ISS ESG

Caja de Ingenieros Gestión

OVERVIEW

DATE OF HOLDINGS: 30 SEP 2020

COVERAGE: 88.33%

AMOUNT INVESTED: 28,144,469 EUR

BENCHMARK USED: MSCI EMERGING MARKETS

PORTFOLIO TYPE: EQUITY

CI Emergentes

Climate Impact Assessment

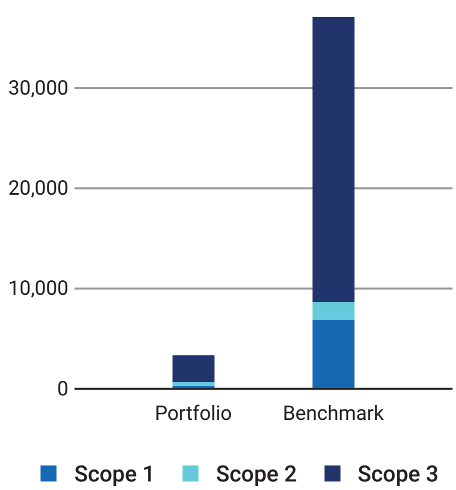
Carbon Metrics 1 of 3

Portfolio Overview

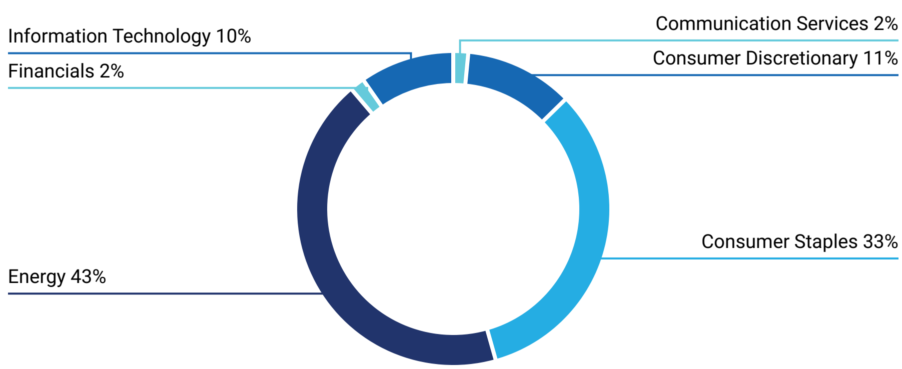
	Disclosure Number/Weight	Emission Exposure tCO_2e		Relative Emission Exposure tCO_2e/Mio EUR Revenue			Climate Performance Weighted Avg
	Share of Disclosing Holdings	Scope 1 & 2	Incl. Scope 3	Relative Carbon Footprint	Carbon Intensity	Weighted Avg Carbon Intensity	Carbon Risk Rating[1]
Portfolio	52.2% / 43.3%	475	3,173	16.88	86.25	64.37	26
Benchmark	41.5% / 57.9%	8,466	36,931	300.82	405.68	341.32	28
Net Performance	10.6 p.p. / -14.7 p.p.	94.4%	91.4%	94.4%	78.7%	81.1%	–

Emission Exposure Analysis

Emissions Exposure (tCO_2e)



Sector Contributions to Emissions[2]



[1] Note: Carbon Risk Rating data is current as of the date of report generation.

[2] Emissions contributions for all other portfolio sectors is less than 1% for each sector.

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Emission Exposure Analysis (continued)

Top 10 Contributors to Portfolio Emissions

Issuer Name	Contribution to Portfolio Emission Exposure (%)	Portfolio Weight (%)	Emissions Reporting Quality	Carbon Risk Rating
Reliance Industries Ltd.	42.95%	3.69%	Moderate	Laggard
Kimberly-Clark de Mexico SAB de CV	19.14%	1.80%	Strong	Medium Performer
CP All Public Co. Ltd.	9.04%	1.73%	Moderate	Laggard
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., ...	8.78%	5.78%	Strong	Outperformer
JD.com, Inc.	6.02%	10.00%	Non-Reporting	Laggard
Wal-Mart de Mexico SAB de CV	4.22%	2.54%	Strong	Medium Performer
Shenzhou International Group Holdings Ltd.	2.33%	2.68%	Non-Reporting	Medium Performer
New Oriental Education & Technology Grou...	1.45%	3.63%	Non-Reporting	Laggard
HDFC Bank Limited	1.34%	3.03%	Strong	Laggard
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	1.21%	11.60%	Non-Reporting	Laggard
Total for Top 10	96.48%	46.48%		

Carbon Metrics 2 of 3

Emission Attribution Analysis

Emission Attribution Analysis examines the extent to which higher or lower GHG exposure between the portfolio and the benchmark can be attributed to sector allocation versus issuer selection. A portfolio with a larger amount of assets allocated to an emissions-intense sector will ultimately have higher GHG emissions exposure. However, this can be offset by the selection of less emissions-intense issuers from that sector. This analysis relates to the carbon footprint of the portfolio, specifically the Emissions Scope 1 & 2 (tCO_2e) and Relative Carbon Footprint (tCO_2e/Mio Invested) metrics.

