

ESG data:

Updates on an evolving regulatory and product landscape

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About me



- Partner at ACA Group, leading ESG data and analytics
- Founded Ethos ESG, an ESG data and analytics software provider, in early 2019
- Worked with financial services and healthcare clients as a consultant with McKinsey & Company
- Led impact measurement and fundraising for nonprofit organizations

Agenda

- Why ESG data is important for mutual fund directors
- Recent trends in ESG data
- Evolving regulation of ESG data
- Questions

Why ESG data is important for mutual fund directors

- **Growth opportunities:** demand for ESG products and the amount of assets invested in ESG strategies continues to grow 20%+ YOY (*PwC*)
- **Conflicting investor pressures:** large segment of investors demanding increased reporting and transparency around ESG-labeled products and practices; other segments pushing against ESG integration
- **Emerging regulation and tightening circles of scrutiny:** increased regulatory frameworks and actions around ESG practices and use of data, especially in Europe and the US; focused on labeling, marketing and reporting
- **Increasing material ESG risk:** investors continue to recognize material risk from climate change and other ESG issues

ESG investment and interest continues long-term growth path

Projected growth of global ESG AUM

\$33.9T by 2026
PwC

\$30T by 2030
Broadridge

\$50T by 2025
Bloomberg

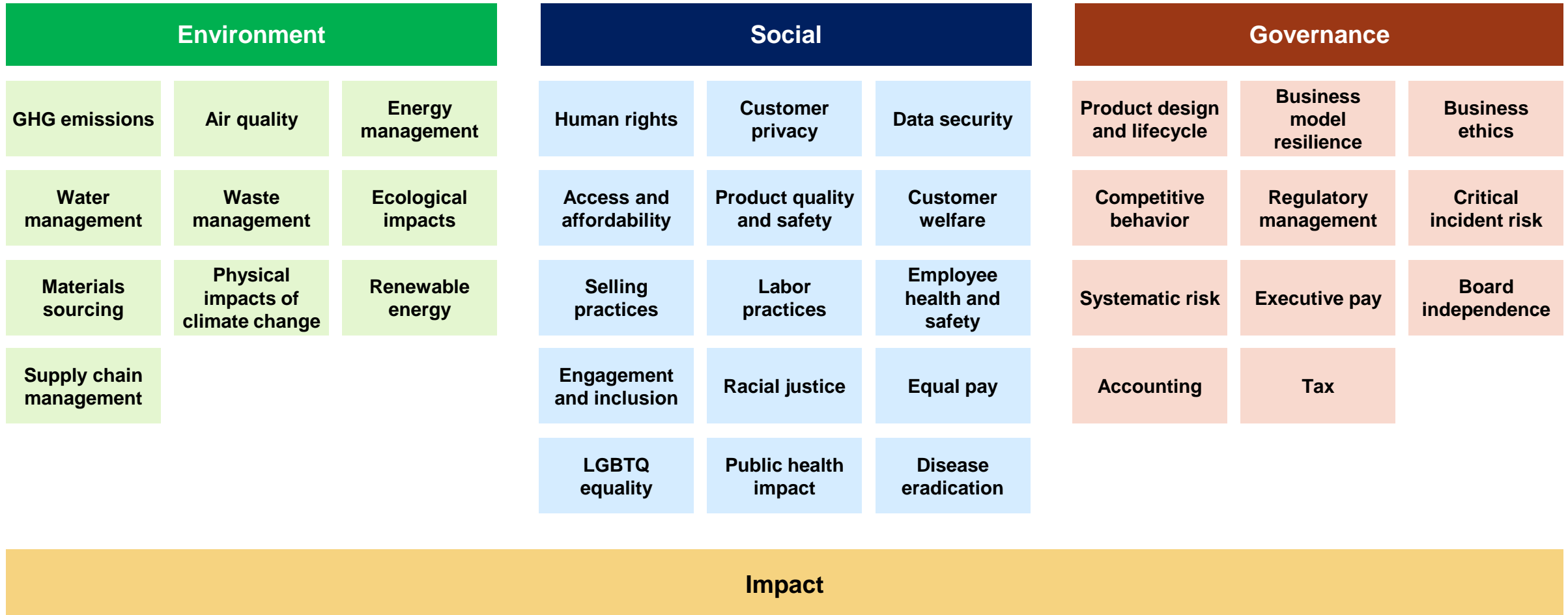
Interest in ESG or sustainable investments

8 of 10 US investors
Plan to increase allocations to ESG products (PwC)

99% US Millennials
Are interested in sustainable investing (Morgan Stanley)

75% institutional investors
Believe that ESG is part of their fiduciary duty (PwC)

What is typically included in “ESG data”?



