London Borough of Hackney

Pension Fund

Responsible Investment Policy

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Introduction

The London Borough of Hackney Pension Fund ("the Fund") is a long-term investor aiming to invest in a sustainable manner to ensure pensions can be paid to all Fund members as they fall due and to maintain stable affordable contribution rates for employers. The Fund's Pension Committee ("the Committee") has a fiduciary duty to act in the best, long-term, interests of the Fund's scheme members and wider stakeholders including employers and local taxpayers.

The purpose of this policy is to provide an overview of the Hackney Pension Fund's approach to Responsible Investment ("RI"). The Fund believes that taking Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") factors into account is critical to fulfilling its fiduciary responsibilities to scheme members. The Fund seeks to take into account not simply the financial risks from ESG factors but also opportunities arising from integrating responsible investment into the way in which the Fund takes decisions and manages its investments.

In agreeing this policy, the Pensions Committee has sought to obtain and include scheme member views in relation to its responsible investment priorities and approach.

This policy sets out:

1. The responsible investment governance arrangements for the Fund and Fiduciary Duty
2. The Fund's Responsible Investment beliefs and priorities
3. Responsible Investment Themes
4. Investment Strategy
5. Stewardship and Engagement
6. Reporting, accountability and transparency
7. Policy Review

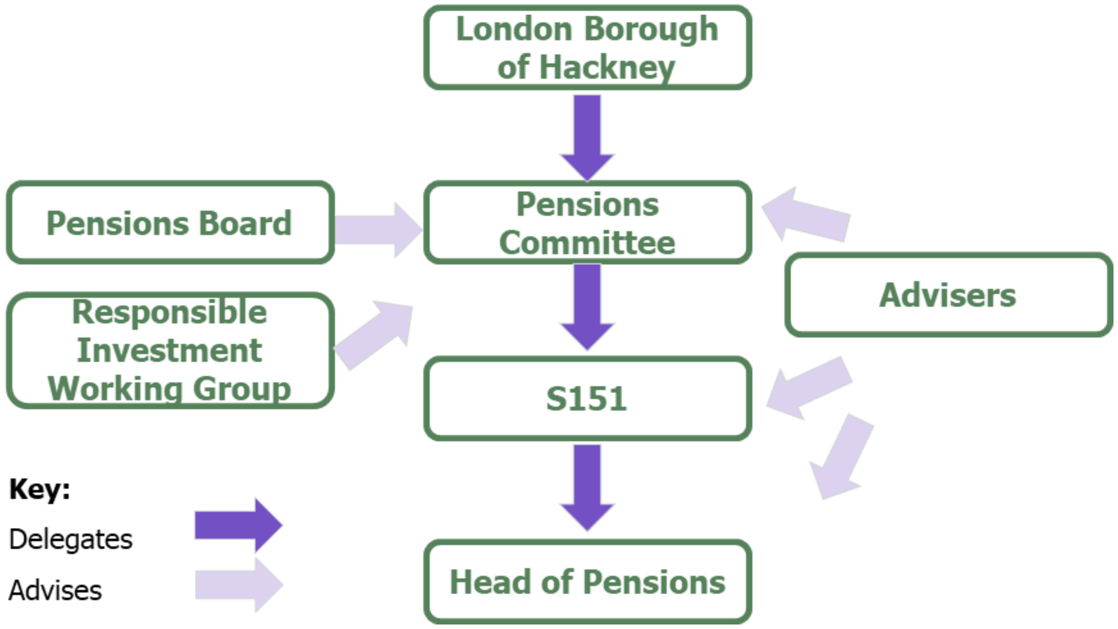
Governance

1.1 Governance Structure

The London Borough of Hackney, as the Administering Authority of the Pension Fund, has delegated responsibility for the management of the Hackney Pension Fund to the Pensions Committee. Given the importance the Committee places on its approach to investing responsibly, it established a Responsible Investment Working Group (RIWG) comprising a smaller group of Committee Members, Officers and Advisers to support the work of the Committee with regards to all areas of responsible investing and stewardship. This facilitates more governance time for in-depth discussions and work to take place and helps provide assurance to

Pensions Committee that recommendations coming before it have been considered in-depth.

