



Sustainable investing to celebrate Earth Day!

Weekly Digest

23 April 2018

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The relevance of sustainability-focused investment strategies seems to be increasing, for example as the UN calls on investors to align portfolios with the Paris Agreement and divest from fossil fuel investments. Many firms are launching new Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) compliant versions of their strategies to meet this demand, so we wanted to share our thoughts on the space.

What is sustainable investing? A common definition is an investment strategy that seeks to consider both financial return and social/environmental good to create a positive change. Sustainable investing isn't really a new thing – as early as the 18th century, the Quakers, a Christian group, forbade its members from investing in businesses related to the slave trade.

Today there are several forms of sustainable investing with a more or less active approach: negative screening - where an investor excludes certain securities from investment based on ESG criteria, shareholder activism - when an investor attempts to positively influence corporate behaviour, or positive investing - when an investor actively looks for companies that have a positive impact. An interesting question is whether and how a sustainable approach fits with traditional equity investment styles?

Quality investing is the most natural fit for this approach as looking at sustainability issues is a key component of evaluating a business' quality and its ability to sustain its returns over the long term. Quality orientated managers are most likely to engage with ESG through shareholder activism or a positive investing approach rather than simple negative screening. Some will be more or less strict, avoiding fossil fuel businesses which are threatened by a move towards renewable energy for example, but also perhaps sugary drinks businesses which could be

impacted by new regulation to curb obesity or even more purely on the grounds of the negative impact to society.

There is also a place for sustainable investing in high growth strategies to identify future winners or losers, but it can be difficult to assess sustainability criteria for newer business models. One surprising example could be Tesla. The company has experienced strong demand because of its eco-friendly image but some argue that electrical cars can be equally or more environmentally destructive as vehicles with combustion engines, due to the impact of producing such powerful lithium-ion batteries in large quantities.

But sustainable investing seems to be less compatible with a deep value approach. Most managers in this space only use negative screening, trying to avoid ESG scandals that could impair the value of a business. Few are actively looking for truly "sustainable" businesses. This is probably due to the fact that deep value managers focus on the cheapest segments of the market which tend to be more "dirty" businesses; for example the materials or industrials sectors. It is harder for these managers to fully integrate a philosophy of sustainable investing without losing some key components of their investible universe. While less a natural fit than with other styles, it doesn't mean that sustainable investing won't become important for value managers as the issues are raised on the investors and regulators' agendas.

As regulatory pressures increase and investors become more self-conscious about the social and environmental credentials of their portfolio, we believe that sustainable investing will become less a simple option for investors but more a permanent reality and part of their investment process.



Weekly Digest 23 April 2018

The Marketplace

- Brent crude rose 2% to \$73.7 a barrel
- Gold fell 0.7% to 1,337.8 an ounce
- US and European treasuries decline, yields rise
- China and the US look towards reconciliation on trade

Market Focus

US

- The Dow Jones rose 0.4% to close the week at 24,463
- US sanctions against Russia have rocked metal markets worldwide. Aluminium prices have risen over 30% since the beginning of April and Nickel prices are at a threeyear high
- The Nasdaq 100 rose 0.6% to 6,667.7
- Google is aiming to protect itself from the EU's General Data Protection Regulation (GPDR) which could seriously disrupt its \$20bn targeted advertising model. It's seeking to be granted 'controller' status, a significant advantage in how it handles user data
- The S&P 500 index rose 0.5% to 2,670

UK

- UK unemployment is down to 4.2% which is the lowest level since 1975
- Mark Carney hinted that he may not raise interest rates in May a surprise given the unemployment data

- UK inflation slowed to the weakest in a year at 2.5% in March. This was down from 2.7% in February
- Retail sales declined 1.2% during a very cold March with clothing and household goods hit the hardest
- The FTSE 100 rose 1.4% to 7,368

Europe

- Eurozone inflation rose 1.3% in March from the previous year which was below expectations of 1.4%. Core inflation remained at 1% for a third month.
- The Euro Stoxx 50 index rose 1.4% to 3,488
- Composite PMI for the Eurozone remained unchanged at 55.2 in April. This points to slower growth but robust fundamentals: Service PMIs increased though manufacturing PMI is at a one-year low

Asia

- The US Treasury Secretary Steven Mnuchin is considering a visit to Beijing in an attempt to diffuse recent trade disputes, a move that would be welcomed by the Chinese Ministry of Commerce
- The Hang Seng index fell 1.3% to 30,418
- The Nikkei 225 rose 1.8% to 22,162
- Hostilities cool between North Korea and South Korea



