



The Future of Food

LIFE CHANGING INVESTMENTS



Menu

1. **Starter:** How our food shapes society (Suresh)
2. **Main Course:** The Food Industry: How the FAIRR initiative assesses the challenges and opportunities facing us (Aarti)
3. **Dessert:** How Alquity selects Food and Beverage Companies in Emerging Markets (Suresh)
4. **Coffee:** Q & A



*Carrifran Valley, Scotland
2000*



*Carrifran Valley, Scotland
2020*

Some facts to tickle your taste buds....

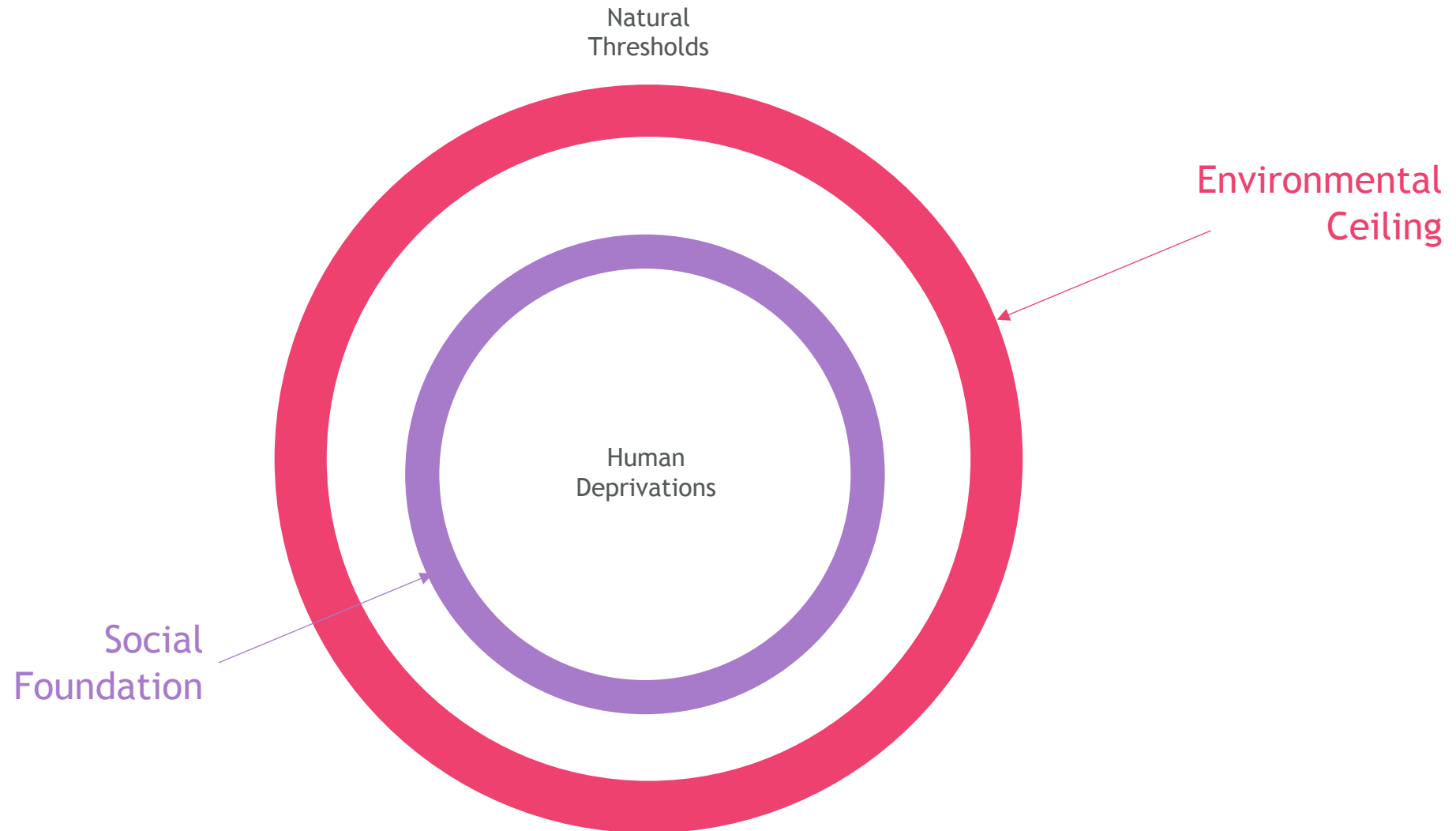
For every 100 calories of grain we feed animals, we get only about 40 new calories of milk, 22 calories of eggs, 12 of chicken, 10 of pork, or 3 of beef.

*By 2050 the world's population will likely increase by more than 35 percent. To feed that population, **crop production will need to double***

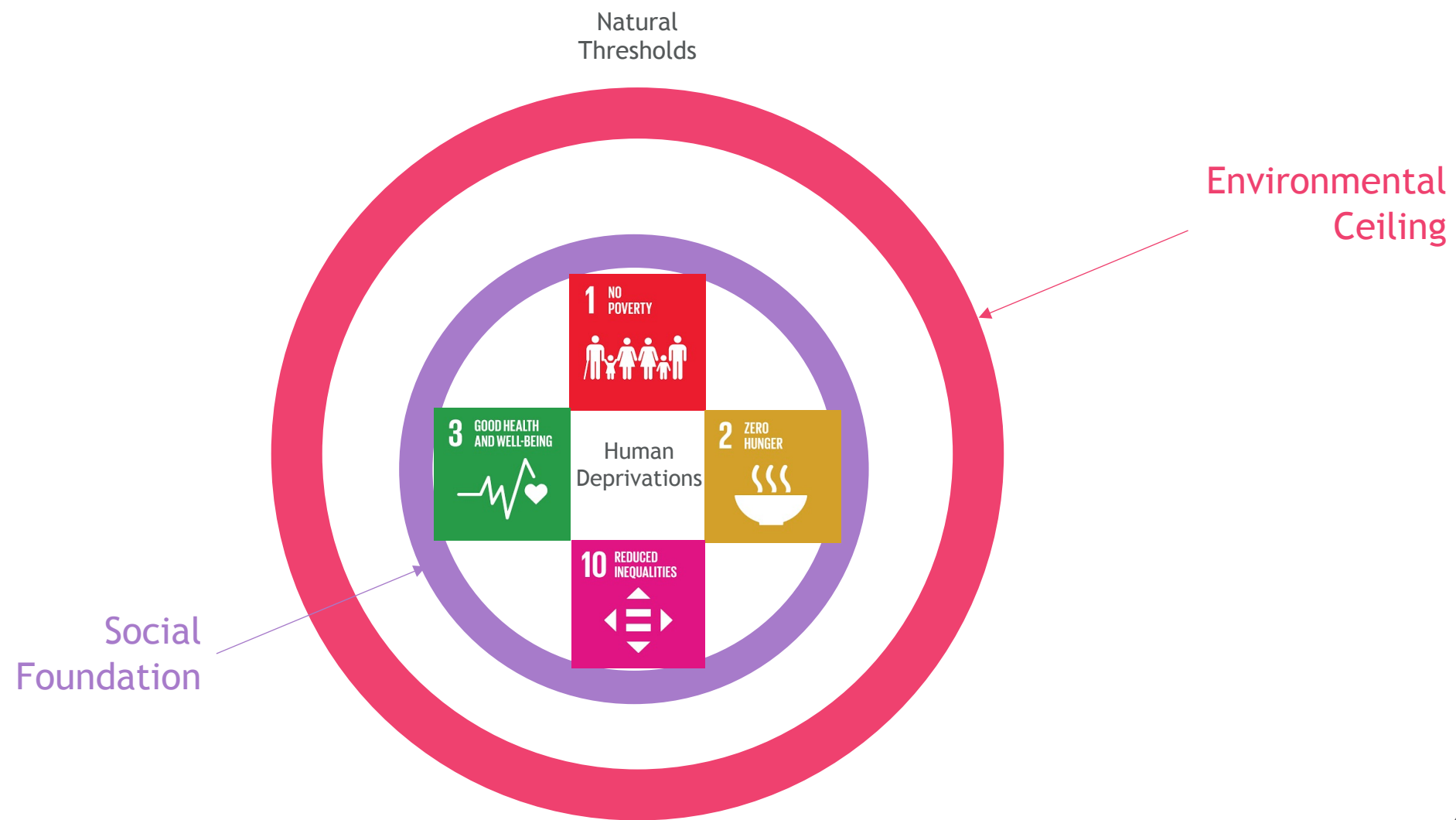
*Global meat consumption is expected **to rise by 80% by 2050***

*A UK government review found that antibiotic resistance could cause **10 million deaths a year** and cost the world up to **\$100 trillion in lost output** between now and 2050.*