The subsequent table identifies the most emissions-intense issuers in the analysis, the comparative weight for each issuer between the portfolio and benchmark, as well as the sector allocation and issuer selection effects. A positive (green) number represents less greenhouse gas exposure for the issuer in the portfolio relative to the benchmark.

Top Sectors to Emission Attribution Exposure vs.Benchmark

Sector	Portfolio Weight	Benchmark Weight	Difference	Sector Allocation Effect	Issuer Selection Effect
Communication Services	25.98%	12.64%	13.34%	-1.11%	2.08%
Consumer Discretionary	38.32%	19.75%	18.56%	-1.22%	1.89%
Consumer Staples	8.29%	6.05%	2.24%	-0.5%	0%
Energy	3.69%	5.55%	-1.87%	7.85%	13.1%
Financials	6.21%	17.45%	-11.24%	0.59%	0.24%
Industrials	3.07%	4.47%	-1.39%	1.82%	4%
Information Technology	14.45%	18.76%	-4.3%	0.94%	2.61%
Health Care	0%	4.27%	-4.27%	0.2%	0%
Materials	0%	6.87%	-6.87%	39.55%	0%
Real Estate	0%	2.33%	-2.33%	0.2%	0%
Utilities	0%	1.87%	-1.87%	22.16%	0%
Cumulative Higher (-) and Lower (+) Emission Exposure vs. Benchmark				70.47%	23.92%
Higher (-) / Lower (+) Net Emission Exposure vs. Benchmark				94%	

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Emission Attribution Analysis (continued)

Highest Emission-Intense Issuers in Combined Portfolio & Benchmark Universe

Issuer Name	Sector	Emission Exposure Scope 1 & 2 (tCO_2e)	Carbon Risk Rating	Portfolio Under (-) / Overexposure (+)
1. Huaneng Power International, Inc.	Utilities	42,072.15	Laggard	-0.03%
2. China Power International Development Li...	Utilities	33,007.84	Medium Performer	-0.01%
3. China Resources Power Holdings Co. Ltd.	Utilities	29,494.7	Laggard	-0.03%
4. GD Power Development Co., Ltd.	Utilities	28,197.57	Laggard	-0.01%
5. NTPC Limited	Utilities	24,762.85	Laggard	-0.04%
6. PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA	Utilities	22,244.02	Laggard	-0.02%
7. Inter RAO UES PJSC	Utilities	17,957.82	Medium Performer	-0.04%
8. Sasol Ltd.	Materials	16,265.33	Medium Performer	-0.07%
9. Aluminum Corporation of China Limited	Materials	14,380.69	Laggard	-0.02%
10. Tata Steel Limited	Materials	12,532.14	Medium Performer	-0.03%
11. Angang Steel Co., Ltd.	Materials	10,859.33	Laggard	-0.01%
12. Maanshan Iron & Steel Company Limited	Materials	10,749.27	Laggard	-0.01%
13. Turk Hava Yollari AO	Industrials	10,443	Laggard	-0.01%
14. CEMEX SAB de CV	Materials	9,914.81	Medium Performer	-0.09%
15. Hyundai Steel Co.	Materials	9,516.33	Medium Performer	-0.03%

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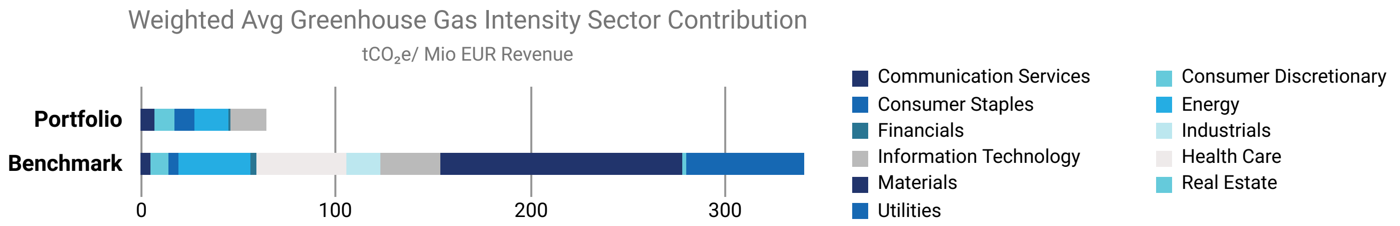
Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity



Top 10 Emission Intense Companies (tCO_2e Scope 1 & 2/Revenue Millions)

Issuer Name	Emission Intensity	Peer Group Avg Intensity
1. Reliance Industries Ltd.	455.15	470.18
2. Kimberly-Clark de Mexico SAB de CV	413.39	69.40
3. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	292.34	254.09
4. Shenzhou International Group Holdings Ltd.	118.01	78.35
5. CP All Public Co. Ltd.	96.43	53.06
6. New Oriental Education & Technology Group, Inc.	50.52	86.70
7. Sea Ltd. (Singapore)	41.19	13.42
8. Wal-Mart de Mexico SAB de CV	36.76	52.07
9. HDFC Bank Limited	33.08	6.70
10. Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	28.33	52.07

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Climate Scenario Analysis 1 of 2

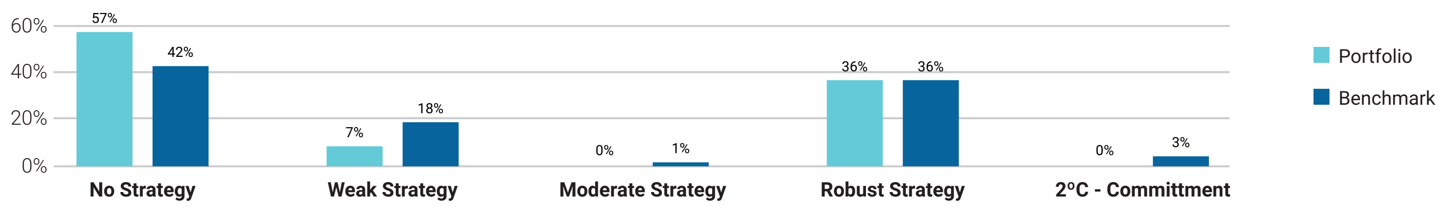
In order to transition, holdings need to commit to align with the international climate goals and progress on those in the future. Currently, 0% of the portfolio's value is committed to such a goal. While this is not a guarantee to reach this goal, the currently 56.75% of the portfolio without a goal is certainly unlikely to transition and should receive special attention from a climate risk conscious investor.

Portfolio Compliance with Emission Budget per Scenario

	2020	2030	2040	2050
2°	58.08%	79.11%	106.37%	147.94%
4°	53.95%	56.26%	57.81%	61.41%
6°	51.68%	49.66%	47.51%	46.52%

2038 Until the year 2038, portfolio is aligned with a 2° Celsius warming scenario.

Climate Strategy Assessment (% Portfolio Weight)

