



Sustainability Ranking Developed Countries

October 2015

Sustainability Ranking - DEVELOPED countries

Half-yearly report – October 2015

While sustainable and ESG research on corporates from independent third parties is generally readily available, reliable information on countries is harder to come by. The sovereign debt crises have questioned the status of 'risk-free' asset class of government bonds. This has led to the emergence of several analyses of country sustainability.

This in-house developed sustainability ranking is the basis of the eligible investment universe of euro denominated government bonds issued by OECD Member States. The proprietary research model, which was developed by Petercam in 2007, has the track record and credibility to assess trends and the added value of such analyses.

Sustainability ranking – October 2015

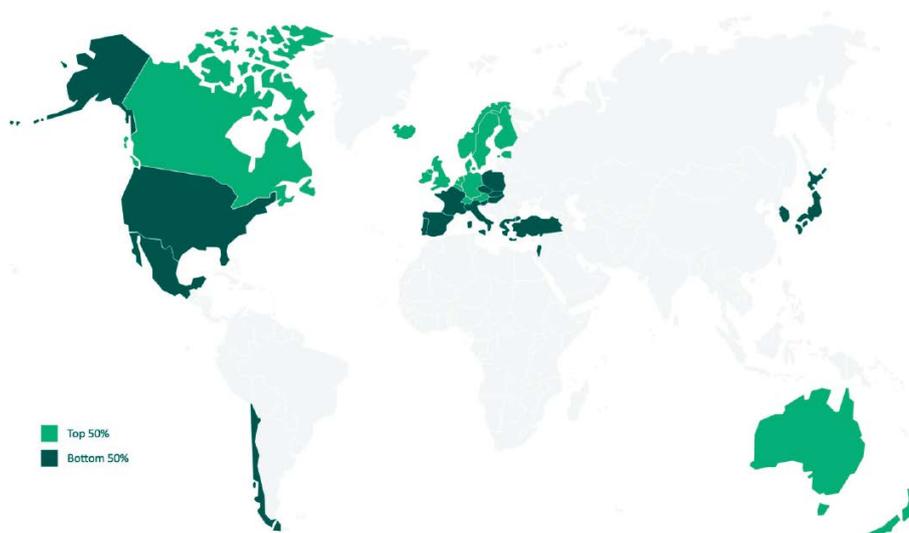
The starting universe is composed from the members of the OECD, therefore each new membership is included in the starting universe. The sustainability ranking allows the identification of countries which have fully integrated global challenges in their development of medium-term objectives.

This complements the information gathered from credit rating, which is traditionally used to assess the short term valuation of sovereign debt. Integrating long-term perspectives, which have no direct impact on the current valuation of an investment, but will influence medium and long-term performance, allows to highlight those countries that are expected to outperform and therefore to be solvent.

The sustainability analysis results in a ranking of the different countries under scrutiny. Only the top 50% performers in the ranking are eligible for investment in specifically sustainable strategies.



Sustainability ranking Index Developed Market, October 2015



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#	COUNTRY	SCORE H2 2015	ΔSCORE H2 2014
1.	Denmark	73	+4 ▲
2.	Switzerland	69	-3 ▼
3.	Iceland	69	-1 ▼
4.	Finland	67	-3 ●
5.	Luxembourg	67	-5 ▼
6.	Norway	67	-8 ▼
7.	Ireland	67	+2 ▲
8.	Sweden	66	-5 ▼
9.	Netherlands	65	-4 ▼
10.	Germany	64	-2 ▼
11.	United Kingdom	63	-1 ▼
12.	New Zealand	62	-3 ▼
13.	Belgium	62	+1 ▲
14.	Slovenia	61	+4 ▲
15.	Israel	61	+4 ▲
16.	Austria	60	-2 ▼
17.	Australia	58	-3 ▼
18.	Canada	58	-0 ●
19.	Estonia	58	+2 ▲
20.	Portugal	56	+3 ▲
21.	Czech Republic	56	-0 ●
22.	Poland	56	+5 ▲
23.	France	55	-4 ▼
24.	Chile	55	+2 ▲
25.	Italy	54	+2 ▲
26.	Slovakia	53	+3 ▲
27.	Spain	53	-2 ▼
28.	Japan	52	-7 ▼
29.	Korea	52	-4 ▼
30.	Hungary	51	+3 ▲
31.	United States	49	-3 ▼
32.	Greece	45	+3 ▲
33.	Turkey	36	+2 ▲
34.	Mexico	36	-0 ●