Doughnuts can explain the challenge



We need to solve food based human deprivations



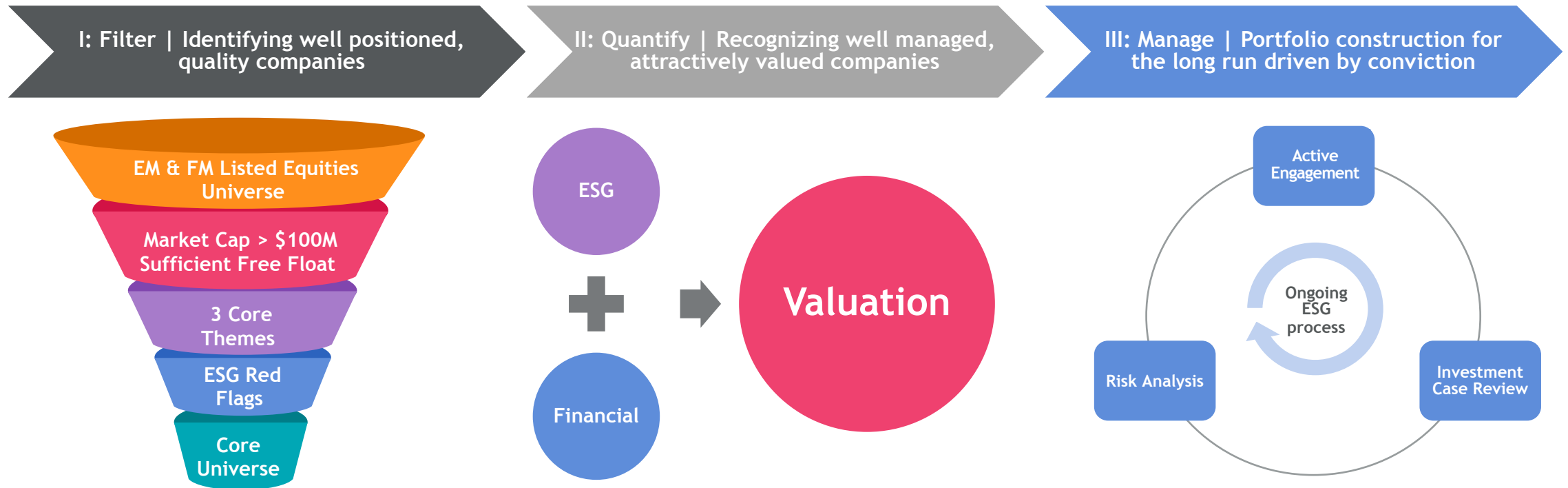
Within the earth's ecological boundary





- Aarti is Director of Research & Engagements at the FAIRR Initiative, where she oversees the investor network's collaborative engagements and research initiatives, including the ground-breaking Coller FAIRR Protein Producer Index and the Coller FAIRR Climate Risk Tool.
- Aarti holds an MA in International Affairs from Columbia University in New York, an MA in Journalism from the University of Missouri, Columbia, and an MS in Environmental Engineering from Northwestern University.

ESG is fully integrated into our investment process



Our red flags

ENVIRONMENTAL



- x **No disclosure on water usage/conservation levels for significant users (e.g. beverages)**
- x >5% of revenues or profits attributed to coal and fossil fuels exploration and production
- x **High risk industry company not publicly providing emissions data or when requested**
- x **Ongoing business controversies and unresolved scandals**
- x Involved in the production of nuclear energy
- x **Commercial fishing, unless demonstrably sustainable (MSC certification is not sufficient in itself)**
- x **Palm oil cultivation, unless demonstrably sustainable e.g. with regard to zero deforestation and regard to biodiversity (RSPO certification is not sufficient in itself)**
- x All companies must meet local legislative disclosure requirements

GOVERNANCE



- x No audited accounts or with an auditor who is not independent
- x Doesn't meet investors or arrange regular open-access calls
- x Refusing to provide identity of majority shareholders
- x **Ongoing governance issues and unresolved scandals**

SOCIAL



- x **High risk industry company without a Health & Safety policy**
- x >5% of revenues or profits attributed to tobacco, narcotics, armaments, adult entertainment, gambling, coal mining, fur trade or liquor
- x Zero tolerance for “controversial weapons”
- x **Ongoing business controversies and unresolved scandals**
- x Non-pharma animal testing, unless it is required by law and regardless must be a substantial minority (<20%) of overall sales

Livestock Farming is treated as a high risk industry

ESG Rating	Description of company achieving this rating
A	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High risk industry demonstrating global best practice performance in ESG• Lower risk industry demonstrating regional best practice in ESG
B	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High risk industry demonstrating regional best practice in ESG• Lower risk industry with satisfactory ESG performance better than regional peers; or in-line with regional peers but with a demonstrable intention to improve on material KPIs
C	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• High risk industry with satisfactory ESG performance, in line with regional peers, but demonstrating a meaningful commitment to improve on material KPIs• Lower risk industry with satisfactory ESG performance in-line with or better than regional peers, but with no demonstrable intention to improve on material KPIs
FAIL	

** We may also add 100bps to the equity risk premium of firms more exposed to the transition to a carbon neutral economy (e.g. autos and cement)

A high-risk industry is defined as one in which normal business operations present a significant environmental impact through emissions, resource use or waste production.

These include those with extractive operations (Mining and Energy) heavy industry (Cement, Building materials, Steel, Chemicals), Livestock farming, Aviation and Shipping.

Post investment engagement & KPI monitoring

ENVIRONMENTAL



- ✓ Emissions and/or climate impact disclosure
- ✓ Water usage and mitigation efforts disclosure
- ✓ Production of waste material disclosure
- ✓ Disclosure of environmental impact reduction plan over a defined period

SOCIAL



- ✓ Health & Safety policy
- ✓ Staff development plan and equal opportunities policy
- ✓ Staff turnover data disclosure
- ✓ 'Lost Time Injury' rates available
- ✓ Gender diversity policy at senior management and board level

GOVERNANCE



- ✓ Whistleblowing policy available to all employees
- ✓ Percentage of independent directors on the board \geq than the free floating share percentage of the holding
- ✓ Management remuneration packages disclosure

► New KPI introduced this year...

“Prevention of biodiversity loss actively considered in the company’s strategic plan”

Some examples of Food and Beverage Companies we own



(Brazil)

Atacadao has policies regarding zero deforestation and animal welfare. The firm has engaged with meat suppliers to explain their requirements but has supplemented this by mapping the locations of their farms and using satellite imaging to ensure deforestation is not occurring.

Atacadao encourages suppliers to follow the five freedoms of the Farm Animal Welfare Council, as well as specific policies for pig rearing and ensuring all eggs are from cage-free chickens by 2025.



(India)

Westlife has created its own supply cold chain, so that 98% of products are sourced locally and 100% are from the company's own supply chain.

All palm oil is certified by the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil and the company has introduced FSC certified recyclable packaging.

In summary

- ✓ Our food system is key to both the social and ecological future of the earth
- ✓ We will need to innovate and change our diets if we are to feed 10 billion people in 2050
- ✓ Critical work from collaborative organizations such as FAIRR will help drive positive change
- ✓ Alquity is incorporating this learning into critical ESG analysis of material issues facing food and beverage companies in our portfolios

Coffee and discussion

...For most of our history we have been blinded by the overzealous imperative of more, more, more in agriculture—clearing more land, growing more crops, using more resources...

...Addressing our global food challenges demands that all of us become more thoughtful about the food we put on our plates. We need to make connections between our food and the farmers who grow it, and between our food and the land, watersheds, and climate that sustain us...

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FAIRR INITIATIVE: A FOCUS ON SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

Aarti Ramachandran
Director, Research & Engagements

FAIRR is the fastest growing ESG network with over \$38 trillion of assets



Best Sustainable
Investment Research



Short-listed, ESG
Research of the Year



Most Outstanding
Initiative



How we work with investors and companies in the food sector

Define material risks
for investors in the
sector

Produce research &
facilitate
engagements on
material issues

Encourage
companies to report
on established
metrics so investors
can assess risks

Derive standardised
metrics where there
are gaps
(eliminate
information
asymmetry)

Help investors
assess company
performance on
risks &
opportunities

FAIRR produces research, practical tools & facilitates engagements

BENCHMARK TOOLS & ANALYSIS



SECTORAL & THEMATIC REPORTS



ENGAGEMENTS



Sustainable Protein in the Supply Chains



Working Conditions in Meat Processing



Sustainable Meat Sourcing



Animal Pharma & Antibiotics

Contents

1. Industry risks

2. Deep dives

3. Tools

Future of Food: Assessing risks in the global livestock sector

Intensive livestock farming is a driver of major ESG risks

Sector is exposed to a wide array of ESG risks but remains under-regulated.



