

Baillie Gifford UK and Worldwide Equity Fund

TCFD Climate Report for the year ending 31 December 2023

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



Introduction

The UK and Worldwide Equity Fund aims to outperform (after deduction of costs) a composite index comprising 60% UK and 40% overseas equities, as stated in sterling, by at least 1% per annum over rolling five-year periods. More information about the UK and Worldwide Equity Fund can be found on the [Baillie Gifford website](#).

This report explains the UK and Worldwide Equity Fund's approach to addressing climate-related risks and opportunities and describes a current view of how they may impact the portfolio. It also includes metrics to provide useful additional information. We expect the content, format and data to evolve in future versions.

Our climate commitments

As of November 2023, the UK and Worldwide Equity Fund committed to support the goal of net zero greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 2050 or sooner, in line with global efforts to limit warming to 1.5C.

To guide our actions, we have integrated the following commitments and actions into the Fund's approach:

- i. By 2030, we commit that 75 per cent of the Fund's holdings by count will have strategies and targets that demonstrate robust alignment with the achievement of global net zero emissions by 2050. All holdings will be so aligned by 2040. New buys will have an extra two years to meet the commitment.
- ii. We expect the increasing alignment of companies in which the Fund is invested to result in both direct and indirect support for the development of climate solutions.
- iii. We commit that our equity teams responsible for the management of the Fund will incorporate climate-specific analysis into their investment research. This will inform our decisions about engagement priorities and potential divestments.

Climate was a focus of our company engagements this year, as we prepared to enact the Net Zero Alignment Commitment. We held 40 climate-related engagements, which was over a quarter of the total engagements with companies owned in the Fund that we conducted in 2023. Some of the companies we met with included high carbon emitters such as Australian miner BHP and Mexican cement company Cemex.¹ We also engaged with large influential holdings such as NVIDIA and Amazon because they have the power to encourage change across their supply chains.

We made one change to the Fund following the adoption of a Net Zero Alignment Commitment; we sold the Australian conglomerate Washington H. Soul Pattinson (WHSP). WHSP has significant exposure to coal mining via its holding in listed miner New Hope. While we expect many current 'high emitters' of carbon to decarbonise their operations over the long term, it is highly unlikely that WHSP will be able to do so while retaining the position in New Hope and it is therefore no longer an appropriate holding for the Fund.

The majority of holdings in the Fund disclose their emissions to the [Carbon Disclosure Project](#), and the proportion has moderately increased since last year. However, 30% of holdings by fund value do not disclose their emissions, which we routinely raise during our company engagements.

The concepts of alignment and decarbonisation pathways, which are integral to the portfolio-level net zero commitments we make, continue to evolve. Our aspiration and ability to fulfil these commitments is influenced by a wide range of parties and factors that can be outside of our control, such as client mandates, industry guidance, emissions trends, regulation and government action in support of the Paris Agreement. Consequently we periodically review our portfolio-level net zero commitments to take account of these factors.

Please refer to our Net Zero Alignment Commitment on our [website](#).

Our governance and management of climate-related risks and opportunities

Details of Baillie Gifford's approach to governing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities across the firm can be found in the entity level TCFD Climate Report on the Baillie Gifford [website](#). This includes descriptions of the roles and responsibilities of relevant Boards and Committees and integration into overall risk management.

¹ The UK and Worldwide Equity Fund is exposed to emerging markets by holding two other Baillie Gifford funds – the Baillie Gifford Emerging Markets Leading Companies Fund and the Baillie Gifford Emerging Markets Growth Fund. Cemex is an underlying holding in both emerging markets funds.

For the UK and Worldwide Equity Fund, the management of climate-related risks and opportunities is the responsibility of the investment team. We undertake tailored research and engagement with specific holdings where we feel that climate-related risks and opportunities could be particularly material to investment outcomes. We also aim to assess all holdings at least annually using the Baillie Gifford ‘Climate Audit’ process. The results of this are reported in the metrics section of this report and further detail on the process can be found in Baillie Gifford’s entity-level [TCFD Climate Report](#).