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What is sustainability?

Sustainable development meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.¹

Sustainability at country level differs from that of a corporation. A sustainable **country** is committed to fully ensuring the freedom of its citizens, invests in their personal development and welfare (education, healthcare, wealth), is respectful towards the environment and is reliable in terms of international responsibilities and commitments.

How to measure sustainability of a country?

There are three main approaches to measuring the sustainability of a country, namely

1. The **legal approach**, with the emphasis on treaties and offenses related to government actions. It should be noted however that agreement on treaties is not always fully binding and there is often no penalty where violations occur.
2. The extreme **stakeholder approach**. The inconvenience of this approach is the importance of the number of stakeholders and parameters to be considered, giving rise to the possibility of dilution and irrelevancy of the indicators.
3. The **exclusion approach**, which consists of exclusions on the basis of controversial activities, examples being whale hunting and deforestation .

These approaches raise the issue of the moral threshold level, and subjectivity is likely to make it questionable. In contrast to corporates, for which extra financial information is largely provided by external parties, for countries there is a perceived lack of information.

The lack of information and an associated model encouraged Petercam to develop an in-house research model in 2007. Given the subjective character of the issue, key principles were defined from the beginning:

1. Existence of an **advisory board**, consisting of external specialists providing input to the model
2. Assessment of the commitment of the country to its **sustainable development**: variables on which the country can have influence through decisions (for example biodiversity relies heavily on the location and climate of a country and cannot always be changed by the latter)
3. **Comparability and objectivity**: criteria are numeric data, available from reliable sources and comparable for all countries.



¹ Brundtland Report for the United Nations – 1987

The Fixed Income Sustainable Advisory Board (FISAB) ensures the objectivity of the model

The role of the FISAB is threefold:

1. To select the sustainable criteria which fulfil the preliminary requirements, and are the most relevant in the framework of sustainability assessment of the OECD universe.
2. To determine the weights attributed to each indicator.
3. To critically and accurately review the model and the ranking to ensure continuous improvement
4. To validate the list of eligible countries

The FISAB consists of six voting members, three external and three internal. The objective of the board is to raise awareness on ESG issues among the portfolio management teams. The complementary background of the members guarantees a high level of expertise and knowledge of the issue in constructing the most relevant model.

Selective and objective criteria to assess the sustainability of countries

The sustainable overlay is characterized by the criteria which governments can utilize to influence their policies (government, authorities, law). Thus, it avoids data linked to the geography or population density of the country. The model is quantitative and tracks the current performance of a country, with comparable data. Only a limited number of treaties are considered as they do not guarantee genuine commitment.

Degroof Petercam Best-in-class approach

The sustainability analysis focuses on five main key drivers: Transparency & Democratic Values, Environment, Education, Healthcare & Wealth Distribution and Economics.