GHG EMISSIONS

14.5% OF GLOBAL
GREENHOUSE GAS
EMISSIONS



FRESHWATER

USES MORE
FRESHWATER THAN ANY
OTHER INDUSTRY



DEFORESTATION

CATTLE/SOY PRODUCTION
IS THE #1 CAUSE OF
DEFORESTATION



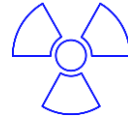
WASTE

MANURE & FERTILIZER
RUNOFFS CAUSE
WIDESPREAD POLLUTION



ANTIBIOTICS

#1 USER OF
ANTIBIOTICS, INCL.
SHARED-CLASS



FOOD SAFETY

HIGH RISK OF NON-
COMMUNICABLE &
FOOD-BORNE DISEASES.



LABOUR

INADEQUATE SAFETY &
POOR VISIBILITY OF
SUPPLY CHAINS ISSUES



WELFARE

CLOSE CONFINEMENT
AND ROUTINE
MUTILATIONS



GOVERNANCE

MATERIAL FAILINGS IN
SUSTAINABILITY
GOVERNANCE

Physical and transition risks are not priced into today's markets.

Increasingly forceful policy and market responses and more extreme events likely over the next decade.

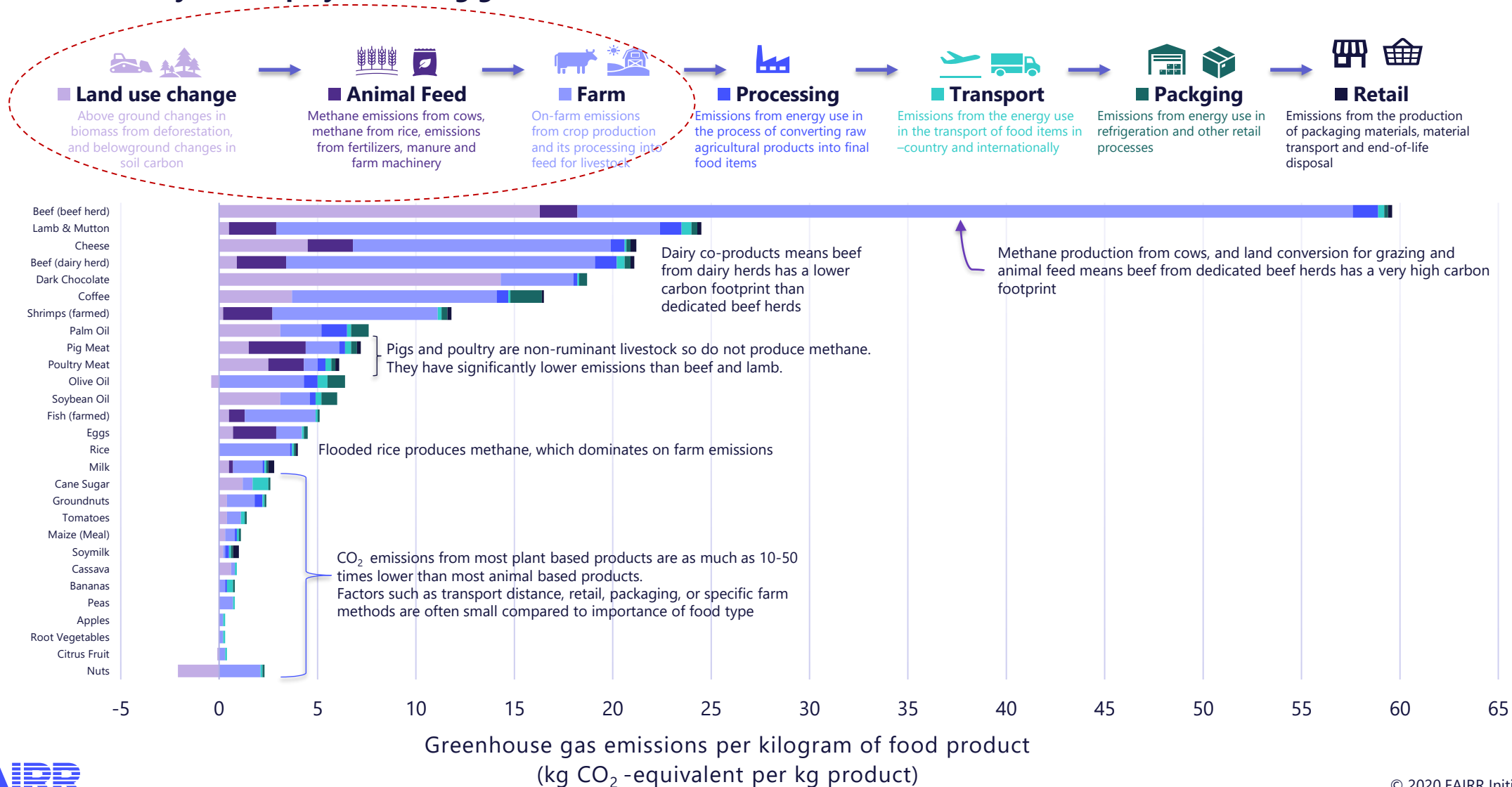
	TRANSITION RISK ¹			PHYSICAL RISK ¹	
	MARKET	REGULATION, POLICY, LEGAL	TECHNOLOGY	CHRONIC	ACUTE
	Shifting diets and consumer preferences	Carbon pricing	Alternative proteins grab market share	Declining water supply	Losses due to hurricanes or flooding
	Downstream buyers imposing sustainability requirements on suppliers, limiting market access	Litigation	Growing costs linked to sustainability interventions, e.g., feed additives and methane reducing technologies	Increased feed costs, as well as lower availability and quality due to changing temperature and precipitation patterns	Input supplier shortages resulting from extreme weather
	Shareholders adopted net zero targets, limiting capital access	Growing local and national regulations on welfare, antibiotics use, enforcement of pollution measures, increased enforcement of land zoning		Higher livestock mortality and lower growth rates due to temperature increase ²	Spread of pests and diseases

'Transition': Risks related to the transition to a lower-carbon economy

'Physical': Risks related to the physical impacts of climate change

One third of global greenhouse gas emissions come from food systems

Livestock has a key role to play in curbing global emissions



There will be an inevitable policy response to tackle food sector emissions

Net Zero targets will threaten the commercial viability of emissions-intensive meat and dairy companies

New Zealand Zero Carbon Bill¹ ...



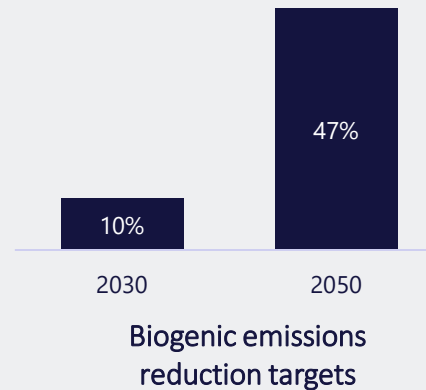
Climate Change Response (Zero Carbon) Amendment Act 2019

Public Act 2019 No 61
Date of assent 13 November 2019
Commencement see section 2

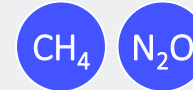
Bill introduced to deliver commitment to making country carbon net-zero by 2050

... which has different regulations for methane emissions

Aims to cut **10%** of biological methane by 2030 and up to **47%** by 2050



Primary livestock emissions



Emissions from fertilizers

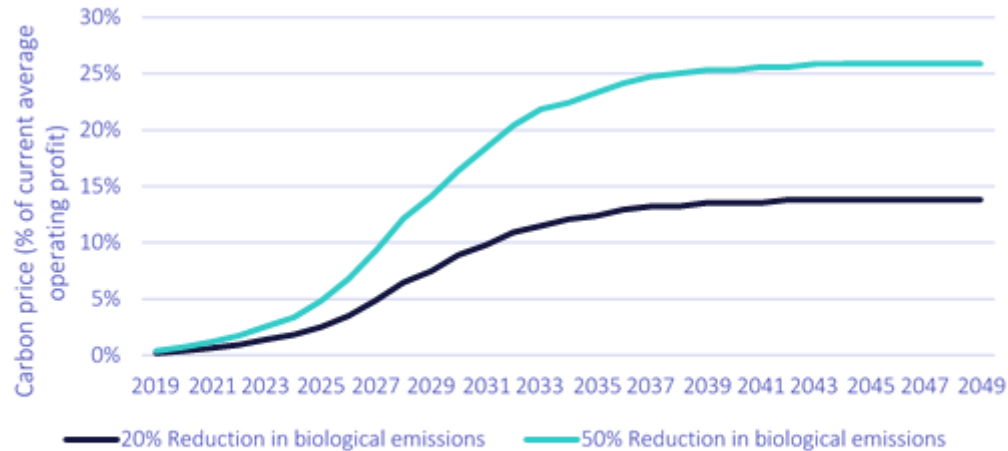


The primary mechanism is a proposed agricultural emissions pricing scheme, which will be introduced in 2025, though the design of the pricing mechanism remains unclear as it is still being developed. The government will conduct a review of progress made on the pricing scheme. If no progress is made, sector emissions will be subject to the NZ ETS scheme.

