

BAILLIE GIFFORD

Baillie Gifford Multi Asset Growth Fund

TCFD Climate Report for the year ending 31 December 2022

Prepared using the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations.



Introduction

The Multi Asset Growth Fund is an active multi-asset strategy, aiming to deliver an attractive level of return above cash, with lower volatility than equity markets. It invests in a range of traditional and alternative asset classes including equities, bonds, currencies, commodities and derivatives within a single portfolio that aims to achieve (after deduction of costs):

- An annualised return over rolling five-year periods that is 3.5% more than UK Base Rate
- A positive return over rolling three-year periods
- An annualised volatility of returns over rolling five-year periods that is below 10%

The multi-asset investment approach is top-down, macroeconomic, and research-led. More information on our philosophy, process, performance and other insights can be found on the Baillie Gifford website.

This report explains Multi Asset Growth's approach to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities through our investment process and describes a current view of how they may impact the portfolio. It also includes data and metrics to provide useful additional information. We produced the report using the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), and we expect the content, format and data to evolve in future versions.

Our governance of climate-related risks and opportunities

Details of Baillie Gifford's oversight and management of climate-related risks and opportunities across the firm can be found in our entity-level TCFD-aligned Climate Report on the Baillie Gifford website. At the portfolio level, the assessment and management of such risks and opportunities is the responsibility of the individual investment team, which includes our two dedicated Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) analysts.

Implications of climate change for our strategy

Global efforts to address the emissions responsible for climate change and its physical impacts pose potential 'transitional' and 'physical' risks and opportunities for every portfolio holding. Transitional factors include the introduction of new policies, regulations or technologies, while physical factors stem from chronic changes to climate patterns, sea level rise, or more acute severe weather events. Multi Asset Growth does not seek specific climate outcomes as part of its investment objectives. However, we factor climate change into our investment strategy as part of our belief that considering broader environmental, social and governance factors is integral to our active, long-term investment style. Our philosophy and process include an eight-question research framework where one of the questions asked of all holdings is: 'Is this investment compatible with a sustainable economy?'

We believe climate change could materially influence the returns we generate for clients. However, assessing the significance and scale of this influence versus other factors over different timeframes is challenging. We expect our views to evolve as we gain better insight and understanding.

Below we share a current assessment of the climate-related risks and opportunities the portfolio may face over the short, medium and long term under different climate scenarios. This assessment is based on Baillie Gifford's qualitative analysis of the Network for Greening the Financial System's (NGFS) 'orderly', 'disorderly' and 'hothouse world' scenarios.

'Orderly transition' scenarios assume climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent, reaching global net zero emissions around 2050 and likely limiting global warming to below 1.5-2 degrees Celsius on pre-industrial averages. 'Disorderly transition' scenarios assume climate policies are delayed or divergent, requiring sharper emissions reductions achieved at a higher cost in order to limit temperature rise to below 1.5-2 degrees Celsius on pre-industrial averages. 'Hothouse world' scenarios assume only currently implemented policies are preserved, current commitments are not met and emissions continue to rise, with high physical risks and severe social and economic disruption and failure to limit temperature rise.

Short-term risks and opportunities (0-3 years)

Over the next few years, climate-related risks for most portfolio holdings are more likely to be transitional than physical. Although evidence shows climate change is already making weather events more erratic and severe, it is unlikely this will reach a systemic level of impact across the portfolio within a three-year timeframe, even under a hothouse world scenario. That said, direct impacts could be significant for some holdings and we are already seeing the impact on Emerging Market sovereigns. Recent

examples such as drought in Chile and floods in Thailand signal relevance to growth and inflation.

However, this timeframe is much more significant for the trends in technology, policy and markets shaping the transition. Under both orderly and disorderly transition scenarios, we expect significant opportunities for holdings that are directly helping to drive the decarbonisation of the economy through their core products or services (for example, The Renewable Infrastructure Group, Octopus Renewables Infrastructure Corporation and Lynas Corporation). Direct and indirect holdings in the portfolio showing other forms of climate leadership (such as Orsted, Tesla and Netflix) should also benefit. They may avoid regulatory penalties, gain access to advantaged technologies and reinforce their brands.