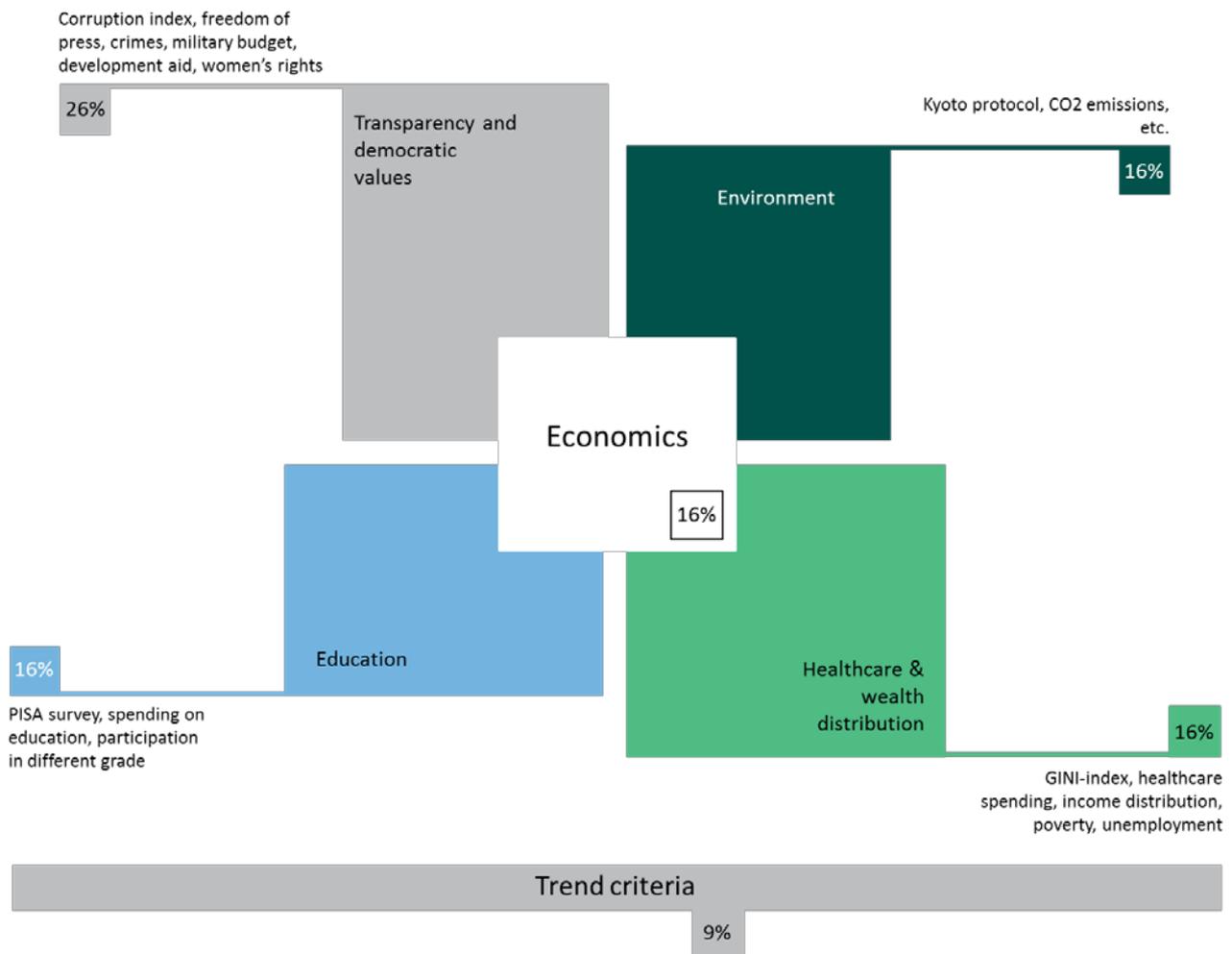
Each criterion gets an assigned weight and each country receives a score ranging from 0 (worst) to 100 (best) based on its relative position compared to other countries (comparison to the difference between the maximum and the minimum). For binary criterion (death penalty, signing Kyoto protocol, for instance) a score of either 0 or 100 will apply.

The final and overall score of a country is equal to the weighted average of the scores on each criterion, using the weights which are decided by the Fixed Income Sustainable Advisory Board.