A carbon price on livestock farmers will result in cost increases, higher debt, and potential curbs on production

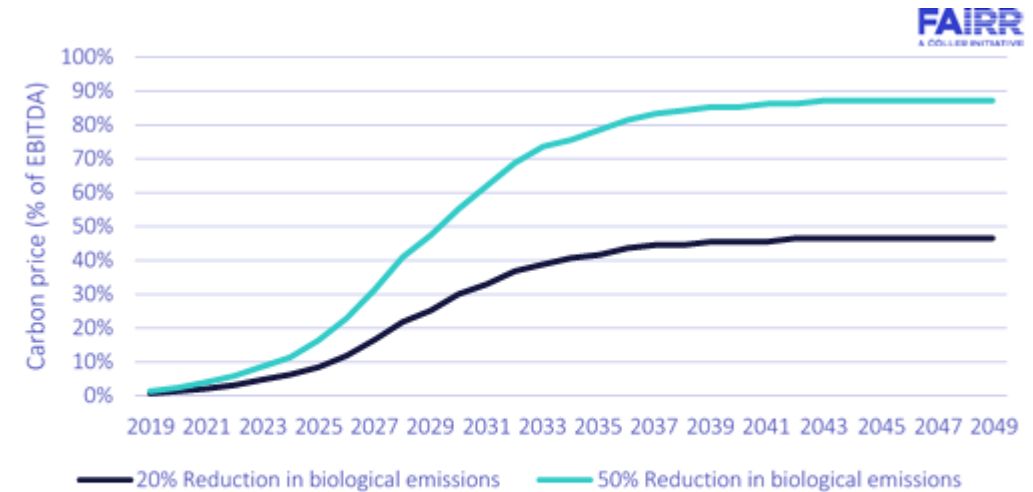
Carbon pricing will drive up costs and exacerbate debt for dairy farmers in New Zealand

Carbon prices could be up to 14% - 26% of the current average operating profit of owner-operator dairy farms by 2050



Data sources: *Farms, forests and fossil fuels: the next great landscape transformation*, Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment; *Economic Survey 2018-19*, DairyNZ; *New Zealand's Greenhouse Gas Inventory 1990-2018 vol 1*, Ministry for the Environment

Carbon costs for Fonterra – which has 80% market share of New Zealand's dairy industry – could amount to 47% - 87% of current EBITDA by 2050



The data does not account for the cost pass through of the carbon price

Data Sources: *Farms, forests and fossil fuels: the next great landscape transformation*; Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment, *Fonterra CDP Climate 2020*; *Fonterra Annual Report 2020*

There will be an inevitable policy response to tackle food sector emissions

Net Zero targets will threaten the commercial viability of emissions-intensive meat and dairy companies

Northern Ireland Draft Agri-Food Strategy¹

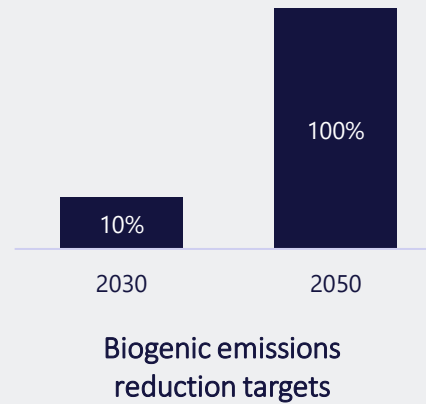
Draft Agri-Food Strategy 2030 – Executive Summary

Draft for Public Consultation
April 2021

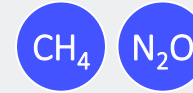
Strategy introduced to deliver commitment to making country carbon net-zero by 2050

A Climate-neutral food system by 2050

Aims to cut **10%** of biological methane by 2030 and become **climate neutral** by 2050



Livestock emissions



Emissions from fertilizers



The current AgClimatise strategy "makes clear **an increase in the national cattle herd above current levels will jeopardise the achievement of the sector** attaining climate neutrality by 2050".

There will be an inevitable policy response to tackle food sector emissions

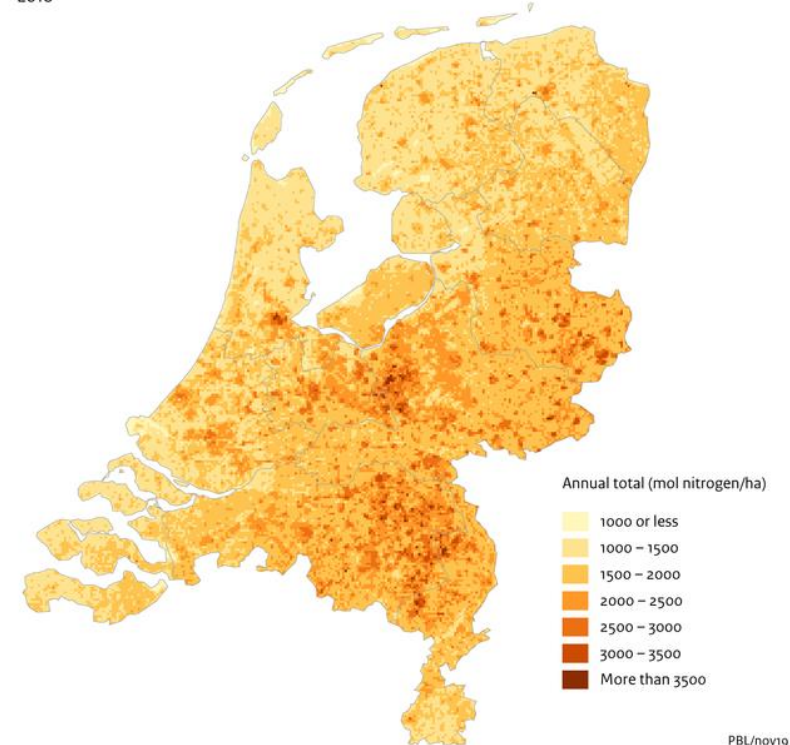
Stringent environmental regulation will threaten the commercial viability of emissions-intensive meat and dairy companies

New Dutch Law To Curb Nitrogen Emissions

- Dutch farms contain four times more animal biomass per hectare than the EU average (pork & dairy)¹
- Agriculture is responsible for nearly half of nitrogen pollution that falls in the country.
- New law to limit nitrogen emissions by half by 2035.²
- According to estimates, the Netherlands will reduce its production by 1.8 million piglets and by 1 million finisher pigs.³

Nitrogen deposition

2018



Source: RIVM, 2019

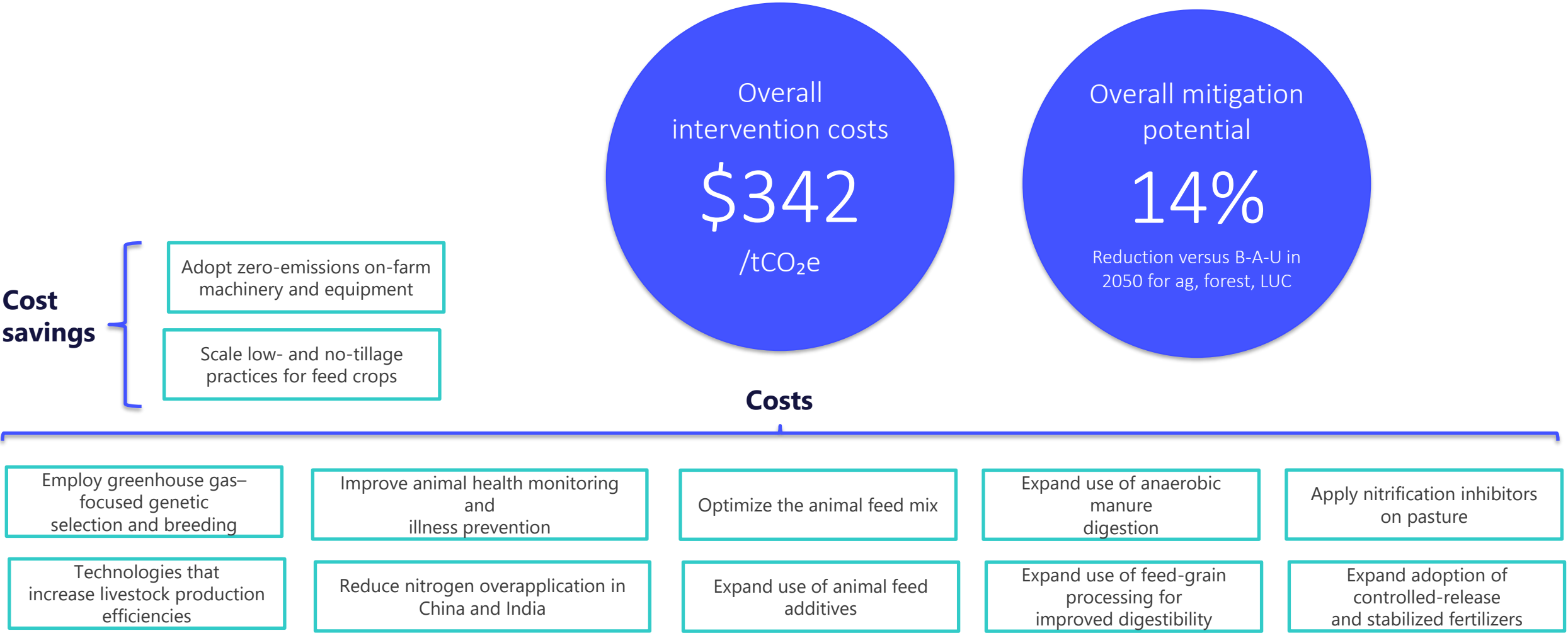
PBL/nov19
www.clo.nl/en018918

53%
Global N₂O
emissions

264x
GWP

Mitigation of impacts will impact CAPEX and/or operating expenses¹

Stringent environmental regulation will threaten the commercial viability of emissions-intensive meat and dairy companies

