

ESG MATURITY MAP: EXAMPLE BEHAVIOURS FOR PENSION TRUSTEES

Embedding ESG considerations into pension schemes' investment decisions, reporting and engagement across the investment chain

On the journey to embedding environment, social and governance (ESG) considerations into a pension scheme's strategy and processes, where do you think your scheme is along that journey? What actions could you take to deepen your approach further?

The levels outlined below are incremental, ie you cannot achieve Level 4 without completing previous levels in full. A 'Level 0 -Compliance only' can be found at the end of this document, which outlines the minimum requirements that a Board of a UK pension scheme in scope must comply with.

Used as a guide or as an interactive workshop tool, the maturity map will help you as a pension trustee assess what your scheme is currently doing and what steps you can take to progress. It is designed to be transferable to different jurisdictions.

> Download the workshop brief here.

Level 1 - Understanding

Level 2 - Adopting

Level 3 - Deepening

Level 4 - Leading

The Board encourages and influences the adoption of ESG considerations into policy and practices across the broader investment community.

The Board is maturing in its sophistication and application of ESG considerations in its investment approach. The Board has made conscious and practical efforts to understand fully ESG investment and how this applies to the schemes they govern. The Board has started to take action on planning and implementing a revised approach to ESG investing. Allocating funds to deliver sustainable outcomes The Board The Board: is confident in talking about how ESG factors present a growing set of financial risks to manage has engaged with the scheme sponsor (where relevant) and members to understand their views has undergone a procurement exercise, chosen an appropriate asset manager and implemented a sustainable default fund for members has shared its default fund experiences with other pension schemes and wider networks eg via public platforms or private industry-led sessions • is committed to stay actively at the forefront of sustainable investment practice, eg by being involved in relevant networks and initiatives • actively collaborates with relevant networks and initiatives and processes are processed. has assessed collectively an appetite for implementing a sustainable DC default fund believes that choosing a sustainable DC default fund, which integrates ESG financial considerations, on the topic sustainable details that or mentioned has effectively communicated the rationale for implementing a sustainable default fund to the scheme sponsor and members has clearly outlined the alternative investment options for its members to select from has engaged external advisers / investment consultants / asset managers and / or in-house expert resources to explore the options available is confident talking about the differences between a does so without compromising investment returns initiatives to share best practice, leverage combined is aware of good practice case studies and sustainable default fund and a conventional default fund in terms of the investment process followed by the asset manager to select securities, management fees and expected asset manager disclosures • has begun a procurement exercise to implement a identifies how these learnings might be applied to applies relevant sustainable investing behaviours throughout the investment process for the fund efforts and provide a strong, collective asset owne sustainable default fund The Board: • has undertaken formal training on ESG integration, including around the availability and shortfalls of is confident in talking about how ESG factors present a growing set of financial risks to manage has outlined its approach to ESG integration in its statement of investment principles actively uses its ESG framework for all investment has shared its ESG integration experiences with other pension schemes, especially - where appropriate - smaller schemes to enable them to . is confident in discussing the main types of ESG third party ESG data provision has discussed and agreed how to integrate ESG factors into its investment decision-making and processes (alongside an investment consultant). decisions and for ongoing monitoring of asset managers and direct investments has a documented internal procedure setting out the repeatable ESG integration process they will follow when making all investment decisions and monitoring integration (best in class, screening, thematic investments, etc) and the difference between these access valuable insights • regularly revisits and reviews its ESG integration framework, ensuring it remains at the forefront of sustainable investment practice understands how ESG principles can be included where appropriate) within a statement of investment principles and asset managers asset manager monitoring frameworks has a clear understanding of its fiduciary duty with respect to its ESG obligations · understands emerging pensions legislation and corresponding requirements in relation to ESG The Board: • applies positive outcome investment principles in a more significant proportion (eg over 10%) has engaged with external advisors / investment consultants, asset managers and / or in-house has agreed and documented its collective appetite for allocating assets to drive positive social and environmental outcomes applies positive outcome investment principles to the majority of its scheme assets (over 50%), across experts to create a long-term plan for allocating of its assets, in at least one asset class, and is multiple asset classes is sharing with other pension schemes its experience of making investments which aim to achieve positive social and environmental outcomes via public platforms or in private industry-led a greater proportion of assets to driving positive outcomes considering how to extend this to other asset reviews written reports / dashboards regarding the outcomes generated from its positive outcome to 10% of its scheme assets · is committed to measuring and reporting outcomes is actively considering publicly declaring its commitment to decarbonise its portfolio (eg committed to becoming "net zero" or "Paris Agreement aligned") has publicly declared its commitment to generated from a positive outcomes portfolio decarbonise its portfolio (eg committed to becoming "net zero" or "Paris Agreement aligned") Engagement along the investment chain Engaging with pensio The Board: • is actively engaging with members to build an understanding of their ESG preferences and is The Board: is implementing new strategies, with reference to members' views recognizes that members may hold different perceptions, concerns and preferences on ESG holds an annual member engagement meeting, allowing members to debate and challenge the Board's ESG practice · has communicated changes to members in full investing breaking down common perceptions associated including setting out alternative options and points of contact for raising concerns / complaints updates members on ESG performance and provides a channel for member feedback on the scheme's approach to ESG integration in its speaks openly, via public platforms or in private industry networks, about the challenges and opportunities associated with consulting members and beneficiaries, and integrating their views into a is committed to educating on the challenges and with ESG integration advantages of integrating ESG considerations into investment decision-making and is aware of campaigns like Make My Money Matter has decided whether and how to incorporate strategy · can confidently discuss how trustees' fiduciary scheme's investment strategy • offers members active stewardship of their investments through engagement / voting platforms (eg Tumelo) duties extend beyond consideration of traditional financial metrics, and that ESG factors are a proven driver of long-term investment returns Engaging with pension scheme sponsors has worked with its sponsor to align and document is actively engaging with its sponsor to understand · can confidently discuss its sponsor's ambitions in and its sponsor has shared with other pension

