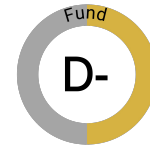


Ruffer Absolute Return



Benchmark : N/A

Evaluation : 31/03/2020

Chart Legend

Carbon Footprint: **CF** ; Energy Transition Strategy: **ETS**

Carbon Footprint (t CO₂ eq)



Energy Transition Strategy



Coverage

	Fund	Benchmark
Portfolio coverage by investment	96.5%	N/A
Portfolio coverage by holdings	28/29	N/A

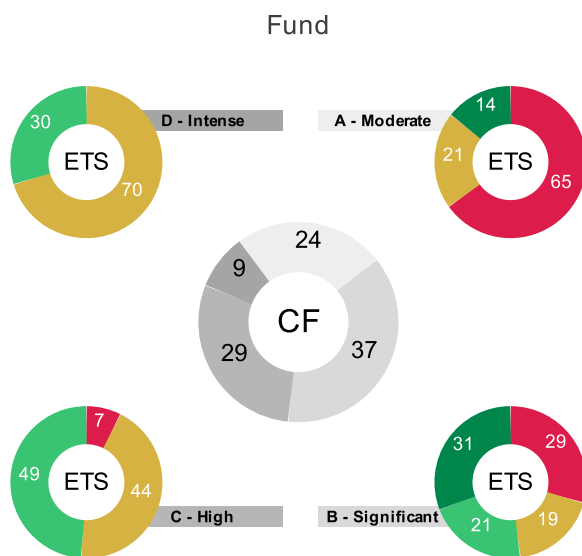
Carbon Footprint & Energy Transition

Carbon Footprint (t CO ₂ eq.)	Fund	Benchmark
Total financed emissions *	11 467.94	N/A
Financed emissions per M£ invested*	120.82	N/A
Weighted average carbon footprint	13 736 099.73	N/A
Carbon intensity per sales (millions of £)*	236.84	N/A
Weighted average carbon intensity	155.34	N/A

* Based on the method of normalisation chosen by the customer: Total assets
N/A: indicator not available

Energy Transition Strategy	Fund	Benchmark
Energy Transition Strategy score	Limited(-) 42/100	N/A

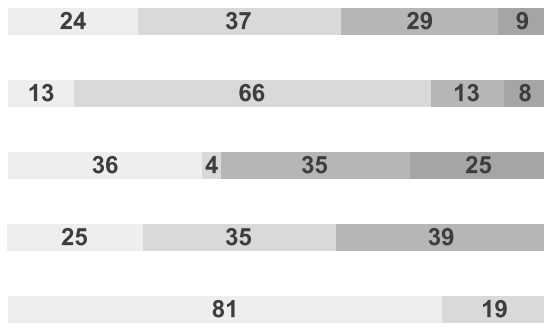
Investment Distribution (% of investments)



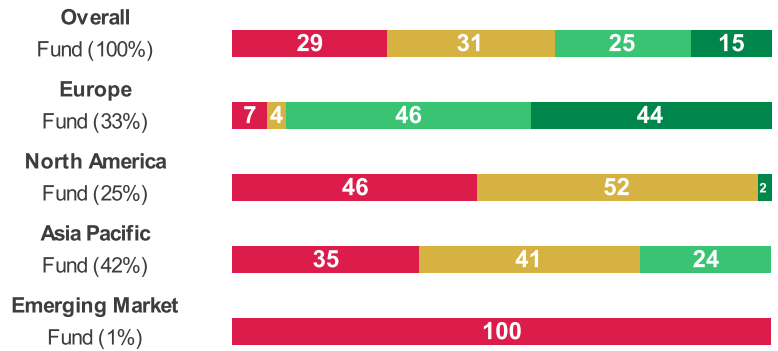
Synthesis - Carbon Footprint & Energy Transition

Geographic Distribution (% of investments)

