

– Bachelor Thesis –

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors:

Can Socially Responsible Investments Offer Investors
Superior Returns or Reduced Volatility?

Presented by: **Gianina Thalmann**
thalmgi1@students.zhaw.ch
S16542631

Submitted to: **Dr. Fridolin Brand**

Zurich University of Applied Sciences
ZHAW

School of Management and Law
Department of International Management
Bachelor of Science in International Management

Winterthur, May 23. 2019

Management Summary

According to the classical approach, investment decisions are made on the basis of two key parameters; the expected rate of return and the level of investment risk. Many investors today are, however, also concerned about the nonfinancial dimensions of investments, such as environmental or social impacts. This has given rise to socially responsible investment practices, integrating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into investment decision-making. Naturally, the question arises whether investors face a trade-off between the financial and the non-financial dimensions of investment performance. In fact, the question has been widely debated among empirical literature, but remains unsolved, due to largely contradicting conclusions.

This thesis addressed this question by investigating whether socially responsible investments can provide investors with a financial advantage in either the form of reduced volatility or higher return. For this purpose, a combination of both primary and secondary research methods was used. Firstly, existing literature was studied to derive the current state of empirical research on the topic. Secondly, a statistical analysis was conducted, examining the relationship between the ESG scores and respective volatility and return rates of more than 1500 equity funds across a three-year time horizon between 2016 and 2018.

The obtained results indicated that socially responsible investments are, in fact, slightly less volatile than more traditional investments. The review of existing literature clearly illustrated that a vast majority of empirical research has determined that socially responsible investments generally exhibit lower volatility rates than conventional investments. Likewise, the statistical analysis provided evidence of a weak but statistically significant, negative correlation between funds' ESG scores and volatility rates. On the contrary, the results indicated that no clear relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its rate of return. The conclusions of the reviewed literature were found to be largely contradicting, with some research claiming a negative and others a neutral or even positive relationship between the two variables. Similarly, the statistical analysis indicated that there is no significant correlation between a fund's ESG score and return rate.

Hence, the results of this thesis suggest that socially responsible investments generally exhibit lower volatility rates, but not significantly different returns rates than more conventional investments. Consequently, the thesis is not only relevant to investors contemplating a more sustainable investment approach, but also to companies considering committing to sustainability and policymakers determined to foster sustainable development.

Based on the limitations of this thesis, future research is recommended to investigate the extent by which the performance of socially responsible investments is affected by either its respective investment horizon or particular investment universe.

Acknowledgment

First and foremost, I would like to thank my supervisor, Dr. Fridolin Brand, for his continued and patient assistance throughout this whole project. I am also very grateful to Mr. Daniel Frauenfelder and the company CSSP for not only providing their expertise but also the extensive dataset which I have been able to work with. Finally, I would like to thank my friends and family for supporting and guiding me through this time.

Table of Contents

<i>i</i>	<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>ii</i>	<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>vi</i>
<i>iii</i>	<i>List of Abbreviations</i>	<i>vii</i>
1	Introduction	1
1.1	Research Gap	2
1.2	Research Question and Hypotheses	3
1.3	Research Objectives.....	3
1.4	Overview of the Thesis	4
2	Methodology	5
2.1	Terminology	5
2.1.1	Socially Responsible Investments	5
2.1.2	Environmental, Social and Governance	6
2.1.3	Risk and Return	7
2.2	Theoretical Basis	8
2.2.1	Theories from the CSR – CFP Debate.....	8
2.2.1.1	The Theory of Reputational Capital	8
2.2.1.2	The Theory of Moral Capital	12
2.2.2	Theories from the Field of Finance	13
2.2.2.1	The Modern Portfolio Theory	14
2.2.2.2	The Capital Asset Pricing Model.....	15
2.2.2.3	The Efficient Market Hypothesis.....	15
2.3	Methods.....	17
2.3.1	Secondary Research.....	17
2.3.1.1	Data Collection	17
2.3.1.2	Method of Analysis.....	18
2.3.2	Primary Research.....	19
2.3.2.1	Database and Dataset.....	19
2.3.2.2	Method of Analysis.....	20

3	<i>Findings</i>	23
3.1	Secondary Research: Literature Review	23
3.1.1	Risk Profiles of Socially Responsible Investments	23
3.1.2	Return Rates of Socially Responsible Investments	24
3.1.2.1	Claims of a Negative Correlation Between Social Responsibility and Return.....	25
3.1.2.2	Claims of a Positive Correlation Between Social Responsibility and Return	25
3.1.2.3	Claims of the Independence of Social Responsibility and Return.....	26
3.2	Primary Research: Statistical Analysis	27
3.2.1	Statistical Overview.....	28
3.2.2	The Correlation Between ESG Scores and Volatility	28
3.2.3	The Correlation Between ESG Scores and Return.....	31
3.2.4	Outliers and Clusters	34
4	<i>Discussion</i>	38
4.1	Interpretation of Inconsistencies	38
4.1.1	Inconsistencies Among the Results of the Literature Review	38
4.1.2	Inconsistencies Among the Results of the Statistical Analysis	41
4.2	Discussion of Key Findings	43
4.2.1	Comparison of Primary and Secondary Research	43
4.2.2	Acceptance of the Hypotheses.....	44
4.3	Theoretical Rationale of the Results	44
4.3.1	Explaining the Correlation between Social Responsibility and Volatility	45
4.3.2	Explaining the Independence of Social Responsibility and Performance.....	45
4.4	The Results from an Investor’s Perspective	46
4.4.1	An Opportunity to Reduce Risk	46
4.4.2	A Possibility to Accommodate Ethics Alongside Performance	47
5	<i>Conclusion</i>	48
5.1	Main Conclusions	48
5.2	Relevance of the Findings	49
5.3	Limitations	50
5.4	Outlook	51
6	<i>List of References</i>	53
7	<i>Appendix</i>	57

i List of Figures

Figure 1:	Visualization of the Reputational Risk Management Cycle (Fombrun et al., 2000, p. 89)	9
Figure 2:	ESG Scores and Volatility Rates of the Entire Dataset (own illustration)	29
Figure 3:	ESG Scores and Volatility Among the Different Regional Categories (own illustrations)	30
Figure 4:	ESG Scores and Performance Rates of the Entire Dataset (own illustration)	32
Figure 5:	ESG Scores and Performance Among the Different Regional Categories (own illustrations)	33
Figure 6:	Volatility Outliers within the Developed Category (own illustration)	35
Figure 7:	Volatility and Performance Clusters Among the Swiss Category (own illustration)	36

ii List of Tables

Table 1:	MSCI's Key ESG Issues for Company Evaluation (own illustration based on MSCI Inc. (2018, p. 4))	7
Table 2:	Systematic Literature Review Procedure (own illustration based on Luederitz et al. (2016, p. 232))	17
Table 3:	Composition of the Four Equity Fund Categories (own illustration)	20
Table 4:	Three-Stage Procedure of the Statistical Analysis (own illustration)	21
Table 5:	Mean (μ) & Standard Deviation (σ) of the ESG Scores, Volatility, and Performance Rates (own illustration)	28
Table 6:	Spearman's Rho and p-Values of the Correlations between ESG Scores and Volatility (own illustration)	30
Table 7:	Spearman's Rho and p-Values of the Correlations between ESG Scores and Performance (own illustration)	32
Table 8:	Spearman's Rho and p-Values Among the Original and Restricted Developed Category (own illustration)	35
Table 9:	Spearman's Rho and p-Values Among the Original and Restricted Swiss Category (own illustration)	37
Table 10:	Spearman's Rho and p-Values Comparison Among the Categories (own illustration)	37
Table 11:	Variations in Investment Universes and Investment Horizons Among Empirical Research (own illustration)	39
Table 12:	Sustainability Indicators and Providers used by Empirical Literature (own illustration)	40

iii List of Abbreviations

ESG	Environmental, Social, and Governance
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CFP	Corporate Financial Performance
CAPM	Capital Asset Pricing Model
Spearman's Rho	Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient

1 Introduction

"We're in the middle of a \$30 trillion intergenerational wealth transfer from baby boomers to their children. And those kids ... simply think about their investment decisions differently" (Nadig, 2017, para. 2)

Increasing global sustainability challenges such as rising sea levels or demographic shifts cause a worldwide re-evaluation of traditional investment approaches (MSCI Inc., 2019). Recent trends in the financial markets indicate that it is becoming increasingly important to take social and environmental impacts into consideration during investment decisions (Global Impact Investing Network, 2018). This has given rise to various forms of socially responsible investment practices, integrating environmental, social, and governance (hereafter referred to as 'ESG') considerations into investment decision-making (Renneboog et al., 2008). With the introduction of the United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment in 2006 (United Nations, 2019) and the increasing research into the financial merits of responsible investments (e.g. Bian et al., 2016; Dunn et al., 2018), responsible investing has become a widely accepted investment strategy. In fact, socially responsible investments have come to account for more than 20% of the global capital market (Halbritter & Dorfleitner, 2015).

Especially the younger generations, such as millennials¹, who feel the desire to give back to society, have become interested in socially responsible investments. According to a study conducted by the Bank of America Corporation (2014), 67% of millennials consider investments as a mean of expressing social, political, or environmental values, whereas only 36% of baby boomers² share this viewpoint. In light of the quote at the beginning of this section, the trend of socially responsible investing is thus expected to expand considerably as younger investors will gain more market influence in the future.

The topic is also in the process of gaining relevance among policymakers. In March 2018, the European Union published its 'Action Plan: Financing Sustainable Growth' (European Commission, 2018), which sets out a series of recommendations to finance the objectives of the Paris Agreement and the U.N. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by redirecting capital flows. The report calls for actions to be taken to amend regulatory frameworks to ensure that sustainability preferences are accounted for in suitability

¹ The generation born between 1981 and 1996 (Dimock, 2019)

² The generation born between 1946 and 1964 (Dimock, 2019)

assessments (ibid.). Moreover, the report brings up a potential legislative proposal that explicitly requires institutional investors and asset managers to incorporate sustainability considerations into their investment decisions (ibid.). Gaining substantial relevance in the European Union may well enable the topic of socially responsible investing to gain more attention and relevance among other policymakers.

The question which remains is whether investors pay a price for investing socially responsible (Rehman et al., 2016). Investors have long believed that social considerations come at the expense of economic success. In the past, neoclassicist economists have legitimized the concept of a trade-off between economic efficiency and social progress (Friedman, 1970). Recently, economists have however proposed new viewpoints. Porter and Kramer's (2011) theory of shared value, for instance, suggests that companies can enhance their competitiveness whilst simultaneously improving social and environmental conditions and thereby undermines the long-held idea that social responsibility necessarily impairs financial performance. In fact, such theories pave the groundwork for the financial industry to view social responsibility in a new light; namely as the potential competitive advantage of a profitable asset.

1.1 Research Gap

One of the main obstructions, however, that investors face when considering socially responsible investing are the diverging views and the controversial research on the topic. Specifically, the question of whether there is an economic and financial virtue to investing in socially responsible firms remains widely debated. Naturally, investors are concerned with how adding social screens to investment decisions may affect the risk and return of an investment. Although these topics have been extensively discussed and investigated throughout the past two centuries, empirical research remains very contradicting. Especially, research investigating whether the return rates of socially responsible investments may outperform those of more conventional investments seems to be fragmented and inconsistent. Whilst some authors have determined that socially responsible portfolios generate significantly higher returns than conventional portfolios (Nofsinger & Varma, 2014; Lins et al., 2017), others have argued that the returns of socially responsible portfolios are lower than those of traditional portfolios (Hong & Kacperczyk, 2009; Dunn et al., 2018). In addition, a majority of literature claims that

returns of socially responsible investments are not at all significantly different from those of more conventional investments (Halbritter & Dorfleitner, 2015; Rehman et al., 2016).

Furthermore, a large majority of current research has used asset return as the sole indicator of financial outcome whilst disregarding the importance of volatility. Although return is certainly already a very important indicator on its own, combining it with volatility puts it into perspective and allows a deeper understanding of financial outcome.

1.2 Research Question and Hypotheses

In consequence of the discussed research gap, this thesis aims to contribute to this field of study by exploring the following research- and sub-questions:

Can socially responsible investments offer investors a financial advantage?

1. Are socially responsible investments less volatile than more conventional investments?
2. Do socially responsible investments generate higher returns than more conventional investments?

In accordance with the empirical literature that is reviewed in this paper, it is hypothesized that socially responsible investments are less volatile and consequently bear a lower risk than more traditional investments. On the contrary, it is however also hypothesized that socially responsible investments generally produce neither higher nor lower returns than their conventional counterparts, since social responsibility is not at all correlated to return rates. Thus, the following two hypotheses have been formulated and are verified throughout this thesis.

Hypothesis 1: A negative relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its volatility

Hypothesis 2: No clear relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its rate of return

1.3 Research Objectives

The aim of this thesis is to provide investors with a more profound understanding of the merits of integrating social responsibility criteria into their investment decisions. Thus, the overarching objective is to determine whether and how an investment's degree

of social responsibility is correlated to both volatility and return. To that end, the paper aims to ascertain the current state of research on the topic in existing literature, and additionally, conduct an own empirical analysis on the correlation between funds' ESG scores and their respective volatility, and return rates. Finally, the thesis also aims to critically evaluate the results that have been obtained by discussing possible reasons or explanations for the observed findings.

1.4 Overview of the Thesis

The upcoming pages are structured into four main chapters; the methodology, findings, discussion, and conclusion. The thesis sets off with the methodology, defining the paper's key terminology, providing a review of the theoretical basis and subsequently outlining the methodological approach used to conduct this research. Thereafter, the main findings from both secondary- and primary research are discussed in the findings section. These findings are subsequently compared and interpreted in the discussion section. Finally, the conclusion summarizes the thesis' main conclusions, provides recommendations, discusses the limitations of the thesis and proposes a future outlook.

2 Methodology

This chapter is separated into three major parts; the terminology, the theoretical basis, and the method. The terminology defines the most relevant terms and concepts, whereas the theoretical basis reviews the relevant theories and models of the paper's area of research. Finally, the method outlines the methodological approach of the research.

2.1 Terminology

The following section defines and outlines the most important terms and concepts that are going to be used throughout this thesis. The definitions will provide the basis for the conceptual framework and may be referred back to later for clarification.

2.1.1 Socially Responsible Investments

Socially responsible investments, commonly also known as ethical investments or sustainable investments, may be defined as investments that seek to consider environmental protection, improved social conditions, and good governance alongside financial dimensions (Revelli & Viviani, 2015). Unlike conventional types of investments, socially responsible investments apply investment screens beyond financial indicators, evaluating assets on various criteria such as environmental impact, workplace conditions or community involvement (Renneboog et al., 2008).

Although Socially Responsible Investments have only recently gained far-reaching recognition among common investors, the concept of seeking both financial return and social good, has already started to emerge in the early nineteen seventies (Moskowitz, 1972). The increasing social activism and environmental concerns at that time, have given rise to social investment practices that excluded firms producing socially undesirable products such as alcohol, tobacco or weapons (Nofsinger & Varma, 2014). As the industry developed, more and more investors began incorporating ESG factors into their investment decisions and portfolio construction. The socially responsible investment universe has been found to have increased by almost tenfold since 1995 (Bian et al., 2016). In fact, the "total US-domiciled assets under management using SRI strategies grew from \$8.7 trillion at the start of 2016 to \$12.0 trillion at the start of 2018, an increase of 38 percent" (US SIF, 2018, p. 1). With socially responsible investments becoming prevalent in the financial market, governments and international organizations around the

world have started to promote the trend by regulation (Bian et al., 2016). As mentioned previously, the United Nations, for instance, introduced the Principles for Responsible Investment, a set of principles providing a framework by which investors can incorporate ESG issues into their investment decisions (United Nations, 2019). Today, socially responsible investing has become a widely accepted and popular investment strategy.

2.1.2 Environmental, Social and Governance

In the field of sustainable investing, ESG criteria are a widely accepted “set of standards for a company’s operations that investors use to screen investments” (CSSP AG, 2019, para. 1) in terms of their environmental, social and governance performance. In addition to the ethical component, ESG standards are developed to prevent investors from financing companies that are at risk of suffering losses as a result of their ESG practices. Understanding an investment’s ESG ranking can provide critical insights to investors regarding the identification of risk and opportunities that traditional investment research may overlook (ibid.). ESG screens may thus serve as a tool to identify which negative externalities generated by a company may turn into unanticipated costs and which ESG issues affecting a company may turn into opportunities (MSCI Inc., 2018).

According to CSSP AG (2019), the individual ESG criteria may be explained as follows. The environmental criterion focuses on how a company acts as a steward of nature. Companies are evaluated on factors such as energy consumption, waste production, natural resource conservation, and animal treatment. Additionally, this criterion also evaluates which environmental risks may affect the firm's revenue and how it manages those risks. The social criterion, on the other hand, focuses on a company’s business relationships. It evaluates companies based on factors such as their relationship with suppliers, their engagement in supporting the community, their working conditions, and their employee relations and diversity. Finally, the governance criterion focuses on the rights, responsibilities, and expectations of a company’s governance stakeholders. Companies are evaluated on factors such as their accounting transparency, shareholder rights, choice of board members, executive pay and involvement in corruption.

There are numerous ESG data providers, each using different rating methodologies. The world’s largest ESG data provider, MSCI, rates companies on an AAA-CCC scale relative to standards and the performance of industry peers (MSCI, 2018). The scores are computed by evaluating companies, against a set of 37 ESG key issues as outlined in

Table 1. The weighted average of these 37 scores then generates a final score between zero and ten, where zero is worst and ten is best (ibid.).

Table 1: MSCI's Key ESG Issues for Company Evaluation (own illustration based on MSCI Inc. (2018, p. 4))

<i>Pillars</i>	<i>Themes</i>	<i>ESG Key Issues</i>	
Environmental	Climate Change	Carbon Emissions	Product Carbon Footprint
		Financing Environmental Impact	Climate Change Vulnerability
	Natural Resources	Water Stress	Biodiversity and Land Use
		Raw Material Sourcing	
Pollution and Waste	Toxic Emissions and Waste	Packaging	
	Material and Waste	Electronic Waste	
Environmental Opportunities	Opportunities in Clean Tech, Opportunities Renewable Energy	Opportunities in Green Building	
Social	Human Capital	Labor Management	Human Capital Development
		Health and Safety	Supply Chain Labor Standards
	Product Liability	Product Safety and Quality	Chemical Safety
		Financial Product Safety	Privacy and Data Security
		Responsible Investment	Health and Demographic Risk
Stakeholder Opposition	Controversial Sourcing		
Social Opportunities	Access to Communications Access to Healthcare	Access to Finance Opportunities in Health and Nutrition	
Governance	Corporate Governance	Board Diversity	Executive Pay
		Ownership and Control	Accounting
	Corporate Behavior	Business Ethics Tax Transparency Financial System Instability	Anti-Competitive Practice Corruption and Instability

2.1.3 Risk and Return

Two of the most important variables in investment decision-making are risk and return. Firstly, return also referred to as performance, measures the rate at which an investor's funds have grown during the investment period and is thereby a critical measure of an investment's success (Bodie et al., 2013, p. 111). The total holding-period return of a share is determined by not only the share's price increase (or decrease) across the investment period but also by the dividend income the share has provided and is calculated as follows (ibid.).

$$\text{Holding-Period Return} = \frac{P_1 - P_0 + D}{P_0}$$

Where,

P_0 = Beginning Price

P_1 = Ending Price

D = Cash Dividend

An investment's risk, on the other hand, is determined by the volatility of the investment's returns. The standard deviation (σ), which is the historical volatility of returns, is the key risk measure that analysts, portfolio managers, and advisors use to quantify risk (Hargrave, 2019). It represents the total risk of a single asset or a portfolio

by measuring the dispersion of historical returns relative to the average historical return (ibid.). The higher the variation between historical returns of an asset, the higher its standard deviation and thus the riskier the investment (ibid.). As demonstrated in the formula below, the standard deviation is calculated as the square root of the variance (ibid.).

$$\text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (r_i - \bar{r})^2}{n-1}}$$

Where,

r_i = return in year i

\bar{r} = average return across n years

n = number of years under consideration

2.2 Theoretical Basis

The following section reviews relevant theories and models of the thesis' area of research, by firstly focusing on the underlying debate of the relationship between corporate social responsibility (hereafter referred to as 'CSR') and corporate financial performance (hereafter referred to as 'CFP'), and subsequently shedding light on the relevant theories from the field of finance.

2.2.1 Theories from the CSR – CFP Debate

In order to understand how social responsibility considerations may affect an investment's financial return and volatility, one first needs to examine the underlying question of how a company's commitment to sustainable practices may influence its financial performance. For this purpose, the following section outlines two theories, both providing a complex theoretical explanation of the relationship between CSR and CFP.

