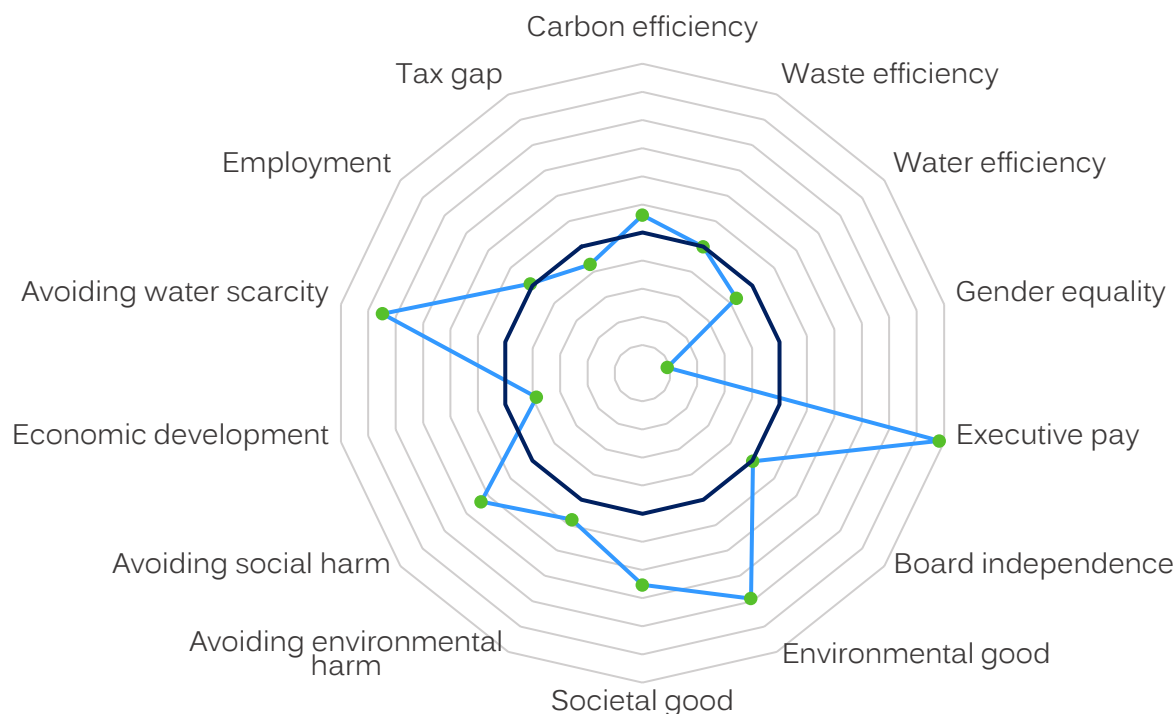
Number of positions: 260

TOTAL IMPACT

26 bps

POSITIVE 55 bps

NEGATIVE -29 bps



### IMPACT ATTRIBUTION

| COUNTRY SELECTION | SECTOR SELECTION | COMPANY SELECTION |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 35%               | 64%              | <1%               |