Weekly Digest 23 April 2018

Asset Class/Region	Currency	Currency returns				
		Week ending 20 April 2018	Month to date	YTD 2018	12 months	
Developed Market Equities						
United States	USD	0.5%	1.2%	0.3%	14.9%	
United Kingdom	GBP	1.5%	4.7%	-2.9%	7.1%	
Continental Europe	EUR	1.1%	2.8%	-0.9%	4.2%	
Japan	JPY	1.3%	2.0%	-2.7%	21.4%	
Asia Pacific (ex Japan)	USD	-0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	22.1%	
Australia	AUD	0.7%	1.9%	-2.0%	5.3%	
Global	USD	0.6%	1.7%	0.4%	15.9%	
Emerging markets equities						
Emerging Europe	USD	2.2%	-3.9%	-1.9%	16.7%	
Emerging Asia	USD	-0.7%	-0.1%	0.8%	27.4%	
Emerging Latin America	USD	0.2%	0.1%	8.1%	19.4%	
BRICs	USD	-0.4%	-0.9%	1.3%	28.4%	
MENA countries	USD	3.6%	3.2%	10.2%	12.4%	
South Africa	USD	2.3%	1.6%	-2.6%	21.2%	
India	USD	-0.7%	2.8%	-2.8%	14.6%	
Global emerging markets	USD	-0.1%	-0.1%	1.3%	24.6%	
Bonds						
US Treasuries	USD	-0.6%	-1.1%	-2.3%	-1.5%	
US Treasuries (inflation protected)	USD	-0.6%	-0.4%	-1.2%	0.3%	
US Corporate (investment grade)	USD	-0.9%	-0.9%	-3.2%	0.7%	
US High Yield	USD	-0.1%	1.0%	0.2%	4.4%	
UK Gilts	GBP	-0.8%	-1.9%	-1.6%	-2.0%	
UK Corporate (investment grade)	GBP	-0.2%	-0.6%	-2.1%	0.4%	
Euro Government Bonds	EUR	-0.3%	-0.5%	0.9%	2.0%	
Euro Corporate (investment grade)	EUR	-0.3%	-0.1%	-0.5%	1.2%	
Euro High Yield	EUR	-0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	4.7%	
Japanese Government	JPY	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	
Australian Government	AUD	-0.3%	-1.0%	0.1%	1.2%	
Global Government Bonds	USD	-0.8%	-1.0%	1.1%	4.9%	
Global Bonds	USD	-0.7%	-0.8%	0.4%	5.1%	
Global Convertible Bonds	USD	-0.1%	0.4%	2.1%	7.4%	
Emerging Market Bonds	USD	-0.8%	-0.6%	-2.7%	0.0%	
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Weekly Digest 23 April 2018

Asset Class/Region		Currency returns				
	Currency	Week ending 20 April 2018	Month to date	YTD 2018	12 months	
Property						
US Property Securities	USD	-0.8%	-1.8%	-10.1%	-10.3%	
Australian Property Securities	AUD	0.1%	0.3%	-7.0%	-9.0%	
Asia Property Securities	USD	-1.3%	0.6%	1.1%	15.1%	
Global Property Securities	USD	-0.8%	-0.2%	-3.7%	4.7%	
Currencies						
Euro	USD	-0.4%	-0.2%	2.3%	14.4%	
UK Pound Sterling	USD	-1.5%	0.0%	3.8%	9.5%	
Japanese Yen	USD	-0.1%	-1.2%	4.7%	1.7%	
Australian Dollar	USD	-1.2%	-0.2%	-1.8%	1.9%	
South African Rand	USD	-0.1%	-2.2%	2.5%	8.9%	
Swiss Franc	USD	-1.3%	-2.2%	-0.1%	2.3%	
Chinese Yuan	USD	-0.1%	-0.1%	3.4%	9.2%	
Commodities & Alternatives						
Commodities	USD	1.2%	3.6%	5.8%	14.3%	
Agricultural Commodities	USD	-0.6%	0.6%	3.4%	1.2%	
Oil	USD	2.0%	5.4%	10.8%	39.8%	
Gold	USD	-0.7%	0.8%	2.4%	4.5%	
Hedge funds	USD	0.5%	0.9%	-0.1%	4.2%	



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