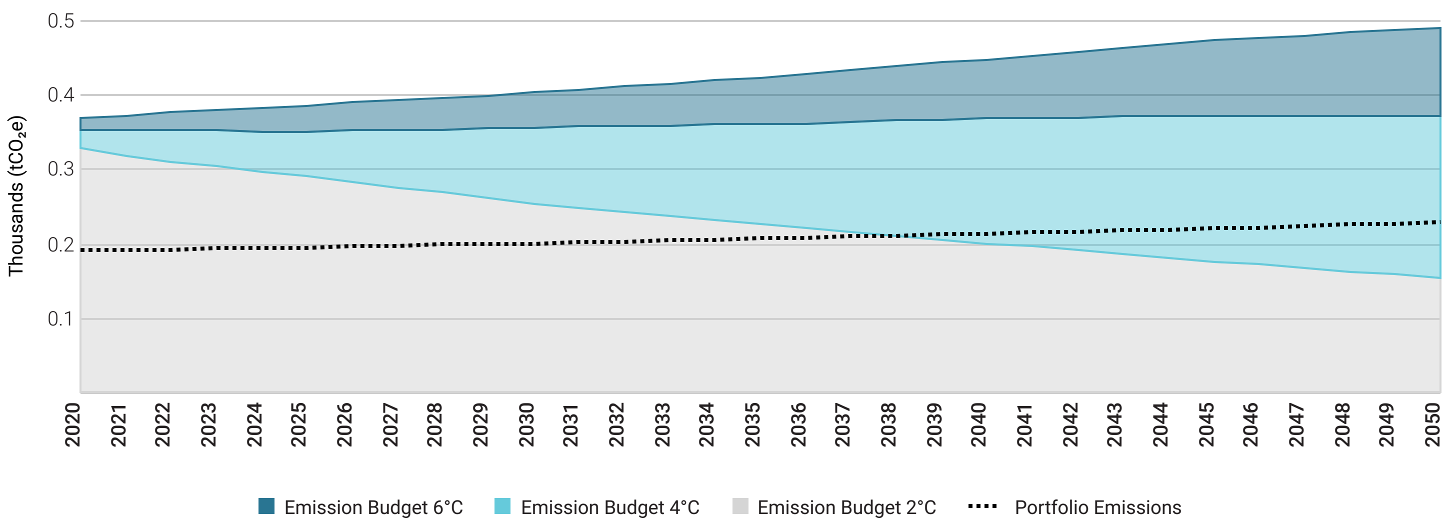


Scenario Analysis

The climate scenario environment alignment compares current and future portfolio greenhouse gas emissions with the carbon budgets for a below 2 degree Celsius scenario as well as warming scenarios of 4 degrees and 6 degrees Celsius until 2050.

The CI Emergentes strategy in its current state will be misaligned with a 2 degree Celsius scenario by 2038. Only by re-allocating investments or by helping holdings to transition, a longer-lasting 2 degree alignment can be achieved.

Portfolio Emission Pathway vs. Climate Scenarios



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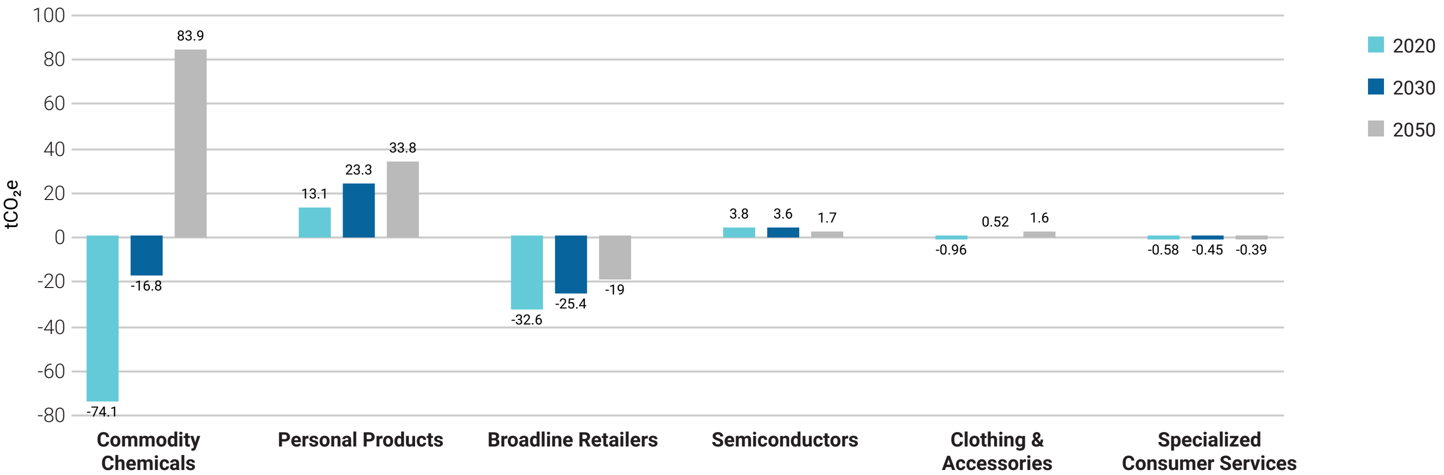
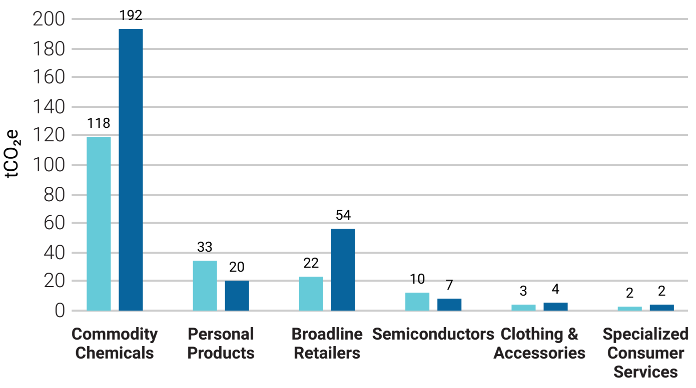
Climate Scenario Analysis 2 of 2

To contain average global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, portfolio holdings in certain sectors are still aligned (-), while others are already beyond (+) the emission budget for a 2 degrees Celsius pathway.