The selection process results in a ranking of the 34 countries. The final scoring is rounded up to avoid an excessively unstable universe as decimals are statistically irrelevant.

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Specific economic data are taken into account to assess the fiscal situation of a country. Indeed, the stronger the fiscal and budgetary position, the more a country needs to invest in purposeful governance programs to manage social and environmental risks and support long-term sustainability goals. Economic data is therefore an additional key driver (competitiveness index, budget balance, public debt, etc.) but the weight assigned is lower than the four other key drivers as this type of data are also taken into account by the investment team in their fundamental research and analysis.

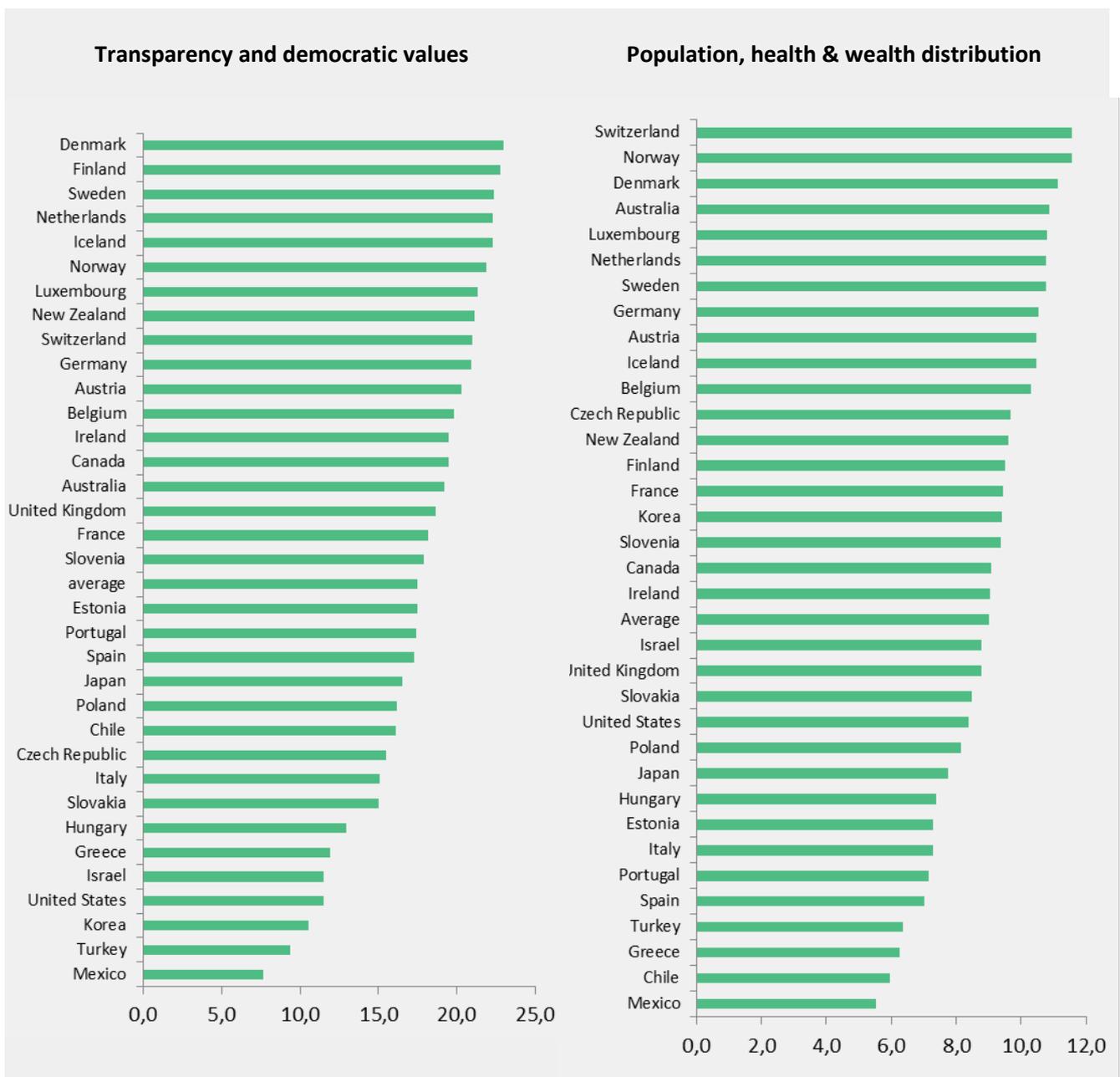
For the sake of comparability, data are historical. To avoid subjectivity in the model, no data based on future promises (policies, etc.) are considered. Nevertheless, progress and improvement are taken into consideration through a **trend indicator**, which provides insights into the robustness of a country's commitment to sustainability. In total, the model has 61 indicators.