### % MAPPED

|           |      |
|-----------|------|
| PORTFOLIO | >99% |
| BENCHMARK | >99% |

# Storebrand Global Multifactor

## FUND IMPACT MEASURES

|                             | Fund     | Benchmark | Based on company reported   | % data estimated fund/benchmark |     |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|---|---------------------------------|-----|
| Carbon efficiency           | 130.50   | 155.89    | tons of GHG (Scope 1 & 2) emissions per \$1M revenue  | 27%                             | 17% |
| Waste efficiency            | 365.96   | 361.44    | tons of waste generated per \$1M revenue  | 39%                             | 38% |
| Water efficiency            | 7.59     | 5.76      | thousand cubic metres fresh water used per \$1M revenue   | 44%                             | 35% |
| Gender equality             | 22.0%    | 24.2%     | percentage of women in boards and top management  | 0%                              | 1%  |
| Executive pay               | 59.2     | 78.2      | ratio of executive level pay to median employee pay   | 24%                             | 19% |
| Board independence          | 78.4%    | 78.3%     | independent board members   | 1%                              | 2%  |
| Environmental good          | 16.3%    | 11.2%     | portfolio allocated to environmental solutions  | n/a                             | n/a |
| Social good                 | 13.6%    | 10.3%     | portfolio allocated to help alleviate social issues   | n/a                             | n/a |
| Avoiding environmental harm | 4.2%     | 5.0%      | portfolio allocated to environmentally destructive industries                                   | n/a                             | n/a |
| Avoiding social harm        | 2.2%     | 4.5%      | portfolio allocated to industries aggravating social issues                                     | n/a                             | n/a |
| Economic development        | \$49,000 | \$48,300  | median income of portfolio weighted geography of economic activity                              | n/a                             | n/a |
| Avoiding water scarcity     | 2.38     | 2.50      | geographic water use (World Resource Institute scale 0-5 from most to least water scarce areas) | n/a                             | n/a |
| Employment                  | 5.7%     | 5.7%      | unemployment in portfolio weighted area of economic activity                                    | n/a                             | n/a |
| Tax gap                     | 2.39%    | 2.28%     | estimated % tax avoided by corporate tax mitigation schemes                                     | n/a                             | n/a |

## INVESTMENT EQUIVALENTS

In real terms compared to the Developed Markets benchmark, 1 million USD invested in Storebrand Global Multifactor finances:

|                             |          | Real world equivalent  | SDG relevance    |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|------------------|
| Carbon efficiency           | -73.38   | more tons of GHG emissions   | 7                |
| Waste efficiency            | -229.49  | more tons of waste generated   | 6, 12, 14, 15    |
| Water efficiency            | -5.3     | more thousand cubic metres fresh water used                              | 6                |
| Gender equality             | -2.2%    | less women in top management   | 5                |
| Executive pay               | 19.0     | less multiples of median employee pay paid to top executives             | 10               |
| Board independence          | 0.0%     | more board independence  | 10, 16           |
| Environmental good          | 5.1%     | more invested in industries contributing to solving environmental issues | most SDGs        |
| Social good                 | 3.2%     | more invested in industries helping alleviate social issues              | most SDGs        |
| Avoiding environmental harm | 0.8%     | less invested in industries aggravating environmental issues             | most SDGs        |
| Avoiding social harm        | 2.3%     | less invested in industries aggravating social issues                    | most SDGs        |
| Economic development        | \$ (700) | less economic activity in less developed economies                       | 16, 17           |
| Avoiding water scarcity     | 0.13     | less water use in water scarce localities (World Resource Institute)     | 16, 17           |
| Employment                  | 0.0%     | more economic activity in high unemployment geographies                  | 1, 8, 11, 12, 16 |
| Tax gap                     | -0.10%   | less tax paid  | 1, 9, 10, 16     |

# Storebrand Global Multifactor

## TOP AND BOTTOM PERFORMERS

|                             | Fund top performing holding                                |
|-----------------------------|--|
|                             | Fund bottom performing holding                             |
| IMPACT INDICATOR LEVEL      |  |
| Carbon efficiency           | Ratos AB   |
|                             | Atco Ltd/Canada  |
| Waste efficiency            | Aegon NV   |
|                             | Kinross Gold Corp  |
| Water efficiency            | NN Group NV  |
|                             | Idorsia Ltd  |
| Gender equality             | ViacomCBS Inc  |
|                             | 15 companies with all male board and management            |
| Executive pay               | SPX Corp   |
|                             | Nice Ltd   |
| Good governance             | 16 companies with equally high board independence          |
|                             | Heineken Holding NV  |
| Environmental good          | 17 companies with equal % revenues from environmental good |
|                             | 220 companies with no revenues from environmental good     |
| Social good                 | 17 companies with equal % revenues from social good        |
|                             | 170 companies with no revenues from social good            |
| Avoiding environmental harm | 228 companies with no revenues from environmental harm     |
|                             | 13 companies with equal % revenues from environmental harm |
| Avoiding social harm        | 244 companies with no revenues from social harm            |
|                             | 8 companies with equal % revenues from social harm         |
| Economic development        | First Pacific Co Ltd                                       |
|                             | Idorsia Ltd  |
| Avoiding water scarcity     | Mercury NZ Ltd   |
|                             | Delek Group Ltd  |
| Employment                  | Red Electrica Corp SA                                      |
|                             | Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp L                             |
| Tax gap                     | 129 companies with no tax gap                              |
|                             | AGNC Investment Corp                                       |