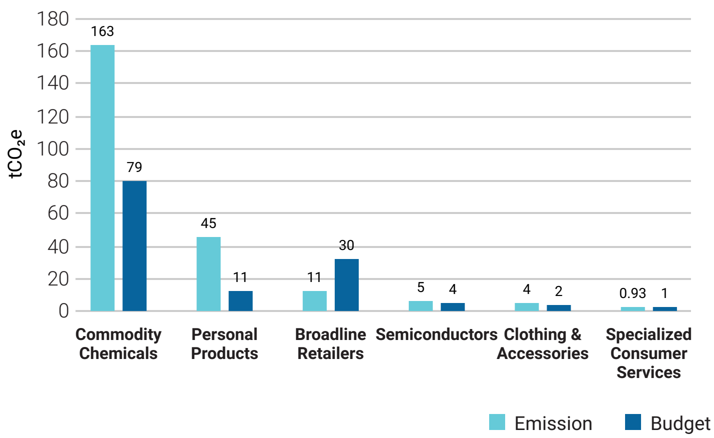
Portfolio Emissions vs. Emission Budget per Sector - Under (-)/Outperformance (+) of the 2°C Scenario Requirements



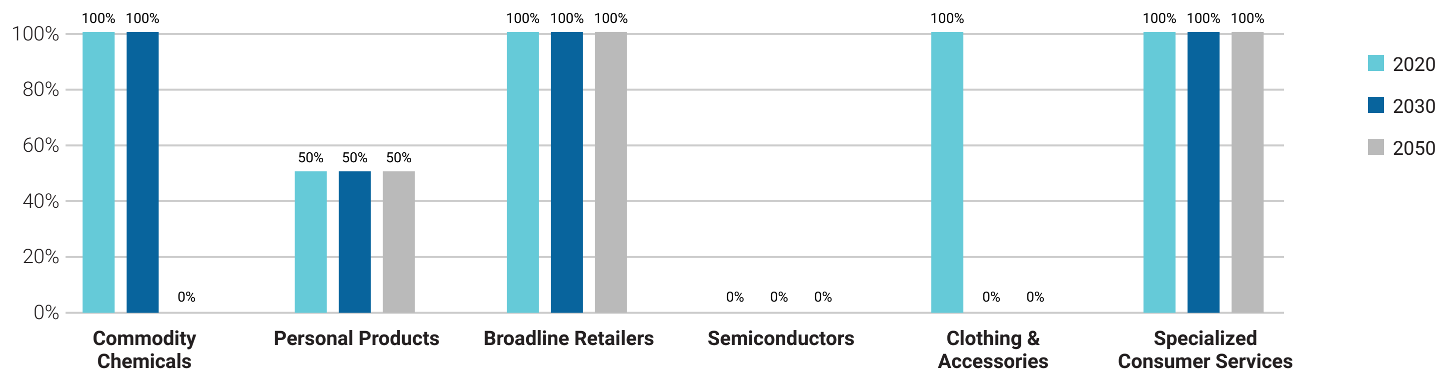
Sector Emissions vs. 2°C Emission Budget for 2020



Sector Emissions vs. 2°C Emission Budget for 2050



Percentage of Holdings 2°C Aligned in 2020, 2030, and 2050



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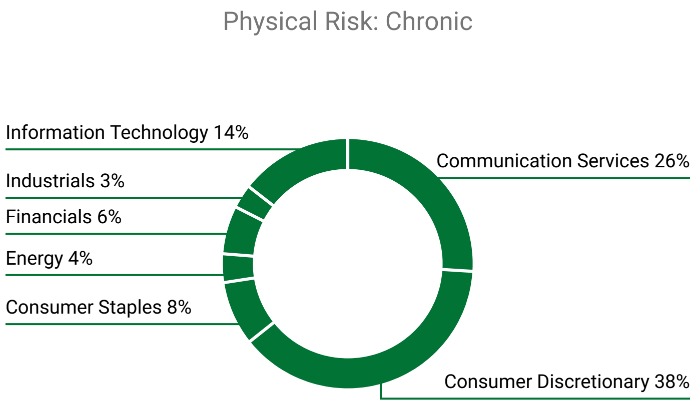
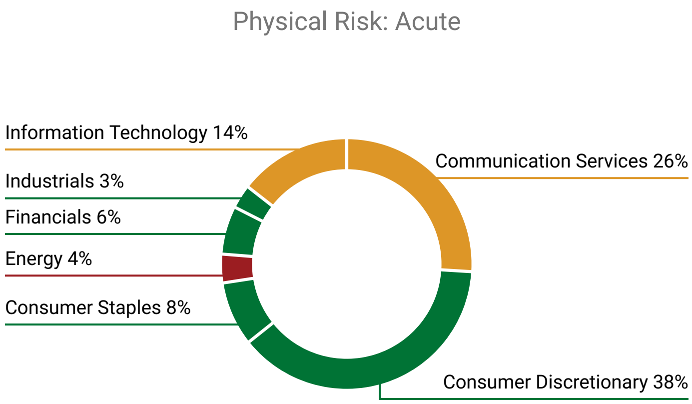
Physical Climate Risk Analysis