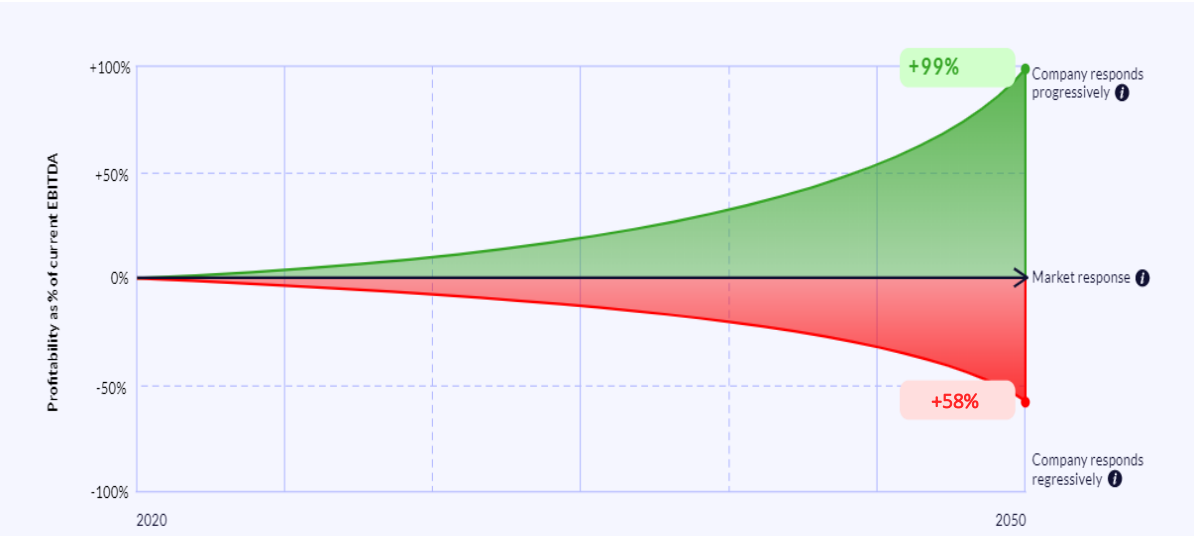


1. McKinsey Agriculture and Climate Change
<https://www.mckinsey.com/~media/mckinsey/industries/agriculture/our%20insights/reducing%20agriculture%20emissions%20through%20improved%20farming%20practices/agriculture-and-climate-change.ashx>

Coller FAIRR Climate Risk Tool: climate scenario analysis tool for the protein sector

Stringent environmental regulation will threaten the commercial viability of emissions-intensive meat and dairy companies

2°C scenario analysis developed with the best available climate science to assess 38 of the largest animal protein producers



Our model shows that on average, companies' risk between 54% to 102% of their current EBITDA in response to transition and physical linked climate costs in 2050, even after accounting for sustainability interventions.

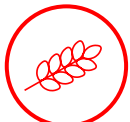
Addressing both transition and physical climate impacts and climate mitigation opportunities



Carbon tax on meat



Increased energy costs for poultry



Increased animal feed costs



Increased cost of cattle mortality



Increased veterinary costs

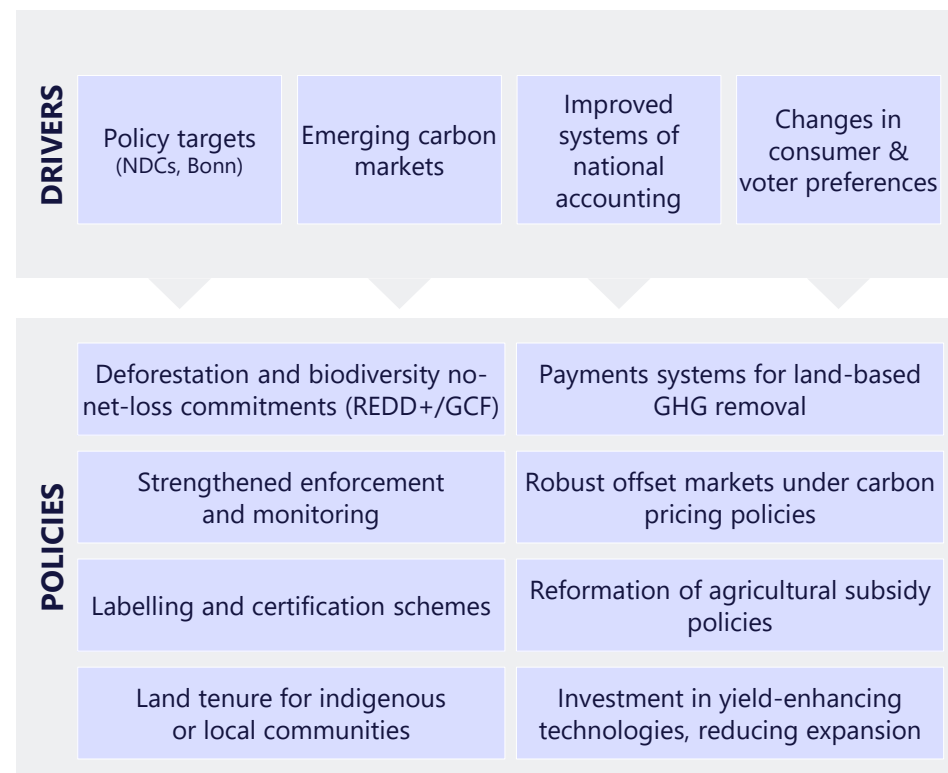


Plant-based proteins: A significant strategic opportunity for both climate mitigation and revenue generation

Forest loss and associated activity is expected to cease by 2030

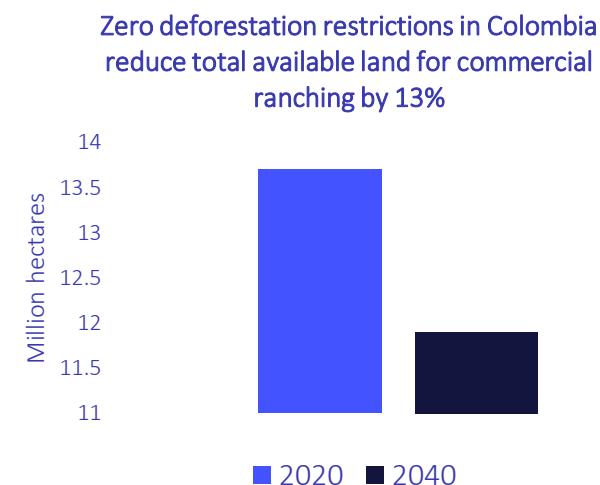
A strong policy response is expected to drive rapid shifts in current agricultural practices, requiring changes in business models and supply chains.

Agriculture accounted for **51% of global deforestation**,¹ with the dominant contributors being **beef** cattle and **soy** for animal feed.



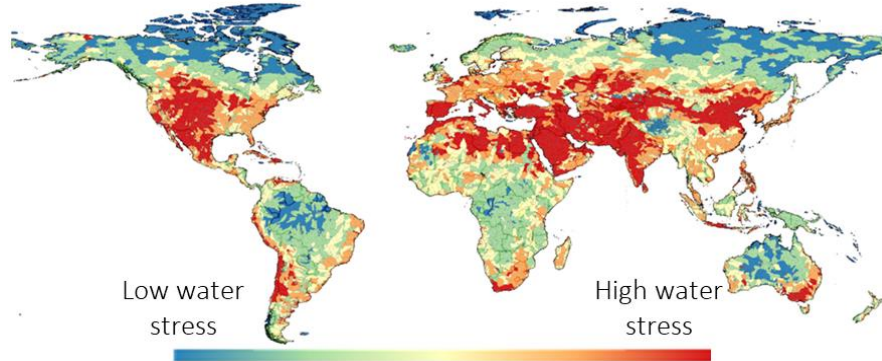
Companies relying on expansion into forested lands face significant asset and economic stranding.