The governance arrangements mean the following stakeholders are responsible for the development, implementation and oversight of this policy and the actions it requires.



Pensions Committee (Committee): Accountable for the investment strategy and implementation of the Fund's assets, including the integration of responsible investment considerations. Ultimate owner of this responsible investment policy.

Responsible Investment Working Group (RIWG): Responsible for developing the responsible investment policy, associated implementation process and monitoring progress against stated responsible investment goals. RIWG will monitor manager adherence and progress on responsible investment matters to ensure these are captured and reported to the Committee on a regular basis. The RIWG's core membership will include officers and 3 Committee members, although any Committee or Board member may attend meetings.

Officers: Responsible for advising the Committee and implementing the agreed strategy and policy.

London CIV (LCIV): LGPS pool which is responsible for the development of mandates, the selection of investment managers to implement mandates and the provision of stewardship services across invested assets to allow the Committee to achieve its objectives.

Investment Adviser: Appointed by the Committee to provide advice on the development and implementation of all aspects of strategy for the Fund.

1.2 Regulatory Framework

The Fund operates within a regulatory framework, with the Fund's primary regulator being the Ministry for Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG), but remains cognisant of the broader regulatory landscape as it applies to responsible investment in respect of this policy. We recognise the recent and rapid developments to the regulatory environment for corporate reporting in particular and regard these steps as helpful in enabling investors to take decisions that more fully reflect and encompass long-term risks and opportunities. We seek actively to engage in the development of regulatory standards that promote fuller transparency from our investments, and better standards of corporate governance and practice, and expect our service providers to do the same.

1.3 Fiduciary Duty

The Committee recognise that while the fund does not have trustees in the formal sense, the Committee as governing body of the Pension Fund nevertheless holds fiduciary duties to the Fund's beneficiaries. This means that the Fund has duties of care and will always look to deliver in their best interests. The Fund does not define fiduciary duties narrowly: this is not merely a duty to maximise financial returns in the short-term. Rather, operating in beneficiary best interests means delivering value over the long-term and includes being conscious of the world into which beneficiaries will retire as well as ensuring that they have the retirement incomes that they have been promised. This demands the Committee consider long-term risks and opportunities so that the Fund can protect from downside risks and deliver value in a sense that is meaningful to people.

The Fund will also take into account current best practice and legal opinion as it relates to Fiduciary Duty. In doing so, the Committee has regard to the principles set out in the 2014 Law Commission report, which states that:

> *"Trustees may always take account of financial factors. They may also take account of non-financial factors if two tests are met.*
>
> *1. trustees should have good reason to think that scheme members would share the concern; and*
>
> *2. the decision should not involve a risk of significant financial detriment to the fund."*

The Fund also notes guidance on Fiduciary Duty published by the LGPS Scheme Advisory Board in September 2024:

SAB_Statement_Fiduciary_Duty_Lobbying_Sept2024.pdf along with the King's Counsel (KC) Opinion published in November 2024 Counsel opinion on the LGPS and current events concerning Gaza Nov 24 and a further KC Updated opinion on Fiduciary Duty Jan 25

The Committee believe the risk factors often summarised as ESG can be material for investments and therefore need to be integrated appropriately into investment approaches and into stewardship. We expect our investment pool, London CIV, and other managers to do this as a normal part of their standard investment approach. This is because these factors will have financial impacts over the time-horizons that matter to the Fund and its beneficiaries.

1.4 Policy review and progress assessment

The RI policy, and any sub-policies, are reviewed on a periodic basis, and at least annually by RIWG. Any substantive changes will be brought to Pensions Committee for consideration, but as a minimum the Pensions Committee will review the Policy at least every three years and in line with the Fund's triennial valuation and strategic asset allocation review. In line with this review the Fund will also seek scheme member views on investing responsibly and look to incorporate feedback into the policy update as appropriate.