- relation to ESG factors and how it expects these to be reflected in its pension scheme(s)

 can confidently discuss the specific ESG issues and areas it and its sponsor should be engaging on in
- relation to its investment strategy understands the financially material ESG risks facing its sponsor

can clearly articulate the support it needs on embedding ESG factors into its investment decisions from its investment consultants, and

seekinghas evaluated the different offers and services investment consultants provide against its

can define these expectations in the services it is

- is actively engaging with its sponsor to understand its approach to ESG, and how this may be reflected in its pension scheme is actively talking to its sponsor about how it is managing its ESG risks to ensure the employer obligations can be met over the long term is actively engaged with its sponsor in discussing the sponsor's own ESG risk management when assessing employer covenants and negotiating triennial valuations for defined benefit (DB) schemes
- their shared expectations on ESG integration
 has developed a documented investment strategy that has taken appropriate account of the sponsor's
- ambitions and expectations around ESG integration has committed to reviewing the sponsor's ESG risks (eg to covenant) on a defined and ongoing basis updates its sponsor on the ESG performance of the
- scheme assets
- schemes their experience working together on ESG integration, and navigating perceived conflicts of interest around trustee independence (eg through membership of networks including associations
- and professional bodies, through public events and platforms, or private industry-led sessions) has influenced the sponsor to align its own ESG practices with the expectations the pension scheme has of investee companies

Engaging with investment consultants

expectations

house ESG expertise, the consultants' track record and history of ESG consulting, and the nature of the ESG offer provided has engaged other investment consultants, using the same criteria to compare and contrast ESG

- investment offers and capabilities, and how these are applicable to the needs of the scheme

 has asked investment consultants to provide a view on the ESG capabilities of existing managers

with its investment consultants as appropriate, is engaging with existing and prospective managers

to understand their capabilities on ESG better in

has engaged with existing investment consultants to understand current capabilities around ESG investing, taking into consideration the consultants'

firm-level FSG objectives and targets, the level of in-

Where necessary, the Board: • has worked alongside an investment consultant to carry out a search and selection exercise of new managers that are equipped to implement a scheme's ESG strategy

