





1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable funds have gained significant traction over the last few years, as investors are increasingly aware of the Environmental, Social and Governance impact of their investments. Morningstar reported that assets managed to ESG principles reached \$1 trillion for the first time in August 2020. We expect that this trend will only accelerate.

The environmental aspect of sustainability receives significant attention in light of efforts to move to a carbon neutral world and to limit global warming to below 2 degrees following the 2015 Paris Agreement on Climate Change. Social issues, for example in terms of worker safety & protection, have gained greater visibility during the Covid pandemic.

However, we increasingly notice that governance issues are being ignored by fund managers. This is particularly an issue in Emerging Markets, where regulatory and governmental structures may still be developing, resulting in potentially fewer checks and balances on corporate behaviour.

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2. ALQUITY PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNANCE & RED FLAGS

At Alquity, we believe strong governance is critical to long-term sustainability. As responsible investors, we need to have confidence that the future sustainability commitments made by companies will be delivered.

To make the standards we expect explicit, we have created the Alquity Principles of Governance which detail our expectations in terms of the independence, behaviour and composition of Boards, as well as policies on share option schemes and remuneration etc. We exercise our voting rights in line with these Principles.*

Furthermore, our process prohibits investment in companies that

fail our red flags. These include companies in certain sectors that do not produce emission or water usage details, or that do not have a Health & Safety policy, as well as companies with ongoing and unresolved governance concerns. In 2020, we excluded approximately 30% of our Emerging Market universe of companies for failing our ESG red flags alone.

ESG RED FLAGS

ENVIRONMENTAL

- No disclosure on water usage/conservation levels for significant users (e.g. beverages)
- >5% of revenues or profits attributed to coal and fossil fuels exploration and production
- High risk industry company not publicly providing emissions data or when requested
- Ongoing business controversies and unresolved scandals

SOCIAL

- High risk industry company without a Health & Safety policy
- >5% of revenues or profits attributed to tobacco, narcotics, armaments, adult entertainment, gambling or liquor
- Zero tolerance for "controversial weapons"
- Ongoing business controversies and unresolved scandals

GOVERNANCE

- No independently audited accounts
- Company doesn't meet investors or arrange regular open-access calls
- Company refusing to provide identity of majority shareholders
- Ongoing business controversies and unresolved scandals

^{*} These principles are available to download from our website. Please *click here*.

3. ALQUITY'S PROCESS IN ACTION



Samsung Electronics

We will use Samsung
Electronics, which
is one of the largest
companies in Emerging
Markets as an example
of our methodology,
and the tension between
Environmental, Social
and Governance factors.

Whilst this is a stock that is widely held in numerous "sustainability" themed funds, our ultimate conclusion is that the company fails our governance assessment and as such we are not investors in the business. Our analysis below is based on freely available and widely published reports and data.

Samsung's sustainability report is highly granular and, amongst many other topics, details the company's climate change strategy and measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), as well as measures to accelerate the transition to the circular economy (in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 12) in terms of recycling and sustainably sourced packaging, privacy and cybersecurity policies etc. These are all excellent policies and aims.

Governance policies and standards are however only discussed in approximately 10 of the 120-page report. As experienced emerging markets investors this raises questions that requires a deeper dive before being able to form a view on the company's overall ESG quality. In addition, events relating to Jay Y Lee, grandson of the

founder and de-facto leader of the company raise concerns.

A multi-year pattern of criminality

Jay Y Lee was returned to prison on 18th January 2021 after being convicted in a retrial on charges of embezzlement and bribery in 2016 of Korea's then President Park. The aim was to win government support for a merger of two Samsung affiliates which was necessary to cement Jay Y Lee's succession within the Samsung Group (the retrial follows an initial guilty verdict in 2017). His lawyers described this act as 'part of normal business activity'. He had already spent 1 year in jail after the 2017 verdict, and was then released on appeal with the remaining jail term suspended. The Supreme Court reversed that ruling in 2019, leading to the retrial and the resultant 2.5-year sentence just announced.