“We project total global **net agricultural land losses ranging from 4 to 15% of current area--286 to 604 million hectares--by 2050** under our transition scenarios, relative to the baseline scenario. Tropical agricultural commodity producing regions like South America, Southeast Asia, Africa, and China see the largest drops in agricultural land.”²



Increasing water stress comes with risks for the private sector that require forward planning and ongoing management

Expected to drive rapid shifts in current agricultural practices, requiring changes in business models and supply chains.



Increased frequency of flood and droughts increase the likelihood and scale of catastrophic events that can cause a variety of business disruptions

Estimated agricultural **losses** were near **US\$3 billion in Brazil** due to a severe drought that affected many parts of South America in 2020.¹

To reduce its dependency on town-supplied water, Australian poultry company, **Inghams Group**, is investing in an on-site bore water treatment plant in its Te Aroha processing plant in New Zealand to reuse water.

South African poultry giant Astral spent **US\$3.5 million** on a reverse osmosis plant at its Standerton processing plant to secure sufficient quantity of water, after years of continuous water cuts. In addition, the Group incurred expenses of **US\$4.35 million** (2019: \$8.8 million) for water and electricity supply interruptions.

Extreme weather events are having an impact on the livestock sector

Companies will require an increasingly resilient supply chain & agile operations management to hedge against water & other acute physical risks

CAUSE	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM	EXAMPLES
Drought	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reductions in rangeland quality • Increased vulnerability to wildfire • Reduced milk production and reproduction capacity • Increased susceptibility to ticks and worms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil erosion, regrowth of nutrient-poor grasses • Higher livestock mortality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Tyson cited</u> an \$89 million increase in feed costs due to drought in 2018 • Nearly 38% of Texas, which accounts for 15% US beef, is <u>currently under drought</u>, causing shortages of grass, hay and water
Floods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased cost of production • Overgrazing • Decreased feed and hay availability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Imported feed • Lower quality hay 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Cal-Maine feed costs</u> increased in 2020 due to historic rainfall and flooding • 2019 floods in <u>Nebraska</u> cost cattle industry \$400 million • <u>Australian Agricultural Company</u>, the country's largest cattle and beef producer, suffered losses of up to 43,000 heads of cattle. Losses equivalent to US\$30 million
Fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of livestock and productivity • Business disruption • High price volatility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebuilding costs • Increase in cost of labor and unemployment within rural regions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Australian bushfires</u> in 2019 resulted in the loss of 100,000 sheep, beef and dairy cattle, account for 12% of the national flock and 9% of the national herd, respectively

The amount of animal waste produced by livestock farms is almost 13 times more than that produced by the entire US population

Manure can devastate local ecosystems and surrounding communities, and is becoming a license to operate risk



In the US, lagoons are a common way to store waste from industrial farms.

Air Pollution

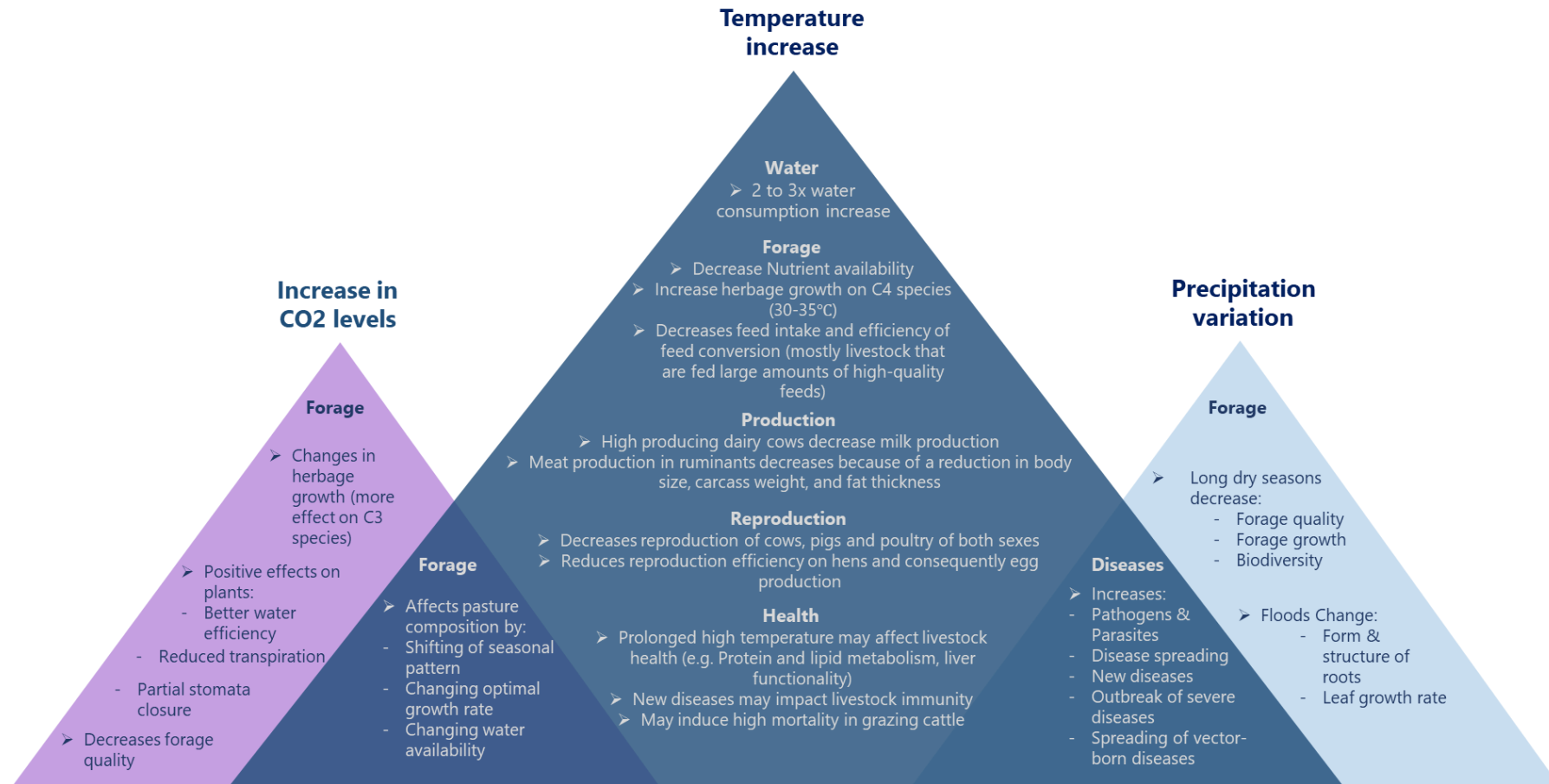
- Manure emits different harmful gases, like ammonia
- Air pollution from farms leads to **17,900 US deaths per year**

Water pollution

- Manure has high level of **nitrogen, bacteria, antibiotics, and heavy metals**, which leads to **waterways contamination**
- **Raccoon river in Iowa** has been classified as one of the **top 10 US endangered rivers** due to pollution from intensive farms

Climate change will lead to reductions in livestock productivity and increase mortality

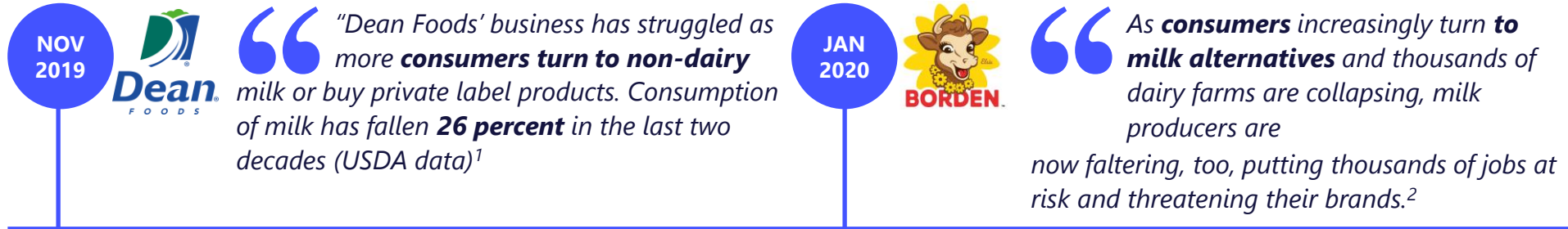
Higher temperatures will alter the physiology of livestock, making animals more susceptible to disease and stress.