- where retaining existing managers, has worked with consultants to identify necessary adjustments to the existing services provided by managers to enable the implementation of an ESG strategy (such as better reporting on engagement and voting activities, and/or impact profile of underlying
- has worked with its investment consultants to create template mandates / a set of procurement principles for future investment procurement exercises

and its investment consultant has shared with other pension schemes their experience working together, the challenges they encounter, and how they overcome these (eg through membership of networks including associations and professional bodies, through public events and platforms, or private industry-led sessions)

Engaging with asset

- The Board can confidently discuss the varying level of ESG capabilities of asset managers, in terms of the goals and strategies they are pursuing, and what it means to integrate ESG into investment decision-making processes
- asset managers in relation to its ESG strategy
 can confidently discuss the wide range of ESG data and data-integration techniques available and being used by the asset management industry

The Board:

- where and whether managers are appropriate for implementing a scheme's ESG strategy
- relation to their investment strategies, investment selection and monitoring, stewardship and reporting has assessed and documented outputs on

The Board

- expects their asset managers to be effectively integrating ESG factors into investment strategies,
- selection and monitoring processes provides clear direction on expectations around investment stewardship, including a set of key instructions on voting
- · regularly monitors the performance of its asset managers against a clearly defined set of metrics and holds asset managers to account on effectively integrating ESG factors into investment decision-

works alongside asset managers to share how

The Board:

- works alongsized asset managers to share how investment strategy is being implemented with other pension schemes and wider networks (eg via public platforms or private industry-led sessions) collaborates with its asset managers to identify and develop ESG engagement approaches with
- underlying securities (companies) collaborates with peer pension schemes to share best practice, leverage combined efforts and provide a strong, collective asset owner voice on

what good asset manager engagement looks like

- The Board:
- can confidently speak about the role asset owners have in driving better corporate behaviours around ESG integration · can confidently discuss the regulatory and legal
- requirements, as well as the opportunities and challenges of active stewardship exercises votes in alignment with investment beliefs
- (either directly or indirectly through external asset manager or proxy voting agency)

- has identified and adopted a strategic position around relevant ESG issues
 has developed and implemented a coherent
- stewardship strategy where engagement activities and voting are fully aligned has a fully considered policy on how to respond when stewardship activities fail to drive targeted change

· A Board member attends at least one invested company AGM per year and asks ESG-related questions as part of the engagement process

making and stewardship activities

- makes use of technology solutions to enhance the oversight and stewardship of its investments
 collaborates with other asset owners on
- engagement activities and supports collective shareholder resolutions on relevant ESG issues related to priority areas reviews written reports on stewardship activities (eg
- a regular dashboard of proxy voting outcomes from
- asset managers)
 is committed to reporting in full on stewardship activities and outcomes achieved
- A Board member attends as many AGMs per year as its scheme size and resources will allow

shares its AGM experience with other pension

- schemes (eg on public platforms or via private industry networks) publicly (or at least to members) reports on its AGM engagement on a regular basis
- · offers members active stewardship of its investments through engagement / voting platforms
- (eg Tumelo)

 leads collaborative engagement activities and collective shareholder resolutions on relevant ESG issues related to priority areas

Reporting and collective action

Reporting in line with of the Task Force

Please see 'Level 0 - compliance only' for

what is now or soon-to be required of Boards

implement these

- · can confidently discuss how the TCFD can confidently discuss the wife to be recommendations apply to pension schemes
 can confidently discuss the expectations of its stakeholders in relation to adopting TCFD recommendations, and what is required to
- can confidently discuss regulatory expectations around TCFD, even if they do not currently apply to a scheme of their size / nature and understands the potential timelines in which TCFD regulation may in the future affect their scheme

 has undertaken a gap analysis of its capabilities and identified the improvements required to adopt the TCFD recommendations, including evaluating its

For UK occupational schemes with under £1 billion AUM, UK local authority pension schemes, and non-UK schemes where TCFD implementation is not currently a regulatory requirement.

governance and oversight of climate-related issues has engaged with regulatory TCFD consultations to the extent they may apply to their scheme in the

- has implemented improvements to its processes. including its governance structure, to integrate effectively climate-related considerations into its investment processes
- has implemented a climate risk management system to identify, assess and manage climate-related considerations