The results of the UK and Worldwide Equity Fund’s climate audit between 2022 and 2023 show a mixed picture. We are pleased that the percentage of holdings in the ‘leading’ category has increased, while the proportion of holdings categorised as ‘lagging’ has decreased. Companies described as either ‘solutions innovators’ or ‘potential influencers’ made up 51% of assessed fund value in 2023; however, this is less than the previous year.² One year is a short period over which to measure progress, and we expect the trajectory of change to be positive over the long term.

Implications of climate change for our strategy

Climate change and global efforts to address it pose potential ‘physical’ and ‘transitional’ risks and opportunities for holdings in the portfolio. Physical factors can come from changes to the climate and weather patterns, while transitional factors can come from things like new policies, technologies or consumer behaviours.

Assessing the potential influence of these risks and opportunities on investment returns is part of our long-term investment style. However, this is a complex task and we expect our views to continue to change over time. To help us, we think through different versions of the future using a technique called qualitative scenario analysis. At present, we believe this is more useful than quantitative scenario analysis (which is dependent on numerical data and modelling) because it allows us to explore the complexities and knock-on effects of future pathways.

Baillie Gifford has developed three qualitative climate scenarios in partnership with two external organisations: The Deep Transitions project (a collaboration between Utrecht University and the University of Sussex) and Independent Economics (a macroeconomics consultancy). The scenarios are based on the Network for Greening the Financial System’s (NGFS) ‘orderly’, ‘disorderly’ and ‘hothouse’ world scenarios. More detail has been added in areas of interest to us, including human behaviour, technology adoption and societal change. This is explained further on the [Baillie Gifford website](#). The qualitative scenarios describe three different versions of the future:

	Smooth, orderly transition (1.5C by 2100)	Volatile, disorderly transition (<2C by 2100)	‘Hothouse’ world (>2.5C by 2100)
Climate	Significant but managed change, resilience retained	Worsening impacts	Major challenge to resilience, regional collapses in food/water systems
Politics	Coordination and trade supports transition	Initially divided, then more united	Fractured, protectionism rises
Policies	Well-signalled and proactive, early action	Initially diverse, then higher-cost and sometimes disruptive	Fragmented, supporting incumbents then biased to adaptation
Society	Rapid shifts in behaviour, circular and ‘just transition’	Uneven development, self-reliance, inequality	Individualistic, higher levels of inequality, migration and conflict
Energy technologies	Technology tipping points reached early, influencing many sectors	Fragmented energy system limits cost reductions, innovation comes later	Fossil fuel dependency extended, costs higher, late-stage radical solutions
Adaptation responses	Varied and successful, managed across the global economy	Unequal, significant fiscal drain in some countries	Critical: agriculture, water, healthcare, climate defences
Finance	Multi-lateral financial reform supports investment flows to transition	Contradictory investments, market shocks from abrupt policy change	Greater variability, insurance contracts, adaptation costs pull investment from elsewhere

The UK and Worldwide Equity Fund is able to use these scenarios to explore possible implications for holdings in the portfolio over the short, medium and long term, which are described below. These timeframes have been chosen because they are relevant to our investment timeframes, though we recognise that changes to the climate happen over much longer timeframes.

² Please refer to page 9 of this report for definitions and further detail.

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 climate change is already making weather events more severe, this is unlikely to significantly impact the whole portfolio within a three-year timeframe, even under a hothouse world scenario. However, physical impacts could be significant for some companies.

Trends in technology, policy and markets are likely to have more of an impact on the portfolio over this timeframe. Under both orderly and disorderly transition scenarios, there may be significant opportunities for holdings that are directly helping to drive the decarbonisation of the economy. However, in the disorderly scenario this is likely to be more volatile across different regions and sectors. Key enablers of decarbonisation in the portfolio (including US electric vehicle maker Tesla and French cabling company Nexans) and companies showing other forms of strategic leadership (such as manufacturer of industrial tools and equipment Atlas Copco and Danish transport and logistics company DSV) should benefit. They may avoid regulatory penalties, gain access to technology and reinforce their brands.