The approach is dynamic as the selected criteria are reviewed twice per year, with the intention of selecting the most appropriate and relevant criteria for each domain. An indicator may be replaced and adapted, or omitted. New indicators can enter the model and the allocation of the weightings may also vary. In the event of grave offenses (for example declaration of war, violation of international rights/UN conventions), countries may be excluded as from the beginning of the sustainable research process (Israel in 2010 for example).

Sources are internationally recognized

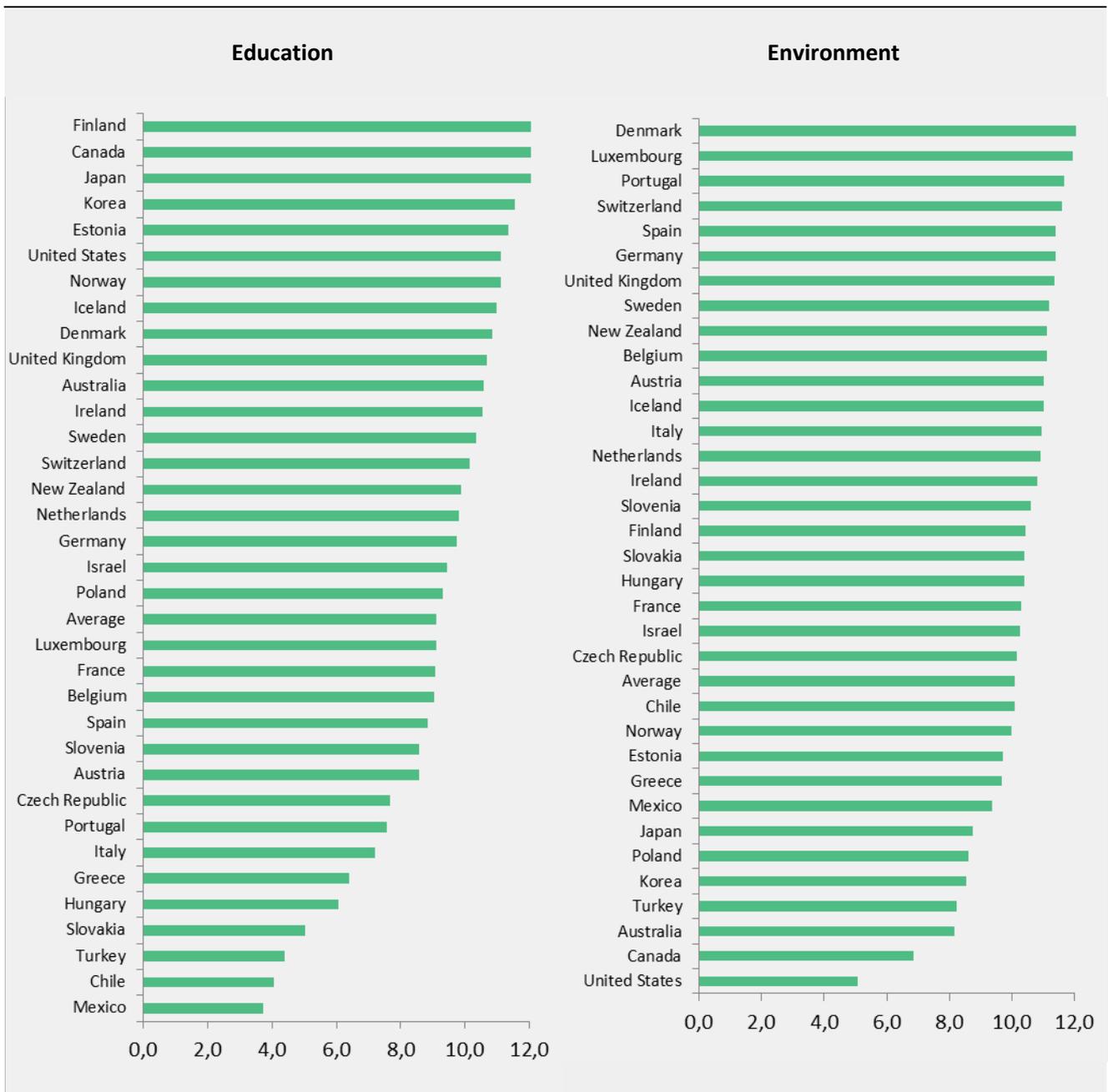
The model aims for highest possible level of objectivity. Accordingly, statistical data to support the analysis of the country's sustainability are mainly collected from government databases and international government agencies such as the International Energy Agency, World Bank, International Monetary Fund, United Nations Development Programme and US Central Intelligence Agency. Data are complemented by information drawn from leading non-governmental organizations such as Freedom House, Transparency International and World Economic Forum.