Conversely, both orderly and disorderly scenarios increase the transitional risks for holdings that make a significant contribution to the portfolio's weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) through their direct or indirect emissions, although the timing may vary in different markets. These include holdings such as Blackrock's Asian High Yield Bond Fund and Cemex ADR, which may face higher costs to operate the underlying businesses or other restrictions as emissions regulations tighten and the costs of carbon increase.

Under hothouse world scenarios the risks and opportunities noted above may not accrue over this time horizon. Indeed, there may be comparative cost penalties to climate leadership. That might allow high emitters and those with carbon-intensive value chains to defer investment or diversification and benefit from near-term cashflows and returns.

Medium-term risks and opportunities (3-10 years)

Over the medium term, which overlaps the typical period that we expect to hold new portfolio additions (5-10 years), the impact of an orderly versus disorderly transition may become more divergent. Under an orderly transition, there are likely to be significant opportunities for holdings providing climate solutions and reducing their emissions substantially this decade. However, under a more disorderly transition, these opportunities may be more muted as regional diversity in climate policy introduces additional complexity.

Over this timeframe, the physical impacts of climate change are expected to become more systemic. The geographical and sectorial diversity of holdings across the portfolio may provide some resilience to regional climate impacts. However, the portfolio holds some Sovereigns and businesses with higher levels of potentially significant geographic concentration (such as EM Government bonds and Rexford Industrial Realty REIT) and others reliant on complex international supply chains (such as TSMC).

Long-term risks and opportunities (10+ years)

Assessing risks and opportunities to the portfolio over these timeframes becomes particularly challenging due to the increased uncertainties involved. However, under a hothouse world scenario, it is anticipated that the influence of physical climate impacts becomes the chief climate-related risk to returns. Under this scenario, the impact on policy, populations and overall economic activity - and thus investor returns - is likely to be portfolio-wide and systemic, with very few holdings unaffected. The potential impacts of this on the asset class universe is something we have investigated in our work on climate-related long-term return expectations.

Under orderly or disorderly transition scenarios, the impacts on the portfolio observed in the medium term may become further extended and entrenched. Risks and opportunities associated with technologies and markets may become even more significant as the winning forces of the transition emerge, causing the old to fall away. Under a disorderly scenario, regions of the world that were delayed in their transition might be expected to play 'catch up', offering new opportunities for transition-aligned holdings. However, the sheer rapidity of the transition may result in greater policy dislocation and abrupt asset retirement that could transcend individual holdings to pose systemic risks to the portfolio.

Our approach to climate risk management

Multi Asset Growth aims to assess all holdings in the portfolio at least annually as part of Baillie Gifford's 'climate audit' process. This helps inform our view of climate-related risks and opportunities across the portfolio. The results are shown in the metrics section of this report. Holdings are assessed on two main criteria:

- Their emissions reduction goals and performance. Holdings are categorised as 'leading', 'preparing', or 'lagging' based on an assessment of their ambition and related strategies to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or before.
- Their potential transition role. Holdings are categorised as 'solutions innovators', 'carbon-light potential influencers', 'potential evolvers' or 'materially challenged' based on an assessment of their strategic positioning relative to the net zero transition.

In addition to the climate audit process, we conduct more in-depth research into specific holdings where we feel climate-related

risks could be particularly material. This research utilises a variety of information sources and is supported by our dedicated ESG analysts who take the lead in gathering and analysing this information and sharing it with the rest of the investment team, supported where needed by Baillie Gifford's central climate team.

To help manage and mitigate the risks identified, we engage with some directly held holdings where we seek to understand their approach. We encourage steps to minimise risks and maximise opportunities where we believe it is material to the success of the company or country. You can find more details of individual engagements in our annual Stewardship and quarterly reports to clients.

