



Embracing ESG: The Challenge for Multi-Asset Managers

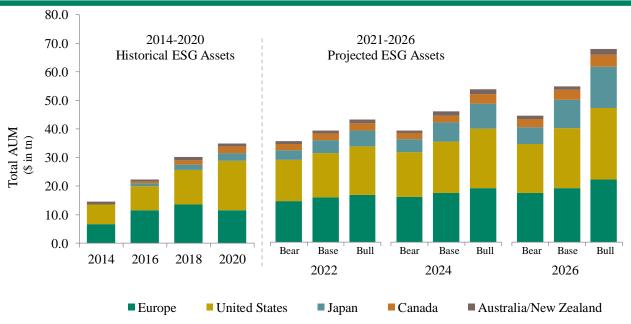
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The Dramatic Rise of "ESG"

Responsible investment has become an enormous focus for investment firms; yet ESG has proven more complex than many realized

ESG GLOBAL AUM BY COUNTRY



Source: Bloomberg Intelligence

The ESG Investing Spectrum

Responsible investing encompasses a wide range of practices

			ī	Impact Investing		
			Responsible Investing		í	
	Traditional	Screening	ESG Integration	Themed	Impact-First	Philanthropy
				Targeted So	cial and/or Environment	al Impact
		Comp				
FOCUS	Limited or no focus on ESG factors of underlying investments.	Negative or exclusionary screening and positive or best-in-class screening based on criteria defined in a variety of ways (i.e. by product, activity, sector, international norms).	The use of qualitative and quantitative ESG information in investment processes, at both the investment- and portfoliolevel.	The selection of assets that contribute to addressing sustainability challenges such as climate change or water scarcity.	Environmental or social issues which create investment opportunities with some financial trade-off.	Focus on one or a cluster of issues where social and environmental need requires 100% trade-off.
EXAMPLES		Ethically-screened investment funds that exclude certain sectors or industries, such as coal, weapons or tobacco	Credit funds that use ESG assessments to identify risks and opportunities throughout the investment lifecycle Engagement / outreach with portfolio companies	 Climate resilience funds Emerging markets healthcare funds Microfinance structured debt funds 	Funds designed to generate measurable social and environmental impact aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	

The Complexity of Responsible Investment

The reality facing multi-asset managers

- ESG has become mainstream, but there is no one best practice
- There are many standard-setters for the same topic, resulting in a fragmented market
- The industry undeniably still has a long way to fully integrate responsible investment practices, and to track and measure outcomes
- Investors and regulators rightly have concerns around greenwashing
- Most industry participants remain "unclear how to define and measure impact outcomes," feel there is a "lack of robust data on ESG factors for private equity companies" and that there are "perceptions of potential negative impact on overall returns" (*Pitchbook, Sustainable Investment Survey, 2020*)
- Many firms will state they have a robust ESG process. However, multi-asset managers must adapt processes to work effectively in varied investment strategies and sectors

Identifying Opportunities Through ESG Analysis and Action

Embracing ESG across industries and sectors presents heightened levels of scale and complexity

	Environmental	Social	Governance		
Analysis	Climate change & carbon emissions	• Data protection & privacy	Board composition		
	Air and water pollution	• Equity, diversity & inclusion	Audit committee structure		
	Biodiversity & deforestation	• Employee engagement & community	Bribery & corruption		
	Energy efficiency	relations	 Executive compensation 		
	Waste management	• Human rights & labor standards	 Lobbying & political contributions 		
	Raw material sourcing	Chemical safety	 Whistleblower protection 		
		Access to healthcare & finance			
Actions	✓ Reducing CO₂e emissions and energy consumption through investment in greener production processes and energy efficiency	✓ Actively tracking portfolio and supply chain affiliations can ensure the highest level of human rights standards	✓ Strong internal controls and risk management may promote business durability		
	technologies may improve business preparedness	✓ Reducing product safety issues and recalls may promote customer loyalty, brand and reputation	✓ Adhering to best-in-class accounting and reporting standards may promote investor and stakeholder transparency		

Nuances of ESG Integration (Public vs. Private)

PUBLIC INVESTMENTS

- Public companies are more likely to have:
 - Greater ESG disclosure
 - More coverage from third-party data providers
 - Resources that can be dedicated to sustainability
- Mitigants:
 - Companies may elect to disclose only favorable outcomes
 - Data quality may be mixed
 - An individual LP may be less influential in a larger capital structure

PRIVATE INVESTMENTS

- Public disclosure and third-party ESG coverage is likely to be limited, placing primary onus on the investor
- Given limited post-investment liquidity, comprehensive initial due diligence is critical
- Lenders can influence borrowers through bespoke loan documentation and negotiated covenants
- Though public disclosure may be limited, lenders can request private ESG disclosure

