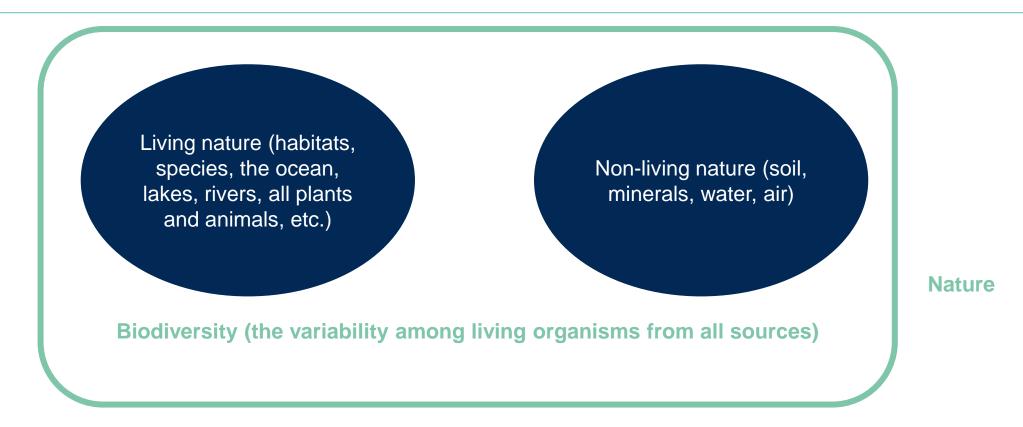


Background and rationale

What is biodiversity and how is it different from nature?

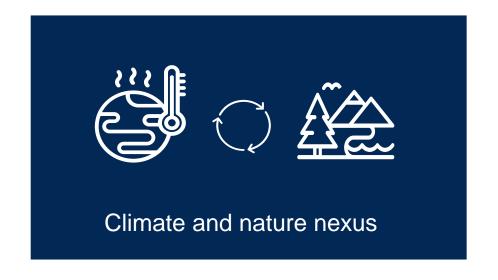




Biodiversity enables Nature to be productive, resilient and adaptable.

Why is it important? Why now?

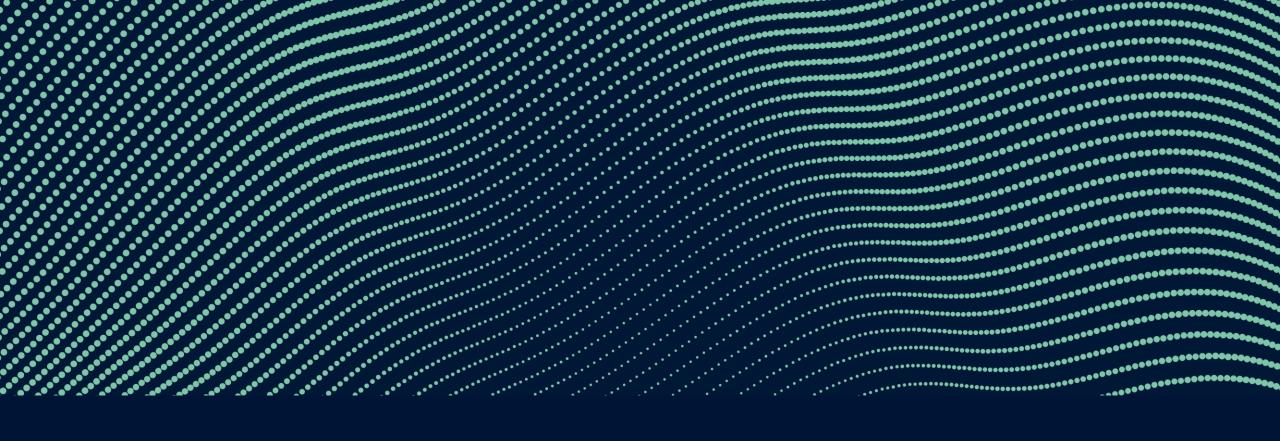












The ICANN guide overview



About the ICANN Guide







Targets listed equities and corporate bond issuers



- Not covering all nature-related topics
- Does not target asset classes like cash, sovereign bonds, private equity, etc.