The RI objectives set by the Committee are reviewed on a regular basis, as appropriate, and at least annually by RIWG.

Progress against policy objectives including stewardship and engagement objectives will be reviewed and assessed annually by RIWG and reported to Pensions Committee.

1.5 Knowledge and Skills

The RIWG is expected to have a greater focus on developing knowledge and skills in respect of responsible investment matters and develop a greater level of understanding to be able to support the Committee and provide assurance that matters of interest including regulatory developments are covered by the group. RIWG will receive regular training materials which will generally be of greater depth than those provided to Committee due to the dedicated focus of the working group.

The Committee will undertake responsible investment training as and when required as part of a broader training programme, but in particular when needing to make strategy decisions in connection with responsible investment matters. RIWG will consider what training may be necessary for the Committee to undertake.

2. Responsible Investment Beliefs and Priorities

As a long-term asset owner investing across a globally diversified portfolio, the Fund recognises, in order to deliver sustainable long-term returns to pay pensions, it is broadly exposed to the global economy and therefore cannot avoid exposure to systemic risks. It therefore needs to consider how those risks may impact both financial returns and investment opportunities. In doing so, this means considering how it can deliver positive impacts through our investment approach whilst delivering the financial returns needed to pay pensions.

Responsible Investment is a key part of the Fund's beliefs and approach in all investment activities. Responsible Investment is therefore a fundamental part of the Fund's overarching investment strategy and is consistent with the Fund's view of its fiduciary duty to seek optimal investment outcomes that are in the best interests of all Fund stakeholders. The Committee considers that these beliefs should not be viewed in isolation, but holistically, with no one priority being more important than the other. The Fund further recognises that the relevance of ESG factors varies by industry, product and service and will take into account materiality, its scope for influence as well as stakeholder interest.

The Fund has further sought the views of scheme members during a survey conducted in early 2025 and this policy looks to incorporate those views as appropriate.

- **Environmental, social and corporate governance issues can have a material impact on the long-term performance of investments**
- **The UN Sustainable Development Goals highlight investment risks and potential opportunities as well as areas in which asset owners can have a positive impact:** The Committee believes the UN Sustainable Development Goals highlight a number of key areas where investors have the capacity to act responsibly and identify systemic changes where there are opportunities for strong investment performance. Where there is no detrimental impact on expected investment performance, the Committee will look to invest in line with the Goals outlined below.
- **Responsible investing is relevant to the performance of the entire Fund across asset classes:** The Committee believes that new investment opportunities and changes to the existing investment strategy which focus on responsible investing (e.g. low carbon) do not have an adverse financial impact on the ability of the Fund to achieve its long-term goals and should be pro-actively sought and considered.
- **Engagement with managers, and through them with investee companies, can have a material impact on progress towards the chosen**

Goals as well as on investment performance: The Committee recognises that manager engagement with investee companies is a key method of moving towards the Goals set out below and that engagement can lead to better returns. The Committee will engage regularly with the Fund's managers, seeking disclosure on their approach to responsible investment at least annually, and will ask the managers to align with the Fund's goals.

- **The Fund believes investment, stewardship and engagement are the primary ways to deliver change rather than exclusion or divestment:** The Fund believes that staying invested in assets rather than exclusion or divestment, recognising that our exit will not in itself change an asset's real-world impacts. Rather, we recognise stewardship as one of the key mechanisms through which investors can influence investments and their interaction with the real world. The Fund seeks actively to use this lever and expect our service providers to do the same. Divestment and exclusion will only be considered when other avenues have failed.

The Committee has considered several internationally recognised frameworks in forming a basis for developing its RI objectives and policy, including the UN SDGs, UN Principles of Responsible Investment and UK Stewardship Code.