2.2.1.1 *The Theory of Reputational Capital*

Fombrun's (1996) initial theory of 'reputational capital' suggests that a company's stakeholders continuously assess and evaluate a company, thereby forming a company reputation and consequently generating reputational capital to the company. Whereas a reputation in and of itself has no cash value, Fombrun (1996) argued that reputational capital does, in fact, have economic value. Regardless of whether the reputational capital is positive or negative, it inclines stakeholders to hold views and beliefs about the

company that may cause them to engage in actions that can create or destroy wealth for shareholders (ibid.).

In 2000, Fombrun et al. have extended the reputational capital theory by proposing that corporate citizenship helps companies to build reputational capital. According to the theory reputational capital is built by strengthening the bonds between the company and its eight key stakeholders; employees, customers, investors, partners, regulators, activists, the community and media. Fombrun et al. (2000, p. 87) defined reputation capital as “the market value of the company in excess of its liquidation value and its intellectual capital”.

The following paragraphs will be based on the extended theory of Fombrun et al. (2000). The theory argues that increased reputation capital may enhance the company’s ability to negotiate attractive contracts with suppliers and governments, charge premium prices, reduce its cost of capital, improve its ability to attract resources and enhance its performance. When companies, however, fail to provide the outcomes which stakeholders expect from them, the loss in reputational capital may manifest itself in reduced appeal to employees, impoverished revenues, decreased ability to attract financial capital and declining shareholder value. Thus, the theory claims that there is no simple correlation between CSR and CFP. Instead, the theory establishes a relationship between reputation and risk. The theory views corporate citizenship as a strategic tool to both realize *reputational gains* and mitigate the risk of *reputational losses*.

Figure 1 depicts the Reputational Risk Management Cycle, proposed by Fombrun et al. (2000), by which companies can use their reputational capital to achieve performance. The cycle suggests two ways by which a company can do so: either by generating a platform from which future opportunities may spring or by building a safety net against losses.

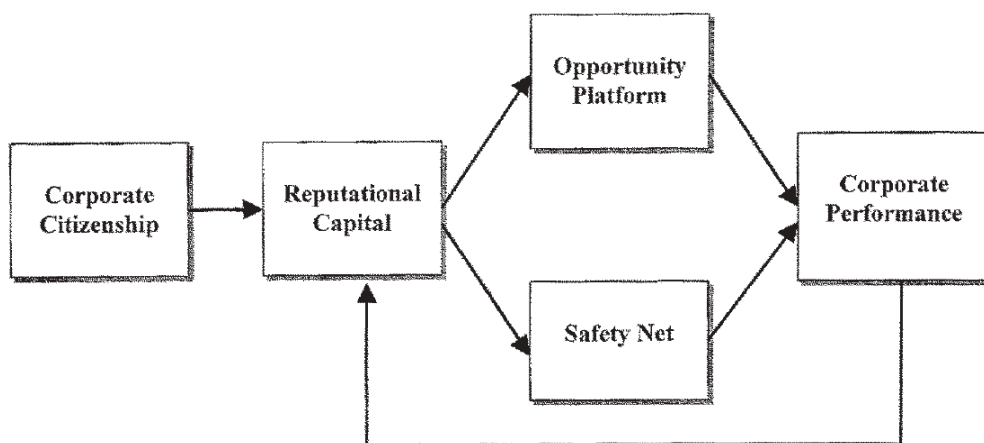


Figure 1: Visualization of the Reputational Risk Management Cycle (Fombrun et al., 2000, p. 89)

According to the theory, the opportunity platform is built from the supportive social relationships created through CSR and puts the company in a more favorable position to take advantage of opportunities that emerge in the future. Hence social responsibility can be viewed as platform investments that derive value from creating potential future gains, rather than from direct income creation. This potential for gain arises from the support of stakeholders fostering the growth of reputational capital. On the contrary, each of the stakeholder groups also holds the power to threaten reputational capital. Social corporate responsibility initiatives may, however, serve as some sort of safety net helping companies to buffer themselves against this downside risk of reputation. To exemplify this process, each stakeholder group has to be looked at individually.

Employees are the arguably most influential stakeholders since their quality of work directly impacts the quality of the products or services offered by a company. Additionally, they also diffuse word-to-mouth about the company when interacting with other stakeholders. Socially responsible employment policies in areas such as employee welfare, gender equality or development opportunities, amongst others, may allow companies to improve employee motivation and attitude towards the company. At the same time, such policies reduce the risk of rogue employee behavior, which could potentially harm the company's reputational capital.

The customers, on the other hand, offer loyalty to companies in the form of repeated purchases and recommendations. Some customer segments have been found not only to favor products and services from socially responsible companies but even to be willing to pay premium prices for such products. Corporate responsibility hence acts much like an advertising campaign enhancing the image of the company. Yet again, corporate responsibility may also be used to mitigate the risk of customers misunderstanding or misusing their products. Through socially responsible programs, companies can show their concern for their customers' wellbeing and thereby protect their reputational capital from being harmed due to misunderstandings.

Furthermore, investors may enhance reputation capital by speaking favorably of a company or by acquiring their shares and thereby initiating an upward spiral in the company's market value. Promising recommendations from investment analysts, due to a company's engagements in social responsibility, may even lower the cost of capital and enhance economic returns. On the contrary, investors may threaten reputational capital through calling in loans, selling off their shares or simply by speaking negatively about

the company. Social responsibility may help diminish such threats by increasing the visibility and transparency of the company to investors.

Social responsibility may also contribute to enhanced trust between partners by increasing familiarity and social integration. Good corporate citizens tend to attract high-caliber partners since socially responsible companies are expected to have fewer disruptions in the supply chain from disgruntled customers or employees. On the downside, partners can threaten the company's performance and reputation in the case of defection. But not only is the interrupted flow of products or resources threatening, but also the fact that the negative reputation of partners or contractors may spill over. Responsibly selecting partners and nurturing a socially responsible relationship to them is thus an integral necessity to protect reputational capital.

Social responsibility may also intrigue regulators and legislators to behave more favorably towards them. Through socially responsible activities, firms ingratiate themselves with the local community and regulators. Socially responsible companies may experience reduced likelihoods of being reviled and made prey for regulators, especially if these regulators are members of the community in which the company socially engages in. Firms with strong regulatory relations may be capable of shaping zoning laws in their favor, alleviating stringent regulations and otherwise create favorable regulatory conditions for doing business. Regulators, however, are also in the position to threaten a company's reputation capital by setting reporting requirements or by taking legal actions against them. Compliance programs that disclose the importance of ethical corporate behavior to the company's employees and the public not only reduce the risk of conviction but may also minimize the penalty, should anything ever happen.

Activist groups are also very powerful stakeholders in the creation of reputational capital. Specifically, customer purchasing behavior and investment decisions may be influenced by the endorsements of activist groups. An activist group's seal of approval for instance safety, pollution prevention, or equal employment opportunities may directly translate into improved sales and investments. On the contrary, activist groups may however also threaten reputational capital through press releases, marches or boycotts against companies they deem socially irresponsible. Thus, corporate responsibility may also protect a company from the dangers of activist movements.

Local communities then again, hold the power to protect or act against local companies. Firms that participate and engage in the welfare of local communities may enjoy protection from them when threatened by insurgent stakeholders. Alternatively,

communities may also act against companies if they perceive them to be undermining the welfare of the community or challenging local values. Companies may protect themselves from such perceptions of illegitimacy by reducing the social distance and deviance of values through citizenships such as economic assistance, volunteerism, grants to local structures or investments in infrastructure.

Finally, the media is able to magnify a company's actions for other stakeholders and can thereby impact the other stakeholder's views and beliefs of the company. Since media always seek attention-getting stories, socially responsible practices are often great opportunities to promote a positive company image. Similarly, they are also a mean for companies to increase familiarity and enhance media relationships in order to protect themselves from negative media exposure. Familiarity in consequence of having had positive headlines in relation to corporate responsibility, may also reduce the potential for misrepresentations or even give the company the benefit of the doubt when discrepant information comes to the fore.

In conclusion, the theory of reputational capital by Fombrun et al. (2000) provides an extensive framework of how social responsibility can serve as an instrument by which companies can cease not only reputational but also strategic and financial opportunities, whilst at the same time mitigating the corresponding threats. On one side, the theory provides structured arguments and reasoning for why socially responsible companies facilitate the execution of corporate strategies, enrich opportunities, buffer from losses and thereby enhance overall performance and stability. On the other side, the theory's premises may easily be translated to the financial world, providing investors with an argumentation why socially responsible investments are associated with less risk and potentially even higher returns.

2.2.1.2 The Theory of Moral Capital

In 2005 Paul Godfrey's has published his theory on the 'pathway that leads from philanthropic activity to shareholder wealth'. Within the theory, Godfrey (2005) considers philanthropic activity as a manifestation of CSR, and shareholder capital as a measure of CFP. Godfrey's (ibid, p. 777) theory presents a complex theoretical explanation to the argument that "good deeds earn chits". In this context, Godfrey (ibid, p. 778) has established the following three assertions:

- (1) “that corporate philanthropy can generate positive moral capital among communities and stakeholders,
- (2) that moral capital can provide shareholders with ‘insurance-like’ protection for many of a firm's idiosyncratic intangible assets, and
- (3) that this insurance-like protection contributes to shareholder wealth.”

In their later work, Godfrey et al. (2009) argued that CSR is often viewed as voluntary corporate actions meant to improve social and environmental conditions, or even as some sort of corporate grants to stakeholders. Godfrey’s theory challenges the misconception that such voluntary actions come without strings attached, but instead argues that they are a method of ‘buying respect’ (ibid.). The theory establishes that CSR signals a willingness to act philanthropically rather than purely self-interested. When such signals are received and accepted by the corporation’s stakeholders, companies generate a positive reputation and thereby accrue moral capital. An important component of moral capital is known as ‘relational wealth’ which refers to relationship-based intangible assets such as the affective commitment of employees or the trust of suppliers and partners (ibid.). Due to its intangible nature, relational wealth can thus not be protected by traditional insurance markets. According to Godfrey’s theory, however, moral capital serves as insurance-like protection for a firm's relational wealth (ibid.). The theory argues that if a company gets involved in behavior which adversely affects or offends its stakeholders, moral capital mitigates negative stakeholder assessments and related punishments or sanctions.

To sum up, Godfrey’s theory thus argues that philanthropic activity can create shareholder wealth by building up insurance-like positive goodwill. Thus, the theory clearly indicates that social responsibility may reduce risk by ensuring stakeholder wealth in the face of negative events. From an investment perspective, this suggests that investors may benefit from reduced volatility risk when investing in socially responsible funds.

2.2.2 Theories from the Field of Finance

To better understand how sustainability considerations may affect an investment’s financial return and volatility, the concepts of risk and return have to be analyzed from a more financial perspective. Thus, the following section outlines three financial theories, each providing an analytical theoretical perspective on the dynamics of risk and return.

2.2.2.1 *The Modern Portfolio Theory*

In the early 1950s Harry Markowitz, an American economist, developed the theory of ‘portfolio choice’ which proposes investors can maximize portfolio return and minimize portfolio risk through diversification (Markowitz, 1952). In finance, diversification refers to integrating a variety of financial instruments within a single portfolio to minimize the impact that individual securities can have on portfolio performance (Bodie et al., 2013, p. 149). Across the years Markowitz’s theory has been developed and evolved to what today is commonly referred to as the Modern Portfolio Theory. One of the cardinal principles of the theory is the idea of systematic and unsystematic risk. This principle suggests that diversification essentially only reduces exposure to firm-specific risk but cannot avoid all risks (ibid.). That means that regardless of the number of stocks held by a portfolio, common macroeconomic risks, which can affect virtually all securities, can eventually not be eliminated through diversification (ibid.). Therefore, the theory differentiates between systematic risks which are common market risks that are non-diversifiable and unsystematic risks which are firm-specific and therefore diversifiable (ibid).

The risks which companies are exposed to when disregarding ESG, such as for instance consumer boycotts, environmental disasters or other costly reputation scandals are known as ESG risks and are commonly categorized as firm-specific and therefore diversifiable risks (Hoepner, 2010). According to the Modern Portfolio Theory, ESG risks may hence be eliminated in a given portfolio simply through diversification. From a strictly traditional economic perspective, a portfolio’s ESG rating may thus not significantly influence the portfolio’s level of risk if it is appropriately diversified. In addition, many economists even argue that integrating ESG criteria in portfolio selection increases risk since it restricts diversification by limiting the available investment universe to socially responsible assets (Renneboog et al., 2008). Investors hence diversify their portfolios in irresponsible, low ESG and consequently risky stock, believing that diversification will sufficiently reduce their risk exposure. This interpretation may constitute one of the main reasons why investors tend to disregard ESG in investment decisions.

Some more critical literature such as by Andreas Hoepner (2010) however deems this belief as a too simplistic interpretation of the Modern Portfolio Theory. Hoepner challenges the idea by claiming that the reduction in the investment universe caused by

integrating ESG criteria in the investment process may likely be offset by the reduced average specific risk of responsible stock. Consequently, the author claims that „this positive effect of ESG criteria probably leads best-in-class ESG screened funds to be better diversified than otherwise identical conventional funds” (Hoepner, 2010, p. 1). Integrating ESG criteria in portfolio selection and investment decisions may hence serve as an effective risk management tool, despite reducing the number of selected assets and increasing the correlation between them.

2.2.2.2 The Capital Asset Pricing Model

Anticipated future returns can rarely be predicted precisely. Every investor faces the inherent risk that actual returns may deviate from those anticipated at the start of the investment period. Naturally, investors strive for high returns and low risks of deviations. The Capital Asset Pricing Model, commonly known and hereafter referred to as ‘CAPM’, provides a prediction of the relationship between an asset’s risk and its expected return (Bodie et al., 2013, p. 193). First proposed by William Sharpe (1964) the CAPM is a centerpiece of financial economics and may also be considered as a development of Markowitz's Modern Portfolio Theory (ibid.). According to Sharpe’s theory, risk and return are positively correlated, meaning that assets with higher expected returns entail greater risks (ibid.). In essence, the theory implies that the higher the risk which the investor is exposed to, the higher the demanded return should be. This relationship is widely referred to as the Risk-Return Trade-Off (ibid, p. 10).

Under the terms of the CAPM theory, an investment may thus not generate high financial returns and comparably low investment risks at the same time. In light of this thesis’ research question, socially responsible investments should thus not be able to produce both of the proposed financial advantages, but rather only either superior returns or reduced risk. Assuming that socially responsible investments are by nature less risky (as has been indicated by the theories of moral and reputational capital above), would hence mean that investors would have to give up a portion of their financial return to compensate for the investment security.

2.2.2.3 The Efficient Market Hypothesis

After Maurice Kendall has discovered that stock price changes are random and unpredictable in 1953, financial economists have viewed the market as irrational (Bodie

et al., 2013, p. 234). Economists, however, soon came to understand that random price movements, in fact, indicate an efficient, rather than an irrational market. They have based their argument on the assumption that any information predicting the future performance of stocks should always already be reflected in stock prices (ibid.). Consequently, the Efficient Market Hypothesis has emerged, proposing that “prices of securities fully reflect available information about securities” (ibid, p. 235). What is meant by prices reflecting information is that the prices of assets are formed based on information available about the assets. As new information about an asset randomly appears, the asset’s price randomly adjusts, thus ensuring random and unpredictable movement of prices.

Eugene Fama (1970) has extended the theory, by specifying three versions of the Efficient Market Hypothesis, distinguishing themselves by the types of information reflected in the prices. Fama’s specifications are today known as the weak-, semi-strong- and strong-form of the Efficient Market Hypothesis (Bodie et al. 2013, p. 238). The *weak-form* hypothesis asserts that stock prices reflect all information derived from the history of past trading such as past prices and trading volumes (ibid.). The *semi-strong-form* hypothesis has been defined to reflect all publicly available information about the future of a firm (ibid.). This subset of information may include any relevant data reaching from the general economy’s inflation rate to the individual firm’s product line or accounting practices. Finally, the *strong-form* hypothesis proclaims that stock prices reflect all relevant information, even including information only available to company insiders (ibid.).

According to Fama’s (1970) *semi-strong-form* hypothesis, a company’s publicly available ESG-related information should hence be fully reflected in the company’s stock price. This assumption should hold true regardless of whether the ESG-related information has been disclosed in the company’s nonfinancial reports or reported by stakeholders such as the media. In light of this paper’s research question, Fama’s *semi-strong-form* hypothesis thus indicates that social responsibility information ratings, among other factors, should impact both financial returns and return volatility. Not only because prices and thereby returns reflect ESG-related information, but also because new arriving ESG-related information may cause unpredictable price volatility.

2.3 Methods

The following section outlines the methodological approaches applied in this thesis. In order to answer the thesis' research questions, a combination of both primary and secondary research methods have been used. The concrete methodological approaches applied in each of the methods are summarized in the following sections.

2.3.1 Secondary Research

The first share of this thesis' results is based on secondary data, namely a systematic literature review. The following two sub-sections outline the data collection process and the method of analysis that has been used for the literature review.

2.3.1.1 Data Collection

In essence, the secondary research review has been conducted for the sake of getting an understanding of the current state of empirical research on the relationship between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its respective degree of risk and return. The methodological procedure that was used to conduct the literature review is based on the 'Steps of the Systematic Literature Review' proposed by Luederitz et al. (2016). As presented in Table 2, the applied procedure consists of five major phases.

Table 2: Systematic Literature Review Procedure (own illustration based on Luederitz et al. (2016, p. 232))

Phases	Action
1. Selection Criteria Definition	Research questions are translated into a search string
2. Data Gathering	Abstracts and bibliographic data of relevant articles are extracted
3. Data Cleaning	Abstract are analyzed based on inclusion criteria
4. Data Scoping	Full-text of all potentially relevant articles are downloaded
5. Full-Text Review	Full-texts are reviewed based and key information is extracted

In the first phase, literature selection criteria were defined by translating the thesis' two research sub-questions into a search string that could be used to obtain relevant literature. Accordingly, two separate sets of keywords were determined for the two individual sub-questions. The main keywords defined to obtain literature answering the thesis' first sub-question include 'Socially Responsible Investments', 'SRI', 'Volatility', and 'Risk'. Similarly, the main keywords defined to obtain literature answering the thesis' second sub-question include 'Socially Responsible Investments', 'SRI', 'Performance', and 'Return'. Moreover, the search string has been restricted to literature published after

the year 2000, since sustainability rating schemes of investments have continuously changed and developed over the past few decades.

Upon defining the search string, the literature search was conducted on the two databases Web of Science and Google Scholar. During this second phase of the procedure, the abstracts and bibliographic data of potentially relevant articles were extracted from the databases. In the following phase, the ‘Data Cleaning’ phase, the abstracts of the gathered literature were analyzed and sorted out based on the following two inclusion criteria:

- *Is the article based on empirical data?*
- *Does the article measure the relationship between an investment’s degree of social responsibility and its respective degree of risk, volatility or performance?*

This selection process resulted in an extensive list of empirical articles published by a variety of peer-reviewed journals. During the fourth phase, the full-text versions of all articles selected in the previous phase were downloaded from the databases. Finally, each of these articles was individually reviewed in full length and the key information including the research question, the method, the findings, and conclusions was extracted in the last phase of the procedure.

2.3.1.2 Method of Analysis

Since this thesis aims to investigate whether socially responsible investments can provide investors with a financial advantage in either the form of reduced volatility or higher returns, the analysis focused on each of these benefits individually. Firstly, the selected literature investigating the relationship between an investment’s social responsibility and its investment *risks* has been reviewed. Thereafter, the selected literature analyzing the somewhat more controversial relationship between an investment’s social responsibility and its financial *return* has been reviewed.

Within these two categories of literature, the main conclusions of all articles were analyzed and compared. Accordingly, the articles were grouped into categories based on their conclusions regarding the relationship between an investment’s degree of social responsibility and its respective volatility or return rates. This has generated a list of literature, logically assembled according to their main conclusions.

2.3.2 Primary Research

The second part of the thesis' results constitutes a statistical analysis of primary data, the methodological approach of which is clarified in the following two sub-sections. The first section briefly outlines the content and scope of the dataset as well as the database from which it has been obtained. The second section summarizes the method of analysis used to statistically evaluate the data.

2.3.2.1 Database and Dataset

The primary data used in this thesis has been attained from the search engine and database 'YourSRI'. This large-scale database, operated by the independent consulting and research house CSSP AG, is specialized in the field of ESG reporting. Upon inquiry, CSSP AG has agreed to provide a large dataset exclusively for the research purposes of this thesis.

The dataset provided by CSSP includes extensive records of a total of 1'517 equity funds. The funds are categorized into four groups according to their regional focus; Global, Emerging Market, Switzerland, and India. These regional focuses are distinguishable by the variability in stock exchanges at which the individual stocks of a given fund are listed. Whereas the funds with the regional focus 'Switzerland' include stocks listed at only the Swiss Stock Exchange, the funds with the regional focus 'India' include stocks listed at only the Indian Stock Exchange. However, funds with the regional focuses 'Global' include a combination of stocks listed at the stock exchanges of different Developed Market countries. On the contrary, funds with the regional focus 'Emerging Market' include a combination of stocks listed at the stock exchanges of different Emerging Market countries.