- Proposes a due diligence framework for investors
- Shares a way to qualitatively assess company exposure and responses
- Provides an outline of the available resources for assessments
- Discusses challenges and opportunities and a way forward

Purpose

- Does not report on:
 - o FSI's nature target
 - FSI's policies or commitments on nature
 - FSI's quantitative risk assessment results or approach
 - Biodiversity footprinting results of FSI's investment portfolios
- Does not propose a target setting methodology
- Does not provide investment advice on naturerelated companies



 Suggests a way to use the guide to apply the TNFD*'s LEAP* framework TNFD

 Not to showcase FSI's disclosure in line with the TNFD recommendations

Process for Assessment and Engagement



Sector-level assessment of exposure, dependency and impacts

Company prioritisation and assessments

Company engagement on material issues

Record-keeping and reporting

Progress monitoring and escalation











Sector Materiality Tool

Heatmap exercise suggested in the TNFD recommendation

Based on available data mapping

Assessment guidance and principles

Company examples

Engagement objectives

Engagement framework

Sample questions to choose from

Guidance on engagement reporting outcomes

Escalation process (following standard procedures)

Other resources as reference

Sector Materiality Mapping –TNFD Heatmap



									Score >= 3.5 >= 2.5	Rating High Moderate	
CICS Subinductor	Terrestrial	Freshwater	Marine	Water use	GHG	Non-GHG air	Water	Soil mallistants	< 2.5	Low	AUM (% of FSI
GICS Subindustry	ecosystem use ecosystem use ecosystem use			water use	emissions	pollutants	pollutants	Soil pollutants	Solid waste	Disturbances	total)
1 Diversified Metals & Mining	High	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	2.3%
2 Packaged Foods & Meats	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low	2.1%
3 Biotechnology	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	2.1%
4 Industrial Machinery	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	1.4%
5 Semiconductors	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	1.4%
6 Personal Products	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	Low	1.3%
7 Household Appliances	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	1.0%
8 Automobile Manufacturers	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	1.0%
9 Highways & Railtracks	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	1.0%
10 Technology Hardware Storage & Peripherals	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	High	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	1.0%
11 Food Retail	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	Moderate	Moderate	Low	0.9%
12 Oil & Gas Exploration & Production	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High	Moderate	High	0.7%
13 Airport Services	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	High	High	High	0.6%
14 Apparel Accessories & Luxury Goods	High	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	0.6%
15 Auto Parts & Equipment	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	Moderate	High	High	High	Moderate	0.5%
											17.7%

- Listed equities only (using the AUM as of December 2022)
- Showing the results in the top 15 sectors
- Using the data in the Sector Materiality Tool developed by the Science Based Targets Network (SBTN) and the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) World Conservation Monitoring Centre (WCMC)

Nature data mapping and what we can learn from it



Commodity sourcing locations and suppliers

Direct operation locations

External rankings, scorecards, controversies

Company policies and commitments

Company activities/impacts (SFDR)

High risk countries (HQ)

Sector materiality

Investment/lending exposure

- Prioritisation of sourcing locations with high nature impacts
- Location-based risk assessments
- Direct mapping of key biodiversity areas
- Understanding of material issues to check through due diligence
- Prioritisation of companies for further assessment and engagement
- Linking high impact commodities to nature loss
- Understanding of available data points 1) disclosed by companies; 2) by sector and country; 3) provided by third-parties

Due diligence principles: freshwater





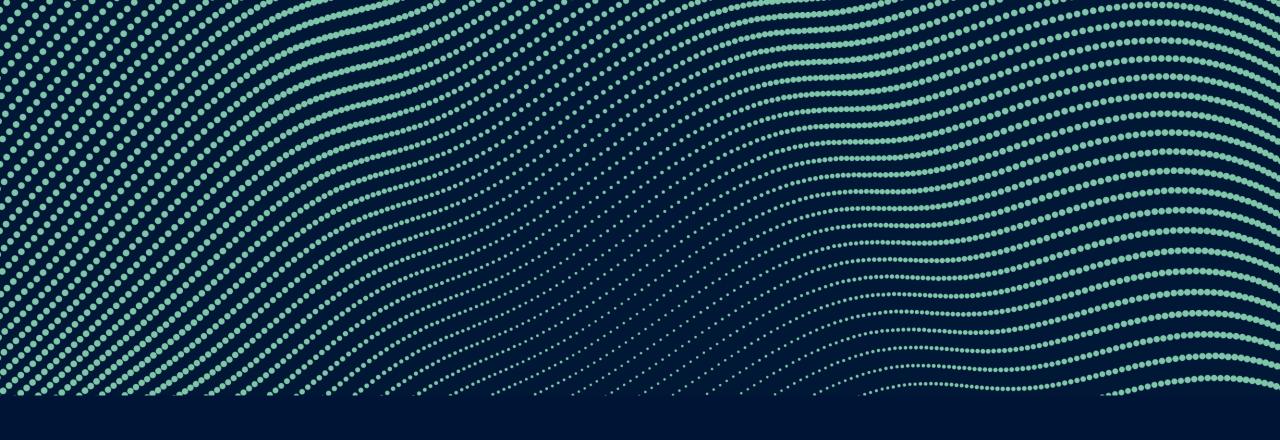
- Examine how a company sources water
- Water use (withdrawal and consumption)
- Water risk management (physical, transition, and reputation).
- Different types of water risk e.g. scarcity, flooding and pollution.
- · Assess water risk on a landscape-level such as a river basin.
- Define the most relevant commodities per company.

