

Sustainability:

The Value of the SAM Value Chain

May 2012



Close the Corporate – Investor ESG Integration Gap



Mercer: 2011 (2012 update) advocating up to 40% allocation to climate related assets, including equity, thematic equity, clean tech and infrastructure Towers Watson: 2012 "Thematic Investing", project Telos KPMG: 2012 "Expect the Unexpected: Building business value in a changing world" McKinsey: "Resource Revolution: Meeting World's Energy, Materials, Food and Water Needs" PWC: "Renewable Deals - 2012 Outlook and 2011 Review" Harvard Business School: 2011 "The Impact of a Corporate Culture of Sustainability on Corporate Behavior and Performance"

Sustainability Investing - Market Developments

Growth in PRI Signatories and Assets under Management





Long-term Trends Impacting Competitive Advantage

Demographics, Resource Scarcity, Pollution, Climate Change





What Is Corporate Sustainability?

A company's capacity to prosper

in a hyper-competitive and changing global business environment

by

anticipating and managing current and future economic, environmental and social opportunities and risks

+

focusing on quality, innovation and productivity to create competitive advantage and long-term value

Sustainability = Capacity to Prosper



Extra-financial Indicators of Performance

Economic Dimension		Environmental Dimension		Social Dimension
Anti-crime policy/measures	4	•Biodiversity	10	•Access to Insurance/ Other Social Value Added
•Antitrust Policy	4	Building Materials		•Access to Water
Brand Management	4 8	 Business Opportunities Financial Services/Products 		
•Codes of Conduct/Compliance/Corruption&Bribery	6 6	 Business Risks and Opportunities 		Addressing Cost Burden Bioethics
		 Business Risks Large Projects / Export Finance 		
•Combatting Smuggling	3	Climate Change Governance		Business Risks
•Compliance with applicable export control regimes	2	Climate Change Strategy		•Code of Ethics for Advertising
•Corporate Governance	10	Climate Strategy	21	•Controversial issues, dilemmas in lending/financing
Customer Relationship Management	19	•CO2 from Logistics		Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy
•Diversification	3	Electricity Generation		Digital inclusion
•Ecosystem Services	1	Electro Magnetic Fields		 Editorial policy
•Efficiency	1	•Emission Products		 Enabling local development
 Exploration & Production 	4	•Environmental Policy/Management System	31	 Ethical Conduct
•Food safety	2	•Environmental reporting		 Financial Inclusion/Capacity Building
•Gas portfolio	5	•Fleet Age		 Health Outcome Contribution
•Grid Parity	6	•Fuel Efficiency		 Healthy living
Health & Nutrition	7	•Fuels for Tobacco Curing		Human Capital Development
 Innovation Management 	12	•Genetically Modified Organisms Hazardous substances	5 5	 Human Rights & Corruption
•IT Security	6	 International Production Standards 	ວ ⊿	 Impact of Telecommunication services
Lobbying activities	1	Landfilling and alternatives		•Labor Practice Indicators
Market Opportunities	5	Local Air Quality		 Local Impact of Business Operations
•Marketing Practices	6	LowCarbStrategy		•Mine Closure
•Materiality	2	•Manufactured Gas Plants		•Noise
Non-financial Project Evaluation	2	•Mineral Waste Management	8	•Occupational Health and Safety
•Piracy	2	Packaging		•Partnerships Towards Sustainable Healthcare
Price Risk Management	5	Product Impact		Promoting Responsible Gaming
•Privacy Protection	7	Product Stewardship	30	Protection of Children
Product Quality and Recall Management	3	•Raw Material Sourcing	5	Responsibility for Alcoholic Products
•Reliability	1	Recycling Strategy		•Responsible Marketing Policies
•Research and Development	5	Refining/Cleaner Fuels		Security Forces
•Risk & Crisis Management	18	 Releases to the Environment 		•Service to Patients
•Scorecards/Measurement Systems	2	Renewable Energy		
	2	 Resource Conservation and Resource Efficiency 		Social Impacts on Communities
Service development Software-as-a-Service	2	Risk Detection		Social Integration Social reporting
		Route network		Social reporting Statished as First account
•Stakeholder Engagement	3	Sustainable Fibre and Pulp Sourcing Sustainable Management of Forests	5 6	Stakeholder Engagement
•Strategy for Emerging Markets	6	Transmission & Distribution		•Standards for Suppliers
•Supply Chain Management	5	•Transport and Logistics		•Strategy to Improve Access to Drugs or Products
•Transparency	1	 Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) and hazardous 		 Talent Attraction & Retention
•Water Operations	7	substances in supply chain	1	
		Water Related Risks		



Full ownership of the entire value chain of sustainability information:

- 1) Direct access to companies
- 2) Identification of value drivers for 58 industries
- 3) Collaborative development of the criteria addressing the value drivers
- 4) Systematic and comprehensive collection of data:
 - 1) provided by companies
 - 2) researched by SAM
 - 3) enhanced by Media Stakeholder Analysis (MSA)
- 5) Foresight, insight and translation (FIT) of data into meaningful information
- 6) Full integration of this **material non-financial information** with traditional financial information that effects the judgment of the fair value of a stock



Integration of Sustainability into Financial Valuation





Sustainability Research Delivers Value Added to Investors

SUSTAINABILITY CAN OUTPERFORM

Cumulative Log Outperformance in % Source: SAM



- SAM's sustainability data has predictive power for stock-selection, reflected in the positive information ratio (0.5) of the portfolio consisting of sustainability leaders
- Added value is generated by selecting sustainability leaders and avoiding sustainability laggards
- Value creation is consistent and stable for the entire time period

Source: SAM

The graph does not represent returns of an actual portfolio. It depicts returns of sustainability investments as rated by SAM. During the time period shown, SAM did not manage a long/short portfolio. Results are shown gross of fees. Results would be reduced by application of fees and expenses incurred in the management of the account. Returns shown do not represent the results of actual trading but were achieved by retroactive application f a model with the benefit of hindsight. If the strategy had been in existence during this time periods, actual results could have been different, and potentially lower than the hypothetical results that are presented.



Harvard Study on Sustainability Leaders Outperformance



Evolution of the stock price performance of \$1 invested in

Evolution of \$1 of assets invested in the 90 component Low and High- Sustainability portfolios based on Return-on-Assets



- Leading Sustainability Companies out-performed significantly over the long term
 Sustainability Leaders out performed on POE and POA during the time period
- Sustainability Leaders out-performed on ROE and ROA during the time period

Low sustainability: adopted sustainability more recently High sustainability: adopted sustainability policies early on (i.e. in the early 1990s when CSR was still at nascent stage) VW = value-weighted (Market Capitalization Weighted) EW = equal-weighted

Past Performance is not an indication of future results. The graph does not represent returns of an actual portfolio. It depicts returns of sustainability investments as rated by SAM. Results are shown gross of fees. Results would be reduced by application of fees and expenses incurred in the management of the account. Securities are chosen based on sustainability assessment questionnaires submitted by the issuers.



SAM Sustainable Portfolio Analytics

DJSI World vs. MSCI World (as of April 30, 2012)