From 2023 onwards, as part of the integration of climate-related risks into Baillie Gifford's overall risk management framework, the climate metrics used in this report will be incorporated into the existing Investment Risk Reports that are provided to the portfolio managers by Baillie Gifford's Investment Risk team. To help provide additional oversight, three core metrics (the Weighted Average Carbon Intensity, fossil fuel exposure and the percentage of holdings not assessed under our 'climate audit' process) will also be reported to Baillie Gifford's ESG Regulatory Sub-Group and either the Equity or Multi Asset and Fixed Income Investment Risk Committees.

Key metrics (as at end December 2022)

The following metrics are used as part of our assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities across the portfolio and we believe they are useful to investors. The metrics include but are not limited to the Carbon Footprint, Weighted Average Carbon Intensity and Total Emissions of the portfolio as required by the UK Financial Conduct Authority's product-level climate disclosure rules. These rules also require Baillie Gifford to determine if a portfolio has concentrated exposures or high exposures to carbon intensive sectors¹ and if so to include quantitative scenario analysis metrics. In such cases, we therefore also include climate value-at-risk metrics in this section if we can obtain data for at least 70% of the portfolio (by AUM) from our data supplier. However, unless specifically required, Baillie Gifford has chosen not to provide climate value-at-risk metrics or implied temperature rise metrics for all portfolios as we believe current methodologies do not render them practicable for widespread use and potentially could lead to inaccurate or misleading disclosures particularly when there are significant gaps in the underlying data. More explanation on the metrics used in this section can be found in the footnotes. Any climate targets or objectives set by the portfolio are detailed in the earlier sections of this report.

Note on data availability and benchmarks

Data for some holdings is currently unavailable from our data supplier. The metrics presented in this section may therefore not relate to the entire portfolio. You can find details of the percentage of the portfolio for which data is reported, estimated or unavailable in the right-hand column of the table below. The disclosure of metrics associated with our own assessments of holdings' transition role and targets is intended to help address gaps in data from external data suppliers, and we will continue to explore additional solutions to this in future as the climate data landscape continues to evolve. Cash and derivatives are presently excluded.

Benchmark metrics have been provided for comparison purposes only and relate to the financial benchmark used by the portfolio.

¹ We define portfolios with 'concentrated exposures or high exposures to carbon intensive sectors' as those with either 1) a weighted average carbon intensity (on a Scope 1,2 & material Scope 3 basis) above that of their respective financial performance benchmark index or the MSCI ACWI index, or 2) a higher level of exposure to holdings generating more than 5% revenues from oil, gas or thermal coal activities than their respective financial performance benchmark index or the MSCI ACWI index.

Portfolio emissions metrics

Corporate Investments	Sub-funds	% of fund ²	Total carbon emissions ³ (tCO ₂ e on a Scope 1 & 2 basis)	Carbon footprint ⁴ (tCO ₂ e per \$M invested on a Scope 1 & 2 basis)	Weighted average carbon intensity 'WACI' ⁵ (tCO ₂ e/ per \$M revenue on a Scope 1&2 basis)	Scope 1 & 2 emissions data availability and disclosure from holdings in the portfolio (%) ⁶		
						Reported	Estimated	Unavailable
Infrastructure	Multi Asset Growth Infrastructure	13	11,608	61	281	58	13	29
Listed Equity	Baillie Gifford American Fund Baillie Gifford EM Lead Co Fund Baillie Gifford European Fund Baillie Gifford Global Income Growth Fund Baillie Gifford UK Equity Alpha Fund Baillie Gifford Worldwide Japanese Fund	9	3,559	29	74	73	22	5
Investment Grade Credit	Baillie Gifford Worldwide Global Strategic Bond Fund Baillie Gifford IG Long Bond Fund	6	4,922	57	139	58	26	16
Property	Multi Asset Growth Property	5	65	1	13	70	30	0
Commodities	Multi Asset Growth OEIC (direct)	4	1,112	20	179	35	17	48
EM High Yield	Multi Asset Growth EMHY	3	1,934	44	98	55	17	28
High Yield Credit	Multi Asset Growth USD High Yield Credit	2	1,247	39	86	37	42	21
Sovereign Investments	Sub-funds	% of fund	Sovereign WACI by GDP (2017 PPP) (tons per million USD GDP)	Sovereign GHG emissions per capita (tons of CO ₂ per capita)				
DM Government	Multi Asset Growth OEIC (direct)	8	264	19				
EM Local Currency	Baillie Gifford Emerging Markets Bond fund	8	245	7				
EM Hard Currency	Baillie Gifford Worldwide Sustainable EM Bond Multi Asset Growth OEIC (direct)	3	263	6				