How ESG data is changing for mutual funds (recent trends)

- 1 Competing movements to standardize and customize
- 2 Growing reporting requirements
- 3 Investible universe expanding
- 4 Explosion of available providers and data types
- 5 Continued focus on climate; going deeper on climate data
- 6 Other areas continue to emerge (biodiversity, social issues)
- 7 Increasing availability for private markets, asset classes other than equities
- 8 Increased regulatory scrutiny
- 9 Significant potential of AI

2 Growing reporting requirements

Regulatory required



California Climate Legislation



Proposed SEC Climate Rule

UK Sustainability Disclosure Requirements

EU Taxonomy

Regulatory voluntary



European ESG Template



Investor-driven

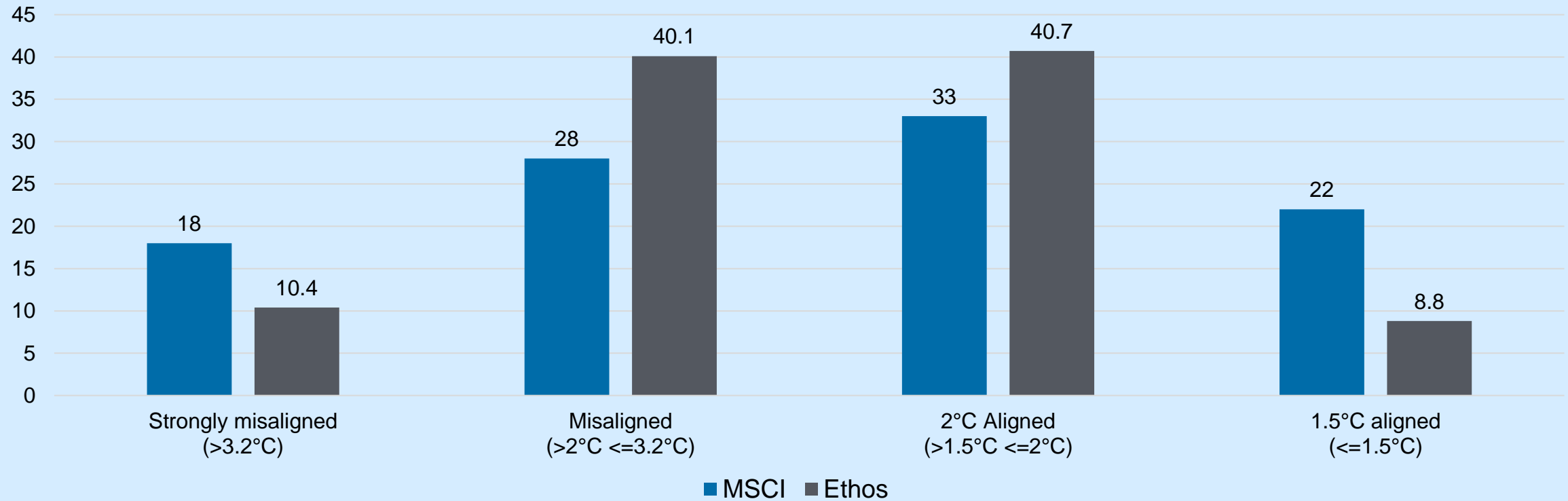


The Net Zero Asset Managers initiative



3 Investible universe is expanding

Percent of companies aligned with global warming scenarios



1.5 degree aligned companies per MSCI increased from 10% in 2020 to 22% in 2023

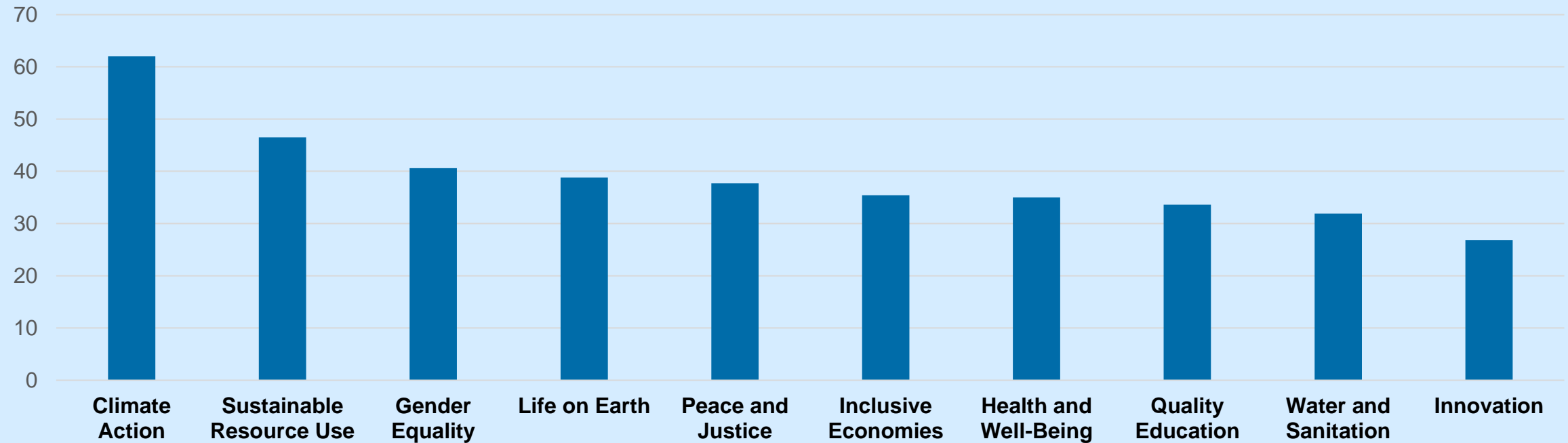
4 Explosion of available providers and data