 • has established a first set of appropriate climate.
- related metrics for assessing and managing investment risks and climate impact, for the purposes of investment decision-making and reporting progress to stakeholders

 • has published its first TCFD report, outlining its
- approach to integrating climate-related issues into its governance and investment processes

can confidently discuss its exposure to climate-

- related risks and opportunities and is undertaking scenario analysis to understand how its investment portfolio might be impacted by climate-related risks and opportunities
- has integrated climate-related considerations into its investment strategy
 has established appropriate targets for both
- emissions and non-emissions based metrics for understanding risk and impact of the portfolio and is
- measuring progress against these
 is producing high-quality annual reports
 demonstrating progress against the TCFD recommendations
- has shared its experiences of implementing TCFD
 with other pension schemes (eg via pubic platforms
 or private industry networks)

For UK occupational schemes with assets equal or exceeding £1 billion

Recent and upcoming regulatory requirements are detailed on the next page under Level 0 - Compliance only

- has shared its experiences of implementing TCFD
- with other pension schemes (eg via pubic platforms or private industry networks)

 actively engages with companies, policy-makers and regulators, advocating for the adoption of the TCFD recommendations (especially as a strong,
- collective asset owner voice)
 clearly articulates the benefits of using the TCFD framework to understand and manage climate-related issues impacting its investments
- has chosen more comprehensive metrics and set more stretching targets reflecting that level of

Level 0 - compliance only.

This table sets out the minimum requirements that a UK pension scheme must currently comply with or needs to start processes in order to comply with near-term regulations as set out in the UK Pension Schemes Act 2021.

tequirement – The Board must:	Deadline	Type of scheme
nclude ESG and stewardship policies in its Statement of Investment Principles (SIP) and publish this online.	By 1st October 2020 (if not earlier)	DB and DC / Hybrid
bublish 'implementation statements' explaining how it has implemented its SIP policies, including in ESG and stewardship, as well as rovide further information on its asset manager and investment engagements.	First annual report from 1st October 2020 and no later than 1st October 2021	DC / Hybrid
nclude a description of the voting behaviour by or on behalf of the trustees including the use of proxies within the published implementation Statement.	By 1st October 2021	DC / Hybrid
Publish an Implementation Statement explaining how it has implemented its SIP policies, including policies around voting and tewardship.	First annual report from 1st October 2020 and no later than 1st October 2021	DB
Following the coming into force of the Occupational Pension Schemes (Climate Change Governance and Reporting) Regula	ations 2021 on 1 October 2021, the Board in	scope must:
Disclose – within its governance policies – how it maintains oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities which are relevant to the cheme; as well as the role of any person who undertakes governance activities, or who advises or assists the Board with respect to overnance (excluding legal advisers), in identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities – and the process y which the Board satisfies itself that the person is undertaking such identification, assessment and management.	From 1st October 2021, with the scheme's first annual TCFD report produced and published within seven months of the end of the scheme year underway on 1st October 2021 - Occupational pension schemes with assets under management (AUM) of more than £5 billion, authorised master trusts and collective money purchase schemes From October 2022, on the same basis – Occupational pension schemes with AUM of more than £1 billion.	
dentify and then assess the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities which it considers will have an effect over the short term, nedium term and long term on the scheme's investment strategy and, where relevant, the funding strategy.		
Indertake – as far as it is able – scenario analysis using at least two scenarios where there is an increase in the global average emperature, (one of which is with an average temperature rise of between 1.5°C and 2°C above pre-industrial levels); and then disclose ne results.		
Disclose in a publicly available report, effective processes to identify, assess and manage climate-related risks, and ensure that this is attegrated into the Board's overall risk management of the scheme.		
ntegrated into the Board's overall risk management of the scheme. delect, use and disclose at least two emissions-based metrics and one additional climate-related metric to calculate in relation to the		
ntegrated into the Board's overall risk management of the scheme. Select, use and disclose at least two emissions-based metrics and one additional climate-related metric to calculate in relation to the cheme's assets.		

In the future, the Board may also need to disclose what percentage of its pension scheme activities are "green", in line with a UK taxonomy.