Rationale SAM Criteria

SAM Criteria	Туре	Rationale
Risk & Crisis Management	General	Effective risk and crisis management is vital for long-term financial planning and organizational flexibility, and is becoming ever more important since the recent financial crisis. Companies need to implement internal control processes to comply with existing regulations and be proactive in developing the control mechanism. SAM's questions focus on some structural and key elements of the risk management system, like group-wide uniformity, risk definition, risk visualization, and risk response strategies. Additionally, we perform a real-time check whether the system works with our MSA (Media and Stakeholder Analysis).
Codes of Conduct/Compliance/ Corruption&Bribery	General	Economic crime is consistently harmful to a company's reputation, staff morale and business relationships. Companies doing business in countries with weak anticorruption and bribery laws are exposed to additional reputational and legal risks. Evidence of corrupt practices can result in their exclusion from contracts financed by institutions that blacklist suppliers of bribes (e.g. World Bank's list of debarred firms), potentially hitting future earnings as well as the risk premiums a company has to pay for dept or equity. Reporting to authorities is mandatory in many countries but SAM's questions are looking for evidence of transparent corporate reporting to all stakeholders. Because political and charitable contributions can be used as a subterfuge for bribery, they also need to be explicitly included in Codes of Conduct and publicly disclosed.
Labor Practice Indicators	General	Employees represents one of the company's main intangible assets. Maintaining good relations with employees is key to success, particularly in industries characterised by organized labour. Beyond providing a safe and healthy working environment, leading companies support a fair treatment of their employees. Such practices involve guaranteeing diversity, striving equal remuneration and supporting freedom of association. Effective grievance resolution procedures and fair communication reduce the risk of lost working days through absence and strikes. Companies benefit from higher productivity through satisfied employees. SAM's questions focus on policy and KPIs in this area.
Human Capital Development	General	Human capital development not only ensures that the company has the appropriate skills set in order to execute the business strategy, it also improves talent attraction and retention, employee motivation and hence productivity and innovation potential. In increasingly knowledge-based industries, intellectual capital is also an important part of a company's intangible assets. Human and intellectual capital is maintained and improved by integrating knowledge management systems and implementing procedures for organizational learning. SAM's questions assess whether the company has a comprehensive approach to identifying skill gaps, measuring human capital management, and developing systems to share knowledge across the company.
Stakeholder engagement	Cross- industry	The greater availability and access to information has heightened stakeholders' awareness of the impact of corporate activities on broader societal issues. By engaging with stakeholders companies can minimise the reputational risks associated with activist campaigns. They also gain valuable insights on the perception of their activities and the expectations of consumers and opinion-shapers and improve their products/services on that basis. SAM's questions assess whether companies manage their stakeholder engagement process by adopting a systematic approach to identify critical stakeholders and integrate their input into corporate strategy, as well as providing them feedback on their input.
Corporate Citizenship and Philanthropy	General	In order to be catalyst for development, corporate philanthropy programs need to be well managed. Creating value both for beneficiaries and shareholders requires companies to have a clear direction, focus for their philanthropic activities as well as measuring their effectiveness from a cost/benefit perspective. SAM's questions therefore focus on how companies assess the value of their philanthropy programs.
Environmental Policy/ Management System	Cross- industry	Environmental management system (EMS) refers to the management of an organisation's environmental programs in a comprehensive, systematic, planned and documented manner. It includes the organisational structure, planning and resources to develop, implement and maintain the company's policy on environmental resource management. Companies that have adopted an EMS as a management tool are more likely to improve their environmental performance in a cost-effective way and to reduce the risk of incurring fines or penalties for not complying with environmental legislation. SAM's questions focuses on EMS scope, certification and effectiveness.
Climate Strategy	Cross- industry	Most industries are likely to be impacted by climate change, albeit to a varying degree. Consequently they need to design strategies which are commensurate to the scale of the challenge for their industry. Whilst most focus on the risks associated with a changing climate, some seek to identify and seize the business opportunities linked to this global challenges. SAM's questions focus primarily on carbon measurement, reduction targets and sensitivity analysis in terms of financial impact.
Operational Eco-Efficiency	Cross- industry	Producing more with less material is essential for many industries affected by the growing scarcity of natural resources. Operational eco-efficiency enhances competitiveness in terms of cost reductions and reduces environmental liabilities. It also enables companies to be better prepared for future environmental regulations. SAM's questions focus on inputs and outputs of business operations and assesses trends in the consumption of natural resources and the production of environmental waste products specific to each industry (e.g. VOC, NOx, hazardous waste, mercury etc).



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SAM 2010 US Company Assessment

Sustainability: A company's capacity to prosper in a competitive and changing global business environment by anticipating and managing current and future economic, environmental and social opportunities and risks and focusing on quality, innovation and productivity to create long-term stakeholder value.



A focus on sustainability creates a competitive advantage:

SAM Sector Leader: best score of all companies in the sector

SAM Gold Class: minimum total score of 75% or peer group companies with total score within 5% of the Leader

SAM Silver Class: score of 10% lower than the Leader

SAM Bronze Class: score of 15% lower than the Leader

www.sam-group.com/yearbook

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SAM 2010 European Company Assessment

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SAM 2010 Asian Company Assessment

Sustainability: A company's capacity to prosper in a competitive and changing global business environment by anticipating and managing current and future economic, environmental and social opportunities and risks and focusing on quality, innovation and productivity to create long-term stakeholder value.



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SAM/DJSI: Most Trusted Assessment Methodology

How credible do you find the following ratings and rankings to be? Only rate the ratings and rankings that you are familiar with.



High Credibility Medium Credibility Low Credibility Don't Know/Not Applicable

- The DJSI is most consistently cited as highly credible across most regions and sectors.
- Experts in the corporate sector find most ratings/rankings to be more credible.
- Least convinced are experts in the Africa/Middle East and Australia/New Zealand regions, and those in the government and NGO sectors.
- North American experts are slightly more familiar with the ratings/rankings schemes than are experts in other regions.



Approaches and Trends in Sustainability Investing

Exclusion	Opportunistic	Minimal		Negative Screening	Posi	tive Screening
Integration	Opportunistic	Sustainability Verification	Data	Theme Investing	Integration of Financial & Sustainable Information	
Engagement	Engagement Opportunistic			Company Engagement	Active Dialogue	
Ethical Investments				inability ments		
Ethical motivExclusion of	ation industry groups			dding shareholder value uture-driven		

 Focus on a narrow selection of social and environmental criteria

- Future-driven
 Best of class and industryspecific
- Integrating economic, environmental and social criteria



Appendix

SAM Corporate Sustainability Assessment

Systematic and consistent measurement of corporate sustainability performance

- Access to corporate information via web-based questionnaire, management meetings and public information
- Integrated assessment of economic, environmental and social criteria with focus on long-term value creation
- Assessment of more than 2000 companies yearly based on broad range of general and industry-specific criteria
- Emphasis on performance over management systems and policies
- Assessment complemented by a Media & Stakeholder Analysis
- Process audited annually by independent third-party firm