Ranking per individual sustainable criteria



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Economics



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Degroof Petercam and its commitment towards sustainability

Asset management company Petercam Institutional Asset Management (Petercam IAM) is part of the group Degroof Petercam.

In September 2011 Petercam IAM **signed the UNPRI**, aiming to encourage the integration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into investment decision making. Petercam is therefore committed to adopting and implementing the six relevant Principles. By signing the UNPRI principles, Petercam IAM has publicly demonstrated its top level commitment to consistently integrating ESG factors with its fiduciary duty and to contributing to the development of a more long-term oriented and sustainable investment approach. Being part of a collaborative and dynamic global network, Petercam IAM gains access to a better understanding and knowledge of risks and opportunities related to responsible investments.

As testimony of its commitment, Petercam IAM also initiated a **Responsible Investment Steering Group** comprising members from diversified business lines within the company who share the same willingness and pro-activity to enhance sustainable and ESG issues within Petercam IAM.

In addition, Petercam IAM has **appointed a fully dedicated RI Coordinator** whose main objectives are:

1. steer all initiatives, projects and methodologies related to the sustainable aspect of Petercam IAM's investment processes
2. be responsible for streamlining initiatives regarding ESG challenges (Environmental, Social, Governance) on Petercam IAM level.
3. be the privileged contact person for the UN PRI, of which Petercam IAM became a signatory in September 2011 and for other stakeholders (Beama, Eurosif, FIR, etc.).

Today Petercam IAM manages **five sustainable strategies**: Petercam Equities Europe Sustainable and Petercam Equities World Sustainable on the equity side and three fixed income: Petercam L Government Sustainable (OECD universe), Petercam L Bonds Emerging Markets Sustainable (Emerging market universe) and PetercamL Bonds EUR Quality (euro investment grade credit).

Furthermore, Petercam IAM has defined its responsible investor policy and approach to integrate ESG issues within the buy-side investment research and its mainstream Investment Processes.

Finally, Petercam IAM has adopted a voting policy which describes the key principles of corporate governance it wants to promote. Linked to this, it has adopted an engagement program, to be a responsible and active shareholder.

For more information, please contact:

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