# METHODOLOGY NOTE

## IMPACT NUMBER

Our measure of total impact is the risk of the active ESG shares needed to achieve the fund's SDG factor exposures. The total number is a net of positive and negative impacts, so our measure can be negative if the portfolio has more negative exposures than positive (think 'sin' fund). The impact number will always fall between the total tracking error figure and its negative. For example, if a portfolio has 100bps tracking error, its impact will fall between -100 and 100.

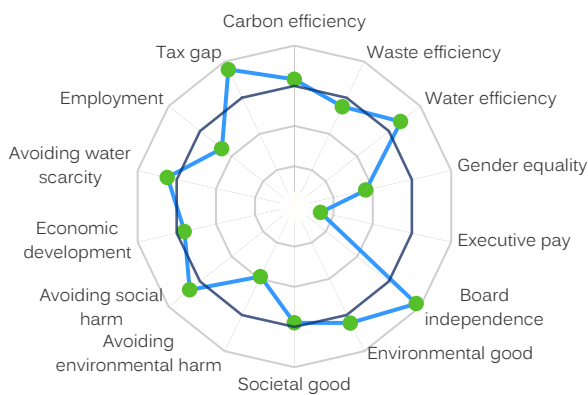
### Negative and positive impact numbers

The negative and positive impact numbers are shown separately for the set of factors above and below benchmark. Separating the positive and negative impact exposures can be useful, because sometimes funds with the same net impact arrive at a similar number with very different underlying exposures.

For example, Fund 1 with Positive Impact = 41bps, and Negative Impact = 39bps, and Fund 2 with Positive Impact = 6bps and Negative Impact = 4bps both arrive at the same net Total Impact of 2bps. But if you are concerned about avoiding negative sustainability impacts through your investments, you would see Fund 2 much more positively than Fund 1.

## IMPACT GRAPH

The impact graph shows the size of the portfolio's exposure to each impact indicator. It is a single visual designed to help the viewer quickly understand where a particular fund's strengths lie.



### How to read the impact graph

1. The symmetrical navy circle in the middle of the graph represents the benchmark.
2. The (usually more irregular) bright blue line shows the fund's factor exposures relative to its benchmark's exposures.

We use standard deviations of each indicator to unify the scale in the impact graph.

If the two lines were exactly the same, this would mean the portfolio is tracking the benchmark closely on every impact factor.

When parts of the blue line which represent the portfolio are outside the benchmark circle, that indicates a positive impact. The further they are outside the benchmark circle, the bigger the active exposure of the fund to that particular impact indicator.

When the blue line falls inside the benchmark circle, this indicates that it has negative active exposure to an impact indicator. For example, in the sample graph above, the sample portfolio allocated more capital to companies with highly paid male executives.

All the indicators used in the model are positive indicators, meaning that the fund line falling outside the benchmark circle is always a positive. By looking at the graph, we can quickly tell how the positive and negative areas either side of the benchmark circle compare to each other in terms of size (summarized in the single impact number), and also how the fund's impacts are distributed between the different indicators.

For example, if you were looking at a best in class governance quality fund, you would want to see the blue line outside the benchmark circle for *Board independence*, *Executive pay* and *Gender equality*, whereas someone looking for an environmentally focused fund would want to see strong exposures in carbon, waste, water, and water scarcity.

### Our benchmarks

The benchmarks used on the Investment Impact Model website are calculated in-house to represent 90% of the investable universe. We use regional classification and follow standard industry practice in their construction. Clients subscribed to the full version of the tool may provide their own benchmarks, both bespoke and industry standard.