Innovation in food technology increases substitution

Alternative meats are becoming more cost competitive.

Disruption in dairy sector foreshadowing disruption to meat sector



3 types of disruptive technologies³

Plant-based proteins

Products that **replicate** animal proteins in **texture, flavour and aroma** through use of **plant sources** that can mimic the structure of animal proteins on a molecular level (e.g. mung bean, lupin, algae, mycoprotein) and/or through novel processing methods (e.g. extrusion).

Example



Fermentation technology

Specific **animal proteins** such as caseins found in milk and ovalbumin in egg can be **produced without the animal through a fermentation** or brewing process where yeast organisms or another host are programmed to produce the proteins.

Example

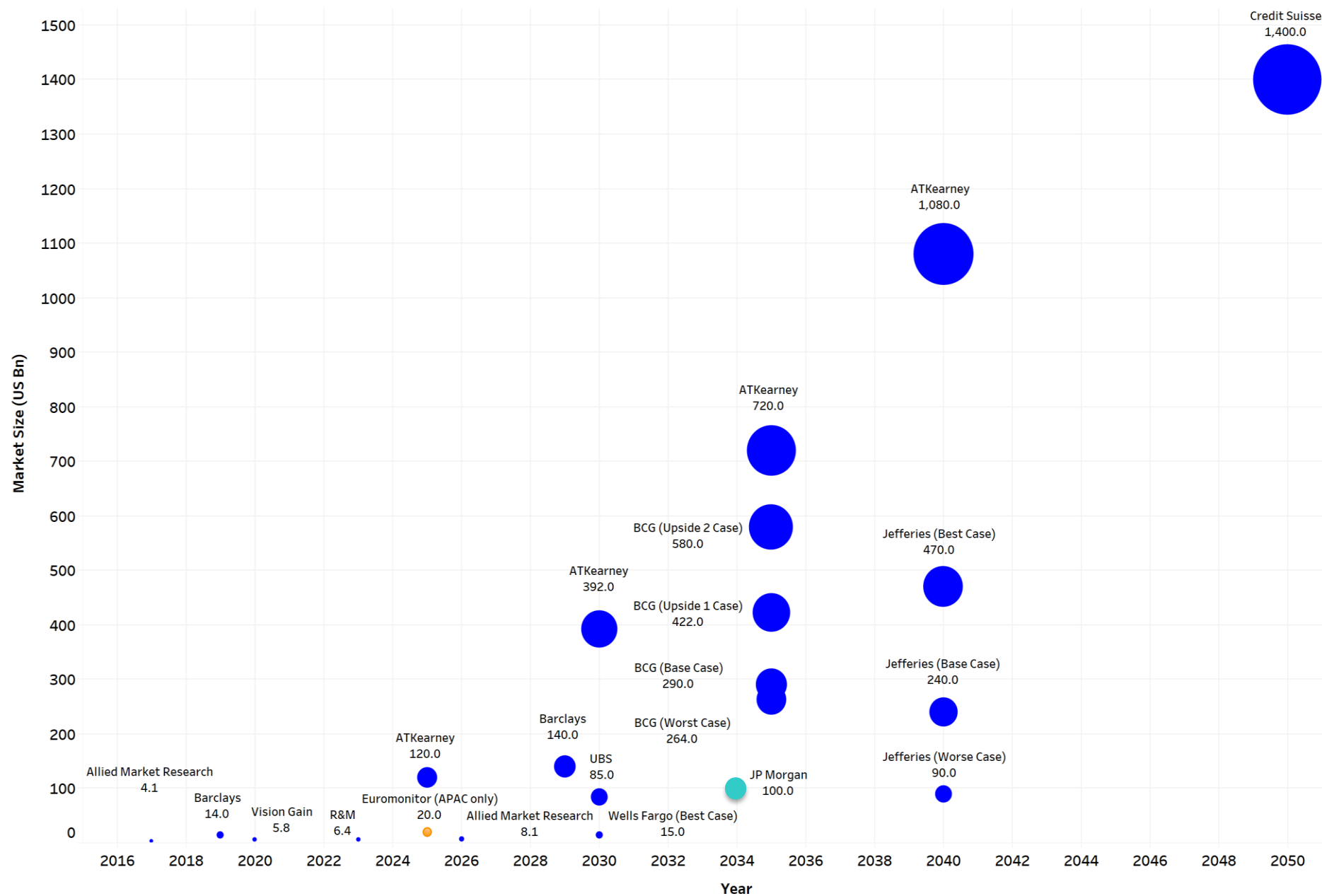


Cell culture technology

The **growing** of **meat cells** in a **nutrient-rich culture** medium to create whole pieces of meat instead of harvesting meat from animals. The process involves many of the same tissue engineering techniques that were developed for regenerative medicine.




Example





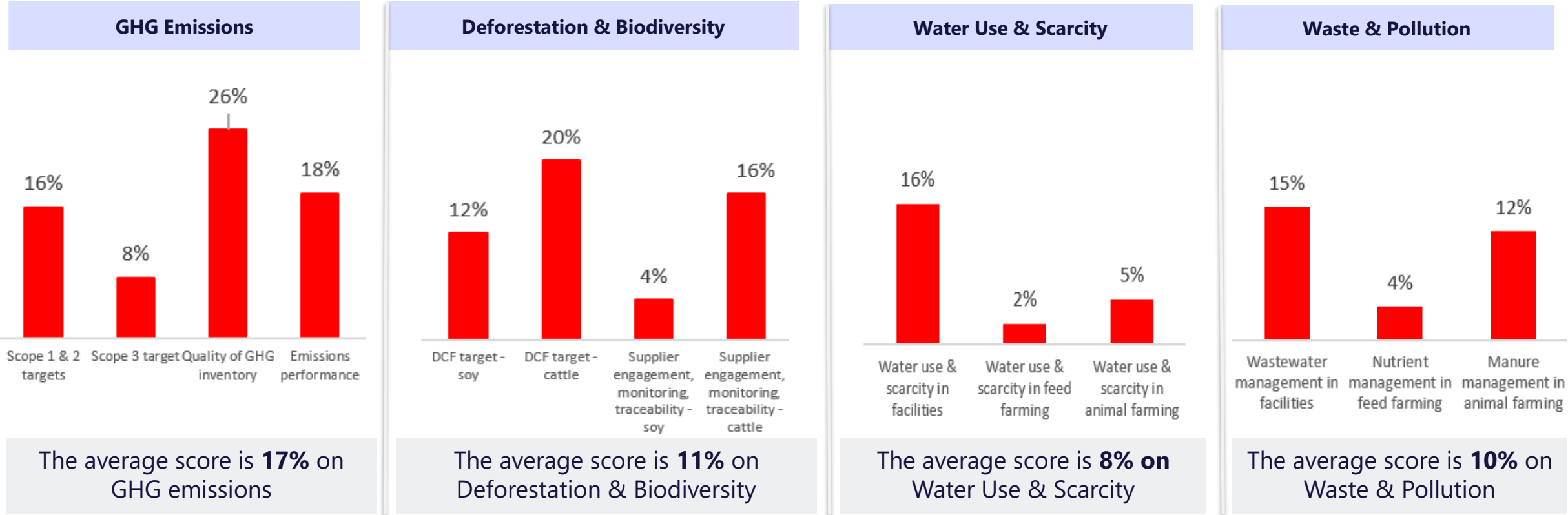
Estimated global market size for alternative meats

Key:

-  = Plant-based protein only
-  = Include cell-based protein
-  = APAC only (Euromonitor)

Risks are additive, suggesting a coming transition in the protein sector. Yet disclosure levels remain low