Furthermore, this is not the only ongoing legal action involving Jay Y Lee. In September 2019, he was charged in a separate case of accounting fraud and stock manipulation relating to Samsung C&T and Samsung Biologics.

Jay Y Lee is not on the Samsung Electronics board of directors, but he effectively runs the entities within the conglomerate following the death of his father, Lee Kun-Hee in October, as Samsung is a traditional, hierarchical Korean company. He was described as 'chief decision maker' by Nikkei Asia in January 2021 who then further commented that: 'experts

say that the company may suspend big decisions such as M&A and large investments until Lee is in a position to take up the reins'. The Wall Street Journal makes a similar point in their headline that the 'Tech giant is rudderless for the second time in 4 years'. This point is also made by former Samsung executives, for example ex-CEO Yoon stated when Jay Y Lee was first convicted 'No one would get on a ship without a captain because you know its dangerous'. That is the situation that has now re-occurred, and we believe that the leadership vacuum will result in a negative impact on Samsung's outlook in future years.

Jay Y Lee succeeded his father Lee Kun-Hee at the helm of the group, following the elder Lee's transformation of Samsung Electronics into a world-leader. During this time, Lee Kun-Hee was also convicted twice. Firstly. in 1996 for paying bribes to President Roh to help smooth the succession process within Samsung. Subsequently in 2008, police raided his house to investigate whether Samsung was operating a slush fund to bribe prosecutors, judges and politicians. As a result, he was convicted for tax evasion and given a 3-year suspended sentence. He was pardoned in 2009 by President Lee, whose own corruption trial sensationally revealed that this was in exchange for a further bribe.

In an attempt to draw a line under the family's troubled history with prosecutors, Jay Y Lee stepped down from the board in 2019 but remained Vice Chairman. In an

effort to improve governance, the role of Chairman and CEO were separated with Lee Sang-Hoon (no relation) promoted from CFO to Chairman. This move, along with the appointment of 3 co-CEOs from long-term senior Samsung executives untarnished by scandal, unfortunately did not prove successful. The newly appointed Chairman (Lee Sang-Hoon) was subsequently convicted of union sabotage in 2020, dating back to when he was CFO in 2013. He was sentenced to 18 months in jail.

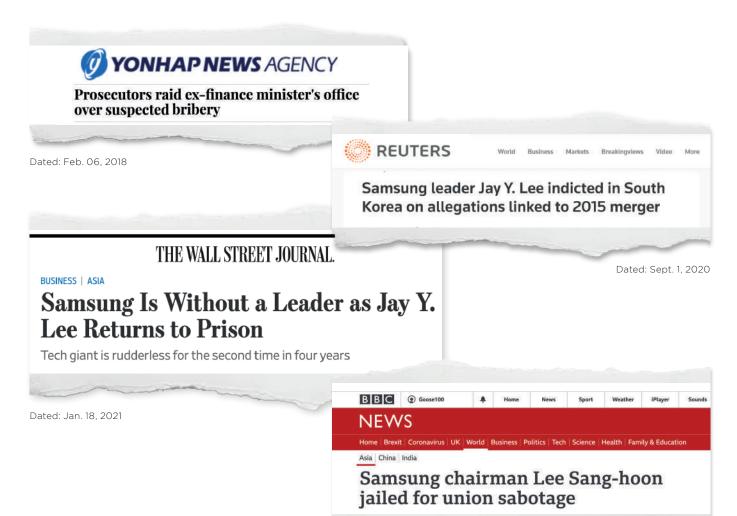
He resigned and was replaced by Jae-Wan Bahk as Chairman, who is a former Finance Minister. He has not been charged with any crime, although his office was raided by prosecutors in 2018 on suspicion that he took bribes from the state spy agency in 2008.