For the sake of simplicity, the four categories are hereafter going to be referred to as the *Developed-*, the *Emerging-*, the *Swiss-* and the *Indian category* of funds. Table 3 provides a broad outline of the size and composition of each of these categories. As demonstrated by Table 3, the Developed category clearly encompasses the largest number of funds (n=1120), followed by the Emerging (n=263), the Swiss (n=104) and the Indian category (n=30).

Table 3: Composition of the Four Equity Fund Categories (own illustration)

Category	Number of Funds	Composition of Funds
Developed	1120	stocks listed in more than one developed market countries
Emerging	263	stocks listed in more than one different emerging market countries
Swiss	104	stocks listed in Switzerland
Indian	30	stocks listed in India

The full dataset provided by CSSP AG, covering the total 1517 funds from all four categories, is attached in Appendix 1. It encompasses the following four key variables on each of the funds:

1. Lipper Global Classification

Classifies funds according to the markets or segments they are invested in

2. ESG Score

ESG Score between 0 (worst) and 10 (best) as of December 2018

3. Volatility

Annualized 3-year Standard Deviation³ in EUR % as at 31.12.2018

4. Performance

Annualized 3-year Performance⁴ in EUR % as at 31.12.2018

Hence, the dataset consists of a combination of quantitative and qualitative indicators on each of the 1517 equity funds categorized in Table 3. As elaborated in the following section, each of these four indicators was used to conduct a holistic analysis of the relationship between an investment’s degree of social responsibility and its respective volatility and return rates.

2.3.2.2 Method of Analysis

As depicted by Table 4, the statistical analysis preceded in three main stages. The data analysis starts off with a statistical overview of the dataset. To provide a broad outline of the data, the mean (μ) and standard deviation (σ) of the ESG scores, volatility rates, and performance rates were computed for each of the four regional categories.

³ Calculated as $\sqrt[3]{(1 + \sigma_1) \times (1 + \sigma_2) \times (1 + \sigma_3)}$ where σ_n = standard deviation in year n

⁴ Calculated as $\sqrt[3]{(1 + r_1) \times (1 + r_2) \times (1 + r_3)}$ where r_n = return in year n

Table 4: Three-Stage Procedure of the Statistical Analysis (own illustration)

Procedure	Focus of Analysis	Measurement
Stage 1	Statistical Overview	Mean & Standard Deviation
Stage 2	Correlation Between ESG and Volatility Correlation Between ESG and Performance	Spearman's Rho & p-Value Spearman's Rho & p-Value
Stage 3	Outliers and Clusters	Lipper Global Classification

To evaluate whether socially responsible investments may generate superior returns or reduced risk, the analysis is thereafter separated into two main sections, as outlined in Stage 2 of Table 4. Firstly, the relationship between social responsibility and risk is examined by analyzing the correlation between the fund's ESG scores and respective volatility rates. Secondly, the relationship between social responsibility and return is investigated by analyzing the correlation between the fund's ESG scores and respective performance rates. To determine the correlation between these variables, two numerical measures are computed; the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and the respective p-Value of the correlation.

The Spearman's rank correlation coefficient (hereafter referred to as 'Spearman's Rho') has been chosen as the appropriate measure of association since most of the correlations within the thesis' dataset are not necessarily linear but rather monotonic. In fact, the Spearman's Rho is specifically used to measure the strength and direction of monotonic relationships and is numerically computed as follows (Lund Research Ltd, 2018).

$$Rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n^3 - n}$$

Where,

n = number of pairs

d = difference in paired ranks

Essentially, the Spearman's Rho can take values from +1 to -1 (ibid.). A coefficient of +1 indicates a perfect positive correlation between two variables, meaning that as one increases, the other does so as well. Likewise, a coefficient of -1 implies a perfect negative relationship of variables, where the increase of one variable causes a decrease in the other. Consequently, a coefficient of zero suggests no correlation at all. Hence, the closer the coefficient is to zero, the weaker the correlation between the two variables (ibid.).

In order to determine whether the computed correlation coefficients are statically significant, the respective p-Values⁵ have been analyzed. Statistical significance may be defined as the “likelihood that a relationship between two or more variables is caused by something other than chance” (Kenton, 2019, para. 1). The p-Value is a common measure of statistical significance, defining the probability that random chance could explain a result (ibid.). Generally, results are considered to be statistically significant if their p-Value, meaning the probability of the phenomenon being random, is less than 0.05 (ibid.). Often, academic research, however, refers to the three p-Value thresholds 0.10, 0.05 and 0.01 to describe different levels of significance (Bauer et al., 2005).

As exhibited in Table 4, the third and last stage of the procedure concludes the analysis with an examination of any prominent outliers or clusters detected in the previous stage. To determine whether there are any similarities among the funds with diverging patterns that may explain their occurrence, the outliers and clusters are studied in light of their Lipper Global Classification. As previously mentioned, these classifications categorize funds according to the financial markets or specific segments that the funds are invested in. Therefore, analyzing the Lipper Global Classifications of the outliers and clusters serves to determine whether they may share certain investment characteristics that could explain their unusual behavior. Any such common characteristics which indicate that the occurrence of the outliers or cluster may be attributed to specific factors other than the ESG score suggest that the determined correlations may be distorted. Thus, the outliers and clusters recognized to share such characteristics are removed from the dataset, and a second round of Spearman’s Rho and p-Value are calculated to correct any such distortions.

⁵ Computed with software (no numerical formula available)

3 Findings

The following chapter presents the findings of this thesis. The chapter is separated into two main parts; the results of secondary research, namely the literature review followed by the results of primary research.

3.1 Secondary Research: Literature Review

With socially responsible investments becoming ever more prevalent in the financial market, literature has frequently explored the topic's most fundamental question; whether investors pay a price for investing socially responsible. The two most essential indicators in this debate are analyzed in this thesis; risk and return. Whereas there seems to be a general consensus on the fact that socially responsible investments are generally less risky due to reduced volatility, empirical studies on returns present contradictory results. The following sections outline the most relevant literature in light of the correlations between social responsibility and risk, as well as between social responsibility and return.

3.1.1 Risk Profiles of Socially Responsible Investments

In light of the question of whether socially responsible investments bear a lower risk to investors, a vast majority of literature suggests a negative relationship between a portfolio's social responsibility and its volatility. In other words, this thread of literature suggests that socially responsible investments are less volatile than traditional investments. Understanding that CSR, by its very nature, is concerned with handling the impact that corporate activities may have on stakeholders, these findings seem very reasonable. Dunn et al. (2018, p. 5) even argued that "it is logical to postulate that companies neglecting to manage their ESG exposures may be exposed to higher risk". Such risks may include a lawsuit in consequence of environmental damage caused by corporate activities, or sales a drop in the wake of a poor working conditions scandal.

Aiming to investigate risk and return implications of integrating ESG considerations in investment decisions, Dunn et al. (2018) have analyzed a large number of stocks from the 'Russell 3000', the 'MSCI World ex US' and the 'MSCI Emerging' indices. The results of their extensive analysis show that the volatility of stocks with high ESG exposures is up to 15% lower than of stocks with low exposures. Similarly, Byun

(2018) examined the relation between ESG practices and firm value among Korean listed firms over the period of 2011 to 2014. The study's findings show that companies' ESG scores are negatively correlated to firm risk as measured by abnormal stock return. The study concluded that "firms with better ESG practices are generally more stable with lower potential firm risk" (Byun, 2018, p. 135).

In line with that, Czerwińska and Kaźmierkiewicz (2015) have analyzed the ESG, volatility and return rates of 853 companies listed at the Polish stock exchange and determined that stock issued by companies with higher ESG rating was marked by lower return rate volatility and hence reduced investment portfolio risk. The authors ascribe these results to the greater degree of transparency achieved by companies disclosing their non-financial data. Moreover, Harjoto et al. (2017) have investigated the impact of CSR and institutional ownership on stock return volatility. Examining a list of U.S. firms across a timespan from 1994 to 2012, the researchers have determined that CSR activities reduce volatility up to a certain threshold, whereupon additional investment in CSR only increases volatility again.

Furthermore, Jo and Na (2012) have analyzed various U.S. firms between 1991 and 2010 to determine the impact of CSR on firm risk among companies in controversial industry sectors such as gambling or tobacco. The results of the research indicate that CSR activities negatively impact firm-specific risk, suggesting that socially responsible investments may generate more favorable risk profiles than conventional investments. Also, both Lee and Faff (2009) and Luo and Bhattacharya (2009) provided evidence of corporate social activities leading to lower unsystematic risk.

3.1.2 Return Rates of Socially Responsible Investments

Unlike concerning risk, there is not yet a general consensus on the relationship between an investments degree of social responsibility and its rate of return. Currently, there are three threads of literature on this debate. Some research suggests that socially responsible investments generate lower returns than traditional investments and thus claim that social responsibility and return are negatively correlated. On the contrary, another strand of literature suggests that socially responsible investments generate higher returns than traditional investments and thus indicates that social responsibility and return are positively correlated. The largest body of research, however, proposes that returns on socially responsible investment are not at all different from those of more conventional

investments, and thereby argues that social responsibility and return are not at all correlated but rather independent from each other. Therefore, the following sections are going to provide an outline of each of the three strands of literature.

3.1.2.1 Claims of a Negative Correlation Between Social Responsibility and Return

In alignment with basic economic intuition, a large body of literature argues that socially responsible investments generate lower returns than more conventional investments. Empirical research by Brammer et al. (2006) provides evidence that investors sacrifice return when limiting their investment universe to socially responsible companies. Using data from the Ethical Investment Research Service the study examined a sample of U.K. firms and observed a negative link between CSR performance and financial returns (ibid.). The research concludes that the lower the performance in social aspects, the higher the return of an investment (ibid.).

In accordance to that, Hong and Kacperczyk (2009) investigated a list of 193 publicly traded ‘sin’ stocks involved in the production of alcohol, tobacco, and gambling, during the period from 1926 to 2006. Their results indicate that ‘sin’ stocks generate higher expected returns than otherwise comparable stocks (ibid.).

Even most recent research such as the previously discussed study by Dunn et al. (2018, p. 10) suggests that “stocks with the worst ESG exposures tend to earn somewhat higher returns”. The most rudimentary reasoning for this evidence may be that the increase in social considerations among investors has caused a reduction in the demand for socially controversial shares, and thereby lead to a decline in prices and an increase in average returns of controversial stocks (ibid.). Alternatively, the higher returns may also be seen as a premium received by investors to compensate for the additional risks and the displeasure associated with holdings such stocks (ibid.).

3.1.2.2 Claims of a Positive Correlation Between Social Responsibility and Return

Another strand of literature, on the other hand, has suggested that aligning investment activities with the broader interests of society may provide investors with above-average returns. According to the previously mentioned study conducted by Czerwińska and Kaźmierkiewicz (2015, p. 211), “shares issued by companies with higher ESG ratings were distinguished by an over-average return rate”. The authors attribute this trend to higher market valuations of socially responsible companies (ibid.). Furthermore,

Rodriguez-Fernandez (2016) has investigated a sample of 121 companies on the Madrid Stock Exchange. The study has established a bi-directional relationship between CSR and financial performance. Firms with better CSR activities have been found to generate improved financial performance, whilst in turn, improved financial performance has been found to lead to improved CSR behavior (ibid.).

Exceptionally strong correlations between an investment's social responsibility and above-average returns have been reported during periods of crisis. Empirical research has shown that socially responsible portfolios have significantly outperformed the market portfolio during crisis periods. Latest research conducted by Lins et al. (2017) has investigated whether social capital pays off during a crisis of trust. Their results provide evidence that high-CSR firms generated between four and seven percentage points higher returns relative to low-CSR firms during the 2008–2009 financial crisis but cease to do so during the recovery period after the crisis (ibid.).

Similarly, Tripathi and Bhandari (2016) examined nine large Indian stock portfolios to determine whether socially responsible companies perform better than general companies during pre-crisis, crisis and post-crisis periods. The authors established that indeed, socially responsible portfolios did generate significantly higher returns during crisis periods (ibid.). According to Tripathi and Bhandari (2016), socially responsible investments may thus be used as safe investment vehicles during times of crisis. Likewise, Nofsinger and Varma (2014) analyzed 240 U.S. domestic equity mutual funds during the period from 2000 to 2011. Their results show that socially responsible funds clearly outperform conventional funds during periods of market crises, whilst conventional funds tend to outperform socially responsible funds during normal market conditions (ibid.).

3.1.2.3 Claims of the Independence of Social Responsibility and Return

The seemingly largest body of relevant literature argues that returns on socially responsible investments are not significantly different from those of more conventional investments. Bauer et al. (2005) reviewed and extended previous research on the performance of 103 German, U.K. and U.S. ethical mutual funds between 1990 and 2001. Their results indicate no significant differences in risk-adjusted returns between ethical and conventional funds (ibid.). Similarly, Revelli and Viviani's (2015, p. 158) meta-analysis of 85 studies and 190 experiments, determined that "the consideration of

corporate social responsibility in stock market portfolios is neither a weakness nor a strength compared with conventional investments”.

Along this line of research, a stock’s or fund’s ESG rating is thus considered unrelated to its rate of financial return. Upon analyzing the ESG data of various U.S. companies between 1991 and 2012, Halbritter and Dorfleitner (2015) have yet again found that there are no significant differences between the return rates of companies with high and low ESG rankings. Likewise, a study by Cortez et al. (2009), examining 88 socially responsible funds from seven European countries, has determined that performance of European socially responsible funds are neutral in relation to both conventional and socially responsible benchmarks. These findings suggest that investors “can add social screens to their investment choices without compromising their financial performance” (Cortez et al., 2009, p. 573).

The same trend has also been observed in emerging markets. Empirical research conducted in Brazil indicates that also investors in emerging markets can accommodate their ethical values without scarifying portfolio performance (Ortas et al., 2012). Comparing the performance of the Brazilian Corporate Sustainability Index (BCSI) with its official benchmark, the Bovespa Index, the study has found that during bullish market periods, investing in the BCSI does not result in any risk or return disadvantages (ibid.). Similarly, Rehman et al. (2016) have investigated the difference in risk and return between ESG indices and conventional composite indices of eight Asian countries. Their results once more show no significant differences in risk-adjusted returns between the ESG indices and the composite indices (ibid.). Consequently, socially responsible investment opportunities have been deemed equally attractive for investors as conventional stocks (ibid.).

3.2 Primary Research: Statistical Analysis

The following section presents the results obtained from the statistical analysis of the data provided by CSSP AG. Hence, all information within this chapter descends from the large dataset provided exclusively for the research purposes of this thesis. Firstly, the section provides an overview of the statistical data used for the analysis. Thereafter, the correlations between funds’ ESG scores and volatility, as well as between ESG scores and return are statistically analyzed. Finally, any prominent outliers or clusters are

examined in light of their Lipper Global Classification, to determine whether there are any similarities among the funds with diverging patterns.

3.2.1 Statistical Overview

When observing the mean values of each of the three variables under investigation in this analysis (ESG score, volatility, and performance) clear variations are recognizable among the four regional categories. As demonstrated by Table 5, the funds from the Developed and Swiss categories show generally higher average ESG scores ($\mu=5.8$ and $\mu=6.5$) than the funds from the Emerging and Indian categories ($\mu=4.7$ and $\mu=4.8$). On the contrary, the average level of performance is significantly higher among funds from the Emerging and Indian categories ($\mu=5.2$ and $\mu=5.1$) than among funds from the Developed and Swiss categories ($\mu=2.6$ and $\mu=2.3$). With the exception of the comparably high level of average volatility among funds from the Indian category ($\mu=16.7$), the mean volatility level is relatively consistent among the categories.

Table 5: Mean (μ) & Standard Deviation (σ) of the ESG Scores, Volatility, and Performance Rates (own illustration)

	Developed (n=1120)		Emerging (n=263)		Swiss (n=104)		Indian (n=30)	
	μ	σ	μ	σ	μ	σ	μ	σ
ESG Score	5.8	0.7	4.7	0.5	6.5	0.5	4.8	0.4
Volatility	11.7	4.2	11.4	1.3	10.4	1.5	16.7	1.2
Performance	2.6	3.5	5.2	2.9	2.3	2.1	5.1	2.1

The standard deviation of the individual values in each regional category is observed to be generally rather low (see Table 5). This means that the ESG, Volatility and Performance values among funds within one regional category, vary comparatively little. The largest standard deviations have been observed among the volatility and performance of the funds in the Developed category ($\sigma =4.2$ and $\sigma =3.5$). Considering that this category is also significantly larger than the others (n=1120), it appears logical that the individual values are more spread out than in other categories.

3.2.2 The Correlation Between ESG Scores and Volatility

In order to understand whether socially responsible investments are significantly less than their more conventional counterparts, the ESG scores and respective volatility rates of the entire data have been plotted on a scatter-diagram with regional categories

distinguished by colors in Figure 2. The regional categories clearly distinguish themselves from each other in terms of both volatility and ESG score. These distinctions reflect the mean measurements presented in Table 5 of the prior section. The graph shows that the ESG scores of funds in the Developed and Swiss category generally reach higher values than those in the Emerging and Indian category. Furthermore, the graph visualizes the slightly higher volatility rates among funds in the Indian and Developed categories, as opposed to the funds in the Emerging and Swiss categories. Particularly interesting also, is the pattern of outliers among the funds in the Developed category, with unusually high volatility rates. The abnormal behavior of these outliers is discussed in detail in section ‘3.2.4. Clusters and Outliers’.

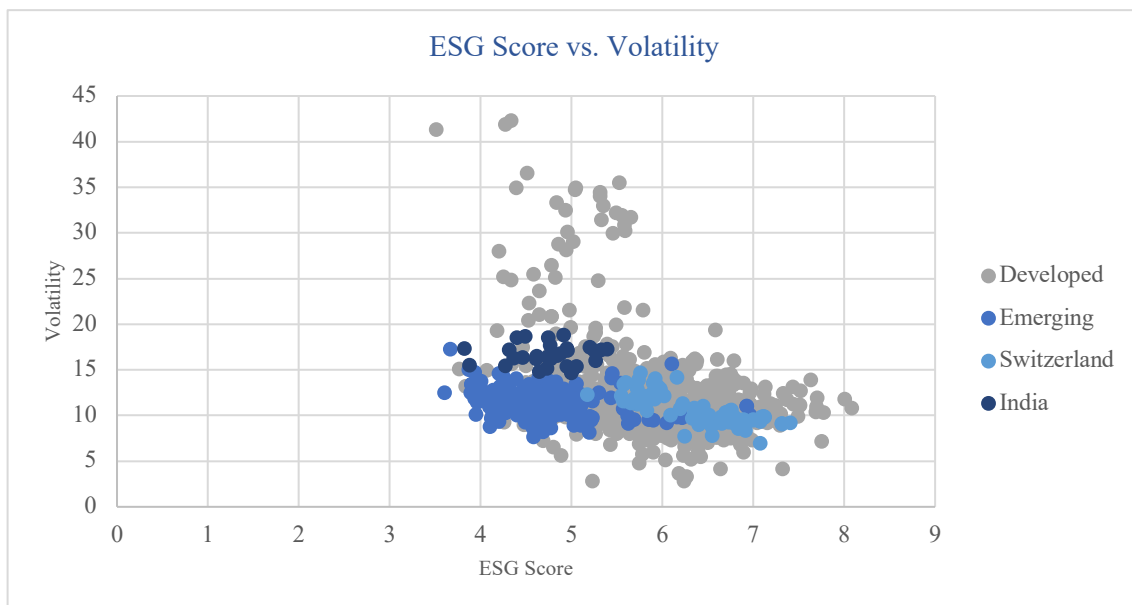


Figure 2: ESG Scores and Volatility Rates of the Entire Dataset (own illustration)

Despite no indication of a strong linear correlation, Figure 2 visualizes a slight propensity towards a weak negative relationship between funds’ ESG scores and volatility rates. It appears that as the ESG scores of funds increase, there is generally only a slight decrease in volatility. In fact, the outcomes of the Spearman's Rho between the funds’ ESG scores and volatility levels, as presented in Table 6, provide numerical evidence for a negative relationship between the variables. Interestingly, they show strong distinctions of correlation strengths among the different regional categories. Whereas there is almost no correlation at all observable in the Indian category ($Rho = -0.026$), ESG and volatility prove to be strongly correlated in the Swiss category ($Rho = -0.718$). Meanwhile, the funds in the Developed and Emerging categories display a comparatively

weaker correlation between ESG and volatility with coefficients of -0.376 and -0.269 respectively.

Table 6: Spearman's Rho and p-Values of the Correlations between ESG Scores and Volatility (own illustration)

<i>ESG Score vs. Risk</i>				
	Developed	Emerging	Swiss	Indian
Sample Size	(n=1120)	(n=263)	(n=104)	(n=30)
Spearman's Rho	-0.376	-0.269	-0.718	-0.026
p-Value	8.6e-38	1.2e-5	1.8e-23	0.996

The p-Values as listed in Table 6 provide a clear picture of the significance of the given correlations. With the exception of the Indian category, all correlations are highly significant with p-Values well below 1%. This means that the likelihood that the correlations are due to random chance, is less than 1%. In contrast, the p-level of the correlation coefficient determined among the Indian category is almost 100%, meaning that these results are almost certainly only due to chance. This is because the correlation coefficient nearly equals 0, which by itself already shows that there is no correlation observable between the two variables.