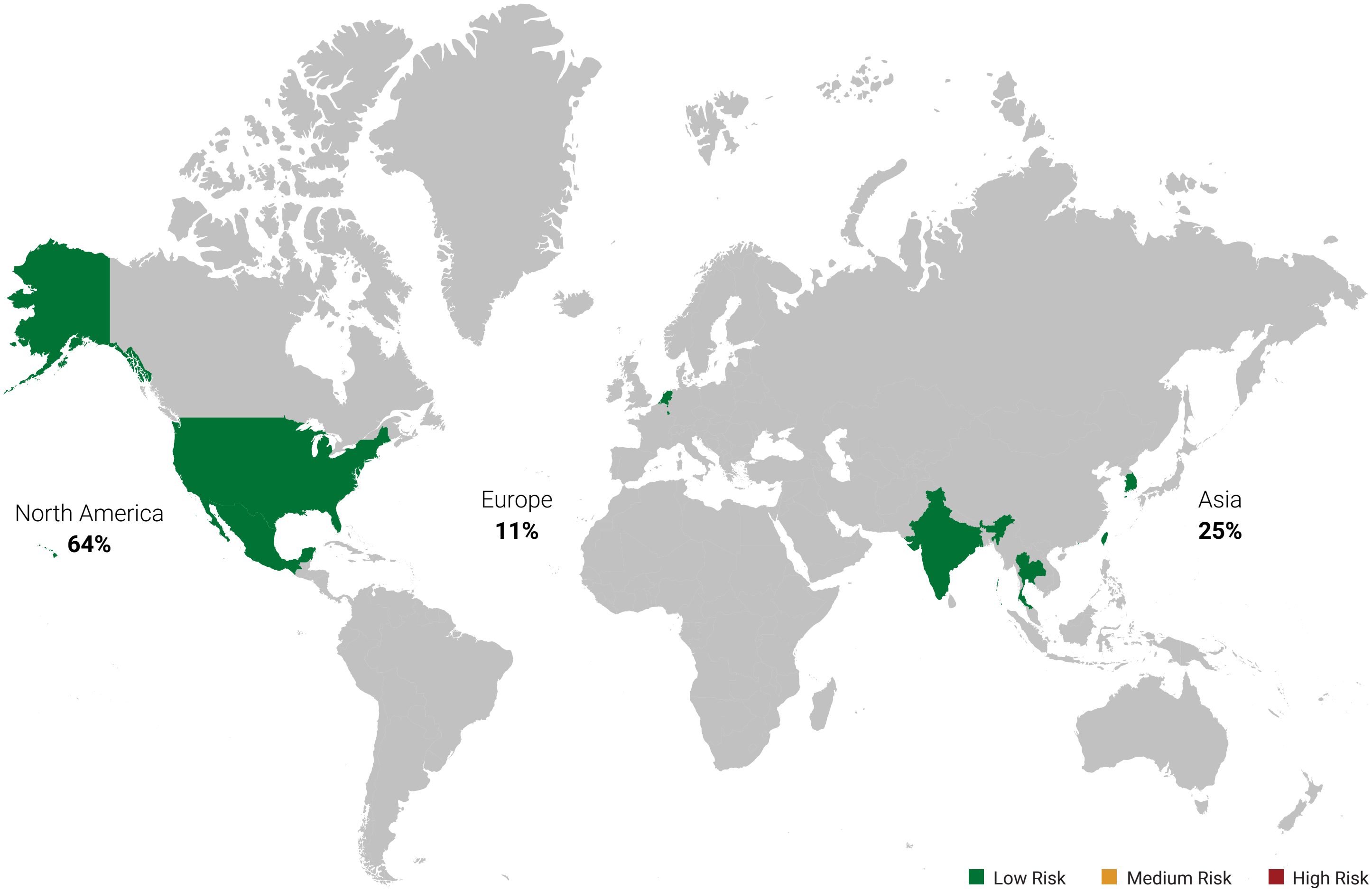
Rising temperature levels, even if limited to 2° Celsius, will result in changes of the climate system resulting in physical risks. Physical risks can be classified into long term weather changes and extreme weather events such as storms, floods, or droughts. Companies' exposure to these two types of physical risk depends on two main factors: their sector as well as the geographical region they are active in.