The Committee has chosen to use the UN SDGs to identify five priorities, which are detailed in the below and these are very much linked to the key themes the Fund focuses on for its responsible investment activities:

- **Climate Action (SDG13)**: The Committee recognises that there is a need for urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts and that this will be achieved through the progressive reduction in carbon emissions in pursuit of a net zero society. The Committee has an ambition of achieving alignment with a 1.5-degree warming scenario and net zero in its investment portfolio by 2040 and will set progressive targets for change that seek real world emissions reductions, not just reductions in reported emissions.
- **Developing clean energy systems (SDG7; SDG13)**: The Committee recognises that there is a need to decarbonise the production, distribution and storage of energy. The Committee further recognises that progress can come both through technological and behavioural changes. Accordingly, the Committee will seek to allocate capital to potential solutions whilst also focusing on efforts made within investee companies to create change;
- **Investing for the human condition (SDG5; SDG10; SDG13)**: The Committee recognises that climate change will affect people and there is a need to ensure

that any transition to a low carbon economy is just. The Committee also takes into account under reduced inequalities basic human rights such as shelter and food, and incorporates this with its focus on housing in the UK. The Committee further recognises that issues such as human rights, diversity and gender equality are all crucial to a smoothly functioning social system. The Committee will monitor exposure to a range of social factors and engage with its investment managers where necessary to ensure that action is being taken

- **Protecting the Natural Environment (SDG14; SDG15):** Ensuring the sustainability of the World's oceans, seas and marine ecosystems along with the sustainability of the world's terrestrial ecosystems and biodiversity on the land is critical to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the Planet. The Committee will take a proactive approach to engagement on these issues as well as look as opportunities to invest, where these also meet the Fund's financial goals.
- **Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG16):** The Committee recognises the importance of providing peaceful societies as a pre-condition for social and economic development. Furthermore, it also recognises the importance of having access to justice to develop peaceful solutions and of the role of the Rule of Law in underpinning economic success. The Committee will monitor exposure in areas of conflict and engage with investment managers and companies exposed to areas of conflict, or to regions where the Rule of Law is not in place or where justice is not available to all. In extreme cases and following a process of engagement the Fund will consider whether there are no other options open to it but to divest, but recognises the restrictions around it doing so as an investor in pooled funds.

The Committee recognises that these issues provide a focus for monitoring the characteristics of the investment portfolio and ongoing engagement with the investment managers with the expectation that the Committee's investments contribute to or support progress on these issues. The Committee will develop an appropriate monitoring regime which is consistent with these priorities.

In recognising the importance of engagement and stewardship, the Committee believes the UK Stewardship Code provides a framework for best practice activities in this area and will seek to maintain signatory status (following approval of its submission in February 2025), Further, the Committee expects its external providers including the Fund's investment pool to maintain signatory status to the Code.

3. Responsible Investment Themes

3.1 Climate Change

The Fund acknowledges the climate crisis and recognises the trajectory towards net zero in 2050 that the Paris Agreement encourages governments and the world economy towards. The decarbonisation trajectory that the world economy actually follows will inevitably frame our investment approach, but as a long-term economic investor the Fund also has a role in assisting and promoting the climate transition. Hence, we have been ambitious in setting an earlier ambition for the Pension Fund to be net zero by 2040. We will seek to reflect this ambition in our investment and stewardship approaches and will monitor progress over time.

3.2 The Natural Environment

The Fund recognises the inter-relationship between climate change, biodiversity and nature loss, but has identified the Natural Environment as a broader theme than just the climate effects. Reflecting this, the Fund will look to monitor its impact on the natural environment and seek to address the issues around biodiversity and nature loss through its stewardship and engagements as well as looking at investment opportunities where these meet the Fund's risk and return profile.

3.3 Human Rights, Peace and Justice

In line with the Fund's UN SDG priorities, human rights, peace and justice are key responsible investment themes for the Fund, encompassing human rights, modern slavery, labour standards, child labour and working conditions, diversity and inclusion along with placing emphasis on basic human needs including shelter. The Fund will support engagements with investment managers and companies exposed to conflict zones, or to territories that do not benefit from the Rule of Law or equal access to justice. The Fund will also actively support engagements on a broad range of human rights which includes worker's rights, including modern slavery and child labour. Reflecting the emphasis placed on climate change, the Fund is also conscious of the social aspects of this issue and focuses on supporting a just transition to a low carbon economy. The Fund's scheme members and employers are intrinsically linked with the local community and society and the Fund looks for opportunities to have a positive impact on the local environment. This includes local development, promotion of inclusive growth and supporting community engagement and stakeholder consultation as part of the investment process.