Conversely, both orderly and disorderly scenarios may increase transitional risks for companies with more highly carbon intensive products, processes or supply chains. Although the timing will vary in different markets, such companies may face higher costs or risk customer loss as emissions regulations tighten and social perspectives shift. In 2023 we engaged with holdings (such as multinational mining companies BHP and Rio Tinto) to understand more about their plans to address these risks.

Under the hothouse world scenario, the risks and opportunities described above are less likely to accrue over the short term. For high emitters there may even be financial advantages to delaying plans to reduce emissions or diversify business models. While the portfolio has relatively limited exposure to companies in this position, our direct engagement with holdings such as Petrobras, Reliance and Cemex provides important insight in this regard.

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

Over the medium term, the impacts of orderly and disorderly transitions may become more different from each other. Under an orderly transition, there are likely to be significant opportunities at a global scale for companies providing climate solutions and those that can reduce their emissions substantially this decade. Under a disorderly transition, these opportunities may be reduced as regional diversity in climate policy introduces additional complexities for companies to navigate.

Meanwhile, the physical impacts of climate change are expected to become more widespread, especially under the hothouse world scenario. For the portfolio as a whole, the geographical and sectorial mix of holdings may help to provide some resilience. However, the portfolio holds some companies with more significant geographic exposures (such as lender and insurer HDFC Bank in India and wine producer Treasury Wine Estates Australia) and others who are reliant on complex international supply chains (such as multinational consumer goods company Unilever and Latin American ecommerce provider MercadoLibre).³

Long-term risks and opportunities (10+ years)

Assessing risks and opportunities to the portfolio over the long term is challenging due to the uncertainties involved. However, under a hothouse world scenario it is anticipated that physical climate impacts become the main climate-related risk to returns. Under this scenario, the impacts on people and economic activity are likely to affect most holdings in the portfolio. There may, however, be some opportunities for companies whose products and services assist with climate adaptation.

Under orderly or disorderly transition scenarios, the impacts on the portfolio in the medium term may become even more significant. Risks and opportunities associated with new technologies and markets may become even more material as the 'winners' 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 need to catch up, offering new opportunities for transition-aligned companies. However, the rushed nature of this process may pose risks due to abrupt policy changes and asset retirement.

³ The UK and Worldwide Equity Fund is exposed to emerging markets by holding two other Baillie Gifford funds – the Baillie Gifford Emerging Markets Leading Companies Fund and the Baillie Gifford Emerging Markets Growth Fund. HDFC Bank and MercadoLibre are underlying holdings in both emerging markets funds.

Key Metrics (as at end December 2023)

Emissions scopes and units

The global standard for measuring entities' greenhouse gas emissions is the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. It contains different 'scopes' of emissions, which are used in this report:

- Scope 1: Emissions produced directly by the entity, typically through the combustion of fossil fuels on-site.
- Scope 2: Emissions that occur due to energy used by the entity, often through the off-site generation of electricity in a power station.
- Scope 3: Emissions that occur somewhere in the entity's 'value chain' as a result of its activities. There are 15 different categories including those associated with the raw materials an entity uses and the use of its sold products. Emissions from transport, distribution and business travel are also included.
- Material Scope 3: We also add an additional category of 'material' scope 3 emissions to our reporting in line with the recommendations of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF). Material scope 3 emissions are the scope 3 emissions from entities operating in certain sectors where such emissions are particularly significant. In the 2022 reporting year this covered the oil and gas and mining sectors. However, for the 2023 reporting year it also includes the transportation, construction, buildings, materials and industrial activities sectors, per PCAF guidance. **Material scope 3 emissions are therefore very likely to be higher for the 2023 reporting year vs. the 2022 reporting year.**

All our emissions metrics use CO₂e as the unit of greenhouse gases. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) is the most prevalent greenhouse gas but there are others such as methane which have different levels of warming impact per tonne of emissions. Because of this, it is common for CO₂e to be used as a common unit to refer to all greenhouse gases emitted by an entity. Its value is equivalent to the total amount of CO₂ that would need to be emitted to achieve the same level of warming impact as the CO₂ plus other greenhouse gases emitted.