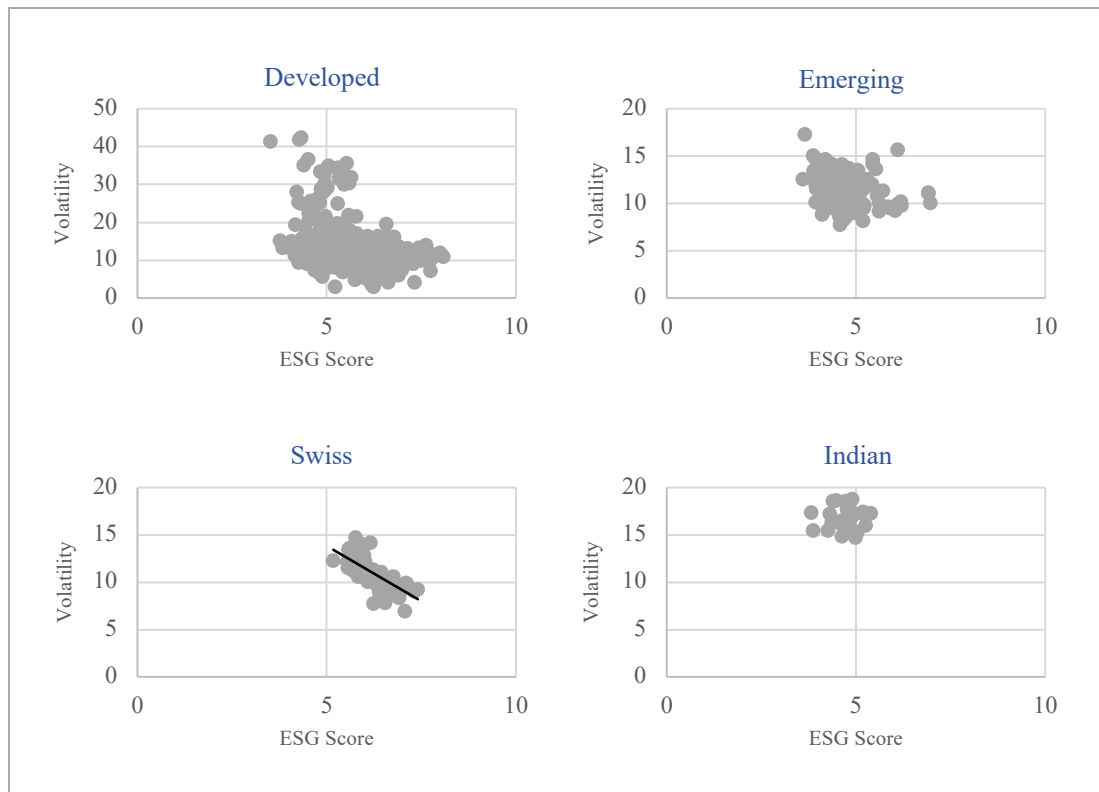


Figure 3: ESG Scores and Volatility Among the Different Regional Categories (own illustrations)

As visualized in Figure 3, Switzerland is the only category showing a fairly linear relationship between the ESG score and volatility. Although the remaining categories do not show any clear indications of a linear relationship, the Developed and Emerging categories certainly suggest a weak, negative monotonic relationship between the two variables.

In light of the question whether socially responsible investments bear a lower risk to investors, it may thus be concluded that there is clearly a significant and overall negative correlation between ESG and volatility among the observed dataset. It must, however, be stated that the strength of the relationship varies considerably between regional categories ranging from almost no correlation at all among the Indian category to strong negative linear correlations among the Swiss category.

3.2.3 The Correlation Between ESG Scores and Return

In order to understand whether socially responsible investments may generate higher returns than conventional investments, the ESG scores and performance rates of the entire data have been plotted on a scatter diagram with regional categories distinguished by colors in Figure 4. Yet again, the categories distinguish themselves from each other in a fairly clear manner and in accordance with the mean measurements presented in Table 5. Once more, the graph shows that the Indian and Emerging category have generally lower ESG scores than their counterparts in the Developed and Swiss categories. Specifically, interesting is the fact that the funds in the Developed category generate both the maximum and minimum amount of performance. In fact, the lowest and highest levels of performance are not only produced by funds from the same regional category, but also by funds with roughly the same ESG score. Likewise, funds in the Emerging category display both very high and low performance rates at similar levels of ESG.

Consequently, Figure 4 indicates that there is no, or at most a very faint correlation between ESG and performance among the four regional categories. Not even a slight propensity towards a weak negative relationship is visible to the unaided eye. Thus, there seems to be no overarching trend among the data displayed in the diagram, which would imply a substantial correlation between sustainability and return.

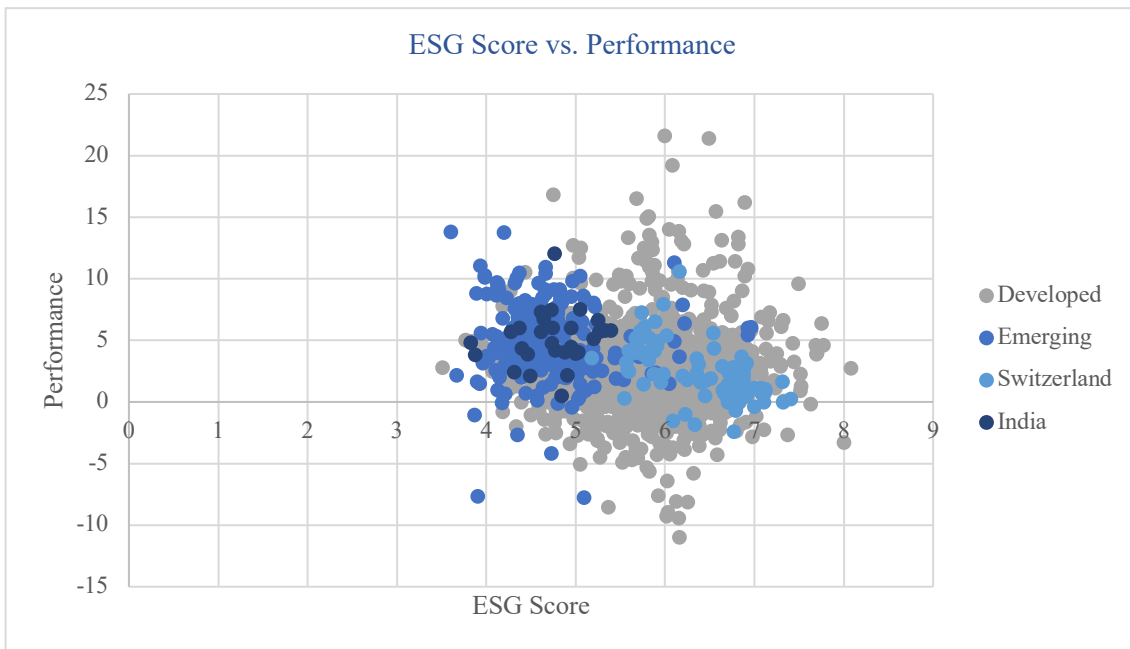


Figure 4: ESG Scores and Performance Rates of the Entire Dataset (own illustration)

The outcomes of the Spearman's Rank Correlation (Rho) between the ESG scores and performance levels, as presented in Table 7, indicate that the only moderately strong correlation between the two variables exists in the Swiss category with a correlation coefficient of -0.585. In marked contrast to the Swiss category, the funds in the Developed category show essentially no correlation at all (Rho= -0.004), whereas the funds in the Indian category even show a slight tendency towards a positive correlation (Rho = 0.175).

Table 7: Spearman's Rho and p-Values of the Correlations between ESG Scores and Performance (own illustration)

<i>ESG Score vs. Return</i>				
	Developed	Emerging	Swiss	Indian
Sample Size	(n=1120)	(n=263)	(n=104)	(n=30)
Spearman's Rho	-0.004	-0.114	-0.585	0.175
p-Value	0.136	0.165	1.7e-10	0.829

Additionally, the p-Values as listed in Table 7 indicate that among all categories only the correlation in the Swiss category can be considered statically significant with a p-Value well below 1%. The p-Values of all other categories are higher than 10% and thus regarded as insignificant. This essentially means that most of the results seem to be largely affected by random chance rather than by an actual correlation between variables.

The scatter diagrams of the individual regional categories as visualized in Figure 5 yet again show that among all four regional categories, only the funds in the Swiss category exhibit tendencies of a clear correlation between ESG and performance. It appears that as ESG scores of funds in the Swiss category increase, there is generally a slight decrease in performance. Specifically, interesting is also the distribution pattern of the data within the Swiss category. Upon closer consideration, it is visible that the data points are distributed along two vertical clusters, which will be analyzed in more detail in section ‘3.2.4. Clusters and Outliers’.

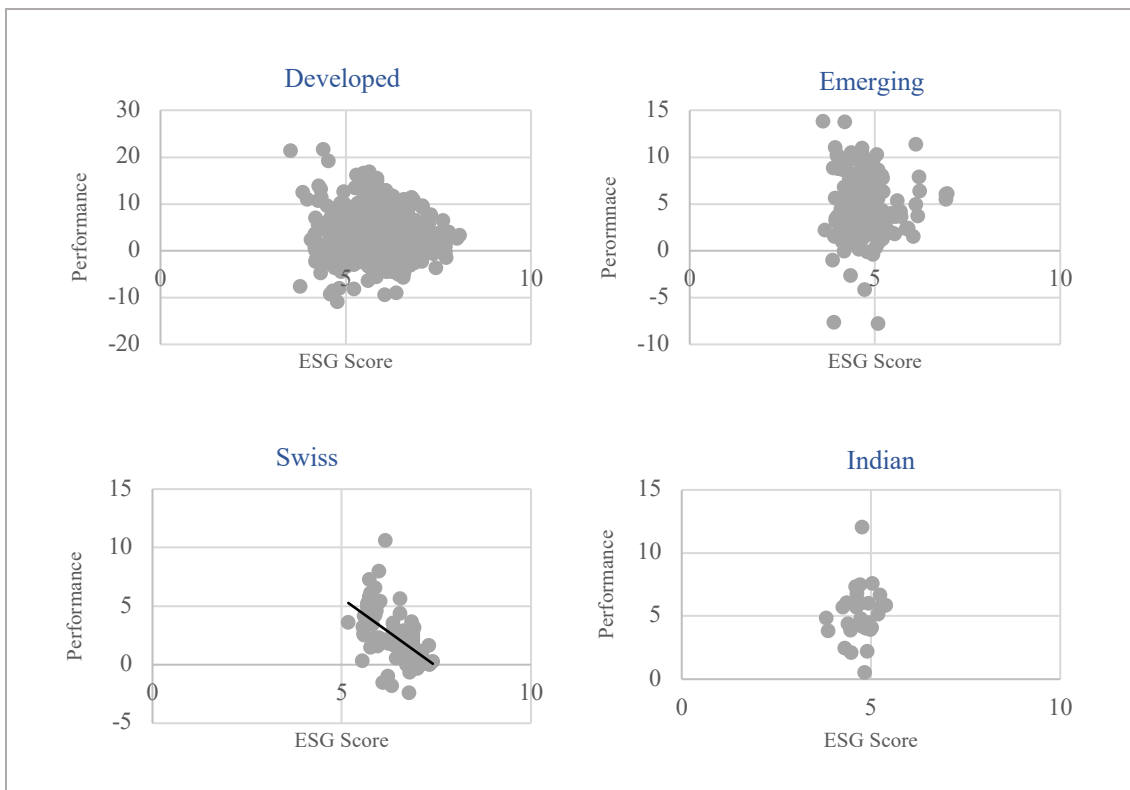


Figure 5: ESG Scores and Performance Among the Different Regional Categories (own illustrations)

Concerning the question of whether socially responsible investments generate higher returns, it may thus be concluded that there is only a very faint overall negative but mostly insignificant correlation between ESG and performance among the observed dataset. Furthermore, the results show that the strength of the relationship is so very weak in most regional categories, that it may be deemed inconclusive even if it were to be statistically significant. An exception is obviously necessary for the Swiss category, where the correlation is not only statistically significant but certainly also strong enough to be considered meaningful. Overall, it may hence be ascertained that both the significance and the strength of the relationship between ESG and performance strongly

varies between regional categories, indicating that the relationship is doubtlessly subject to third parameters which have not been considered in this evaluation.

3.2.4 Outliers and Clusters

During the foregoing analysis, two unusual patterns have been recognized among the dataset. Firstly, the Figure presented in the previous section, has visualized that there are clear outliers in the Developed category exhibiting unusually high rates of volatility. Secondly, the Figure 5 has shown that the dataset of the Swiss category is divided into two clear vertical clusters. To determine any possible explanations for the occurrence of these two abnormal patterns, the outliers and clusters need to be analyzed in light of their Lipper Global Classifications. These classifications, created by Thomson Reuters Lipper, categorize funds according to the financial markets or specific segments in which they are predominately invested in. Understanding what markets or segments the funds with unusual behavior are invested in, provides important insight into the possible cause of the unusual behavior.

Starting with the volatility outliers in the Developed category, it must be understood that the 1120 funds captured in this category are each assigned to one of 30 Lipper Global Classifications. When examining the Classifications of the volatility outlier funds in the Developed category, it becomes apparent that a large majority of these funds are within the Lipper Global Classification ‘Equity Sector Gold & Precious Metals’. Figure 6 visualizes this distinction by highlighting all funds with this classification as blue data points.

This insight leads to the assumption that the high volatility among these outliers may not necessarily be a consequence of low ESG scores, but rather a result of the industry the funds are invested in. This assumption is only accentuated by the fact commodity markets such as the precious metals sector are commonly known to be highly volatile by nature (Palmer, 2019). Therefore, the outliers suggest that the relationship between ESG scores and volatility rates among Developed category may be distorted by the naturally volatile nature of funds invested in the gold and precious metals sector.

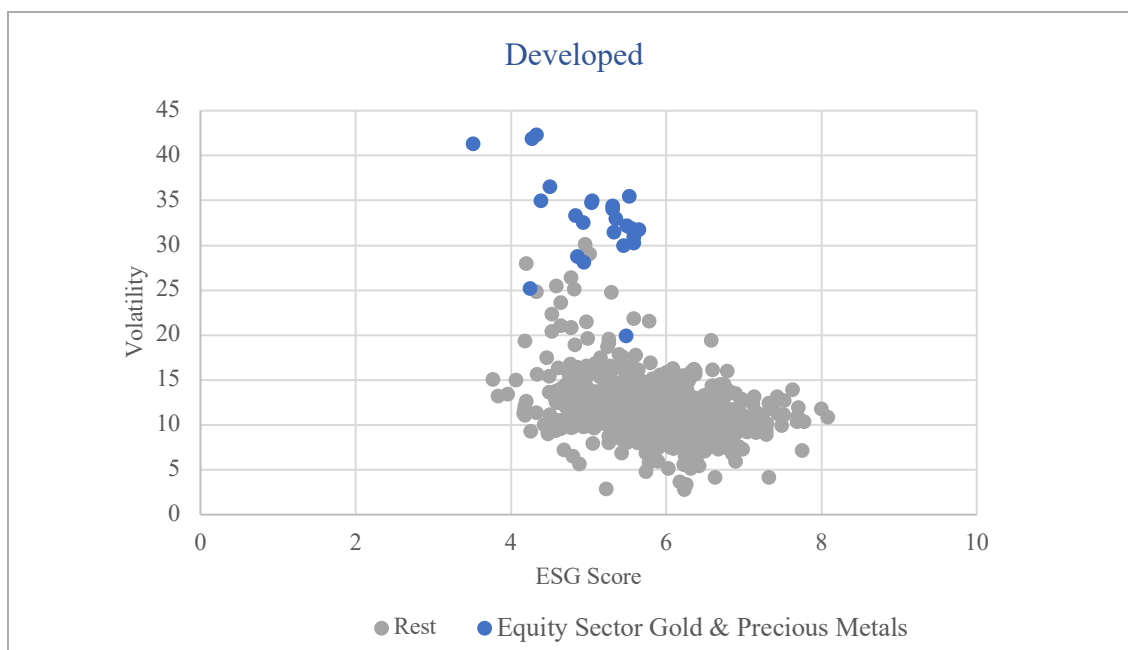


Figure 6: Volatility Outliers within the Developed Category (own illustration)

Consequently, the funds with the Lipper Global Classification ‘Equity Sector Gold & Precious Metals’ have been removed from the dataset and a second round of correlation coefficients and p-Values have been calculated for both the relationship between ESG and volatility as well as ESG and performance. As presented in Table 8, the removal of the outliers has generated a new category named ‘Developed excl. Gold&Prec Metals’, with a slightly lower correlation coefficient between ESG and volatility (Rho= -0.348). Additionally, also the correlation coefficient between ESG and performance has been altered not only to an even smaller negative figure but actually to a positive coefficient (Rho= 0.036). In terms of significance, the p-Values as listed in Table 8 show that the correlation between ESG and volatility is still highly significant with a p-Value well below 1%, whereas the correlation between ESG and performance has become even less significant than before.

Table 8: Spearman's Rho and p-Values Among the Original and Restricted Developed Category (own illustration)

	Developed (n=1120)		Developed excl. Gold&Prec Metals (n=1096)	
	ESG vs. Volatility	ESG vs. Performance	ESG vs. Volatility	ESG vs. Performance
Spearman's Rho	-0.376	-0.004	-0.348	0.036
p-Value	8.6e-38	0.136	6.7e-35	0.404

Similarly, the 104 funds captured in the Swiss category are each assigned to one of two Lipper Global Classifications; either the ‘Equity Switzerland’ or the ‘Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap’ classification. When studying the two vertical clusters in the Swiss category, it becomes apparent that each cluster is represented by one of the two Lipper Global Classifications as indicated by Figure 7. The clusters formed through the small- and mid-capitalization funds are characterized by generally lower ESG scores and both higher volatility and performance rates than the funds classified as ‘Equity Switzerland’.

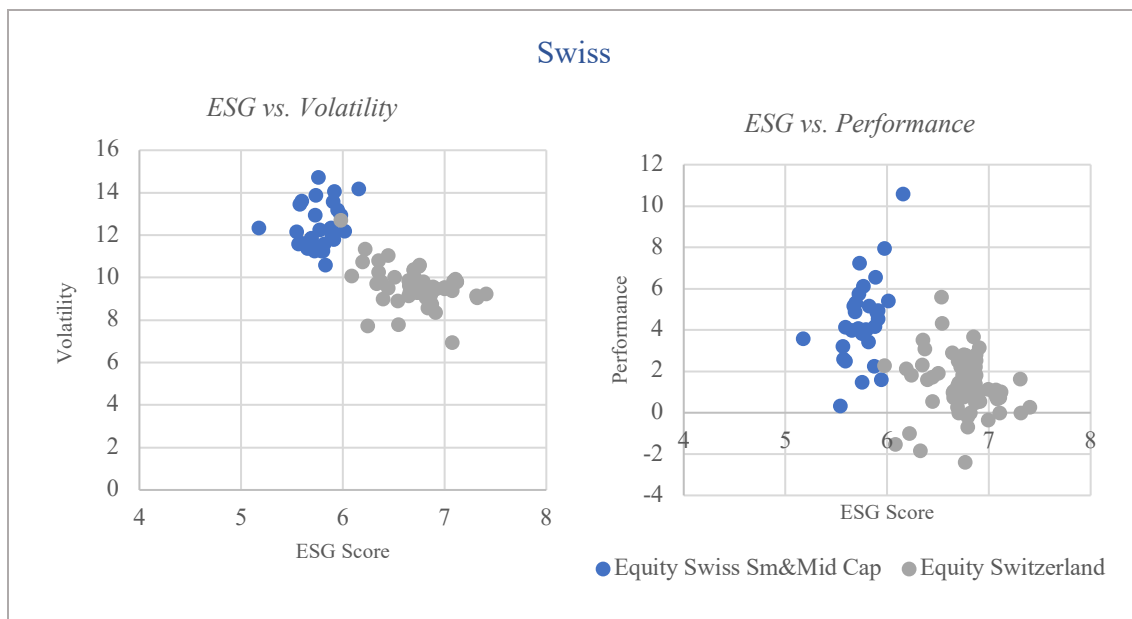


Figure 7: Volatility and Performance Clusters Among the Swiss Category (own illustration)

This insight indicates that the high rates of volatility and performance among the funds in the Swiss Category may not actually be a result of lower ESG rates, but rather to do with the capitalization size of the assets in which the funds are invested. Again, this assumption is only accentuated by the fact that small- and mid-capitalization investments are commonly known to be more volatile than large-capitalization assets (Segal, 2018).