3.4 Corporate Governance

The Fund believes good corporate governance will ultimately deliver enhanced shareholder returns to its investments and therefore places emphasis on well-governed companies. This encompasses Board diversity, transparency and accountability including on tax issues and directors' remuneration.

Given feedback from scheme members this theme is also expanded to cover key areas of modern living in relation to technology and artificial intelligence, recognising these have major impacts on daily life. The Fund will look to engage with companies on the impact of social media, cyber security and also having access to good quality technology with appropriate controls in place.

4. Investment Strategy

Investment strategy refers to the broader strategic framework within which the portfolios are managed and monitored, capturing the Fund's objectives in its broadest sense. The Committee formally reviews investment strategy every three years, alongside an actuarial valuation, although aspects of investment strategy are considered at most quarterly Committee meetings. In setting investment strategy, the Committee seeks to integrate the Fund's responsible investment beliefs and priorities alongside the requirement to meet financial returns. This may include specific tilts to strategies and seeking to invest for impact where this does not lead to financial detriment.

The Committee recognises that the selection of investment managers for assets invested by the Pool is the responsibility of the London CIV. The Committee will select mandates from those offered by the London CIV that meet its needs. Where suitable mandates are not provided, the Committee and Officers will work with the London CIV to set out its requirements. This policy is in part a framing of requirements and expectations for exactly these purposes.

Both the London CIV and the Fund's investment managers are expected to invest in a manner that is consistent with the Committees' responsible investment objectives. The Committee will communicate its objectives and priority themes to the London CIV and its managers, and it will require reporting against these objectives and themes as appropriate. The London CIV and the Fund's managers must be able to demonstrate clearly how ESG considerations are integrated into their manager selection and investment processes

The Committee will ensure it remains comfortable with its managers' processes to embed responsible investment considerations into the management of the portfolios by regularly reviewing and testing these processes through the reporting cycle, seeking case studies and other evidence to illustrate how issues are considered.

The RIWG will regularly meet with its managers to explore aspects of stewardship and to test both the processes employed and the effectiveness with which ownership rights are exercised. The RIWG will document these meetings and the expected actions and outcomes that arise.

5. Approach to Stewardship

5.1 Stewardship and Engagement

As a long-term asset owner, the Fund aims to be a good steward of capital in respect of the assets it holds for the purpose of paying the long-term pension liabilities owed to its scheme members. It recognises the importance of stewardship and engagement as part of the Fund's active approach and therefore ensures that the governance structure and resources enable full stewardship activities to support its long-term approach to investment.

The Committee expects its external providers, principally London CIV, to engage in active dialogue with underlying investee entities, across all asset classes. In particular, the Committee expects engagement on its key responsible investment themes which include climate and other environmental issues, human rights, peace and justice, and improvements to corporate governance.

The Committee expects the London CIV to encourage underlying investment managers and its third-party specialist stewardship service, to promote underlying investee entities' climate disclosures to be aligned with best practice, e.g. Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") or International Financial Reporting Standards Sustainability Disclosure Standard 2 ("IFRS S2"), as the Committee believes this will drive improved standards and transparency.

The Fund is also committed to collective engagement through its membership of the Local Authority Pension Fund Forum (LAPFF) and other opportunities that arise from time to time.

Further, the Fund will seek signatory status of the UK's Stewardship Code on an annual basis capturing its stewardship and engagement activities and outcomes during the year, including its oversight of third parties. The Fund expects its external managers and relevant providers to be signatories to relevant codes or practice or principles such as the Stewardship Code or PRI (Principles of Responsible Investment) in particular the London CIV as the Fund's primary asset manager.