Nuances of ESG Integration (Control vs. Non-Control)

CONTROL

- In control investments, investors have significant influence on company practice
- ESG can be an important part of value-add, through:
 - Active management
 - Board oversight
 - Strong understanding of the company's finances and operations

NON-CONTROL

- In non-control investments, strong diligence is critical, particularly where the investment can't be sold before maturity (e.g. private debt)
- Firms often have most leverage before the capital is invested, and may try to influence:
 - Specific use of proceeds
 - Covenants associated with the debt
 - Required disclosure practices

Frontier Issues for Multi-Asset Managers







ENGAGEMENT

Tailor our active management approach relative to our level of influence

CREATING VALUE

Invest in good companies with room to improve while avoiding bad actors with illegal or irresponsible practices

DEFINING BEST PRACTICES

Identify industry standards where they exist and create strong practices where they don't

Integration Across the Investment Lifecycle

ESG integration varies by firm and investment type



DILIGENCE

Incorporating material ESG considerations during diligence and in the investment decision

Available information and data quality varies widely by asset class



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MONITORING

Ongoing monitoring of issues and opportunities

Managers identify
areas of improvement relevant
to financial outcomes and
track progress





ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

Engaging with companies to enhance practices and create value

Managers' ability to change sustainability outcomes will vary by level of influence



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REPORTING

Reporting to clients on ESG efforts and outcomes

Progress may be qualitative and/or quantitative

Example: The Road to Climate Neutrality

- Sustainable investment has grown significantly, with total assets growing over 50 percent last year to nearly \$1.7 trillion (*Morningstar*, *FT*)
- Climate change is one of the most highly prioritized issues for sustainable investors
- The IEA estimates that decarbonization will require over \$4 trillion of investment in clean energy by 2030
- The size of the funding gap and urgency for stakeholders presents new opportunities for investors
- 73% of carbon emissions can be traced back to energy and power generation, making clean energy and global power market expertise critical to investing in the transition to net zero
- ~1,200 companies have committed to Paris-aligned emissions reduction targets but many lack access to capital, credible plans and the operational expertise to achieve them













Appendix OAKTREE

Oaktree's ESG Philosophy

Oaktree's mission is to deliver **superior investment results with risk under control** while conducting our business with the **highest integrity.**



We believe that Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") considerations directly and materially impact investment outcomes.

As long-term investors, we believe a consistent focus on ESG throughout the investment lifecycle allows us to avoid undue risk and better identify valuable opportunities.

Integrating ESG into our investment process helps ensure that we are aligned with our clients, their beneficiaries and our collective long-term interests. At the same time, ESG fits squarely with our commitment to excellence in bottom-up investment analysis.

ALIGNED WITH LEADING RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT **ORGANIZATIONS** TCFD TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES

Oaktree's Approach to ESG Integration

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INVESTMENT TEAMS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR ESG INTEGRATION ACROSS THE INVESTMENT LIFECYCLE:



DILIGENCE

Incorporating material ESG considerations during diligence and when making investment decisions



MONITORING

Regularly monitoring issues and opportunities



ACTIVE MANAGEMENT

Engaging with companies to improve practices and create value



REPORTING

Reporting to clients on ESG efforts and outcomes

CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT IN ESG INTEGRATION IS SUPPORTED BY:

HEAD OF ESG AND ESG TEAM

Drive firm-level ESG strategy and initiatives

CONERNANCE AND RESOURCING

STRATEGY ESG LEADS

Advance integration within each investment strategy

ESG GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

Evaluates and approves ongoing improvements to Oaktree's investment integration practices



processes through regular audits

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Oversees approach to ESG matters in corporate and asset management activities

Oaktree's ESG Journey



ESG Mission







INTEGRATION

- Further incorporate ESG considerations into every part of the investment lifecycle
- Provide tools, training and data to enhance our investment professionals' understanding of ESG factors and the mechanics of integration
- Enable quantitative and qualitative portfolio-level reporting to demonstrate accountability

COMMUNICATION

- Share Oaktree's story and ambitions through expanded public disclosure and thought leadership
- Refine and unify the language used to describe our ESG approach
- Prepare teams to showcase their ESG processes

PREPARATION

- Maintain a clear understanding of upcoming regulatory obligations and drive firm-wide preparation (TCFD, SFDR, EU and UK Taxonomy)
- Partner with LPs and consultants to identify current and upcoming needs (e.g., D&I data, carbon footprinting, climate risks, quantitative ESG metrics)
- Develop ESG-forward or impact strategies based on a strong ESG framework





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