Sector Exposure: Chronic and Acute Physical Risk





Percent of Holdings Directly Exposed to Geographic & Associated Sector Risk



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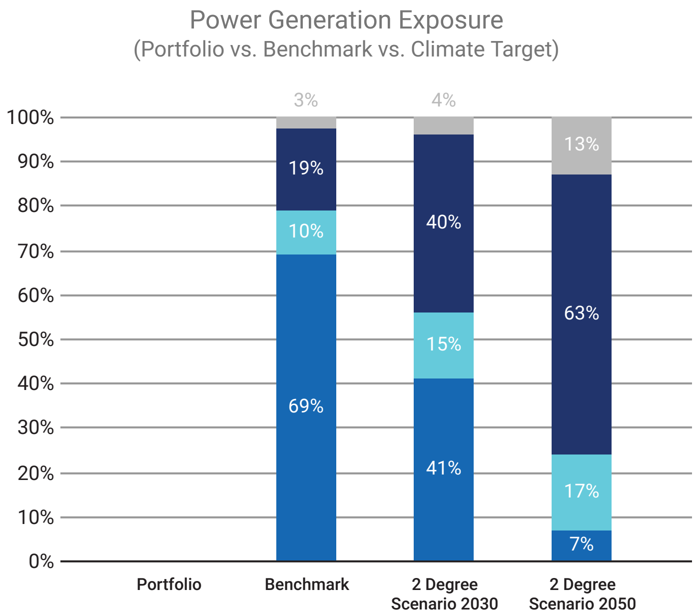
Transition Climate Risk Analysis 1 of 3

A decarbonized world needs to address both the demand side (for example Utilities burning fossil fuels) and the supply side (i.e. fossil reserves) of future emissions. For Utilities, it matters whether the power generated and power generation planned for the future stem from renewable (green) or fossil (brown) sources. For fossil reserve owning companies, potential future greenhouse gas emissions might indicate stranded asset risk. The Carbon Risk Rating (1-100) provides a view on how well the respective portfolio and benchmark holdings are managing such risks.

Transition Analysis Overview

	Power Generation		Reserves		Climate Performance
	% Generation Output Green Share	% Generation Output Brown Share	% Investment Exposed to Fossil Fuels	Total Potential Future Emissions ($ktCO_2$)	Weighted Avg Carbon Risk Rating
Portfolio	-	-	3.69%	1.28	26
Benchmark	18.81%	68.81%	7.82%	404.09	28

Power Generation



For a decarbonized future economy, it is key to transition the energy generation mix from fossil to renewable sources. Utilities relying on fossil power production without a substitute plan might run a higher risk of getting hit by climate change regulatory measures as well as reputational damages. The graph on the left compares the energy generation mix of the portfolio with the benchmark and a 2 degree Celsius compatible mix in 2030 and 2050, according to the International Energy Agency. Below, the 5 largest Utility holdings can be compared on fossil versus renewable energy production capacity, their contribution to the overall portfolio greenhouse gas emission exposure and their production efficiency for 1 GWH of electricity.

Fossil Fuels   Nuclear   Renewables   Other

Top 5 Utilities' Fossil vs. Renewable Energy Mix

Issuer Name	% Fossil Fuel Capacity	% Renewable Energy Capacity	% Contribution to Portfolio Emissions	Emissions tCO_2e Scope 1 & 2 /GWh
-	-	-	-	-

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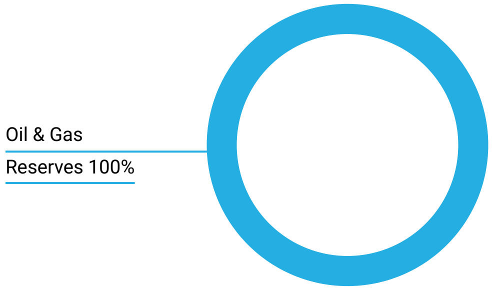
Transition Climate Risk Analysis 2 of 3

For fossil reserve owning companies, potential future greenhouse gas emissions might indicate stranded asset risk, as about 80% of those reserves need to stay in the ground to not exceed 2 degrees Celsius of warming. The portfolio contains 1,277 tCO_2 of potential future emissions, of which 0% stem from Coal reserves, 100% from Oil and Gas reserves. Investor focus is often on the 100 largest Oil & Gas and 100 largest Coal reserve owning companies, to understand the exposure to these top 100 lists.