The Fund sets out further its expectations around stewardship and engagement within its Engagement Policy: [Fund Policies | London Borough of Hackney].

5.2 Voting

The execution of voting rights is delegated to external investment managers, principally the Fund's LGPS Investment Pool, the London CIV. The Committee expects as a minimum that:

- All votes should be exercised where feasible.

- Where votes are cast by underlying asset managers selected by the London CIV, the London CIV is required to oversee voting policies and voting activity of underlying asset managers to ensure good practice.
- The managers provide clear monitoring and reporting on voting activity, and that this is discussed in detail on at least an annual basis.
- In particular, votes on resolutions related to climate and other environmental matters should be considered carefully based on the specific request being made and the context of the company in question. The Committee expects a high level of support for votes requiring greater disclosure or setting a business transition strategy consistent with the Paris Agreement. Managers will be expected to monitor this and explain any cases where such votes are not supported.
- In addition, given the emphasis that the Fund places on human rights, conflict resolution and doing no harm, the Fund also expects its Investment Pool and other external third-party providers to monitor and vote on matters related to human rights including policies and practices and in relation to conflict management and provide explanations for voting decisions.

The Committee notes that the London CIV may draw on the services of a third-party specialist stewardship service provider as part of this process. Through the Fund's RIWG the Fund will as a minimum review voting practices by its external providers.

5.3 Advocacy

The Committee aims to have a broader influence beyond engagement with investee companies and hopes to achieve this through its managers, the London CIV and their stewardship delegates. In particular, the Fund expects the key themes identified by the Fund to be taken into account in the advocacy undertaken by London CIV.

6. Fund Reporting and Accountability

The Fund recognises the importance of open and transparent reporting to its scheme members and broader stakeholder base.

Since 2021, the Committee has produced an annual statement summarising voting and engagement activity over the previous Fund year. This is included as part of the Committee Report & Accounts, which are available to view here: Pension Fund Reports and Accounts | London Borough of Hackney

The Committee aims to publish an annual stewardship report required to maintain signatory status for the UK Stewardship Code, that sets out its stewardship activities and outcomes over the previous 12 months LB Hackney Stewardship Code

Given the Committee's focus on climate change as a responsible investment theme, the Fund will also look to carry out climate reporting under Taskforce for Climate Related Disclosure (TCFD) on an annual basis, even though this is not a regulatory requirement under LGPS regulations. The Fund will also continue to monitor developments in this field including reporting against transition plans.

The Committee will also seek to highlight its actions and achievements to members and other stakeholders through regular communication channels including the Fund's website About us | London Borough of Hackney.

This RI policy will be reviewed on at least an annual basis by RIWG and is made available here: Fund Policies | London Borough of Hackney

The Committee will periodically seek feedback from scheme members on the RI policy and seek to incorporate views, as deemed appropriate by the Committee, as part of ongoing maintenance of the policy. The Fund carried out a survey of scheme members in early 2025 to capture feedback on the Fund's approach to responsible investment. Key outcomes from the survey have been taken into consideration when updating this policy.

7. Policy Review

This policy was considered in depth by the RIWG and recommended to Pensions Committee who approved on 11 June 2025.

The policy will be kept under review by RIWG at least annually and updated as required. It will be formally reviewed by Pensions Committee three-yearly, but more frequently as required.