Accordingly, the funds with the Lipper Global Classification ‘Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap’ have been removed from the dataset and again, a second round of correlation coefficients and p-Values have been calculated. As listed in Table 9, the removal of the ‘Sm&Mid Cap’ cluster has generated a new category named ‘Swiss excl. Sm&Mid Cap’, with a substantially lower correlation coefficient between ESG and volatility ($Rho = -0.331$) and between ESG and performance ($Rho = -0.232$). This vast transformation demonstrates just how distortive the ‘Sm&Mid Cap’ funds have been, and thereby how influential third factors can be on the correlation between two variables.

Although the removal of the cluster has decreased the statistical significance of the correlation between ESG and Volatility, the correlation coefficient of the new dataset is certainly still statistically significant with a p-Value well below 1%. On the contrary, the statistical significance of the correlation between ESG and Performance has been decreased so extensively, that the correlation may no longer be considered significant with a p-Value of over 20%.

Table 9: Spearman's Rho and p-Values Among the Original and Restricted Swiss Category (own illustration)

	Swiss (n=104)		Swiss excl. Sm&Mid Cap (n=74)	
	ESG vs. Volatility	ESG vs. Performance	ESG vs. Volatility	ESG vs. Performance
Spearman (Rho)	-0.718	-0.585	-0.331	-0.232
p-Value	1.8e-23	1.7e-10	3.1e-4	0.280

When comparing these new correlation coefficients, with the residual categories (see Table 10), the overall consistency among the values is now much greater. Whereas the Swiss category had exhibited exceptionally high correlation coefficients before, the new values now fit much better into the overall picture. As demonstrated in Table 10 also the new p-Value of the correlation between ESG and return among the Swiss funds (p=0.28), now fits the values of the other regional categories much better.

Table 10: Spearman's Rho and p-Values Comparison Among the Categories (own illustration)

	Developed excl. Gold&Prec Metals	Emerging	Swiss excl. Sm&Mid Cap	Indian
<i>ESG Score vs. Volatility</i>				
Spearman's Rho	-0.348	-0.269	-0.331	-0.026
P-value	6.7e-35	1.2e-5	3.1e-4	0.996
<i>ESG Score vs. Performance</i>				
Spearman's Rho	0.036	-0.114	-0.232	0.175
p-Value	0.404	0.165	0.280	0.829

Thus, the removal of outliers and unusual clusters has smoothed the findings into more consistent results allowing for more generalized conclusions to be made. According to Table 10, it can be stated that the results of this statistical analysis provide evidence of a weak, but statistically significant correlation between ESG and volatility, whereas no statistically significant relationship has been determined between ESG and return.

4 Discussion

This chapter aims to discuss and interpret the findings obtained in the previous section. The discussion is set off with an interpretation of the inconsistencies among the results of both the literature review and the statistical analysis. Thereafter the key findings of the literature review and the statistical analysis are discussed and compared to establish the overarching trend among the results. On the grounds of these findings, the thesis' hypotheses are then accepted in the following section. Subsequently, a theoretical rationale aims to provide an explanation of this thesis' results in light of the theories and models introduced in the Theoretical Framework. Finally, the results are discussed from an investor's perspective to highlight the findings' relevance to investors.

4.1 Interpretation of Inconsistencies

Since the results obtained from both the literature review and the statistical analysis are marked by some apparent inconsistencies, the following section aims to discuss possible reasons which might have caused the inconsistencies among the findings. Whereas the first section focuses on rationalizing the inconsistencies among the results of the literature review, the second section sheds light on possible causes for the inconsistencies among the results of the statistical analysis.

4.1.1 Inconsistencies Among the Results of the Literature Review

When evaluating the findings of the literature review, the most prominent question arising is why there seems to be no consensus on the relationship between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its rate of return among the reviewed empirical literature. Revelli and Viviani (2015) argued that the variety of results obtained in empirical literature largely reflects the heterogeneity of socially responsible investments and the methodologies used to measure its effects. Possible factors influencing the performance of socially responsible investments and therefore causing heterogeneity among the findings of different studies include differences in investment universes, investment horizons, market stability, and responsibility measurement schemas.

The investment universe investigated in a given study may vary strongly between research. Table 11 lists some of the empirical research studied in the prior literature review and their respective investment universes. Evidently, the studies have investigated

very diverse areas ranging from completely international to country-specific investment universes. As proposed by Rehman et al. (2016), one of the factors constituting to the differences in the performance of socially responsible investments among studies may be varying dissemination standards for ESG-related information in different markets. According to Fama's (1970) semi-strong-form of the Efficient Market Hypothesis discussed in the theoretical basis, stock prices should reflect all publicly-available information, including ESG-related information. Cross-country differences in information disclosure standards may hence lead to discrepancies in the performance of socially responsible investments among studies, since the publicly-available information may vary between countries or markets.

Additionally, the investment horizon of a socially responsible investment, meaning the length of time an investor holds the asset, may also significantly impact the financial performance of the investment. According to the 'learning effect' proposed by Bauer et al. (2005), socially responsible investments tend to underperform in the short-term, catch up in the medium-term and then outperform conventional investments in the long-term. Thus, a long-term investment horizon seems to be fundamental to the financial success of socially responsible investments (Revelli & Viviani, 2015). The vast variations in investment horizons among the empirical research, summarized in Table 11, may hence also contribute to explaining the heterogeneity in the empirical results.

Table 11: Variations in Investment Universes and Investment Horizons Among Empirical Research (own illustration)

Study	Investment Universe	Investment Horizon
Cortez, Silva, & Areal (2009)	Europe	1996 – 2007
Czerwińska & Kaźmierkiewicz (2015)	Poland	2010 – 2013
Dunn, Fitzgibbons, & Pomorski (2018)	International	2007 – 2015
Halbritter & Dorfleitner (2015)	United States	1991 – 2012
Hong & Kacperczyk (2009)	International	1980 – 2006
Lins, Servaes, & Tamayo (2017)	United States	2008 – 2009
Ortas, Moneva, & Salvador (2012)	Brazil	2006 – 2010
Rehman et al. (2016)	Asia	2002 – 2014
Tripathi & Bhandari (2016)	India	2005 – 2013

Moreover, the general stability of an economy may considerably influence the financial performance of socially responsible investments. As the literature review has shown, there seems to be a clear trend that socially responsible investments perform better during crisis periods as compared to conventional investments. According to Nofsinger and Varma (2014), social capital built through CSR activities matters predominantly in periods during which public trust in companies, capital markets, and institutions declines.

Providing evidence that high-CSR firms outperformed low-CSR firms during the 2008–2009 financial crisis, Nofsinger and Varma (2014) concluded that CSR activities may be viewed as an insurance policy paying off when the economy faces a severe crisis of confidence and trust. Hence, the heterogeneity among the findings of empirical research may also be influenced by the overall market stability during the time interval in which the observations were made.

Finally, the measurement scheme used to quantify an investment’s level of social responsibility, may also significantly impact the results of empirical research. Table 12 lists some of the empirical research studied in the literature review and the respective indicators which have been used to distinguish between socially responsible and socially irresponsible investments. Additionally, the table exhibits the providers from which the research has drawn the respective data. Although a majority of the studies have used ESG ratings as a responsibility indicator, the ESG data has been retrieved from different providers. Since, there are significant variations in the characteristics of different ESG rating concepts (Halbritter & Dorfleitner, 2015), not only the choice of the indicator but also of the data providers may significantly impact the results obtained in a study. Additionally, a substantial amount of empirical research studied in the literature review has also merely compared different indices or portfolios labeled as sustainable or responsible with comparable conventional indices or portfolios.

Table 12: Sustainability Indicators and Providers used by Empirical Literature (own illustration)

Study	Indicator	Provider
Brammer, Brooks & Pavelin (2006)	<i>EIRIS Rating</i>	Ethical Investment Research Service
Byun (2018)	<i>ESG Rating</i>	Korea Corporate Governance Service
Czerwińska & Kaźmierkiewicz (2015)	<i>ESG Rating</i>	GES International
Dunn, Fitzgibbons, & Pomorski (2018)	<i>ESG Rating</i>	MSCI ESG Database
Halbritter & Dorfleitner (2015)	<i>ESG Rating</i>	ASSET4, Bloomberg and KLD
Hong & Kacperczyk (2009)	<i>SIC & NAICS</i>	Compustat
Lins, Servaes & Tamayo (2017)	<i>ESG Rating</i>	MSCI ESG Database
Rodriguez-Fernandez (2016)	<i>combination</i>	GRI index, DJSI, Global Compact Network

Beyond all previous factors, Revelli and Viviani (2015) have established that there are clear distinctions in the results between studies that examine existing socially responsible portfolios or funds and research which create synthetic portfolios of stocks in the field of socially responsible investing. According to their findings, academics studying existing portfolios or funds have determined a clear, negative relationship between social responsibility and performance (ibid.). On the contrary, those studies which have created their own socially responsible portfolios by selecting stock according

to some social criteria, have determined a significantly positive correlation between social responsibility and performance and therefore deem responsible investments as a social source of value (ibid.). Consequently, Revelli and Viviani (2015), have raised the question whether this is simply because academics use more efficient strategies than those used by socially responsible fund managers, or whether researchers actually purposely chose best-performing stocks to emphasize and promote a ‘green effect’. This scrutiny is certainly of great importance, since it may explain some of the discrepancies among literature, but also because it challenges the reliability and comparability of academic research in general.

4.1.2 Inconsistencies Among the Results of the Statistical Analysis

As among the findings of the literature review, there are also some evident inconsistencies among the results obtained through the statistical analysis. The correlation coefficients which have been computed for both the relationship between ESG and volatility and the relationship between ESG and performance, vary considerably between the different regional categories. Since all of the values used for the analysis refer to the same investment horizons and have additionally been drawn from one and the same data provider, the reasons causing the inconsistencies among the results are slightly different from the ones previously discussed.

The most prominent cause for the differences among the computed correlation coefficients are obviously the different investment universes (Developed, Emerging, Swiss, Indian) as already discussed in the foregoing section. According to Cormier and Magnan (2007), different geographic areas provide different sets of institutional contexts, which may influence the relationship between social responsibility and financial performance. Their cross-border study, comparing the Canadian, French and German markets, has shown that the interaction between environmental reporting and firm stock market value is subject to the reporting context faced by firms (ibid.). Whilst additional environmental reporting has been found to potentially enhance a firm's stock market value in Germany, it has also been found to have an entirely neutral effect on French and Canadian firms. Thus, Cormier and Magnan's (2007) conclusions indicate that national institutional contexts may considerably impact the relation between non-financial performance indicators and stock market value. Although the world appears to be moving towards harmonization of international disclosure standards such as the Global Reporting

Initiative (GRI) or the Integrated Reporting (IR) Framework, the interpretation among different institutional contexts may not necessarily harmonize as well.

What is particularly noteworthy among the results of the statistical analysis is that the correlation coefficients between ESG and volatility are slightly lower among the Emerging and Indian category than the Developed and Swiss category. Ortas et al. (2012) argued that the existence of some factors present in emerging markets may be the reason why investments in emerging markets vary from others. Among other factors, Ortas et al. (2012) proposed that the governments of emerging markets play a pivotal role in influencing companies' governance structures, due to high levels of government intervention in local capital markets and powerful state guidance and ownership in large companies. According to Ortas et al. (2012), these governmental influences have serious ramifications on company governance including weak board and directors independence, limited or no audit committees, and insufficient financial disclosures. Such impairments of corporate governance may lead to serious difficulties or even manipulations in risk management, resulting in inherently higher volatility rates among company stock (ibid.). Thus, a possible reason why the correlation between ESG and volatility seems to be lower in emerging markets may be due to an inherently lower quality of corporate governance and consequently higher volatility. This argument is only accentuated by the findings of Dunn et al. (2018) showing that among the three ESG criteria it is specifically the *social* and the *governance* criteria which are strongest correlated to risk.

Finally, the variations among the findings of the statistical analysis may also simply be a result of non-ESG factors. The challenge of isolating the exclusive impact of social responsibility characteristics on performance has been proven problematic in many empirical studies (Galema et al. 2008). If socially responsible companies are for instance smaller than the conventional companies in a sample, differences in performance could wrongfully be attributed to social responsibility characteristics when actually they may be due to size (Revelli & Viviani, 2015). This same problem has been detected among the results of the statistical analysis of this thesis. Upon closer investigation of the outliers and clusters, it has become clear that non-ESG factors have strongly influenced the relationship between both ESG and volatility as well as ESG and performance. Specifically, among the Swiss category, a non-ESG factor has been found to have considerably distorted the correlations between both ESG and performance and ESG and return. The analysis of the two clusters within the Swiss category has revealed that the capitalization size of the stocks in which the funds are invested largely affected these

relationships. Upon excluding funds invested in small- and mid-capitalizations, the previously high correlation coefficients have considerably dropped from -0.718 to -0.331 between ESG and volatility and from -0.585 to -0.232 between ESG and performance. Thus, the strongest inconsistency among the findings of the statistical analysis, namely the extraordinarily high correlation coefficients among the Swiss category, have been found to be a result of non-ESG factors.

4.2 Discussion of Key Findings

The succeeding sections comparatively discuss this thesis' main results. In the first section, the results obtained from the literature review are compared to those obtained from the statistical analysis, in order to establish the overarching trend among the results. On the grounds of these findings, the thesis' hypotheses are then accepted in the subsequent section.

4.2.1 Comparison of Primary and Secondary Research

The results generated by the statistical analysis show clear parallels to the findings compiled by the literature review. To begin with, the literature review has shown that there is a largely homogenous recognition among researchers that socially responsible investments are generally less volatile than conventional investments. This trend has been confirmed by the statistical analysis exhibiting a weak but clearly negative and statistically significant overall correlation between ESG and volatility.

Similarly, the heterogeneity amongst the findings concerning the relationship between social responsibility and return observed in the literature review is reflected by the clearly weaker and statistically insignificant overall correlation between ESG and return generated by the statistical analysis. Additionally, the heterogeneity amongst literature is also in line with the large variety of correlation strengths observed among the different regional categories in the statistical analysis. Ranging from extremely weak negative correlations in the developed category (Rho= -0.004), over a comparably stronger correlation in the Swiss category (Rho= -0.585) to even a slightly positive correlation in the Indian category (Rho= 0.175), the inconsistency amongst the regional categories clearly align with the inconsistencies among literature.

Specifically, the correlation coefficients computed among the Developed category undoubtedly confirm the findings compiled by the literature review. Since the Developed

category may be considered the most representative, due to its vast sample size and transnational nature, it stands to reason that specifically this dataset truthfully reflects the findings from the literature review. In fact, it indicates that large, cross-border samples, as is the case in both the literature review and the Developed category, provide evidence for a negative relationship between social responsibility and volatility, but cannot identify a unanimous correlation between social responsibility and return. In other words, large, cross border samples have been found to show that socially responsible investments are generally less volatile than conventional investments but do not necessarily produce better or worse returns than their conventional counterparts.

4.2.2 Acceptance of the Hypotheses

With regard to the previous section, this thesis' results have verified both of the two hypotheses posed at the beginning of the paper. The combined findings of both the literature review and the statistical analysis indicate that whilst a clearly negative correlation exists between an investment's social responsibility and volatility, no clear correlation can be determined between an investment's social responsibility and return. Consequently, both hypotheses as reiterated below can be accepted on the grounds of this thesis' findings.

Hypothesis 1: A negative relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its volatility

Hypothesis 2: No clear relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its rate of return

4.3 Theoretical Rationale of the Results

The following section aims to provide an explanation of this thesis' results in light of the theories and models introduced in the Theoretical Framework. It is separated into two individual parts. Whereas the first one aims to rationalize the negative correlation that has been established between social responsibility and volatility, the second one aims to explain why no significant relationship has been determined between social responsibility and performance.

4.3.1 Explaining the Correlation between Social Responsibility and Volatility

Both the *theory of reputational capital* by Fombrun et al. (2000) and the *theory of moral capital* by Godfrey et al. (2009) provide complex theoretical explanations to why the results of this thesis show that socially responsible investments are less volatile than conventional investments. Despite slightly different approaches, both theories suggest the same ultimate reason why socially responsible companies are less volatile than others.

According to the *theory of reputational capital* (Fombrun et al., 2000), CSR reduces risk by building a safety net against losses, helping companies to buffer themselves against the downside risk of reputation. As previously already described, this safety net is formed through ‘reputational capital’ built by strengthening the bonds between the company and its stakeholders. Thus, it may be argued that the reason why investments into socially responsible companies are less volatile than others, may be that these companies have built more favorable relationships with their stakeholders, protecting them from unexpected reputational- and resulting financial losses.

Similarly, the *theory of moral capital* (Godfrey et al., 2009) argues that CSR may create an ‘insurance-like’ protection, ensuring stakeholder wealth in the face of negative events. In other words, the theory argues that if a company gets involved in behavior which adversely affects or offends its stakeholders, moral capital mitigates negative stakeholder assessments and related punishments or sanctions. Just as in the case of reputation capital, Godfrey et al. (2009) argued that moral capital is largely built on relationship-based intangible assets such as the affective commitment of employees or the trust of suppliers and partners. Thus, his theory further supports the idea that investments into socially responsible companies are less volatile because the company’s favorable stakeholder relationships protect them from unexpected financial losses.

4.3.2 Explaining the Independence of Social Responsibility and Performance

In order to rationalize why this thesis’ findings, suggest that there is no clear correlation between an investment’s social responsibility and its performance, the Efficient Market Hypothesis discussed in the Theoretical Framework must be analyzed very critically. According to Fama’s (1970) semi-strong-form of the Efficient Market Hypothesis, stock prices should reflect all publicly-available information. This should include both financial and non-financial information such as ESG-related evidence.

Under the circumstances of nearly perfect information symmetry, meaning that all stakeholders are aware of all relevant information, non-financial information such as ESG-related evidence should be fully reflected in the company's stock performance. Naturally, positive ESG-related information such as reduced carbon emissions should thus enhance stock performance, whereas negative ESG-related information such as reports on poor working conditions, should accordingly harm stock performance.

However, under the circumstances of information asymmetries, for instance, due to time lags between the occurrence of events and their disclosure (Rehman et al. 2016), not all information may be valued and incorporated into the market price of an asset appropriately. Rehman et al. (2016, p. 442) even claim that "if the financial value of ESG factors is not compounded into the share price in a timely manner, this delay can create mispricing problems". Consequently, socially irresponsible companies may achieve to uphold excessive share prices in the medium or long run until the government, financial markets or consumers penalize them adequately.

Since the degree of information symmetry is rather arbitrary among different investments, with some companies openly disclosing all non-financial information and others purposely attempting to hide them, it stands to reason that no clear correlation can be determined between an investment's social responsibility and its performance.

4.4 The Results from an Investor's Perspective

With socially responsible investments becoming ever more prevalent in the financial market, the results of this thesis provide investors with valuable insights into their most fundamental concerns; risk and return. From an investor's perspective, the results of this thesis show that socially responsibility can be an opportunity to reduce risk as well as a possibility to accommodate ethics alongside performance.

4.4.1 An Opportunity to Reduce Risk

According to the Modern Portfolio Theory introduced in the Theoretical Framework, rational investors strive to minimize risk at any given level of return by eliminating unsystematic risk through diversification. In reality, however, most investors have been found to be biased to choose domestic stock and hold portfolios that include fewer stocks than is optimal by traditional theories (Jakobsson & Lundberg, 2018). This implies that unsystematic risk most probably prevails in the portfolios of many investors.

Since the results of this thesis demonstrate that socially responsible investments are less volatile than their conventional counterparts, the prevailing unsystematic risk among most private investments may thus be reduced through adding social screens to their investment choices. Therefore, sustainability-related information may provide investors with more than just a mean of accommodating their ethical values in their investment choices, but rather also inform them about the riskiness of their securities. Investors interested in tilting toward safer investments may hence even consider socially responsible investing, for the sole reason of reducing investment risk.

It must, however, be mentioned that socially responsible investing is by no means a solution that automatically leads to full diversification. If investors, for instance, own too many domestic stocks, whether socially responsible or not, the level of diversification may be too low to achieve a significant risk reduction (Jakobsson & Lundberg, 2018).

4.4.2 A Possibility to Accommodate Ethics Alongside Performance

Similarly, the recognition that the returns of socially responsible investments are not significantly different from those of more conventional investments, implies that investors with a global perspective can accommodate their ethical values without scarifying portfolio performance. This is consistent with Revelli and Viviani's (2015, p. 158) statement that "the consideration of corporate social responsibility in stock market portfolios is neither a weakness nor a strength compared with conventional investments".

However, that does not necessarily mean that socially responsible investments are always equally profitable as their conventional counterparts. In fact, the performance of socially responsible investments is subject to various other influencing factors. Luther et al. (1997) for instance argued that fund managers' skills of diversifying portfolios, choosing assets, defining strategy and minimizing the active management costs are the key determinants of the financial performance of socially responsible investments. Thus, the recognition that an investment's social responsibility and its performance are not clearly correlated, does not give any insight about the actual performance of a socially responsible investment. In fact, it merely suggests that investors may integrate social considerations into their investment choices without necessarily compromising the financial outcome of the investment (Cortez et al., 2009).