No catalyst for change

This repeated, multi-year pattern is a significant governance issue in our view and one that should not be ignored. Our concern is further accentuated by the hierarchical nature of Korean companies, and lack of effective oversight from the independent directors on the board. Although 6 of the 11 directors are independent (including the Chairman), and thus the company 'ticks a box' in terms of governance, we would question whether the directors actually have sufficient gravitas or relevant experience to act as an effective bulwark and protect the interests of minority shareholders. Their backgrounds include Korean banking, medicine, academia, law and politics. Compare this to the independent directors on the

board of Taiwan Semiconductor, another dominant, mega Asian Technology Company, who include the ex-CEO of British Telecom, the founder of Acer, the CEOs of Applied Materials (US) and Xilink (Israel) and the Chairman of Delta Electronics.

Although there is a perception that the culture has changed at Samsung, we believe this is wishful thinking. Other companies, facing similar (but less severe and repeated issues) created robust compliance committees and have not suffered any subsequent controversies. If Samsung were serious about a wholesale rootand-branch culture change, we would argue that major changes to the board would be a good place to start.



Dated: Sept. 17, 2019

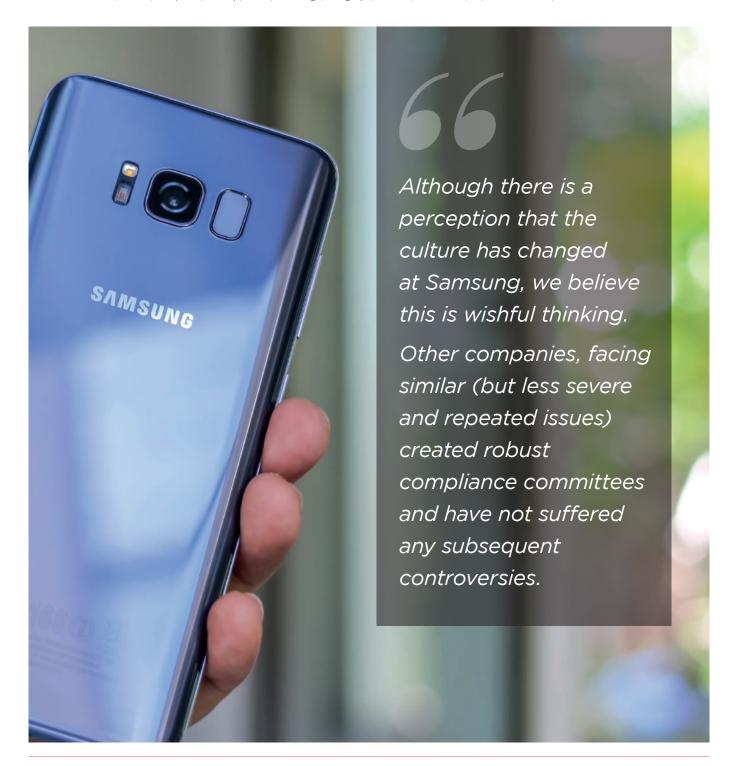
4. CONCLUSION

Every fund manager has their own investment style, and Alquity's process focuses on Environmental, Social and Governance issues to deliver a qualitative rating that is the antithesis of a "box ticking" approach. This process has led us to conclude that Samsung Electronics fails our ESG standards. We believe that

the shortcomings in leadership and governance will potentially result in delayed decision making and negatively impact Samsung's competitive advantage and outlook in future years. Furthermore, and perhaps more pertinently, we would question whether responsible and mission-driven investors in sustainable funds

would really be comfortable with owning a company whose senior management have repeatedly faced criminal convictions. In our opinion, this calls into question the entire ethos of the company and the sustainability of the firm in the long run.

Sources: Euronews, Forbes, Wikipedia, Yonhap, SCMP, The Verge, Telegraph, Reuters, Nikkei Asia, FT, Telecoms.com, BBC



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