Core emissions metrics

The metrics in this section include the Total Emissions, Carbon Footprint and Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of the portfolio as required by the UK Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) product-level climate disclosure rules. More explanation of all the metrics used can be found in the tables themselves and footnotes. Any climate targets or objectives set by the portfolio are detailed in the earlier sections of this report.

Data availability

Data for some holdings is currently unavailable from our data suppliers. The metrics presented in this section may therefore not relate to the entire portfolio, particularly where holdings are not listed on a stock exchange. Cash and derivatives are not currently included. For emissions data, we provide details of whether data is reported, estimated or unavailable in the 'Emissions data coverage' table. Our disclosure of metrics associated with our own assessments of holdings' targets and transition role is intended to help address gaps in data from external data suppliers, and we will continue to explore additional solutions in future.

Additional metrics

We have also included additional metrics that may be useful in assessing potential climate-related risks and opportunities to the portfolio. These include our assessment of holdings' net zero targets and their transition role, which is based on our own research and analysis. In addition, we provide metrics on exposure to 'climate material' sectors, fossil fuels and alignment with the Science Based Targets initiative.

FCA rules also require Baillie Gifford to determine if a portfolio has concentrated or high exposures to carbon-intensive sectors and if so to include quantitative scenario analysis metrics. We define such portfolios as those with either: 1) a WACI (on a Scope 1, 2 & material Scope 3 basis) above that of its respective financial performance benchmark or the MSCI ACWI index, or 2) a higher level of exposure to holdings generating more than 5% revenues from fossil fuels than its respective financial performance benchmark index or the MSCI ACWI index.

For such portfolios, we also include Climate Value-at-Risk metrics in this section, provided we can obtain data for more than 70% of the portfolio by AUM) from our data suppliers. However, unless specifically required, Baillie Gifford has chosen not to provide Climate Value-at-Risk metrics for all portfolios as we believe data and methodology constraints mean they are not practicable for widespread use and potentially could be inaccurate or misleading. We also do not provide Implied Temperature Rise metrics for the same reasons. We continue to engage with data providers as these metrics evolve.

Year-on-year changes

In line with the requirements of the FCA, we have included values for previous years alongside the most recent values for most metrics. **It is important to be aware that any changes in year-on-year metric values may happen for several different reasons** including changes to the portfolio composition, data re-adjustments by our data suppliers, new data being available to our data suppliers, as well as underlying changes within the holdings themselves.

Benchmarks

Where applicable, we have provided metrics for the financial benchmark used by the portfolio for comparison purposes. The benchmark used for this portfolio is the 60% FTSE All-Share and 40% Overseas (of which 28% FTSE NA 28% FTSE Europe (Ex UK), 28% MSCI Pacific, 16% MSCI EM).

Emissions metrics

Total carbon emissions from assets held by the portfolio

The total emissions of the portfolio represent the absolute greenhouse gas emissions from assets held, allocated on a proportional basis. This means a portfolio holding 1% of a company's enterprise value would be attributed 1% of the company's emissions. This metric will vary due to portfolio size and is therefore not recommended for direct comparison with other portfolios.

	2022	2023
	Portfolio	Portfolio
Total Scope 1&2 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	13,041	15,482
Total Scope 1,2 & material Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	136,615	130,477
Total Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	193,850	165,293
Total Scope 1,2 & 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	206,891	180,775

Source: Baillie Gifford, MSCI, FactSet

Carbon footprint of the portfolio

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.

	2022		2023	
	Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark
Scope 1&2 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$m invested	24	125	28	73
Scope 1,2 & material Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$m invested	254	443	234	604
Scope 1,2&3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$m invested	384	689	325	681