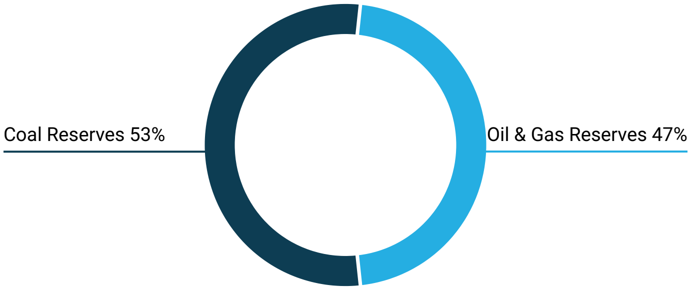
Portfolio

1,277 tCO_2 Potential Future Emissions



Benchmark

404,086 tCO_2 Potential Future Emissions



Exposure to the 100 Largest Oil & Gas and Coal Reserve Owning Assets

Issuer Name	Contribution to Portfolio Potential Future Emissions	Oil & Gas Top 100 Rank	Coal Top 100 Rank
Reliance Industries Ltd.	100%	88	-
Alibaba Group Holding Ltd.	0%	-	-
Sea Ltd. (Singapore)	0%	-	-
JD.com, Inc.	0%	-	-
Tencent Holdings Ltd.	0%	-	-

Unconventional and controversial energy extraction such as “Fracking” and Arctic Drilling is a key focus for investors, both from a transition and a reputation risk perspective.

Exposure to Controversial Business Practices

Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	Arctic Drilling	Hydraulic Fracturing	Oil Sands	Shale Oil and/or Gas
Reliance Industries Ltd.	3.69%	-	Production	-	Production

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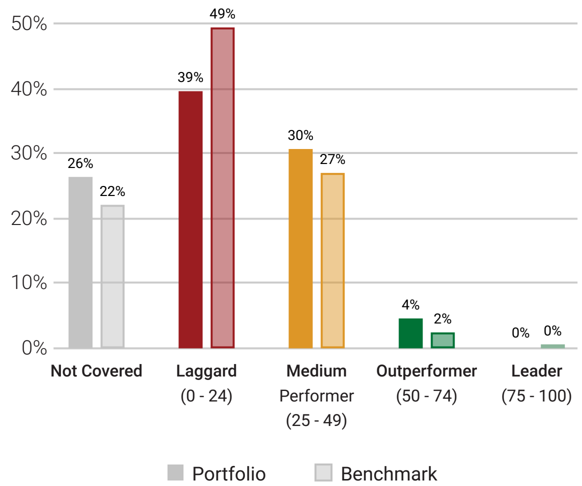
Transition Climate Risk Analysis 3 of 3

Portfolio Carbon Risk Rating

The Carbon Risk Rating (CRR) assesses how an issuer is exposed to climate risks and opportunities, and whether these are managed in a way to seize opportunities, and to avoid or mitigate risks. It provides investors with critical insights into how issuers are prepared for a transition to a low carbon economy and is a central instrument for the forward-looking analysis of carbon-related risks at portfolio and issuer level.

CRR Distribution Portfolio vs. Benchmark



Avg Portfolio CRR and Spread for Selected ISS ESG Rating Industries

ISS ESG Rating Industry [1]	Average Carbon Risk Rating
Financials/Commercial Banks & Capital Markets	23
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	5
Renewable Energy (Operation) & Energy Efficiency Equipment	-
Utilities/Electric Utilities	-
Electronic Components	-
Machinery	-
Transportation Infrastructure	-
Food & Beverages	-
Oil & Gas Equipment/Services	-
Transport & Logistics	-

0 50 100

Top 5 [2]	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., ...	Taiwan	Semiconductors	55	5.78%
Infosys Limited	India	Software & IT Services	44	2.93%
AIA Group Limited	Hong Kong	Insurance	33	2.08%
Kimberly-Clark de Mexico SAB de CV	Mexico	Household & Personal Products	33	1.8%
Tencent Holdings Ltd.	Cayman Islands	Software & IT Services	31	8.51%

Bottom 5 [2]	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
Reliance Industries Ltd.	India	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	5	3.69%
Prosus NV	Netherlands	Financials/Multi-Sector Holdings	13	3.36%
JD.com, Inc.	Cayman Islands	Retail	15	10%
LG Household & Health Care Ltd.	South Korea	Household & Personal Products	22	2.2%
EPAM Systems, Inc.	USA	Software & IT Services	22	1.96%

Climate Laggard (0 - 24) Climate Medium Performer (25 - 49) Climate Outperformer (50 - 74) Climate Leader (75 - 100)

[1] The proprietary ISS ESG Rating industry Classification is intended to group companies from an ESG perspective and might differ from other classification systems.

[2] Multiple issuers may have the same CRR value. In the event the Top 5 and Bottom 5 tables have more than one issuer in the last position due to a tie in CRR values, the weight of the issuers in the portfolio will determine the issuer assigned to the table.

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