5 Conclusion

This final chapter starts off with a summary of the thesis' main conclusions in light of the research question set forth at the beginning of this paper. Thereafter the thesis' broader relevance and underlying limitations are examined. Finally, the thesis closes with an outlook of possible future developments in the field of sustainable investing.

5.1 Main Conclusions

The increasing global awareness and acceptance of socially responsible investment practices raise the question of whether adding social screens to investment decisions compromises the financial outcomes of investments. Although the relationship between an investment's social responsibility and its financial outcomes has been widely discussed and among literature, there is yet no general consensus on the topic. Hence, this thesis has investigated the research questions of whether socially responsible investments can offer investors a financial advantage by exploring the two sub-questions of whether socially responsible investments exhibit lower volatility or higher returns than more conventional investments. In light of this question the following two hypotheses have been formulated:

Hypothesis 1: A negative relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its volatility

Hypothesis 2: No clear relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its rate of return

The combined findings of secondary and primary data have shown that socially responsible investments generally do in fact exhibit lower volatility rates than conventional investments. A vast majority of recent empirical research has been found to suggest that social responsibility can strongly reduce investment risk. Likewise, the statistical analysis of primary data has provided evidence that funds with higher ESG scores exhibit slightly but statistically significantly lower volatility rates than their lower ESG counterparts.

On the contrary, the thesis' results have however shown that no clear relationship can be established between an investment's degree of social responsibility and its rate of return. Whereas the literature review has primarily indicated that there are major

contradictions between the results of various empirical research concerning this debate, the statistical analysis has clearly shown that there is no significant correlation between a fund's ESG score and financial performance. This means that the returns of socially responsible investments have neither been found to be worse nor superior to those of more conventional investments.

The results hence show that socially responsible investments can generally offer investors the financial advantage of reduced volatility and thus lower risk but not necessarily of superior returns. Consequently, both of the two hypotheses proposed in the introduction of this thesis have been verified and accepted.

5.2 Relevance of the Findings

By demonstrating that sustainable investments may allow investors to reduce risk, whilst possibly still achieving their desired performance, the findings of this thesis are not only relevant on the investor- but also on the government- and firm-level. In addition to incentivizing new investments into sustainable assets, the findings of this thesis also strengthen the notion that the flows of funds that are already in the system seem to be going the right way.

First and foremost, the results provide an incentive for private investors to consider socially responsible investments in their future investment decisions. Additionally, the results may even encourage institutional investors, asset management companies, banks or other financial entities to create more sustainably managed funds. Specifically, pension funds may seriously contemplate sustainable investment strategies, to honor their fiduciary risk management duties, as a result of the evidence provided in this thesis and other empirical research. Finally, the findings also provide reassurance to investors who are already dedicated to sustainability.

Moreover, the findings of this thesis are also highly relevant to companies on the corporate level. Empirical evidence of the financial benefits of sustainable investments, such as the ones provided by this thesis, should encourage firms to commit to socially responsible practices, in order to benefit from enhanced availability of funds and a more stable share price. As in the case of investors, the findings of course also provide reassurance to companies that are already dedicated to sustainability.

Additionally, the results provide solid arguments for entities with a supporting role in the economy, such as governments, to further support sustainable companies.

According to the European Commission (2019), responsible business practices are of utmost importance since they build a more cohesive society onto which the transition to a more sustainable economic system can be based. This indicates that governmental institutions should be strongly interested in socially responsible investments as a mean to stimulate the development of a more sustainable economic future. The results generated in this thesis may thus incentivize policymakers to strengthen their support for social responsibility screenings such as ESG screenings in financial markets, in order to foster sustainable economic development. As an example, policymakers may decide to require governmental pension funds to integrate ESG criteria or even introduce mandatory regulations on the disclosure of ESG related issues.

5.3 Limitations

Upon a critical evaluation of the methods and data chosen for this thesis, it becomes apparent that the thesis has been subject to both generic and specific limitations. Whereas these have constrained the findings of this thesis, they may, however, provide an opportunity for future research to learn from and develop in their own research.

Although the secondary data of this thesis has been obtained through a systematic literature review, the selection and interpretation of relevant literature may have been subject to bias. The literature selection was certainly affected by the ‘dissemination bias’ (Song et al., 2010), referring to whether research is accessible to the reviewer and whether its results are clearly identifiable. On the other hand, the interpretation of the selected literature must have been affected by the ‘interpretation bias’ (MacCoun, 1998), which refers to the reviewer’s ability to synthesize, judge and weigh the results found in research. According to this bias, personal backgrounds may lead to significant deviations among conclusions that different reviewers may draw from the same piece of literature.

The primary research of this thesis, on the other hand, was limited to the dataset provided by CSSP AG. Although the data is very extensive and is at large covered by global funds, the sample does not represent the market entirely. This is an important limitation since different geographical areas have been found to provide different sets of institutional contexts influencing the relationship between social responsibility and financial performance (Cormier & Magnan, 2007). Furthermore, the values in the dataset were limited to a 3-year investment horizon, which is a comparatively short timespan for significant assertions. This is especially critical because a long-term investment horizon

has been found to be fundamental to the financial success of socially responsible investments (Revelli & Viviani, 2015). Finally, the statistical analysis was also subject to the so-called ‘p-Value Problem in Large Samples’ arguing that p-Values quickly approach zero as sample sizes increases. (Lin et al., 2013). For large samples, such as the ones examined in this thesis, it is thus very easy to achieve statistical significance despite potentially lacking practical relevance. According to Lin et al. (2013), relying solely on p-Values and regression coefficients can lead researchers to claim support for results of no practical significance.

This thesis might thus serve as a good foundation for further research. Future studies may want to build upon this thesis’ findings by conducting a similar statistical analysis however encompassing data covering a longer time frame and a wider geographical reach. This might provide interesting insights into the effects of investment horizons and universes on sustainable investments. Additionally, future research should consider applying the methods proposed by Lin et al. (2013), to mitigate the p-Value problem in large samples, and thereby enhance the credibility of findings.

5.4 Outlook

"We're in the middle of a \$30 trillion intergenerational wealth transfer from baby boomers to their children. And those kids ... simply think about their investment decisions differently" (Nadig, 2017, para. 2)

Coming back to the quote already presented at the very beginning of this thesis, it is safe to say that a change is already well underway. The ongoing intergenerational wealth transfer undeniably has its effects on the sustainable investment market, considering that US-domiciled assets under management using socially responsible strategies have increased from \$8.7 trillion to over \$11 trillion between 2016 and 2018 (US SIF, 2018).

As the market continues to shift, the consideration of social screens in investment decisions may soon become the norm in the world of tomorrow. As proposed by Revelli and Viviani (2015), this may initiate a self-reinforcing cycle that could empower the financial industry to become the main driver of global sustainable development.

As investors will increasingly transfer their savings into socially responsible investments, sustainable companies will be granted progressively better access to financial resources and as a result, will benefit from lower costs of equity. Additionally,

this increase in the demand for socially responsible investments should raise the prices of socially responsible stock. The higher stock prices, in turn, provide an incentive to companies to invest in socially responsible compliance programs or pursue sustainable business practices. Ultimately, the cycle would inevitably result in both investors and companies adopting more socially responsible behaviors.

The increasing evidence of the financial advantages of socially responsible investments, such as the findings put forth by this thesis, only spur this self-reinforcing cycle. In conclusion, a financial world where priorities of financial return stand alongside priorities of social and environmental sustainability might presumably evolve faster than many may anticipate.

6 List of References

- Bank of America Corporation. (2014). 2014 U.S. Trust Insights on Wealth and Worth. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <http://legacytracker.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/US-Trust-2014-survey-on-High-Net-worth-individuals.pdf>
- Bauer, R., Koedijk, K., & Otten, R. (2005). International evidence on ethical mutual fund performance and investment style. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 29:7, 1751-1767.
- Bian, S., Fan, J., & Wong, V. (2016). Volatility of Socially Responsible Investments in Australia. *Global Review of Accounting and Finance*, 7:1, 129-143.
- Bodie, Z., Kane, A., & Marcus, A. (2013). *Essentials of Investments*. Boston, USA: McGraw-Hill Irwin.
- Brammer, S., Brooks, C., & Pavelin, S. (2006). Corporate Social Performance and Stock Returns: UK Evidence from Disaggregate Measures. *Financial Management*, 35:3, 97-116.
- Byun, H. (2018). Impact of ESG Factors on Firm Value in Korea. *Journal of International Trade & Commerce*, 14:5, 135-160.
- Cormier, D., & Magnan, M. (2007). The revisited contribution of environmental reporting to investors' valuation of a firm's earnings: An international perspective. *Ecological Economics*, 62:3, 613-626.
- Cortez, M., Silva, F., & Areal, N. (2009). The Performance of European Socially Responsible Funds. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 87:4, 573-588.
- Center for Social and Sustainable Products [CSSP] AG. (2019). The world of ESG. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://yoursri.com/esg-and-carbon/introduction/esg>
- Czerwińska, T., & Kaźmierkiewicz, P. (2015). ESG Rating in Investment Risk Analysis of Companies Listed on the Public Market in Poland. *Economic Notes*, 44:2, 211-247.
- Dimock, M. (2019, January 17). Defining generations: Where Millennials end and Generation Z begins. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.pewresearch.org/fact-tank/2019/01/17/where-millennials-end-and-generation-z-begins/>
- Dunn, J., Fitzgibbons, S., & Pomorski, L. (2018). Assessing Risk Through Environmental, Social and Governance Exposures. *Journal of Investment Management*, 16:1, 4-17.
- European Commission. (2018, March 8). Action Plan: Financing Sustainable Growth. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:52018DC0097>
- European Commission. (2019). Corporate Social Responsibility & Responsible Business Conduct . Retrieved May 13, 2019 from http://ec.europa.eu/growth/industry/corporate-social-responsibility_sv
- Fama, E. F. (1970). Efficient Capital Markets: A Review of Theory and Empirical Work. *The Journal of Finance*, 25:2, 383-417.
- Fombrun, C. J. (1996). *Reputation*. Boston, USA: Harvard Business School Press.
- Fombrun, C. J., Gardberg, N. A., & Barnett, M. L. (2000). Opportunity platforms and safety nets: Corporate citizenship and reputational risk. *Business and Society Review*, 105:1, 85-106.

- Friedman, M. (1970, September 13). The social responsibility of business is to increase its profits. *New York Times*, pp. 122-124.
- Galema, R., Auke, P., & Scholtens, B. (2008). The stocks at stake: Return and risk in socially responsible investment. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 32:12, 2646-2654.
- Global Impact Investing Network. (2018). *Annual Impact Investor Survey 2018*. Global Impact Investing Network. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from https://thegiin.org/assets/2018_GIIN_Annual_Impact_Investor_Survey_webfile.pdf
- Godfrey, P. (2005). The Relationship between Corporate Philanthropy and Shareholder Wealth: A Risk Management Perspective. *The Academy of Management Review*, 30:4, 777-798.
- Godfrey, P., Merrill, C., & Hansen, J. M. (2009). The Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility and Shareholder Value: an Empirical Test of the Risk Management Hypothesis. *Strategic Management Journal*, 30:4, 425-445.
- Halbritter, G., & Dorfleitner, G. (2015). The wages of social responsibility – where are they? A critical review of ESG investing. *Review of Financial Economics*, 26:C, 25-35.
- Hargrave, M. (2019, April 12). Standard Deviation Definition. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/standarddeviation.asp>
- Harjoto, M., Jo, H., & Kim, Y. (2017). Is Institutional Ownership Related to Corporate Social Responsibility? The Nonlinear Relation and Its Implication for Stock Return Volatility. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 146:1, 77-109.
- Hoepner, A. G. F. (2010, March). Portfolio diversification and environmental, social or governance criteria: Must responsible investments really be poorly diversified? Retrieved May 13, 2019 from http://www.tias.edu/docs/default-source/documentlibrary_fsinsight/paper-portfolio-diversification-and-esg-criteria.pdf
- Hong, H., & Kacperczyk, M. (2009). The price of sin: The effects of social norms on markets. *Journal of Financial Economics*, 93:1, 15-36.
- Jakobsson, R., & Lundberg, L. (2018). *The Effect of ESG Performance on Share Price Volatility (Master's thesis)*. Umeå: Umeå School of Business, Economics and Statistics.
- Jo, H., & Na, H. (2012). Does CSR Reduce Firm Risk? Evidence from Controversial Industry Sectors. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 110:4, 441-456.
- Kenton, W. (2019, April 19.). Statistical Significance. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from https://www.investopedia.com/terms/s/statistically_significant.asp
- Lee, D. D., & Faff, R. W. (2009). Corporate Sustainability Performance and Idiosyncratic Risk: A Global Perspective. *Financial Review*, 44:2, 213-237.
- Lin, M., Lucas, H. C., & Shmueli, G. (2013). Too Big to Fail: Large Samples and the p-Value Problem. *Information Systems Research*, 24:4, 906-917.
- Lins, K., Servaes, H., & Tamayo, A. (2017). Social Capital, Trust, and Firm Performance: The Value of Corporate Social Responsibility during the Financial Crisis. *Journal of Finance*, 72:4, 1785-1823.
- Luederitz, C., Meyer, M., Abson, D. J., Gralla, F., Lang D. J., Rau, A., Wehrden, H. (2016). Systematic student-driven literature reviews in sustainability science - an effective way to merge research and teaching. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 119:1, 229-235.

- Lund Research Ltd. (2018). Spearman's Rank-Order Correlation. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://statistics.laerd.com/statistical-guides/spearmans-rank-order-correlation-statistical-guide.php>
- Luo, X., & Bhattacharya, C. B. (2009). The Debate over Doing Good: Corporate Social Performance, Strategic Marketing Levers, and Firm-Idiosyncratic Risk. *Journal of Marketing*, 73:6, 198-213.
- Luther, R., Matatko, J., & Gregory, A. (1997). Ethical Unit Trust Financial Performance: Small Company Effects and Fund Size Effects. *Journal of Business Finance & Accounting*, 24:5, 705-725.
- MacCoun, R. (1998). Biases in the interpretation and use of research results. *Annual Review of Psychology*, 49:1, 259-287.
- Markowitz, H. (1952). Portfolio Selection. *The Journal of Finance*, 7:1, 77-91.
- Moskowitz, M. (1972). Choosing Socially Responsible Stocks. *Business & Society Review*, 1:1, 71-75.
- Morgan Stanley Capital International [MSCI] Inc. (2018). MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.msci.com/documents/10199/123a2b2b-1395-4aa2-a121-ea14de6d708a>
- Morgan Stanley Capital International [MSCI] Inc. (2019). What is ESG Investing? Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.msci.com/esg-investing>
- Nadig, D. (2017, June 12). Sustainability ETFs With MSCI. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.etf.com/sections/blog/evaluating-sustainability-etfs-msci?nopaging=1>
- Nofsinger, J., & Varma, A. (2014). Socially responsible funds and market crises. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 48:1, 180-193.
- Ortas, E., Moneva, J. M., & Salvador, M. (2012). Does socially responsible investment equity indexes in emerging markets pay off? Evidence from Brazil. *Emerging Markets Review*, 13:4, 581-597.
- Palmer, B. (2019, February 25). A Beginner's Guide to Precious Metals. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.investopedia.com/articles/basics/09/precious-metals-gold-silver-platinum.asp>
- Porter, M. E., & Kramer, M. R. (2011). Creating Shared Value. *Harvard Business Review*, 89:1, 62-77.
- Rehman, R. U., Zhang, J., Uppal, J., Cullinan, C., & Naseem, M. A. (2016). Are environmental social governance equity indices a better choice for investors? An Asian perspective. *Business Ethics: A European Review*, 25:4, 440-459.
- Renneboog, L., Horst, J., & Zhang, C. (2008). Socially responsible investments: Institutional aspects, performance, and investor behavior. *Journal of Banking & Finance*, 32:9, 1723-1742.
- Revelli, C., & Viviani, J. (2015). Financial performance of socially responsible investing (SRI): what have we learned? A meta-analysis. *Business Ethics: A European Review*, 24:2, 158-185.
- Rodriguez-Fernandez, M. (2016). Social responsibility and financial performance: The role of good corporate governance. *BRQ Business Research Quarterly*, 19:2, 137-151.
- Segal, T. (2018, June 7). Are small cap companies more risky investments than large cap companies? Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.investopedia.com/ask/answers/022715/are-small-cap-companies-more-risky-investments-large-cap-companies.asp>

- Sharpe, W. F. (1964). Capital Asset Prices: A Theory of Market Equilibrium under Conditions of Risk. *The Journal of Finance*, 19:3, 425-442.
- Song, F., Parekh, S., Hooper, L., Loke, Y. K., Ryder, J. J., Sutton, A. J., Hing, C., Kwok, C. S., Pang, C., Harvey, I. (2010). Dissemination and publication of research findings: an updated review of related biases. *Health Technology Assessment*, 14:8, 1-193.
- Tripathi, V., & Bhandari, V. (2016). Performance of Socially Responsible Stocks Portfolios - The Impact of Global Financial Crisis. *Journal of Economics and Business Research*, 22:1, 42-68.
- United Nations. (2019). Integrate the Principles for Responsible Investment. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.unglobalcompact.org/take-action/action/responsible-investment>
- US Social Investment Forum [SIF] Foundation. (2018). Report on US Sustainable, Responsible and Impact Investing Trends 2018. Retrieved May 13, 2019 from <https://www.ussif.org/files/Trends/Trends%202018%20executive%20summary%20FINAL.pdf>

7 Appendix

Appendix 1: Full Dataset Provided by CSSP AG

Lipper Global Classification	ESG Score (as of December 2018)	Performance (Annualized 3-year in EUR % as at 31.12.18)	Standard Deviation (Annualized 3-year in EUR % as at 31.12.18)
Regional Focus: Global			
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.96	1.08	11.34
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.64	1.59	10.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.75	2.78	11.29
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	2.16	12.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.37	2.49	10.31
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.96	0.41	9.91
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.10	4.95	15.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.61	-3.3	9.61
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.65	2.59	10.34
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.89	-0.35	5.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.03	1.61	13.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.12	0.85	11.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.58	-4.87	19.42
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.62	1.28	10.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.52	2.65	10.11
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	4.8	10.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	2.57	12.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.26	-0.6	3.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.50	0.01	11.97
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.83	1.29	13.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.26	13.38	19.13
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	2.14	9.96
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.96	3.97	9.25
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.21	9.05	16.3
Lipper Global Equity Global ex UK	4.70	5.83	14.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	3.09	11.61
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	-0.17	11.14
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	5.63	5.21	12.74
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.64	3.07	8.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	2.41	10.21
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	2.11	10.59
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	3.83	10.9
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	2.27	9.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.98	3.05	12.29
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.86	2.34	7.5
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.85	-0.35	15.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.31	0.33	9.8
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.97	-1.68	10.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.42	3.59	9.43
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.63	-3.33	11.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	4.34	10.57
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.20	0.22	11.75
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.30	3.63	11.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.21	2.29	9.02
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	4.17	10.29
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	3.77	-7.57	15.12
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.63	1.08	11.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	8.00	2.65	11.83
Lipper Global Equity Sector Utilities	6.38	3.47	9.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.32	5.25	9.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.24	3.64	12.13
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.27	0.78	11.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.46	1.88	10.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.65	1.62	13.46
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.92	5.54	12.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.28	-1.87	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.05	0.52	7.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.96	-1.33	12.46
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.00	9.03	9.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.53	4.63	10.2
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.98	2.45	11.56
Lipper Global Guaranteed	7.32	2.85	4.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.32	-0.88	9.14
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.16	-0.07	9.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.67	3.96	7.3
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.18	-2.28	12.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	5.08	15.59
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.45	1.29	16.07

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Staples	6.52	-1.89	8.4
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.31	5.02	11.12
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.64	2.33	12.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	-3.28	12.07
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	3.86	10.6
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.66	-1.78	12.55
Lipper Global Absolute Return EUR Medium	5.23	-2.94	2.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	0.23	12.47
Lipper Global Equity Global ex UK	5.74	4.13	11.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.67	0.83	10.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.31	4.82	34.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.87	1.36	8.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.42	-5.03	11.07
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.12	1.14	9.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	4.21	11.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.95	2.21	9.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.44	0.08	10.85
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.04	6.67	8.85
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.62	2.13	11.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.97	2.89	11.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	2.24	12.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	3.05	12.18
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.19	2.34	10.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.37	2.02	9.9
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	3.35	10.67
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.75	-0.1	11.49
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	6.04	7.01	10.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.94	5.06	10.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.55	2.29	8.95
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.24	-2.59	6.61
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.89	1.58	9.09
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.94	12.55	28.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	2.36	11.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.70	-1.42	11.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.15	3.25	9.2
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.38	0.48	10.04
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.84	1.96	10.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.72	3.37	10.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.66	2.55	11.59
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.75	2.01	9.2
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.16	4.45	11.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.26	4.1	10.43
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.98	8.54	9.39
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.63	1.55	11.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.93	0.3	13.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.97	2.65	12.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.35	4.23	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	4.17	9.64
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	1.28	10.12
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.02	2.02	8.45
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	4.98	9.88	15.43
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.09	1.44	12.59
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	2.67	9.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.28	0.41	9.64
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.88	6.41	9.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.77	3.99	10.38
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.91	6.58	11.11
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.42	1.49	7.54
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.66	4.8	12.04
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	6.63	-0.28	9.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	7.24	12.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	3.04	10.21
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	-0.55	9.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.00	2.33	13.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.48	5.32	8.81
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.05	-0.15	8.16
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	5.01	-3.37	29.07
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.89	4.1	10.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	3.7	11
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	5.08	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.40	2.67	9.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.06	2.88	7.98
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.88	1.25	11.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.53	1.37	9.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.64	1.59	11.74
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	5.08	9.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	1.77	8.58
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	4.65	7.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.85	0.8	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.83	4.3	10.56
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.02	0.34	9.92
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.59	0.79	10.5
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.52	2.46	10
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.05	-9.43	11.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.04	0.48	8.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.57	3.85	13.39