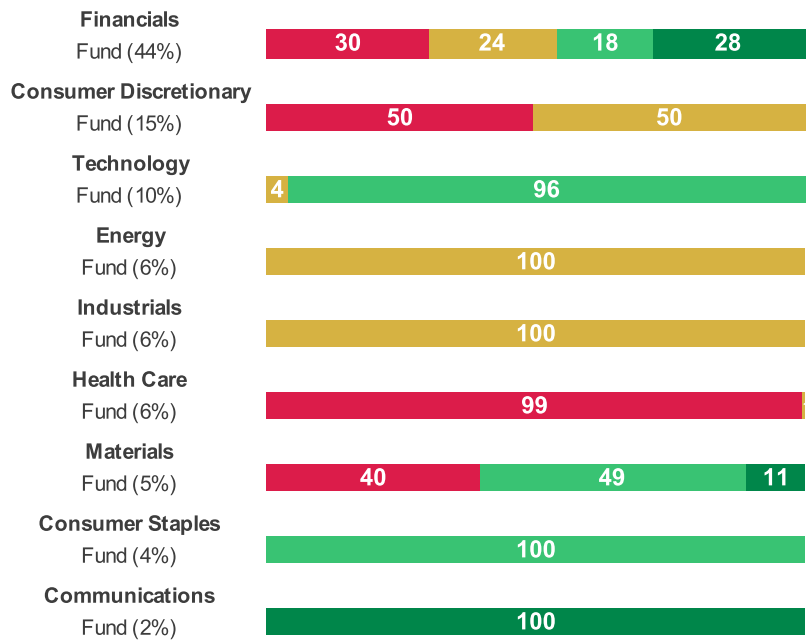
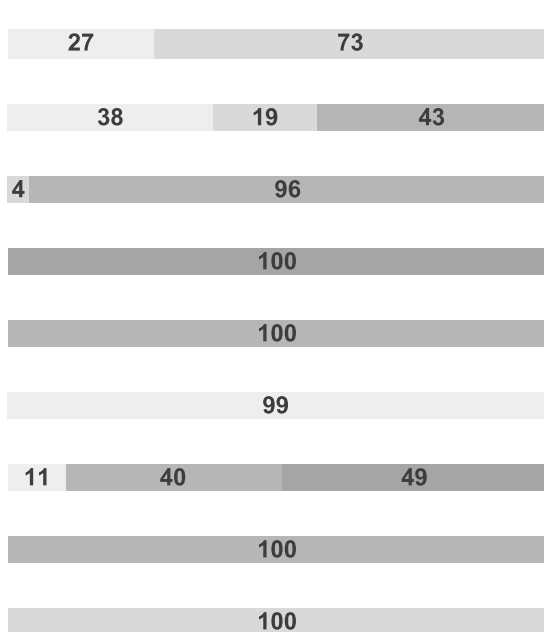
Average Carbon Footprint



Energy Transition Strategy



Sector Distribution (% of investments)



Issuers' watch list

Carbon Footprint	Intense (D)		-Exxon Mobil (6.3%)	-ArcelorMittal (2.7%)	
	High (C)	-DuPont de Nemours (2.2%)	-General Motors (6.5%) -Mitsubishi Electric (6.3%)	-Sony Corporation (10.1%) -Tesco (4.3%)	
	Significant (B)	-ORIX Corporation (7.8%) -Whitbread (2.1%) -Foot Locker (0.8%) -China Life Insurance (0.2%)	-Mitsui Fudosan Co. (3.3%) -Nomura Real Estate Holdings (3.2%) -Fujitsu (0.4%)	-Lloyds Banking Group (7.9%)	-The Royal Bank of Scotland Group (9.3%)
	Moderate (A)	-Centene (4.7%) -Rakuten (4.6%) -M&T Bank (2.5%)			
		Weak (-)	Limited (-)	Robust (+)	Advanced (++)

Energy Transition Score

▨ Potential issuers to consider for engagement

Focus on major CO₂ emitters of the funds

Exxon Mobil (6.3%)