Date Approved: 11/06/2025

APPENDIX – GLOSSARY

Term	Definition
Active Ownership	Active ownership is the use of the rights and position of ownership to influence the activities or behaviour of investee companies. Active ownership can be applied differently in each asset class. For listed equities, it includes engagement and voting activities. The term often refers to stewardship and engagement.
Carbon footprint	Total carbon emissions for a portfolio normalised by the market value of the portfolio. This allows portfolios to be compared to one another/a benchmark.
Carbon intensity (of a portfolio)	Volume of carbon emissions per million dollars of revenue. Emissions are allocated to investors based on amount of the company's debt and equity owned, and then divided by the owned proportion of the company's revenue.
Corporate governance	The system by which companies are directed and controlled.
Decarbonisation	The process of removing or reducing the carbon dioxide output of an activity or industry.
Environmental, Social and Governance ("ESG") factors	Environmental, social and governance issues that are identified or assessed in responsible investment processes. • Environmental factors are issues relating to the quality and functioning of the natural environment and natural systems. • Social factors are issues relating to the rights, well-being and interests of people and communities. • Governance factors are issues relating to the governance of companies and other investee entities.
ESG integration	The process of including ESG factors in investment analysis and decisions to better manage risks and improve returns. It is often used in combination with screening and thematic investing.
Engagement	Interactions between an investor (or an engagement service provider) and current or potential investees (e.g. companies), conducted with the purpose of improving practice on an ESG issue, changing a sustainability outcome, or improving public disclosure. Engagements can also be carried out with non-issuer stakeholders, such as policymakers or standard setters.
Exclusions	Exclusions prohibit certain investments from a firm, fund or portfolio. Exclusions may be applied on a variety of issues, including to align with client expectations. They may be applied at the level of sector, business activity, products or revenue stream, a particular company; or jurisdictions/countries.
Greenhouse Gas ("GHG") Emissions	Emissions of the seven gases mandated under the Kyoto Protocol and to be included in national inventories under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, sulphur hexafluoride, and nitrogen trifluoride.
Impact investing	Investments made with the intention to generate positive, measurable social and environmental impact alongside a financial return.
Net zero	When total greenhouse gas emissions would be equal to or less than the emissions removed from the environment. This can be achieved by a combination of emission reduction and emission removal. For example, the UK has committed to become a net zero country by 2050.
Principles of Responsible Investment ("PRI")	The six Principles for Responsible Investment are a voluntary and aspirational set of investment principles that offer a menu of possible actions for incorporating ESG issues into investment practice.
Paris Agreement	To tackle climate change and its negative impacts, 197 countries adopted the Paris Agreement at the COP21 in Paris on 12 December 2015. It aims to substantially reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and to limit the global temperature increase in this century to 2 degrees Celsius while pursuing means to limit the increase even further to 1.5 degrees.
Renewable energy	Renewable energy focuses exclusively on energy production that can last for the foreseeable future and does not use fossil fuel inputs for energy creation. Therefore, coal, gas and nuclear energy are excluded from the concept of renewable energy.
Responsible investment	A strategy and practice to incorporate environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors in investment decisions and active ownership.
Sustainable Development Goal	The SDGs were adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity by 2030. The 17 SDGs are integrated—that is, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.
Screening	The application of filters to lists of potential securities, issuers, investments or sectors to rule investments in or out based on an investor's preferences, such as ethics and values, and/or investment metrics, such as risk assessments. This can be a negative screen (in which you deliberately exclude certain companies because of their involvement in undesirable activities or sectors) or a positive screen (in which you select companies based on their sustainability practices).
Stewardship	The responsible allocation, management and oversight of capital to create long-term value for clients and beneficiaries leading to sustainable benefits for the economy, the environment and society.
Stewardship Code (UK)	The UK Stewardship Code 2020 (the Code) sets high stewardship standards for asset owners and asset managers, and for service providers that support them. The Code comprises a set of 'apply and explain' Principles for asset managers and asset owners, and a separate set of Principles for service providers
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
Sustainable investing	Investment approaches that select and include investments on the basis they fulfil certain sustainability criteria and/or delivering on specific and measurable sustainability outcome.
Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures	The TCFD was set up by the international Financial Stability Board in 2015 and its members are senior individuals from across the G20 covering a broad range of economic sectors and financial markets. It has developed a set of recommendations for consistent climate-related financial risk disclosures, for use by companies and financial institutions of all types.
Thematic investing	The identification and allocation of capital to themes or assets related to certain environmental or social outcomes, such as clean energy, energy efficiency, or sustainable agriculture.