Source: Baillie Gifford, MSCI, FactSet

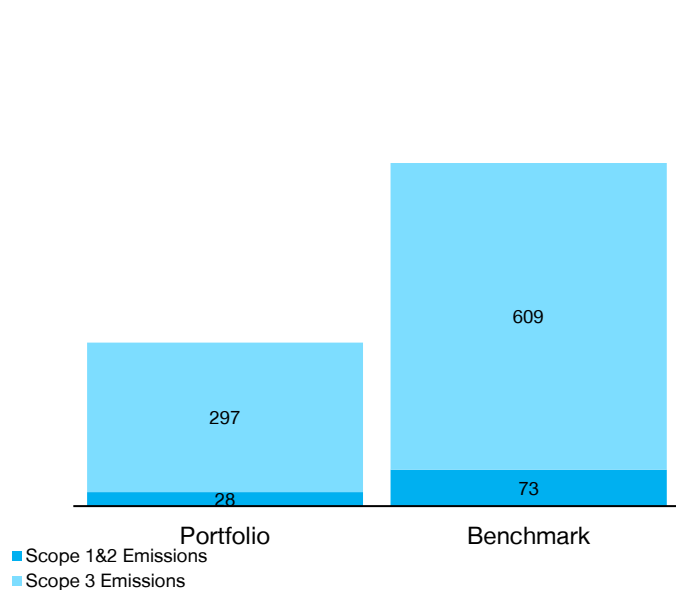
Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) of the portfolio

The WACI of the portfolio represents the aggregated carbon intensities per \$m revenue 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 and can be used for comparisons with other portfolios.

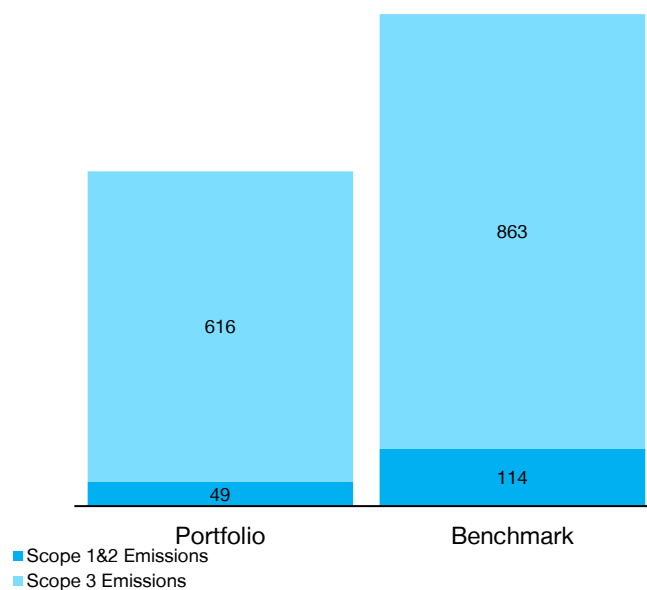
	2022		2023	
	Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark
Scope 1&2 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$m revenue	69	223	49	114
Scope 1,2 & material Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$m revenue	538	740	445	758
Scope 1,2&3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$m revenue	874	1,232	664	977

Source: Baillie Gifford, MSCI, FactSet

Carbon Footprint of the portfolio
(tCO₂e per \$m invested)



Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI) of the portfolio
(tCO₂e per \$m revenue)



All figures are rounded, so any totals may not sum.

Emissions data coverage for the portfolio

These metrics are intended to provide a guide to the level of data coverage for portfolio emissions metrics. For reasons of consistency, we source all emissions data from our data provider. The metrics show the level of reported vs. estimated vs. unavailable data for different emissions scopes for the portfolio.

It is important to note that the data we use for Scope 3 emissions is all estimated. This is because whilst some holdings do report Scope 3 emissions, this typically does not cover all emissions categories within Scope 3, meaning that reported data is not consistent across companies. Estimated Scope 3 data covers all relevant Scope 3 categories and is therefore more consistent.

For additional context, we also include the percentage of total AUM invested in holdings who disclose to the CDP which is the world's foremost voluntary climate disclosure platform.

	2022		2023	
	Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark
% of total AUM for which reported Scope 1&2 emissions data from our data provider is used	73	87	80	91
% of total AUM for which estimated Scope 1&2 emissions data from our data provider is used	15	9	10	5
% of total AUM for which Scope 1&2 emissions data is not available from our data provider	12	4	9	4
% of total AUM for which estimated Scope 3 emissions data from our data provider is used	88	96	91	96
% of total AUM for which Scope 3 emissions data is not available from our data provider	12	4	9	4
% of total AUM invested in holdings disclosing to CDP annually	65	82	70	84

Source: Baillie Gifford, MSCI, CDP, FactSet

Additional insight metrics

Exposure to 'climate material' sectors

This metric is intended to show the proportion of the portfolio invested in companies operating in sectors that are materially relevant to addressing climate change. These sectors may be exposed to higher levels of climate-related risks and opportunities. Our definition uses the TCFD 'carbon related assets' definition, ie any company operating in the Energy, Transportation, Buildings and Materials, Agriculture, or Food and Forests sectors, mapped by GICS sub-industry.