| Data and data analytics providers | | | Specialists | Consultants/ advisories |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Market | ESG exclusives | | | |
| | | <p>(gender equality)</p> <p>(climate risk)</p> <p>(real estate)</p> <p>(environment impact)</p> | | |

- Many options, depending on your products and reporting needs
- Opportunities for improved specialized data and cost savings
- Consulting and data together can be helpful in some cases

5 6 Climate continues to be most important for investors

Percent of investors indicating interest in ESG areas



- Climate action remains most important; increasingly important sub-issues include transition finance and net-zero
- Biodiversity (Life on Earth) growing in importance
- Equality and justice issues also rising in importance (LGBTQ equality, racial justice, inclusive economies issues)

7 Increasing availability across asset classes

Private markets

- Providers offering private markets data or data collection tools has exploded
- Increasing requirements for private markets to report under same guidelines as public companies (e.g., California climate law)
- Data still generally limited to private investors (not made public)

Fixed income

- Converging views on methodology to measure carbon footprint for fixed income investment (e.g., Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials)
- Some acceptance of considering the issuer or parent company where necessary
- Increased analysis of the issuance, especially for green bonds and social bonds

Real Estate, Alts and others

- Increasing standardization and guidance for measuring real estate ESG data, especially on climate, carbon and energy
- Limited guidance or standardization on measuring carbon or other ESG data for many Alts
- Increasing amount of work being done using supply chains and location-based analysis – e.g., commodities based on mining locations

8 Evolving ESG data regulation – US

California Climate Legislation

- Will require certain US companies doing business in CA to provide climate disclosures
- Requires GHG emissions and climate risk-related information
- 5-10K companies may be required to disclose; 80 percent are privately held
- Builds on GHG Protocol and the TCFD

Proposed SEC Climate Rule

- Will require US public companies to disclose GHG emissions and climate-related risks
- Scope 1 and 2 required, Scope 3 if material
- Builds on GHG Protocol and the TCFD

State-level regulation

- Several anti-ESG state-level bills
- 22 states have adopted some form of ESG-related laws
- 18 states have adopted “anti-ESG” legislation (14 in 2023). Generally limit the consideration of ESG factors to financial decision making

Others upcoming

- SEC Draft Rule 87 FR 36654: seeks to categorize certain types of ESG strategies and require funds and advisers to provide more specific disclosures based on the ESG strategies they pursue

SEC’s 2024 examination priorities does not mention ESG (released October 16, 2023)

8 SEC enforcement action example: DWS



Deutsche Bank Subsidiary DWS to Pay \$25 Million for Anti-Money Laundering Violations and Misstatements Regarding ESG Investments

- Focused on misstatements regarding ESG investment process
- Found that DWS made “materially misleading statements” about its controls for incorporating ESG factors into research and investment recommendations
- DWS failed to adequately implement certain provisions of its global ESG integration policy as it had led clients and investors to believe it would
- “Investment advisers must ensure that their actions conform to their words”

8 Evolving ESG data regulation – Europe

| EU Taxonomy | SFDR and SDR | Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) | Others upcoming |
|---|---|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provides the classification framework for sustainable activities▪ Sets criteria to determine if an economic activity can be considered sustainable<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assigned to a defined taxonomy activity- Contribute to one of six environmental objectives- Do no significant harm- Comply with a series of minimum social safeguards | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- EU- Articles 6, 8 and 9- Product-level and entity-level▪ UK Sustainable Disclosure Regulation (SDR)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- UK- Focus, Impact, Improve | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Starting in 2024, will require more than 50,000 companies globally to disclose numerous ESG factors▪ Will start with largest companies and add others, including non-EU companies with subsidiaries in the EU▪ Includes “double materiality” | <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ European Union Deforestation Regulation▪ Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive |

9 Potential for AI to improve ESG data

Potential benefits

- **Accuracy:** use machine learning to improve the accuracy of ESG metrics
- **Prediction:** AI can increase the accuracy and comprehensiveness of models used to fill gaps in ESG data disclosure
- **Satellite tech:** AI-powered satellite imaging can increasingly detect negative environmental patterns and risks

Risks

- **Data privacy:** AI generally relies on large datasets collected from public information, but also often incorporates private information or datasets
- **Reliability:** reliability of AI-collected data such as satellite imagery or natural language processing has improved significantly, but still not perfect
- **Model bias:** AI models generally rely on human-set assumptions and priorities, meaning they often prioritize what the creator believes to be most important

Questions

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