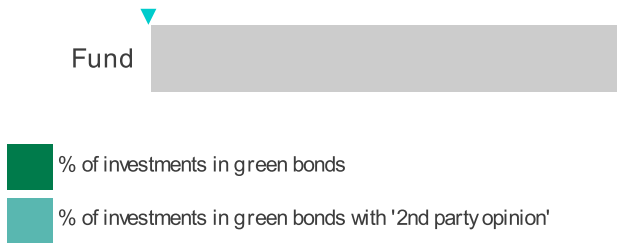
Exxon Mobil displays an intense carbon footprint (D) and a limited Energy Transition strategy (-) with a score of 30/100, penalised by a weak performance towards the development of alternative fuels and renewable energy. Indeed, the American oil & gas company does not disclose any commitment on renewable energy and its commitment on developing alternative fuels is general. In addition, while it has been researching lower emission technologies such as algae biofuels, the company does not seem to allocate any means towards renewable energy sources. Furthermore, the corresponding KPIs are not disclosed. Although the company reports innovative measures to reduce its energy consumption and/or its related emissions and its gas flaring and venting (interests in 5,400 megawatts of cogeneration capacity in over 30 locations worldwide, methane reduction efforts including structured leak detection and repair programmes, replacement of high-bleed pneumatic devices with lower-emission technology), Exxon Mobil only discloses general commitments – without quantified targets – and uncomplete and/or outdated KPIs in this regard. It does not break down data per business unit and the 2018 data is not disclosed.

General Motors (6.5%)

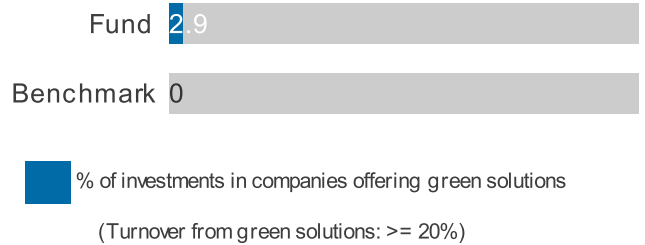
General Motors (GM) displays a high carbon footprint (C) and a limited energy transition strategy (-) with a score of 42/100. GM has set quantified targets to limiting impacts from the use of its products (goal to launch 20 new electric vehicles by 2020 notably) and has allocated relevant means to reduce the environmental impacts related to the use and disposal of its products, including using recycled material and reducing the use of hazardous substances. While the company's share of vehicles that can be collected and/or reused has been stable from 2014 to 2018 at 85%, the share of green vehicles compared to vehicles sold has continuously increased from 2016 to 2018. However, the company did not disclose the share of products that are really collected and/or reused, the share that are eco-designed and the share of diesel vehicles complying with the Euro 6 emissions standards. GM also displays a limited performance regarding the development of car sharing solutions: its engagement is too general – no quantified target – and it does not disclose any relevant KPI. The company has an application called "Maven", an app-based car sharing service designed for car-sharing communities and needs. However, this service is not implemented outside the United States. On a different note, GM has set targets to reducing its energy intensity by 20% between 2010 and 2020 and its related GHG emissions by 31% between 2010 and 2030. Additionally, it has set the target of increasing its renewable energy use to 125 MW by 2050. In fact, the results have been positive so far: normalised to sales, its energy consumption and related GHG emissions and its NOx emissions have decreased from 2016 to 2018.

Positive Impact Factors (% of investments)

Investments in Green Bonds

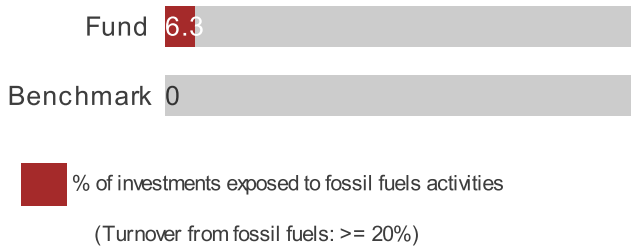


Investments in Green Goods & Services

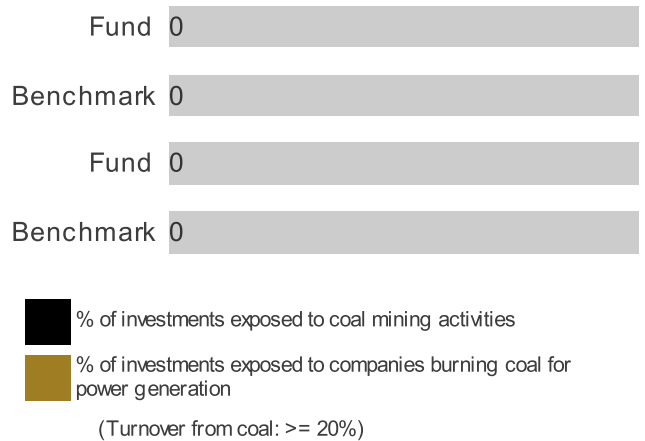


Negative Impact Factors (% of investments)

Fossil Fuels exposure



Coal exposure



Methodology

Carbon footprint

Carbon footprint is the measure of the volume of carbon dioxide (CO2 eq.) emitted by issuers.