	2022		2023	
	Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark
% of total AUM invested in companies in 'climate material' sectors	18	38	22	38

Source: Baillie Gifford, FactSet

Exposure to fossil fuel activities

These metrics show the exposure of the portfolio to any companies generating at least 5% of their revenues from fossil fuel activities. This is a broad metric which can include companies in fossil fuel sectors and those operating mainly in other sectors.

	2022		2023	
	Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark
% of total AUM invested in companies with > 5% revenues from oil and/or gas activities ⁴	0	11	1	12
% of total AUM invested in companies with > 5% revenues from thermal coal mining and sale ⁵	1	0	0	2
% of total AUM invested in companies with > 5% revenues from thermal coal power generation	0	0	0	0

Source: Baillie Gifford, MSCI, FactSet

Transition alignment metrics

Our assessment of holdings' net zero targets through our 'Climate Audit' process

These metrics provide insight into our own assessment of holdings' emissions reduction targets, strategy and progress towards achieving them. The metric is based on our 'Climate Audit' assessment, which is explained in more detail in Baillie Gifford's entity level [TCFD Climate Report](#).

	2022	2023
	Portfolio	Portfolio
% of total AUM with targets assessed as 'leading' (ie holdings with targets, strategy and progress in line with an appropriate 1.5C-aligned pathway)	41	54
% of total AUM with targets assessed as 'preparing' (ie holdings preparing targets and strategy in line with an appropriate 1.5C-aligned pathway)	33	30
% of total AUM with targets assessed as 'lagging' ⁶ (ie holdings with little evidence of preparing targets and strategy in line with an appropriate 1.5C-aligned pathway)	25	16
% of total AUM with targets not assessed	2	0

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

Our assessment of holdings' transition role through our 'Climate Audit' process

These metrics provide insight into our own assessment of holdings' role in a successful transition to net zero. The metric is based on our 'Climate Audit' assessment, which is explained in more detail in Baillie Gifford's entity level [TCFD Climate Report](#).

	2022	2023
	Portfolio	Portfolio
% of total AUM assessed as 'solutions innovators' (ie holdings whose core business involves developing solutions to climate change)	1	2
% of total AUM assessed as 'potential influencers' (ie holdings with relatively low emissions who are supporting the transition to net zero)	60	49
% of total AUM assessed as 'potential evolvers' (ie holdings with relatively high emissions who have potential to support the transition to net zero)	36	47
% of total AUM assessed as 'materially challenged' (ie holdings whose core business is likely to decline in a transition to net zero, with limited options to evolve)	1	1
% of total AUM not assessed	2	0

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

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ In some cases, portfolios with higher proportions of unlisted or smaller companies may contain more holdings assessed as 'lagging'. This may be due to the relative immaturity of these companies' disclosure and net zero alignment strategies, when compared to larger and more established companies.

Science-Based Targets alignment among holdings

These metrics provide a view of portfolio holdings' net zero alignment targets, in addition to our own assessment in the tables above. The SBTi (Science Based Targets initiative) is the world's foremost certification body for corporate net zero targets. Companies with 'approved' targets are those whose net zero targets have been validated by the SBTi. Companies who have 'committed' are those who have submitted a commitment letter to SBTi and are in the process of setting targets or awaiting their validation.

	2022		2023	
	Portfolio	Benchmark	Portfolio	Benchmark
% of total AUM invested in companies with targets approved by Science-Based Targets initiative	27	38	34	42
% of total AUM invested in companies who have committed to set targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (ie those who are in the process of setting targets or awaiting their validation)	18	16	14	10

Source: SBTi

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

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