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global	6.09	4.41	9.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.01	-4.19	11.27
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.14	4.32	11.53
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.16	0.69	11.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.22	7.52	10.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.21	1.21	10.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.96	3.32	30.13
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	4.58	-1.33	12.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.02	-0.74	10.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.02	2.35	8.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.43	3.58	10.18
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.89	3	10.7
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	4.91	10.02
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.32	3.51	11.49
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.64	1.25	11.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	4.3	9.94
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.61	-6.42	9.05
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.91	-0.81	12.22
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.32	-0.89	11
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.53	2.53	9.14
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.74	14.05	14.38
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	2.28	10.26
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	5.24	2.23	10.9
Lipper Global Absolute Return EUR High	6.36	1.72	8.75
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.68	4.27	12.72
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.63	3.09	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.45	3.69	12.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.41	3.35	13.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.68	1.52	10.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.11	1.49	9.28
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.88	-1.14	9.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Biotechnology	4.58	-9.25	25.5
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.20	3.56	9.07
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.45	1.33	9.65
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.45	-0.76	11.2
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	1.33	9.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.59	2.54	10.29
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.64	3.56	8.68
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.03	-0.82	8.9
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.35	1.03	7.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.60	2.89	11.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.73	2.99	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.07	-1.06	11.02
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.28	3.38	11.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.16	6.3	10.3
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Staples	6.98	-0.22	7.34
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.40	-0.07	13.3
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.07	1.35	11.58
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	4.71	7.35	16.23
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.55	-0.38	8.18
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.35	3.46	10.72
Lipper Global Equity Global ex Japan	6.19	3.42	9.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.66	0.72	9.56
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.17	-0.5	10
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	6.49	6.53	11.94
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.57	0.41	12.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	0.32	10.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.27	0.82	11.12
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	4.95	10
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.03	5.65	10.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.35	-8.96	16.22
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.92	-1.59	10.79
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.75	9.61	14.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	3.37	10.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.17	3.62	11.68
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.86	0.22	12.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.95	1.15	11.6
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.74	2.57	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.45	1.5	12.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	3.48	8.12
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.49	1.04	8.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	5.05	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.06	2.66	13.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	1.47	9.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.96	4.37	12.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.41	3.1	11.38
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	3.51	21.41	41.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	15.47	14.19
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.34	2.43	9.53
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	6.82	-2.49	10.16
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.85	14.92	14.07
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.97	0.86	10.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.43	3.95	11.07
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.73	0.57	12.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	4.6	10.07
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.68	-1.25	12.42

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global	6.91	0.74	11.39
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.51	6.11	12.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.41	0.03	12.63
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.64	3.82	21.06
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.75	3.65	7.56
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	-0.21	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.62	3.36	8.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	5.32	11.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	2.97	11.59
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.93	-0.78	9.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	3.47	8.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.22	6.25	11.04
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	5.41	0.57	16.58
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.27	1.92	10.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.26	13.42	19.58
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	3.43	11.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.17	1	9.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.78	9.04	15.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.41	3.8	12.51
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.57	15.09	16.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	5.02	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.50	4.38	11.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.84	4.38	11.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.67	1.46	11.43
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	3.75	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.04	5.47	11.11
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	5.31	0.56	11.31
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.57	3.41	12.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.07	3.01	10.08
Lipper Global Absolute Return EUR High	5.74	-0.9	4.83
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.80	1.93	16.95
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.84	13.01	14.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	1.77	10.58
Lipper Global Equity Sector Utilities	6.16	4.38	13.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.36	1.56	12.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	2.31	10.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	2.66	8.06
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.40	-1.64	9.92
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.71	4.59	12.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	3.24	10.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.26	5.67	9.31
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	5.29	1.27	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.51	1.62	11.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.97	0.02	11.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.49	3.97	13.13
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	4.53	-1.93	20.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.44	1.99	11.43
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.27	3.66	9.69
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.94	2.72	7.59
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.00	4.13	11.19
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.42	1.81	8.45
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	6.03	3.49	13.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.31	4.06	9.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.54	3.98	10.57
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.07	-1.28	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Sector Materials	5.53	0.17	15.14
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.73	0.69	9.18
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.78	-2.62	10.4
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	6.31	3.63	10.84
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.82	0.24	16.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	2.16	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.66	1.09	11.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	4.91	9.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.22	3.71	10.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.06	1.9	9.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.01	4.31	9.85
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	6.43	12.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.05	-0.34	12.61
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.03	4.98	13.55
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.64	2.67	8.35
Lipper Global Equity Global ex UK	5.74	5.14	10.05
Lipper Global Equity UK Diversified	5.98	-2.49	10.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.19	-0.92	12.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	-1.58	13.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.16	-1.34	10.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.75	2.77	7.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.96	-1.97	9.61
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Staples	5.84	-1.54	8.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.02	0.8	11.82
Lipper Global Equity Asia Pacific	5.15	-0.01	10.39
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.42	4.25	13.28
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.69	-0.3	10.95
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.22	3.93	11.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.47	-0.3	9.67
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.17	5.44	10.39
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.40	3.37	8.47

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.19	2.98	8.61
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.54	5	9.32
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.89	5.82	11.4
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.22	11.74	15.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.89	-0.68	12.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.12	0.16	9.14
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.95	1.29	9.3
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.84	-0.5	10.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	-1.76	10.55
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.71	-0.25	10.7
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	6.4	13.93
Lipper Global Protected	6.93	-0.34	11.08
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.46	0.35	17.51
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.51	3.23	11.39
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.84	3.9	10.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.23	1.44	11.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.64	3.88	10.96
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.80	0.06	6.57
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.25	0.35	12.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	7.3	11.32
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	2.52	11.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.84	4.48	10.25
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.29	11.29	15.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.83	0.52	11.74
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	5.7	10.9
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.04	9.16	34.79
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.31	0.32	5.2
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	2.33	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.19	-0.05	10.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.46	6.77	10.67
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.35	5.83	33.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.50	4.54	11.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.12	2.06	10.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.42	4.05	12.39
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.06	0.24	8.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.70	3.62	8.49
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.43	9.93	9.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.18	1.68	10.82
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.10	1.3	12.94
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.43	0.3	9.98
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.41	3.89	12.65
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	4.57	9.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.07	2.4	15.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.60	9.12	13.4
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.58	0.02	13.25
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.37	-0.27	10.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.51	3.07	9.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.31	5.46	12.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.18	1.2	11.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.58	1.96	12.62
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.91	1.52	9.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	5.08	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.07	9.58	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.72	-0.55	12.3
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.27	11.7	15.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	3.65	9.58
Lipper Global Equity Global	8.08	3.35	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.34	0.06	11.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.01	1.5	8.18
Lipper Global Equity Global ex UK	5.56	2.53	11.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.29	1.91	12.52
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.47	2.47	8.94
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.95	0.33	10.3
Lipper Global Guaranteed	6.03	-1.18	5.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.54	0.7	10.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	0.36	11.07
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.68	0.59	9.74
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	6.01	3.79	12.67
Lipper Global Equity US	5.39	7.65	14.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.32	2.03	9.72
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.99	3.58	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.47	2.29	9.78
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.07	3.67	8.74
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.20	-1.01	11.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	3.73	12.62
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	6.32	2.74	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.48	-1.92	10.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.42	1.73	9.71
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	4.78	-1.99	20.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	2.04	10.38
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.74	0.42	11.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.97	6.27	16.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.03	2.43	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.18	-0.05	11.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.96	0.96	12.49
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	6.36	2.67	10.78

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	7.06	-2.28	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.59	4.26	12.51
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.27	1.48	12.92
Lipper Global Equity Sector Biotechnology	4.99	0.21	13.14
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.69	0.24	7.25
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	4.76	0.26	15.31
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.94	-2.2	9.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.06	1.83	10.06
Lipper Global Equity UK Income	6.56	-5.77	13.49
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.82	-1.31	11.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	0.23	8.85
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.37	-0.63	11.78
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.88	1.94	10.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.35	4.65	7.57
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.44	12.74	17.56
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.34	1.37	12.56
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.58	-1.51	11.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.07	5.95	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	5.43	0.75	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.29	3.18	9.34
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.08	1.82	9.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	3.72	10.41
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.67	4.46	12.51
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.41	0.02	8.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.43	3.35	10.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.08	3.29	11.74
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.78	2.33	14.04
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	6.37	-2.91	15.68
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.66	3.41	11.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	3.49	9.96
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.17	-2.64	10.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	2.36	11.1
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.32	1.47	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.13	1.4	10.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.49	-0.11	9.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	3.15	11.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.91	2.64	9.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.95	3.41	8.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.67	4.31	9.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.68	2.17	13.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.89	-1.42	13.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.57	3.03	12.45
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	5.69	-2.65	13.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	3.7	10.61
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.55	7.57	31.92
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	6.02	0.33	10.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	4.01	10.13
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.69	-0.89	8.32
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	0.81	13.22
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.10	5.87	9.4
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.53	0.75	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	-3.69	16.01
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.15	5.33	17.55
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	4.86	9.59	15.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.14	2.88	10.28
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.38	5.88	13.05
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.87	1.96	10.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Utilities	5.75	6.74	12.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	2.95	10.18
Lipper Global Equity Sector Materials	5.29	16.24	24.83
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	4.83	4.16	18.98
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.93	5.48	32.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.97	4.87	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.62	-0.22	14.65
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.18	4.22	12.7
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.20	-1.89	28.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.33	-1.33	11.22
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.63	-2.22	4.18
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.39	-0.24	9.79
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.65	-0.94	14.13
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	4.76	0.58	14.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.70	6.43	8.04
Lipper Global Equity Sector Materials	6.03	2.77	9.78
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	5.98	-3.51	11.6
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	-0.44	11.85
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.51	2.91	11.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.92	1.74	14.25
Lipper Global Equity Europe	6.20	-0.34	13.01
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.77	0.4	13.58
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.71	-3.68	14.51
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	3.89	9.94
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.64	3.87	10.49
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.12	2.98	11.3
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.41	3.55	7.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.21	3.65	10.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.85	3.38	11.65

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global	6.63	3.72	11.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	4.52	9.87
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.44	5.91	11.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.32	1.73	12.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	1.27	10.67
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.76	1.07	11.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.61	2.28	10.98
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.72	0.79	10.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.61	0.9	9.55
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	6.14	2.1	11.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.52	1.13	11.76
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	4.02	9.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.24	3.18	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.60	4.03	9.1
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.07	4.06	8.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.28	-3.84	11.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.19	3.07	11.05
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.36	2.25	9.91
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.01	3.07	8.02
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.33	0.06	10.75
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	0.09	10.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.78	1.24	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.20	3.98	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	4.62	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	6.57	11.42
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.22	2.74	10.7
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.01	-1.53	11.39
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.70	2.47	10.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.82	0.16	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.31	-1.3	11.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.20	0.23	10.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.70	7.64	14.51
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.08	0.82	12.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.52	2.09	11.47
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.11	1.65	8.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	0.41	12.33
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.36	0.96	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.84	1.82	8.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.91	3.28	10.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.62	1.75	10.1
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.35	0.81	9.71
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	4.92	10.3	16.07
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.78	6.31	13.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.44	-3.6	11.23
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.94	-1.74	15.25
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.94	0.21	11.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.72	0.8	9.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.09	-1.57	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.09	5.34	16.9
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.94	4.25	10.91
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.18	-2.34	15.34
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.51	-1.99	11.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.30	2.71	11.64
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.44	0.44	12.29
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.75	-1.81	11.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.87	5.1	11.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.28	3.61	11.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.03	3.02	11.1
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.99	6.25	10.47
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.34	11.45	15.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.62	3.29	10.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.61	7.2	12.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.29	0.81	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.12	1.73	10.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	3.77	11.25
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.77	5.53	11.37
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.91	-1.91	10.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.43	0.42	9.91
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.41	3.92	10.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.19	3.07	10.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.42	5.54	9.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.69	5.18	13.31
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.79	2.12	10.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.18	7.07	19.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.42	1.52	6.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	0.45	12.36
Lipper Global Equity Global ex Japan	5.76	3.49	11.4
Lipper Global Equity Sector Materials	6.26	3.51	14.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	3.96	12.29
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.28	-0.91	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.13	4.31	12.65
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.68	3.33	12.66
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.49	8.23	32.21
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	2.34	11.2
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.45	6.72	30.01
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.87	-1.06	11.26

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.05	9.29	11.32
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.56	0.09	12.37
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.00	4.98	11.72
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	1.51	10.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.55	-0.77	13.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.52	3.64	9.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	5.7	9.75
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.29	-0.2	9.46
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.24	6.76	18.71
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.57	9.83	14.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.64	4.46	8.75
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.21	2.23	10.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.04	0.88	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.60	-0.78	12.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.00	4.11	11.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	9.68	11.19
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.33	10.22	31.49
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.55	3.25	11.32
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	-0.33	8.14
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.38	8.6	10.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	3.13	9.72
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	4.44	9.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.84	3.04	11.39
Lipper Global Absolute Return EUR High	5.28	-1.24	10.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.89	3.13	11.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.23	-0.1	5.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.37	2.79	11.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.36	1.19	12.1
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.18	3.46	8.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	1.29	7.76
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.14	1.91	10.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.02	1.61	10.14
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	4.99	-1.73	19.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.30	7.74	10.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.88	-4.53	5.67
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Staples	5.59	10.49	10.65
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.12	4.56	12.32
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	-1.79	10.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.59	2.99	13.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.87	6.46	13.64
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	2.35	10.24
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.15	1.23	13.78
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.41	1.24	13.79
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.27	-0.3	9.29
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.25	10.68	25.25
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.27	2.06	11.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.13	0.12	10.77
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.05	6.11	34.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.37	3.18	11.11
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.97	0.37	10.05
Lipper Global Equity Sector Biotechnology	4.82	-8.05	25.14
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.58	-2.8	9.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.11	0.55	12.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.75	5.89	14.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.74	5.78	12.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.57	2.97	12.5
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.63	1.99	10.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	2.69	10.45
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.54	-1.39	9.42
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	4.63	10.38
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.43	4.6	9.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	-2.82	12.68
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	6.14	4.14	10.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.80	5.17	13.91
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.81	1.33	9.47
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.64	16.86	16.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	3.37	10.73
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.06	1.38	9.19
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.33	-4.68	11.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.16	3.94	8.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.13	3.31	10.63
Lipper Global Equity Sector Biotechnology	4.77	-10.96	26.47
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.25	1.14	11.81
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.63	4	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.97	5.83	11.18
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.11	2.69	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	-0.11	10.15
Lipper Global Protected	5.74	-3.11	6.91
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	1.22	10.2
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.24	0.59	11.1
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.02	-1.97	11.86
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	6.74	2.54	10.72
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.52	10.03	35.5
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.76	-2.49	15.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	5.21	14.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	4.22	11.64

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global	6.31	3.54	13.26
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	6.59	2.78	7.64
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.09	2	7.36
Lipper Global Equity US	5.79	6.36	12.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.40	1.13	9.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.62	1.45	8.8
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	3.49	11.35
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.59	7.02	14.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.08	3.41	11.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.11	5.08	11.02
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.80	13.54	14.7
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.26	-0.19	8.04
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.14	3.45	9.12
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.40	1.81	7.07
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	2.44	10.33
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.76	1.92	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	3.85	10.01
Lipper Global Absolute Return EUR High	5.51	2.9	8.99
Lipper Global Absolute Return USD Medium	5.57	-1.03	8.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.53	19.21	22.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.54	0.76	10.3
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	4.07	9.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.91	5.51	7.7
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.75	0.39	9.76
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.60	-0.73	13.6
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.75	-1	11.46
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.70	2.67	9.11
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.59	-0.57	11.84
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.07	9.82	14.89
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.86	9.84	13.34
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.98	4.42	9.31
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	2.23	10.38
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.34	4.29	10.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.63	1.57	13.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.97	3.29	21.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.20	0.99	11.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.75	4.29	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.61	0.95	9.19
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.83	6.54	33.33
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.47	4.86	11.76
Lipper Global Equity Global ex UK	5.05	3.44	13.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.07	2.65	10.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.15	5.55	10.15
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	5.76	2.6	13.74
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.99	4.88	14.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.86	10.09	16.46
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.27	4.13	10.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.18	3.03	10.68
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.78	11.44	16.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.52	1.34	9.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.53	0.81	9.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.17	1.74	10.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.61	4.52	10.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.94	0.43	8.23
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.87	-0.15	10.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.86	0.58	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Sector Utilities	7.18	-0.4	11.32
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.28	0.16	15.61
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.01	0.27	10.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.88	5.5	10.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.36	-1.26	14.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	4.09	11
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.27	2.93	10.85
Lipper Global Equity Sector Utilities	6.33	-0.69	10.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.30	3.45	10.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.35	5.67	10.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	3.52	7.5
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.82	4.73	14.82
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	4.85	7.09	14.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	4.08	11.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.89	0.61	10.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.79	6.47	9
Lipper Global Absolute Return EUR Medium	6.23	-4.49	2.84
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.64	-2.6	9.59
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.96	2.69	10.39
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	-1.59	11.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	0.46	12.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.29	3.73	8.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.58	3.2	12.89
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.18	0	11.12
Lipper Global Equity Sector Utilities	6.87	6.26	9.12
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.34	-2.36	10.35
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.51	6.15	36.56
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.66	4.4	11.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	2.38	9.19
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	4.32	10.88

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	6.13	-1.67	9.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.18	2.91	8.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.41	1.51	13.58
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.40	7.81	9.61
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.47	4.4	10.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.41	3.78	12.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	6.43	7.5
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.52	0.25	10.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.67	2.89	10.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	-0.99	10.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.60	3.19	10.39
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	3.35	10.67
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	5.82	9.49
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.38	3.74	8.14
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	3.34	11.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.86	-1.41	11.05
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.12	4.34	12.94
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.40	5.53	11.12
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.37	0.28	13.76
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.22	0.62	8.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.07	9.25	10.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.95	0.73	10.96
Lipper Global Equity Other	5.90	6.35	14.2
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.36	1.1	9.74
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	2.96	9.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.52	1.27	12.18
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.63	2.24	8.06
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.46	5.14	13.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.48	4.06	10.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	6.92	10.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	3.87	10.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.72	4.38	9.95
Lipper Global Equity Sector Biotechnology	4.64	-8.55	23.67
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.12	4.93	9.56
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.62	6.18	9.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.97	3.99	9.9
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	2.36	11.55
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.31	6.04	34.05
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	3.95	10.98	13.43
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.84	0.35	11.7
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.50	3.77	10.76
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.02	-1.39	10.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	1.85	9.02
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.08	0.54	11.3
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.43	3.76	12.98
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	2.47	7.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	4.63	10
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	5.86	10.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.73	1.41	9.81
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.88	-2.69	8.25
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.42	-0.77	7.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	2.04	6
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.02	1.71	11.16
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.00	12.39	14.78
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.05	0.61	8.1
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	1.19	9.1
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.92	1.74	11.16
Lipper Global Equity Sector Materials	5.58	11.13	21.85
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.03	10.69	14.8
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.79	5.3	14.09
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.85	5.07	28.79
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.35	1.73	10.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.60	4.25	11.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.73	1.84	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.43	0.08	10.04
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.96	4	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	0.83	12.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	4.22	9.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.74	2.18	11.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.39	3.23	17.88
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	7.25	5.8	10.31
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.00	10.53	15.01
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.06	5.27	9.42
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	6.03	0.7	13.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.00	4.24	11.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	3.91	10.66
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.69	4.47	12.51
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.67	3.94	11.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.50	2.84	10.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.53	-0.65	10.58
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.28	3.14	16.57
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.86	2.99	6.85
Lipper Global Equity UK Diversified	6.41	1.37	10.86
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.48	2.15	9.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.52	5.51	10.98
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.56	1.77	9.67