## FUND IMPACT MEASURES

This section reports the raw data in terms of impact vs. the benchmark, indicator by indicator. For example, for *Executive pay* we will show the weighted average of the ratio of top management pay over average employee pay for the fund and the benchmark side by side. The standardized difference in these values is what is plotted on the impact graph.

### Estimated data

This is the percentage of positions by weight in the portfolio that did not report the data we use to calculate an indicator. We fill gaps in company reporting with proprietary estimation models

and run quality checks on reported data to identify outliers. In rare instances, the numbers reported by companies are completely implausible and we actually replace them with estimations, as these are more reliable. We disclose the percentage of reported data for transparency, and because it is a simple and commonly recognized metric to understand how much of the data comes directly from companies and how much relies on estimation.

## INVESTMENT EQUIVALENTS

This table translates the Fund Impact Measures from the previous section into the impacts per unit of investment (for instance a euro, a pound or a dollar), and maps each of them to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The values in green are positive impacts, and those in red are negative.

For example, in real terms, what is the difference between investing in a fund with 8% tax gap vs. 12%? This section would translate this difference into 3 cents less tax paid by the listed companies held in this portfolio per 1 dollar invested, compared to investing in the benchmark portfolio. This number would show up in red because it's a negative impact, and in the last column in the table you will see that this impact relates to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 9, 10, and 16.

## IMPACT ATTRIBUTION ANALYSIS

This part of the report shows the drivers of the portfolio's impact both by indicator and at overall portfolio level. It is based on traditional financial performance attribution for a portfolio.

### Country, sector and company selection

We list what proportion of the impact in % is due to country selection, sector selection, and company selection.

This attribution helps further deepen the understanding of the impact profile of a portfolio and differentiate between similarly performing funds.

For example, a fund performing well on *Avoiding water scarcity* where 80% of this performance can be attributed to country selection is different than one with similar performance on this indicator driven 80% by company selection.

The first would hint that most of the impact may be achieved simply by investing more in markets where water scarcity is not an issue. The second would suggest that the same positive impact is more so the outcome of selecting companies which use water as a resource efficiently regardless of their geography of operation.

### Top and bottom contributors and performers

Under Fund Top and Bottom Contributor, we name the securities held in the fund alone which contribute most positively and most negatively to the portfolio level score on each factor (maximum and minimum of weight times exposure). Under Benchmark Top and Bottom Performer we name the securities from the fund and benchmark holdings combined that

have the highest and lowest factor exposures. For *Tax gap*, *Gender equality*, and business model based indicators, we report the number of positions which have no revenues from environmental and social good and harm, and those that have no diversity in top management or no tax gap. This offers some insight into the positions which drag down and those that boost the indicator and overall portfolio exposure on a particular issue.

|   |   |
|---|---|
|    | NO POVERTY                              |
|    | ZERO HUNGER                             |
|    | GOOD HEALTH AND WELLBEING               |
|    | QUALITY EDUCATION                       |
|    | GENDER EQUALITY                         |
|    | CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION              |
|   | AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY             |
|  | DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH         |
|  | INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE |
|  | REDUCED INEQUALITIES                    |
|  | SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES      |
|  | RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION  |
|  | CLIMATE ACTION                          |
|  | LIFE BELOW WATER                        |
|  | LIFE ON LAND                            |
|  | PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS  |
|  | PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS              |

## CONTACT US

If you have questions about the Investment Impact report, or you would like to discuss the model and its application with us further, we will be happy to hear from you at [info@impact-cubed.com](mailto:info@impact-cubed.com).

## ABOUT IMPACT-CUBED

Impact-Cubed measures Investment Impact in terms of sustainable development for any portfolio of listed securities.

Understanding, measuring and managing investment impact facilitates cheaper access to capital for more sustainable companies, and with that, encourages a flourishing planet.

Impact-Cubed was originally used to measure investment impact in-house by Auriel Equity Investors LLP. It was spun off as a separate company (currently seeking B-Corp Certification in the UK) in summer 2017 with the intention of becoming a self-sustaining service to the investment community.

It is our hope that this service helps investors make informed decisions about the way they allocate capital, by shedding light on the varying levels and areas of impact delivered by different investment funds.

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