What is responsible investing?

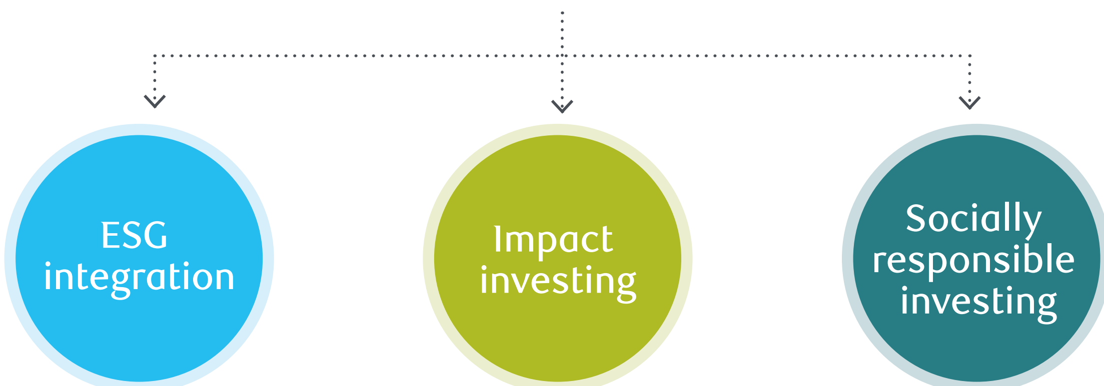
Wealth Management

Every portfolio has environmental and social risk. Investors who are increasingly concerned with what risks may be present in their investment portfolios should consider responsible investing.

RBC Wealth Management supports the merits of responsible investing. RBC is committed to community involvement, diversity and inclusion and environmental responsibility to help the world become a better place—for both current and future generations. To help make good on our commitment to have a positive social and environment impact, we have pathways for you to invest capital in a more responsible manner.

Responsible investing

Responsible investing is an umbrella term encompassing the approaches used to deliberately incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations into an investment portfolio. We believe there are three main applications of this data, and each applies this data very differently. The three applications are:



Support companies that perform well on environmental, social and governance metrics.

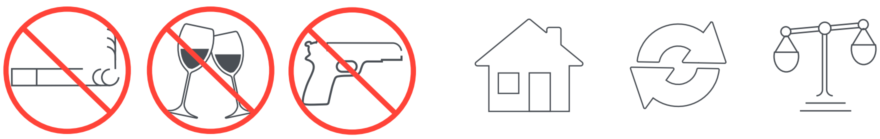
Support social or environmental issues with the expectation of measurable results.

Create or withdraw support for companies/sectors in portfolio that do/don't meet personal values.

Socially responsible investing

Socially responsible investing is also known as values-based or ethical investing. Investors are looking to make a positive change by aligning their personal values with their investment choices. This involves both negative and positive screening of companies, industries or sectors to make a financial influence that match their values.

Negative screening | **Positive screening**



Tobacco | Alcohol | Weapons | Social housing | Renewable energy | Human rights

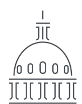
Responsible investing in the United States showed a 42% growth between 2018 and 2020, or 33% of total U.S. assets under professional management, according to US SIF Foundation.

Environmental, social and governance (ESG) investing

ESG investors are seeking companies with leading environmental, social and governance metrics compared to their peers. These metrics may include:

Environmental concerns — Including climate change, natural resources conservation, pollution and waste management, and water scarcity.

Social issues — Such as corporate philanthropy, community and government relations, workplace health and safety, human rights and diversity.



Governance topics — Including accounting practices, board accountability and structure, disclosure practices, executive compensation, corporate ethics, regulatory compliance and transparency.

ESG rating services provide investors with valuable research, analysis and data about companies to help with portfolio development.

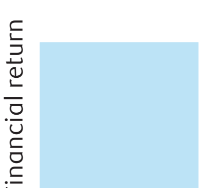
Impact investing

Impact investing is not charity. It is an investment where an investor is hoping first and foremost to generate social or environmental impact. An impact investor also wants to earn a return on their investment. However, they may be willing to take a capital loss as long as some tangible result for the investment can be seen. In that way, it is essential to be able to measure the impact of this investment.

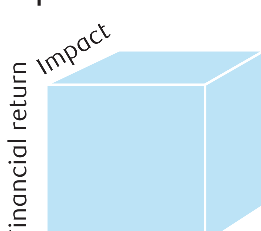
An example includes investment in low-income housing loan assistance, where a tangible impact is measurable (i.e., number of households able to afford housing) and the investor is likely to get his or her money back.

Any investor can participate in responsible investing. It is available to all, beyond the traditional large asset managers, institutional investors, foundations and high-net-worth investors.

Impact investing—a third dimension of performance



Traditional investing



Impact investing

Due diligence processes do not assure a profit or protect against loss. Like any type of investing, ESG investing involves risks, including possible loss of principal.

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