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.08	0.8	12.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.51	4.38	11.3
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	3.05	8.05
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	4.54	10.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.67	2.88	7.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.13	0.17	13.14
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.87	-0.53	14.01
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.78	-1.5	13.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.18	5.33	9.28
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	6.23	2.53	7.28
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.43	1.68	13.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.62	2.86	8.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	5.59	12
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.61	1.77	10.13
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.24	0.41	12.02
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.80	4.68	10
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.08	1.38	11.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.84	4.8	10.18
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	5.66	0.33	11.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	0.36	8.91
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.73	1.1	8.58
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.81	2.62	8.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.89	2.84	12.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.92	1.42	9.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	0.48	8.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.60	0.74	14.65
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.72	-1.29	10.46
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	4.84	-3.82	14.98
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	5.94	3.3	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	1	12.57
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.83	10.81	13.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.30	-1.37	9.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.97	3.65	10.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.84	1.33	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.13	0.58	13.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.78	-1.61	8.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.56	1.35	10.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.63	1.43	10.55
Lipper Global Equity Global ex UK	5.72	4.2	10.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.96	2.24	14.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.50	2.12	8.96
Lipper Global Equity Asia Pacific	4.20	2.04	12.68
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.30	3.89	11.33
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.50	0.86	13.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.13	0.95	11.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.68	-0.74	10.27
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	4.69	0.28	10.22
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.06	3.06	12.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.73	2.38	13.17
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	6.37	0.92	9.56
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.70	1.81	11.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	-1.97	9.53
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.59	7.64	30.29
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.66	2.57	10.13
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.49	9.57	15.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.93	1.36	12.21
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.60	1.34	17.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.50	1.76	8.98
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.25	2.36	10.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.61	1.66	14.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.38	-1.05	11.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	1.65	7.76
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.64	2.43	10.09
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.93	-0.02	10.04
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.22	-8.12	14.41
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	4.78	-2.24	20.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.51	1.14	10.69
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.74	0.76	10.5
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.58	3.08	13.79
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.89	4.3	9.14
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.79	2.5	9.73
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.51	3.16	11.07
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.78	0.8	10.07
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.62	2.74	11.47
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	-0.11	7.61
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.01	10.22	15.91
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.07	3.54	9.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.21	2.22	11
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.91	-0.54	9.17
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	3.56	10.52
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.64	5.51	11.22
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	5.14	-0.96	15.37
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	5.48	0.61	13.36
Lipper Global Equity Sector Telecom Srvc	6.75	-3.06	9.02
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	0.82	10.61
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.39	21.64	34.98

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	4.61	10.63
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.77	-0.08	9.75
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.08	5.47	10.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.73	0.32	10.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.00	2.68	10.88
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.52	1.56	12.73
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.11	-1.17	13.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.75	2.15	10.23
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.58	0.14	12.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	0.58	8.75
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.21	1.28	11.02
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.75	3.15	13.13
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.79	1.45	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	5.8	10.68
Lipper Global Absolute Return EUR High	6.18	0.31	3.67
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.88	3.65	8.12
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.05	2.33	11.28
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.05	2.16	7.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	6.04	10.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.55	1.25	9.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	4.31	10.37
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	-0.62	11.1
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.62	0.62	13.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.34	-0.62	11.26
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	3.9	10.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.57	2.84	11.51
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	4.98	10
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.01	3.38	11.52
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.63	1.08	13.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.37	2.09	6.87
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.64	3.41	8.49
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.96	3.88	11.07
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.51	-2.48	14.65
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.08	6.32	10.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.91	1.04	10.79
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.72	4	9.76
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.54	3.12	8.91
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.63	3.38	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	0.23	9.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.38	-1.61	12.34
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.51	3.7	11.13
Lipper Global Equity Sector Biotechnology	4.33	-2.88	24.87
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.33	13.14	42.32
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.17	10.36	14.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.39	-2.24	6.06
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	5.83	0.93	10.41
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.62	2.19	12.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.32	0.03	10.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.20	2.1	11.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.57	10.96	10.94
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.04	2.91	7.9
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.32	4.46	10.73
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.09	-1.83	8.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	3.56	5.8
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.97	2.48	10.59
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.85	3.73	11.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.62	-1.11	11.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.48	2.77	10
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.81	-0.36	12.34
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.30	2.83	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	2.53	9.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.95	-1.68	12.75
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.61	2.03	12.45
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.51	1.81	11.38
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.49	-5.29	7.08
Lipper Global Equity Sector Materials	5.78	8.37	21.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	0.43	8.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.88	0.75	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.77	2.74	9.89
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	4.45	9.91
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	6.21	-4.25	9.9
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.70	1.12	10.35
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.66	0.99	9.96
Lipper Global Equity Sector Biotechnology	5.62	11.45	16.06
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.60	4.55	12.51
Lipper Global Equity Sector Energy	4.76	1.33	16.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.51	0.42	11.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.67	-0.49	12.88
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.58	6.67	30.91
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.90	-1.66	10.28
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.21	5.98	11.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.68	-3.77	12.54
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.76	3.01	7.73
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.09	12.85	16.34
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.49	16.55	19.98
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.19	0.56	12.9

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global	6.60	-3.7	16.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	4.31	10.4
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.26	0.42	8.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.87	3.22	8.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.66	3.21	10.33
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.04	-0.64	12.86
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	5.85	1.96	11.53
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.99	-0.73	9.09
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.52	5.82	9.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.39	2.19	10.31
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.58	7.31	13.5
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	5.1	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.04	-4.26	12.38
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.05	4.14	10.85
Lipper Global Equity Global Sm&Mid Cap	4.76	6.76	15.42
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.45	1.79	9.45
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	5.47	4.2	13.5
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Discretionary	5.04	4.06	12.48
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.83	4.1	10.16
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.35	1.28	10.99
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.59	2.18	12.18
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.36	-1.48	7.34
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	2.8	11.3
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	0.03	10.27
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.76	0.14	10.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.50	2.44	11
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.92	2.8	10.23
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.61	-0.48	10.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.78	5.03	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.68	3.9	12.22
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.52	-0.51	8.6
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.11	4.81	11
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.08	7.89	13.74
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.54	2.78	10.82
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	1.82	12.9
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.46	1.94	10.07
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.81	2.88	10.83
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.45	4.85	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.65	1.89	10.73
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.52	3.42	11.79
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.50	4.38	10.28
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.85	2.47	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.48	1.07	9.01
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	5.05	2.17	12.9
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.69	1.01	10.39
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	3.83	12.51	13.25
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.25	4.63	7.72
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.79	4.96	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	5.08	0.19	10.85
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.07	3.03	10.85
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.87	4.94	9.95
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.14	1.86	10.44
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.55	2.68	10.03
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.87	-2.6	9.11
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.10	-4.47	9.6
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.75	3.34	10.92
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.54	3.18	12.47
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.00	3.59	10.63
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.82	-0.27	8.55
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.94	2.65	9.1
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	5.99	12.86	14.57
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.08	4.75	13.21
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.37	1.79	12.66
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.49	4.46	11.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.32	3.78	9.15
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.44	1.72	8.8
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.86	3.88	10.81
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.33	4.67	9.08
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.69	1.35	10.93
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.26	1.61	8.57
Lipper Global Equity Sector Real Est Global	4.71	1.68	10.1
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.84	4.41	10.84
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.55	2.36	10.77
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.77	0.9	12.25
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.42	0.02	5.49
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.29	2.99	11.32
Lipper Global Equity Nordic	6.73	6.54	12.47
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.18	5.68	10.62
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.81	0.83	11.33
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	5.65	13.12	31.76
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.24	3.54	12.11
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.70	-3.14	10.36
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.49	-0.75	13.29
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	6.32	8.95	15.96
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Staples	6.59	0.53	10.1
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.47	3.48	10.62

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Global	4.77	5.58	13.05
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.61	7.2	16.38
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.90	2.95	11.34
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.91	0.34	8.79
Lipper Global Equity Global	7.24	3.66	9.45
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.49	1.13	9.33
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.97	0.79	10.47
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.08	2.22	7.66
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	5.98	-0.93	7.94
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.65	6.72	12.79
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.62	1.45	11.46
Lipper Global Equity Global Income	6.87	2.04	7.24
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.46	5.29	7.71
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.34	-0.06	10.22
Lipper Global Equity Sector Information Tech	7.63	6.45	13.95
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.71	-0.15	13.97
Lipper Global Equity Global	6.15	2.62	8.39
Lipper Global Equity Sector Gold&Prec Metals	4.27	13.86	41.9
Lipper Global Equity Sector Industrials	6.29	4.24	14.96
Lipper Global Equity Global	5.82	-5.6	15.16
Regional Focus: Global Emerging Markets			
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.74	5.55	11.71
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.88	6.09	10.12
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	6.89	11.11
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.11	5.34	11.39
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	6.87	11.09
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.67	5.15	11.22
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	6.06	11.65
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.84	5.79	12.01
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global S&MCap	4.65	7.47	9.58
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.91	4.63	12.94
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.02	3.56	11.71
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.51	3.83	10.1
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.24	3.86	14.45
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.18	6.82	11.89
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.26	4.36	10.28
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.37	4.64	11.41
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.05	2.88	13.5
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.37	10.51	12.08
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.37	7.46	11.02
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.11	8.34	12.28
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.12	9.74	11.49
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.19	2.48	8.15
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.36	7.4	11.87
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.38	6.48	11.65
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.66	10.43	11.13
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.45	1.93	14.61
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.76	3.82	13.61
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.04	2.99	9.57
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.92	6.03	11.07
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.48	7.31	11.19
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.36	6.12	10.6
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.22	7.72	9.52
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.70	5.07	10.81
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.95	8.6	12.68
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.09	8.61	11.74
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.30	3.73	10.92
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.43	8.03	10.95
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.93	5.63	11.91
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.54	3.04	12.01
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.48	5.5	12.69
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.32	7.59	11.08
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.10	11.34	15.66
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Other	5.29	2.54	12.51
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.62	8.45	12.01
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.37	7.14	11.02
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.89	8.82	12.51
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.05	10.26	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.74	6.19	11.39
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.77	7.62	11.44
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.59	5.99	11.42
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.07	6.54	10.18
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.43	5.26	10.88
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Other	4.61	2.59	12.95
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Staples	4.95	-0.42	10.17
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.71	6.64	10.54
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	5.85	11.61
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.61	7.03	11.93
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.58	9.65	11.68
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.71	3.2	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.14	2	10.39
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.51	7.93	10.9
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.61	7.19	11.92
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.79	6.1	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.21	1.26	9.79

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global S&MCap	4.17	-0.07	10.54
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.31	3.67	11.93
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.98	10.29	12.6
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.54	7.92	11.08
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	6.51	11.21
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.04	4.19	11.8
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.54	3.19	11.76
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.66	2.19	17.3
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.23	8.48	12.44
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.52	3.34	11.54
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.57	5.76	8.64
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global S&MCap	4.64	1.2	11.48
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.23	3.58	9.76
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.62	5.36	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.51	2.86	11.12
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.21	6.38	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.20	3.03	9.36
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.48	5.73	13.16
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.56	6.14	10.22
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.31	5.26	13.26
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.10	2.62	8.8
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.32	4.84	10.71
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.64	5.62	10.81
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.71	3.67	11.32
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.54	6.06	11.35
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global S&MCap	5.90	2.4	9.51
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.68	5.09	8.25
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.74	6.04	13.25
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.38	7.4	11.04
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.80	6.71	11.47
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.05	4.08	11.87
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.53	7.19	13.42
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.81	4.05	11.23
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.98	10.16	12.87
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.04	5.98	9.99
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.18	3.99	11.55
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.09	5.56	10.76
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.12	9.19	11.28
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.04	1.5	9.24
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.14	9.17	11.93
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.45	7.54	11.37
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.92	5.46	11.08
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.69	4.2	9.57
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	5.31	10.62
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.16	4.71	12.33
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.66	10.96	11.35
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.72	3.3	11.13
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.56	3.65	10.77
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.77	1.96	8.7
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.73	4.97	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.02	2.35	8.98
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.50	7.4	11.16
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.77	5.62	13.24
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.43	3.61	11.98
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.54	3.05	12.5
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.38	6.58	11.89
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	6.14	11.36
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.28	4.41	10.34
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	7.05	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.41	6.28	11.58
Lipper Global Equity Global	4.31	2.47	11.35
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.86	3.07	11.19
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.83	8.01	11.09
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.30	5.92	10.47
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.93	11.05	14.75
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.16	3.69	9.84
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.80	7.24	13.26
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.64	5.51	11.29
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.89	1.66	13.42
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.87	2.79	11.5
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.25	3.62	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.73	-4.15	10.17
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.80	7.41	11.38
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.51	3.73	10.87
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	5.43	11.88
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.57	0.14	12.01
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.89	1.99	11.42
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.58	4.85	7.72
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.96	9.81	11.73
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.66	8.76	11.96
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.59	7.6	11.92
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.22	5.21	13.26
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Other	5.54	1.82	13.6
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.96	3.15	11.5
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.19	7.89	10.16
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.69	5.33	12.24

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	7.28	11.08
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global S&MCap	4.13	0.97	10.35
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.52	3.67	9.94
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.71	3.09	10.49
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.66	3.8	10.78
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.58	6.35	12.08
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	5.1	10.43
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.39	8.02	11.55
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.03	0.28	9.26
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.75	9.15	13.77
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.84	8.07	10.17
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.51	6.58	11.4
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global S&MCap	4.21	0.7	11.27
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.73	4.98	9.41
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.32	9.65	12.1
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.00	8.76	12.98
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.52	5.56	12.05
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.95	4.38	11.8
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.88	5.82	11.49
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.36	3.97	12.43
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.09	-7.76	9.91
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.85	6.08	11.7
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.23	6.32	11.58
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.63	5.19	11.66
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.72	1.43	11.03
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.73	7.1	10.51
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.61	3.43	10.53
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	7.91	10.75
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.78	7.62	11.11
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.82	9.13	10.18
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.29	6.03	11.78
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.96	6.07	10.04
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.50	4.07	11.78
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.36	6.94	11.26
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.44	0.74	12.49
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.20	8.04	9.9
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.43	8.25	11.5
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	6.65	12.26
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.44	6.75	10.97
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.37	7.39	11.1
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.60	13.82	12.52
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.84	8.28	10.7
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.20	13.75	14.64
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.49	2.49	9.31
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.04	1.43	13.47
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.78	2.78	9.9
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.48	4.42	9.84
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.57	2.76	11.8
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.31	4.07	11.93
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.95	3.47	10.12
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.39	4.47	12
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.11	2.47	9.71
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	6.10	4.96	9.92
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.85	2.36	9.6
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.88	3.11	11.05
Lipper Global Equity Sector Financials	5.44	3.99	14.15
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.87	5.34	11.88
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.07	5.49	11.76
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.39	8.05	11.63
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.09	4.43	11
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.04	0.46	9.41
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.39	2.54	11.42
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.92	3.74	11.97
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.34	10.07	12.25
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.00	3.74	13.76
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.90	3.99	11.78
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.56	5.83	10.54
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.10	0.92	11.02
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.68	5.06	10.57
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.64	5.41	11.71
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.37	3.43	10.5
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.48	6.55	12.18
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.14	4	12.79
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.75	3.92	12.63
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.40	4.67	10.1
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.37	7.21	10.99
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.83	8.35	13.7
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.87	-1.02	15.05
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.62	3.87	9.13
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.64	7.5	14.12
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.56	0.53	9.09
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.59	4.82	12.19
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.35	-2.64	11.69
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	3.92	1.5	13.51
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.46	7.11	11.34
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	6.59	11.87

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.39	2.03	14.07
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.46	7.57	11.36
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.60	5.43	11.89
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.68	4.4	11.36
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.99	3.38	10.27
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.97	6.82	11.77
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.11	8.69	11.6
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.10	2.8	8.94
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.86	2.04	11.65
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.13	9.58	10.91
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.26	2.78	13.05
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.77	6.62	11.25
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.36	8	11.68
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.49	7.35	11.54
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.19	4.34	11.82
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.32	5.32	10.74
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.45	7.07	11.13
Lipper Global Equity Sector Consumer Staples	4.80	-0.12	10.05
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	5.03	3.51	10.41
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.79	7.75	9.86
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.66	9.17	11.37
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.74	6.09	11.76
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.33	6.22	12.33
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.55	4.49	11.75
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.46	7.78	11.26
Lipper Global Equity Emerging Mkts Global	4.25	3.85	13.58
Lipper Global Equity Sector Healthcare	3.90	-7.64	13.41
Regional Focus: Switzerland			
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.51	1.92	10.04
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.54	5.6	8.91
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.79	4.01	11.25
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.85	3.67	9.04
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.76	1.67	9.77
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.84	1.32	9.45
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.72	2.22	9.44
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.87	0.49	9.41
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.89	6.55	12.04
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.77	6.13	12.26
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.76	1	9.31
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.56	3.21	11.59
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.05	1.02	9.49
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.65	1.06	9.63
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.84	1.26	9.42
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.72	5.77	12.95
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.91	3.15	8.38
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.74	1.81	10.53
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.70	0.29	10.38
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.78	1.81	9.33
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.45	0.54	9.52
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.38	3.08	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.95	1.6	13.2
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.65	1	9.15
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.58	2.61	13.47
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.92	4.96	14.08
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.91	0.54	9.47
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.81	2.45	9.06
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.69	4.9	11.83
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.45	1.73	11.06
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.00	-0.35	9.48
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.07	0.83	9.39
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.70	1.31	10.36
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.78	2.79	9.53
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.73	7.25	13.9
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.76	1.47	14.72
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.82	5.18	10.59
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.41	0.27	9.25
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.22	-0.98	11.36
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.78	1.49	9.26
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.80	4.02	11.27
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.69	5.32	11.87
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.35	2.33	10.82
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.86	1.09	9.45
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.87	1.82	9.4
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.54	4.34	7.81
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.89	0.83	9.48
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.59	4.15	11.63
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.00	1.15	9.55
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.31	1.64	9.16
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.87	2.83	9.46
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.77	-2.4	9.76
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.90	4.87	13.58
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.17	3.6	12.34
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.73	2.49	9.29
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.64	2.9	9.89
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	6.16	10.6	14.18

The Relevance of Sustainability for Investors

Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.82	3.43	11.61
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.66	0.73	9.32
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.12	0.95	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.32	-0.01	9.07
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.71	-0.01	9.97
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.88	2.53	9.5
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.70	2.51	10.01
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.59	2.51	13.62
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.70	1.44	9.61
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.54	0.33	12.18
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.86	1.47	9.29
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.86	1.68	9.5
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	6.02	5.42	12.2
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.91	4.56	11.8
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.86	1.51	9.46
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.35	3.53	10.26
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.98	7.95	12.94
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.79	-0.68	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	5.98	2.29	12.72
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.19	2.14	10.76
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.76	2.81	9.58
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.86	1.16	9.43
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.75	0.77	10.6
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.24	1.82	7.75
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.87	1.39	9.45
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.09	-1.52	10.09
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.87	1.97	9.25
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.87	0.87	9.44
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.65	4	11.38
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.12	1.02	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.09	0.69	9.84
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.88	4.18	12.35
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.67	5.18	11.66
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.82	-0.01	9.36
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.89	0.76	9.59
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.07	1.12	6.96
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.40	1.61	8.99
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.33	-1.82	9.72
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.11	0.75	9.83
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.87	2.27	12.32
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.87	2.23	8.76
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.72	4.09	11.25
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	7.11	0	9.94
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.80	-0.2	9.61
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.83	1.56	8.59
Lipper Global Equity Swiss Sm&Mid Cap	5.76	3.84	11.31
Lipper Global Equity Switzerland	6.81	1	9.52
Regional Focus: India			
Lipper Global Equity India	4.95	4.47	17.33
Lipper Global Equity India	5.20	5.17	17.47
Lipper Global Equity India	4.76	12.05	17.72
Lipper Global Equity India	4.46	3.89	16.4
Lipper Global Equity India	4.95	6.02	15.42
Lipper Global Equity India	4.61	5.72	16.52
Lipper Global Equity India	4.91	2.19	18.81
Lipper Global Equity India	4.36	6.05	16.32
Lipper Global Equity India	4.88	4.03	16.8
Lipper Global Equity India	4.96	4.18	17.15
Lipper Global Equity India	4.74	4.79	16.48
Lipper Global Equity India	3.82	4.85	17.38
Lipper Global Equity India	4.64	6.76	14.86
Lipper Global Equity India	5.02	4.07	15.17
Lipper Global Equity India	5.26	5.71	16
Lipper Global Equity India	4.74	6.01	18.58
Lipper Global Equity India	5.05	7.56	15.38
Lipper Global Equity India	4.49	2.11	18.69
Lipper Global Equity India	5.00	3.95	14.73
Lipper Global Equity India	4.84	0.51	16.56
Lipper Global Equity India	5.33	5.8	17.23
Lipper Global Equity India	4.73	7.48	15.21
Lipper Global Equity India	4.61	7.34	16.24
Lipper Global Equity India	4.77	4.2	16.22
Lipper Global Equity India	4.31	2.46	17.22
Lipper Global Equity India	4.27	5.7	15.47
Lipper Global Equity India	4.40	4.39	18.59
Lipper Global Equity India	5.39	5.84	17.29
Lipper Global Equity India	5.25	6.67	17.14
Lipper Global Equity India	3.87	3.84	15.51