Companies should act now to lead in the sector shift



1. Collier FAIRR Protein Producer Index 2020

FAIRR Tools for investors

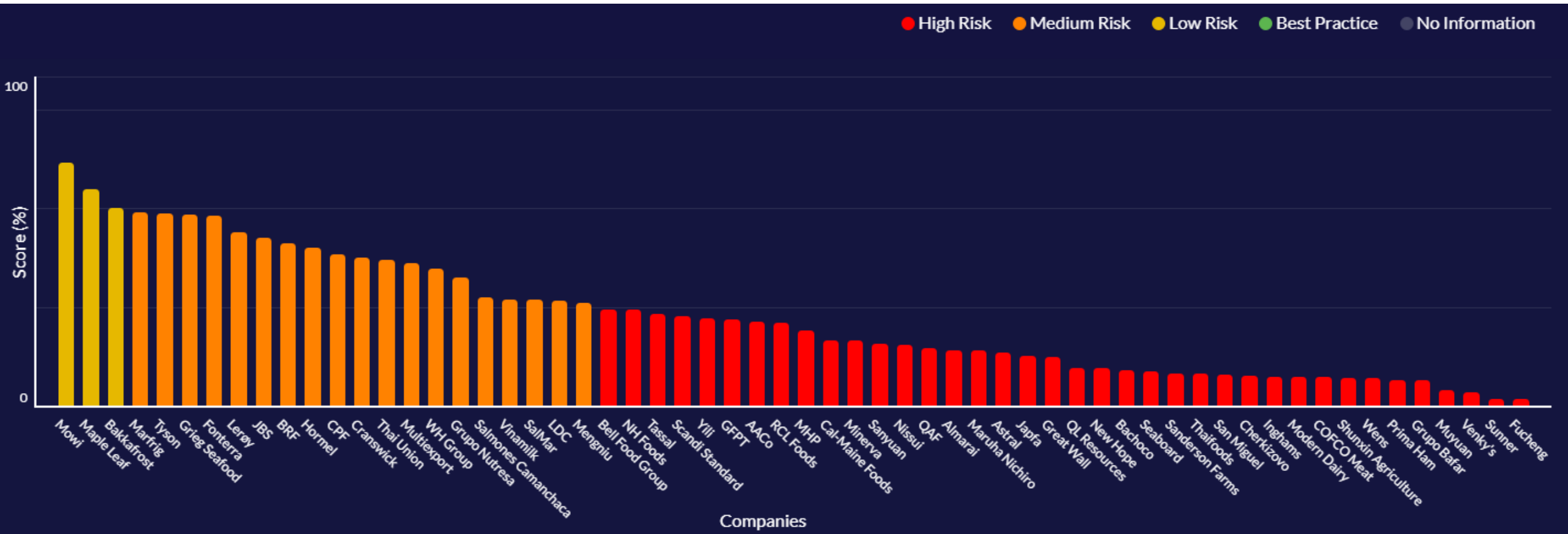
Coller FAIRR Protein Producer Index: 33 KPIs that assess ESG managements in the animal protein sector

60 largest global animal protein producers



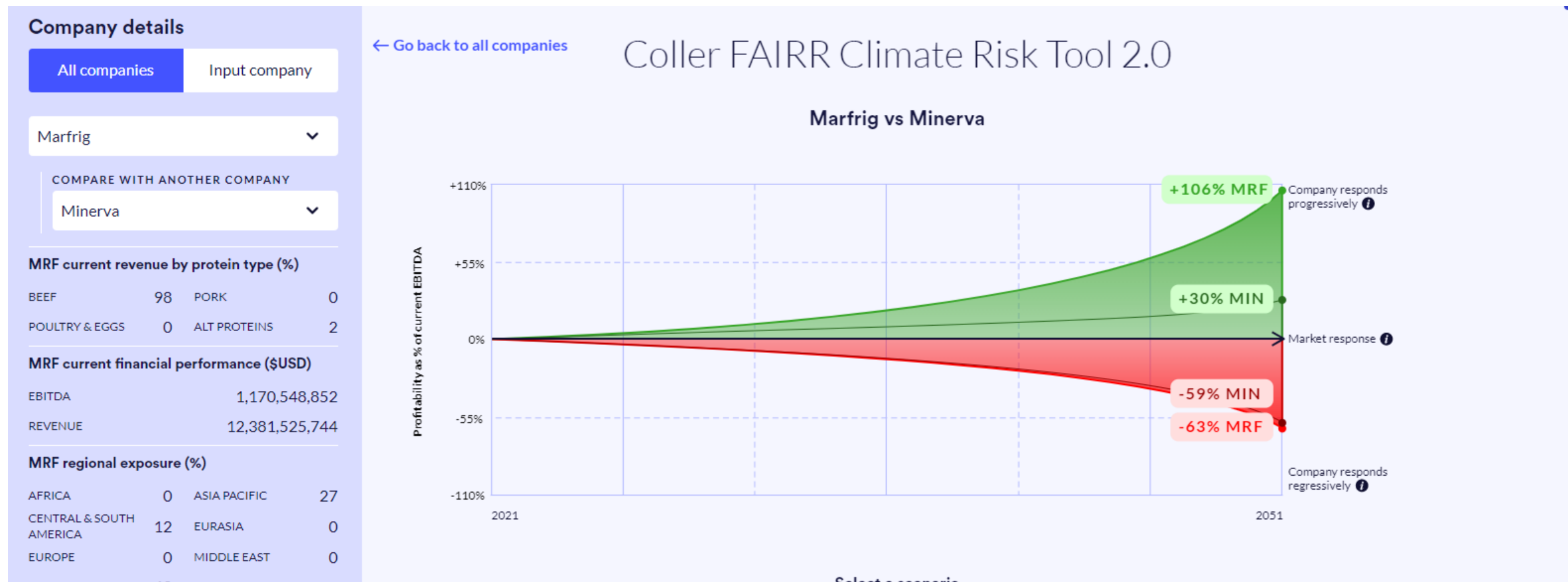
Coller FAIRR Protein Producer Index: 33 KPIs that assess ESG managements in the animal protein sector

60 largest global animal protein producers, 63% are categorised as High Risk



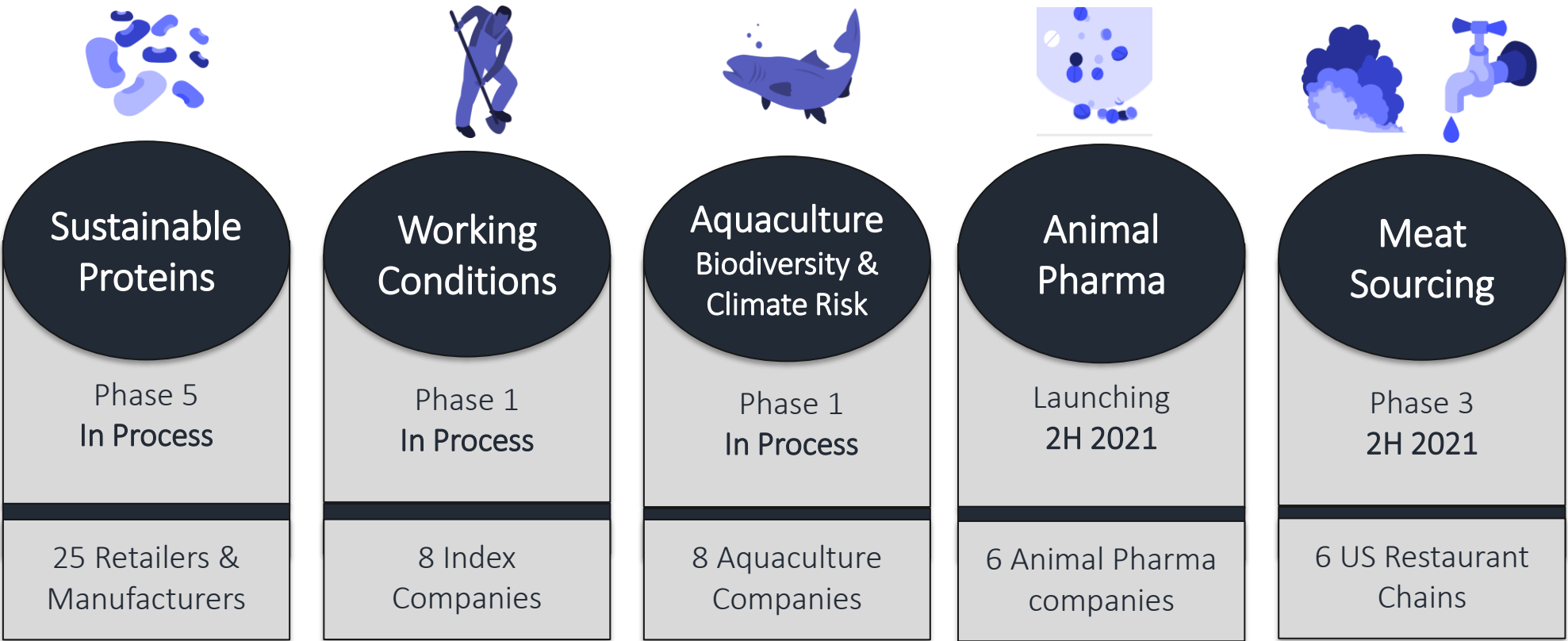
Coller FAIRR Climate Risk Tool: Investors can use the tool online to explore climate impacts on meat companies

Companies' relative response is determined against the market



Engagements: FAIRR runs multiple engagements on market-leading areas of ESG risk

Our engagements are supported by over \$40 trillion in collective AUM



Deepening our policy engagement to help accelerate a sector transition

Scale up sustainable protein production through innovation funds, tax credits and government procurement contracts



Rethinking Protein

Conference exploring policy roadmap for food system transitions

Good Food Finance

Coordinating partner to GFF – a coalition dedicated to shifting food system policies

Where's the Beef?

Investor statement urging G20 nations to enact policies & disclose GHG emissions targets in agriculture

Investor Working Group

Investor statement calling for CAP reform to enable net zero targets to be met by 2050



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