² A number of holdings do not form part of our portfolio emissions metrics. These include cash and equivalents, external funds, structured finance, derivatives and absolute return.

³ The total emissions of the portfolio represent the absolute greenhouse gas emissions from assets held, allocated on an ownership basis. This means a portfolio holding 1% of a company's stock would be attributed 1% of the company's emissions.

⁴ The carbon footprint of the portfolio represents the aggregated GHG emissions per million £/\$ invested and allows for comparisons of the carbon intensity of different portfolios.

⁵ The WACI of the portfolio represents the aggregated carbon intensities of the companies in a portfolio, scaled by size of holding. The WACI metric therefore helps measure a portfolio's exposure to high carbon intensity companies.

⁶ These metrics provide a guide to the level of reported vs. estimated vs. unavailable data in all emissions metrics for the portfolio. Further explanation of our use of metrics, their quality and coverage, is available in the [Baillie Gifford & Co Climate Report](#).

Representative Benchmarks

Corporate Investments	Benchmark name	Total carbon emissions (tCO ₂ e on a Scope 1 & 2 basis)	Carbon footprint (tCO ₂ e per \$M invested on a Scope 1 & 2 basis)	Weighted average carbon intensity 'WACI' (tCO ₂ e/ per \$M revenue on a Scope 1&2 basis)	Scope 1 & 2 emissions data availability and disclosure from holdings in the portfolio (%)		
					Reported	Estimated	Unavailable
Infrastructure	S&P Global Infrastructure	39,678	210	1,000	86	8	7
Listed Equity	MSCI ACWI	7,138	59	154	85	15	0
Investment Grade Credit	ICE BofA Global Corporate Index	5,357	62	248	75	20	5
Property	MSCI World Real Estates in Local Currency (\$)	455	7	84	70	30	0
Commodities	MSCI ACWI Metals and Mining Index	17,561	317	405	94	6	0
EM High Yield	JPM CEMBI	9,255	212	705	64	24	13
High Yield Credit	ICD BofA Global High Yield Index	4,863	153	401	51	31	19
Sovereign Investments	Sub-funds	Sovereign WACI by GDP (2017 PPP) (tons per million USD GDP)		Sovereign GHG emissions per capita (tons of CO ₂ per capita)			
DM Government	ICE BofA Global Government Index	197		13			
EM Local Currency	JPM GBI-EM	275		7			
EM Hard Currency	JP Morgan EMBI	220		14			

Exposure to 'climate material' sectors⁷

Portfolio

% of total AUM invested in companies in 'climate material' sectors

19

Source: Baillie Gifford

Exposure to fossil fuels

Portfolio

% of total AUM invested in companies with > 5% revenues from oil and/or gas activities⁸

3

% of total AUM invested in companies with > 5% revenues thermal coal mining and sale⁹

0

% of total AUM invested in companies with > 5% revenues from thermal coal power generation

1

Source: Baillie Gifford, MSCI

⁷ Our definition of 'climate-material sectors' uses the TCFD 'carbon related assets' definition, i.e., any company operating in the Energy, Transportation, Buildings and Materials, Agriculture, or Food and Forests sectors, mapped by GICS sub-industry or NACE code.

⁸ Includes oil and/or gas extraction and production, distribution, retail, equipment and services, petrochemicals, pipelines and transportation and refining. Excludes biofuel production and sales, and trading activities.