Due diligence principles: deforestation





- Focus on agriculture-driven soft commodities (soy, beef, palm oil, timber, leather and pulp and paper)
- Supply chain traceability is key
- Deforestation Engagement Framework: five pillars to check
- Assess related targets, certifications, sourcing policies or locations
- Screen for both legal and illegal deforestation
- Deforestation policies should be comprehensive (no leakage)

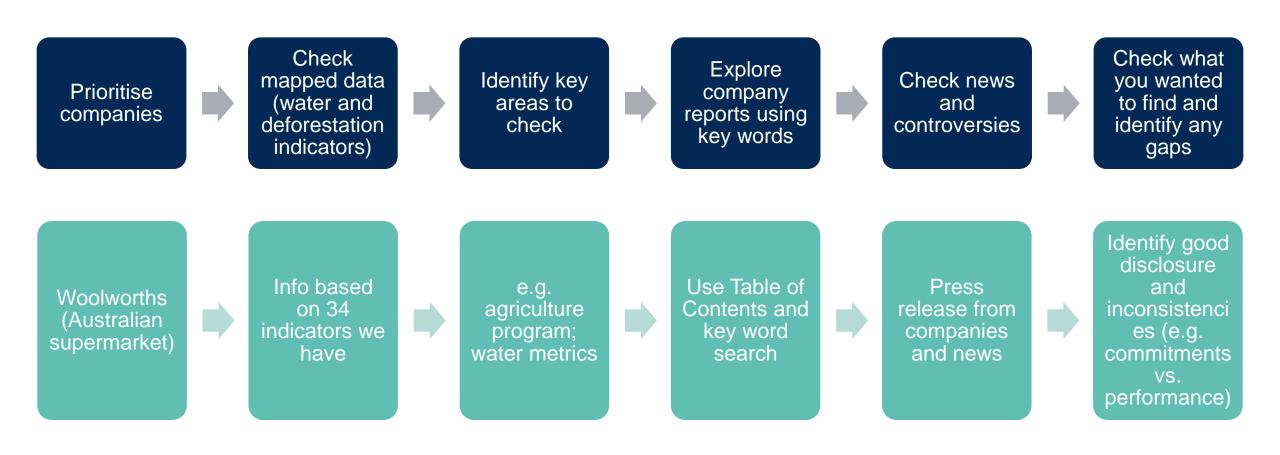


The ICANN guide application

03

Case study – application of the toolkit and the data set





Using the toolkit to start assessing in line with the TNFD LEAP framework



identification and assessment of nature-related issues

Scoping the assessment

- Nature of business
- Prioritisation of asset classes
- Sector-level and country-level asset allocation
- Type of appropriate and feasible assessments

Two core sector disclosure metrics for financial institutions

- 1. AUM % or \$ exposure to sectors considered to have material nature-related dependencies and impacts
- 2. AUM % or \$ exposure to companies with activities in biodiversity sensitive locations

Locate

- Country materiality start with company HQ location
- Companies' direct operation data mapped with nature data

Evaluate

- Sector Materiality Tool
- Use SFDR PAI indicators

Assess

- Qualitative risk assessment principles
- Guidance to check on risk and opportunity

Prepare

- Priority areas for due diligence and engagement
- Ideas for target setting





Data and tools already exist



More location-based data is becoming available



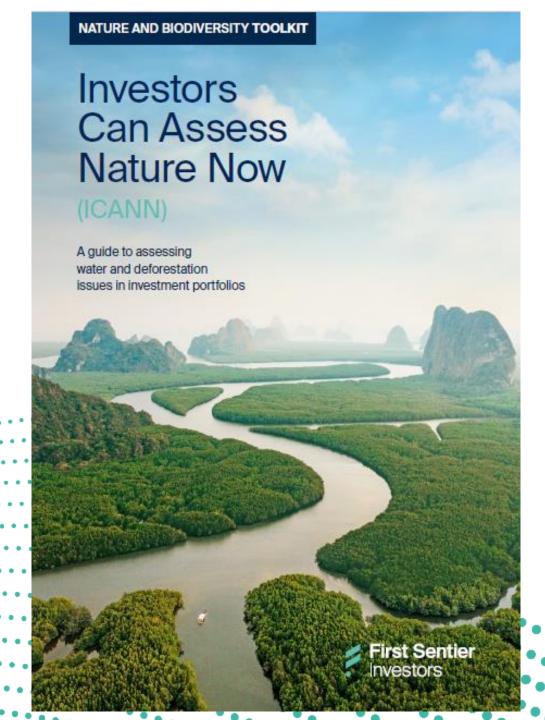
Making the steps clear helps implementation



Let's not make perfect be the enemy of the good



Investors can drive positive change



Thank you Joanne.lee@firstsentier.com

Disclaimer



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