Emissions

Scope 1 covers direct GHG emissions from sources that are owned or controlled by the issuer.

Scope 2 covers indirect GHG emissions caused by the organisation's consumption of electricity, heat, cooling or steam purchased or brought into its reporting boundary.

Scope 3 covers other indirect emissions (not included in scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream emissions.

Data

The carbon data is provided by the CDP and completed with other company sources collected by Vigeo Eiris.

When no data is available from any source, Vigeo Eiris' analysts build a carbon footprint estimation relying on the size of the issuer and the nature of its activities through three different methods: regression models, sector-specific physical factors and sector averages.

An issuer's Carbon Footprint (scope1+2) is then defined from A (Moderate) to D (Intense) according to the scale presented in the table below.

Emissions at portfolio's level may be measured as follows:

- Total financed emissions: sum of the carbon emissions of the issuers in the portfolio based on the ownership of the investor.
- Financed emissions per millions invested: total financed emissions normalised by portfolio value.
- Weighted average carbon footprint: sum of the portfolio's companies emissions weighted by their weight in the portfolio.
- Carbon intensity per sales: volume of emissions per million of sales generated by the constituents of the portfolio over a year.
- Weighted average carbon intensity: sum of the volume of emissions per million of sales generated by the constituents of the portfolio weighted by their weight in the portfolio.

Energy Transition Strategy

Energy transition Strategy is defined as the shift from a carbon based economic model to a green and sustainable one. Vigeo Eiris' scoring of issuers' energy transition strategy is based on specific criteria tied to climate change in ESG Research. The universe of reference is based on Vigeo Eiris' Equities Research.

Scale	Emissions (t CO2 eq)	Categories	Scale	Energy Transition Score	Categories
A	<100 000	Moderate	++	60-100	Advanced
B	>=100 000 & <1 000 000	Significant	+	50-59	Robust
C	>=1 000 000 & <10 000 000	High	-	30-49	Limited
D	>=10 000 000	Intense	--	0-29	Weak

Performance Attribution

This measure provides an explanation on the difference of performance between a fund and its benchmark. This gap derives from the sum of two factors:

- Sector allocation effect: measures the impact of the choices of overweighting/underweighting a sector in the fund with respect to the benchmark.
- Company selection effect: measures the impact of choices made in the selection of companies in the fund with respect to the benchmark.

Positive impact factors

1. *Green goods and services*

This research provides a positive screening on issuers having developed a business opportunity to contribute to sustainable development, with a focus on issuers answering environmental challenges.

The involvement of issuers is based on % of activity. The universe of reference is based on Vigeo Eiris' Sustainable Good and Services Research.

2. *Green Bonds*

Green Bonds include bonds financing sustainability related projects, with environmental and/or social benefits, responsibly managed, with an ESG risk-management approach. Vigeo Eiris calculates the share of investments realised on Green Bond issuances (defined as such by the market) and informs on the share of green bonds having received a second party opinion and the share that did not receive any. Data on Green Bonds are based on an up-to-date security list compiled by Vigeo Eiris from trustworthy sources (CBI, Bloomberg).

Negative impact factors

1. *Fossil Fuels*

Fossil fuels include coal, oil, natural gas (including natural gas liquids), and peat. Natural gas liquids (NGL) are classified as hydrocarbons, some of which are used as or blended into fuels, e.g. propane, butane.

The involvement of companies is based on % of turnover. The universe of reference is based on Vigeo Eiris' Controversial Activities Research.

The operations covered are those of the upstream sector (exploration and production, including services during the extraction phase), midstream (transportation and storage services), refining activities and generation (electricity generation from coal, peat, oil shale, oil & gas)

2. *Coal*

Coal includes different categories of coals, including thermal coal – used for electricity generation – and metallurgical coal – mainly used in the iron and steel industries. The extractive industry and utilities sector are analysed separately. The involvement of companies is based on % of turnover. The universe of reference is based on Vigeo Eiris Controversial Activities Research.

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