Media & Stakeholder Analysis (MSA):

Impact assessment of materiality of crisis situation

- Key performance indicators for implementation of internal control processes
- Overall **reduction** of total corporate sustainability performance: **up to 19%!**
- Impact analysis revealing potential risks of reputation, financial liabilities
- Assessment of materiality: Media, direct contacts with company, NGOs, consumer organizations, websites of public authorities, governments, international organizations
- Issues covered:
 - Econ-crime, illicit commercial practices
 - Human rights issues
 - Workforce conflicts
 - Large disasters or accidents





SAM Benchmarking Scorecard as Broad Engagement

			Lowest Score DJ
Company Score	e Average Score	Best Score	World
78	57	90	78
			-
0	A	Deat Ocean	Lowest Score DJ
			World 79
6787	10.00	-8.17	1
A. 12			75
73	54	88	73
			Lowest Score DJ
32			World 79
		and the	
			69
		(E)66	66
80			68
97	65	100	72
		5 1 5	Lowest Score DJ
Company Score 88	Average Score 49	Best Score 100	World 72
		100	1 4
	79	100	93
93	79 65	100 99	93 74
	78 <u>Company Score</u> 86 77 73 <u>Company Score</u> 89 84 66 80 97 <u>Company Score</u>	78 57 Company Score Average Score 86 61 77 58 73 54 Company Score Average Score 89 67 84 68 66 58 80 40 97 65 Company Score Average Score	Company Score Average Score Best Score 86 61 93 77 58 93 73 54 88 Company Score Average Score Best Score 89 67 92 84 68 89 66 58 91 80 40 94 97 65 100 Company Score Average Score B0 40 94 97 65 100



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Quantitative Integration of Sustainability into Financial Valuation





Legend: ROIC Return on Invested Capital WACC Weighted Average Cost of Capital

Mining – Stakeholder Engagement is Key

Not all criteria displayed

Challenges

- Complex regulatory requirements
- Exposure to geopolitical risks
- •Environmental impact of operations
- Shortage skilled workforce
- Health issues
- •Human rights issues

Value Drivers

- Leadership, integrity & transparency
- •Pro-active engagement with affected stakeholders
- Addressing direct & indirect impact of business
- Technological improvements of operations

Economic Dimension

(23%)

- •Corporate Governance
- •Code of Conduct, Compliance
- •Risk & Crisis Management
- Materiality
- Transparency

Environmental Dimension (30%)

- •Environmental Management System
- Operational Eco-Efficiency
- Climate Strategy
- •Biodiversity
- Mineral Waste Management
- Water Related Risks

Social Dimension

(47%)

 Labor Practice Indicators •Human Capital Development Talent Attraction & Retention •Enabling Local Development Mine Closure Occupational Health & Safety •Security Forces Stakeholder Engagement



Pharmaceuticals – Innovation & Controversies are Key

Not all criteria displayed

Challenges

•Pressure on health care budgets

•Patents protection expiring, competition from generics

•Cost vs. benefits pharmaceutical products

Innovation

•Shortage skilled workforce

Ethical concerns

Value Drivers

•Leadership, integrity & transparency

Innovation

•Research & Development efficiency

•Addressing ethical issues

Economic Dimension

(40%)

- Corporate GovernanceCode of Conduct, Compliance
- •Risk & Crisis Management
- •Marketing Practices
- Innovation Management
- Research & Development

Environmental Dimension (10%)
Environmental Management System
Operational Eco-Efficiency
Climate Strategy

Social Dimension

(50%)

Labor Practice Indicators
Human Capital Development
Talent Attraction & Retention

- •Addressing Cost Burden
- Bioethics
- Occupational Health & Safety
- •Stakeholder Engagement
- •Strategy to Improve Access to Drugs or Products



Mining - Xstrata



References to specific securities are presented to illustrate our investment philosophy and are not to be considered recommendations. The specific securities identified and described do not represent all of the securities purchase, sold or recommended for advisory clients. It should not be assumed those securities were or will be profitable.



Pharmaceuticals - Roche



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SAM USA, Inc. 909 Third Avenue New York, NY 10022 Phone: 212-908-9768 E-Mail: neil.johnson@sam-group.com www.sam-group.com

SAM Sustainable Asset Management AG

Josefstrasse 218 8005 Zurich Switzerland Phone: +41 44 653 1800 Fax: +41 44 653 1810 E-Mail: info@sam-group.com www.sam-group.com



Index Definitions

Index returns are provided for comparison purposes only to show how the market returns as measured by a broad-based index of securities. The indices are not actively managed and do not have costs, fees, or other expenses associated with their performance. It is not possible to invest directly in an index.



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