⁹ Includes the mining of thermal coal (including lignite, bituminous, anthracite and steam coal) and its sale to external parties. Excludes metallurgical coal, coal mined for internal power generation, intra-company sales of mined thermal coal and revenue from coal trading.

Metrics providing insights into net zero alignment of holdings

Our assessment of holdings' net zero targets ¹⁰	Portfolio
% of total AUM with targets assessed as 'leading'	12
% of total AUM with targets assessed as 'preparing'	11
% of total AUM with targets assessed as 'lagging'	19
% of total AUM with targets not assessed ¹¹	58

Source: Assessed according to Baillie Gifford's internal assessment framework.

Our assessment of holdings' transition role ¹²	Portfolio
% of total AUM assessed as 'solutions innovators'	2
% of total AUM assessed as 'potential influencers'	13
% of total AUM assessed as 'potential evolvers'	20
% of total AUM assessed as 'materially challenged'	0
% of total AUM not assessed	65

Source: Assessed according to Baillie Gifford's internal assessment framework.

Science-Based Targets ¹³ alignment among holdings	Portfolio
% of total AUM invested in companies with targets approved by Science-Based Targets Initiative	12
% of total AUM invested in companies who have committed to set targets approved by the Science-Based Targets Initiative	7

Source: SBTi

¹⁰ More details of this assessment process can be found in the [Baillie Gifford & Co TCFD Climate Report](#)

¹¹ A number of holdings do not form part of our net zero alignment assessment. These include external funds, sovereign bonds, structured finance and absolute return.

¹² More details of this assessment process can be found in the [Baillie Gifford & Co TCFD Climate Report](#)

¹³ Using the framework and methodology developed by the Science Based Targets Initiative. 'Approved' companies are those whose net zero targets have been validated by the SBTi. 'Committed' companies are those who have submitted a commitment letter and are in the process of setting and submitting science-based net zero targets or their targets are currently being validated.

Legal Notices

Baillie Gifford uses a combination of internal research and analysis and third-party data sources when preparing ESG-related disclosures.

Prior to using data sourced from a third-party provider, Baillie Gifford conducts appropriate due diligence on the third-party provider including validation of their methodology and assessment of their coverage and then carries out spot checks of the data periodically, escalating issues to the third-party provider where necessary.

However, Baillie Gifford cannot guarantee that such data is complete, up-to-date and/or accurate. Furthermore, information disclosed is based on data established at a specific time which may be liable to change. More generally, the coverage, standardisation, and comparability of ESG data continues to change and develop over time.

This disclosure is not intended to be used for marketing purposes and nor does it constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such.

The figures in this report are aggregations and calculations which draw upon data from our external data providers, principally MSCI.

MSCI ESG Research	Certain information contained herein (the "Information") is sourced from/copyright of MSCI Inc., MSCI ESG Research LLC, or their affiliates ("MSCI"), or information providers (together the "MSCI Parties") and may have been used to calculate scores, signals, or other indicators. The Information is for internal use only and may not be reproduced or disseminated in whole or part without prior written permission. The Information may not be used for, nor does it constitute, an offer to buy or sell, or a promotion or recommendation of, any security, financial instrument or product, trading strategy, or index, nor should it be taken as an indication or guarantee of any future performance. Some funds may be based on or linked to MSCI indexes, and MSCI may be compensated based on the fund's assets under management or other measures. MSCI has established an information barrier between index research and certain Information. None of the Information in and of itself can be used to determine which securities to buy or sell or when to buy or sell them. The Information is provided "as is" and the user assumes the entire risk of any use it may make or permit to be made of the Information. No MSCI Party warrants or guarantees the originality, accuracy and/or completeness of the Information and each expressly disclaims all express or implied warranties. No MSCI Party shall have any liability for any errors or omissions in connection with any Information herein, or any liability for any direct, indirect, special, punitive, consequential or any other damages (including lost profits) even if notified of the possibility of such damages.
-------------------	--
