CLIMATE TRANSPARENCY REPORT 2020

Boston Trust Walden

Principles for Responsible Investment

About the Climate-related Disclosure Indicators

Climate has been identified as a top priority for PRI signatories, with over 70% of asset owners reporting this as the most important long-term trend they are acting on.

The FSB Task Force's guidance on climate-related financial disclosure aim to create a single framework for disclosure on assessment and management of climate-related risk. The recommendations, supported by investors representing US$22 trillion, identify four main disclosures, Governance, Strategy, Risk Management, Metrics and Targets, and include specific guidance for asset owners and managers.

As a result, the PRI introduced climate-related disclosure indicators that can be used to align with the TCFD recommendations in the 2020 PRI Reporting Framework.

About this report

This report is an export of only the climate-related indicators from the 2020 Reporting Framework response. The full Public Transparency Report is available here (https://reporting.unpri.org/surveys/PRI-reporting-framework-2020/-8D6A1223-509A-48CF-805D-8C9639627407/79894dbc337a40828d895f9402aa63de/html/2/?lang=en&a=1). It shows the responses to all the completed climate indicators, even those you chose to keep private. It is designed for your internal review or – if you wish - to share with your stakeholders.

The PRI will not publish this report on its website if you have designated your 2020 climate reporting as "private". Otherwise, you will be able to access the Climate Transparency Report of your organisation and that of other signatories on the PRI website and on the Data Portal.

To easily locate information, there is a **Recommendation index** which summarises the indicators that signatories complete and disclose. The report presents information exactly as it was reported as per signatory preference. Where an indicator offers a response option that is multiple-choice, all options that were available to the signatory are presented in this report.

TCFD Recommendations Index

Strategy and Governance - CC			TCFD Recommendation			
Indicator	Reported	Disclosure	Governance	Strategy	Risk Management	Metrics & Targets
SG 01.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.7 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.8 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.9 CC	✓	Public				
SG 01.10 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.5 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.7 CC	✓	Public				
SG 07.8 CC	-	Public				
SG 13.1	✓	Public				
SG 13.2	✓	Public				
SG 13.4 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.5 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.7 CC	✓	Public				
SG 13.8 CC	✓	Public				
SG 14.1	✓	Public				
SG 14.2	✓	Public				
SG 14.3	✓	Public				
SG 14.6 CC	✓	Public				
SG 14.7 CC	-	Public				
SG 14.8 CC	✓	Public				
SG 14.9 CC	✓	Public				
SG 15.1	✓	Public				
SG 15.2	✓	Public				
SG 15.3	✓	Public				

Symbol	Status
✓	The signatory has completed this sub-indicator
-	The signatory did not complete this sub-indicator.
	This indicator is relevant to the named TCFD recommendation
Within the first column "Indicator", indicators marked in blue are mandatory to complete. Indicators marked in grey are voluntary to complete.	

ORGANISATIONAL OVERVIEW

This section provides an overview of your organisation. These characteristics are used to define your peer groups.

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS	
Name	Boston Trust Walden
Signatory Category	Fund Management - Majority
Signatory Type	Investment Manager
Size	US$ 5 - 9.99 billion AUM
Main Asset Class	>50% Listed Equity Internally Managed
Signed PRI Initiative	2007
Region	North America
Country	United States
Disclosure of Voluntary Indicators	100% from 38 Voluntary indicators

Boston Trust Walden

Reported Information

Public version

Strategy and Governance

PRI disclaimer

This document presents information reported directly by signatories. This information has not been audited by the PRI Secretariat or any other party acting on their behalf. While this information is believed to be reliable, no representations or warranties are made as to the accuracy of the information presented, and no responsibility or liability can be accepted for any error or omission.

Investment policy

SG 01	Mandatory	Public	Core Assessed	General

New selection options have been added to this indicator. Please review your prefilled responses carefully.

SG 01.1	Indicate if you have an investment policy that covers your responsible investment approach.

SG 01 CC	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Descriptive	General

SG 01.6 CC	Indicate whether your organisation has identified transition and physical climate-related risks and opportunities and factored this into the investment strategies and products, within the organisation's investment time horizon.

◉ Yes

	Describe the identified transition and physical climate-related risks and opportunities and how they have been factored into the investment strategies/products.

The transition risks we have identified and assess, among others, include risk resulting from regulations that affect direct operations and value chains, technological changes, and reputation (brand). Below we provide several specific examples of identified risks and opportunities and how they have been factored into strategies/products. Please note the following list is illustrative and not comprehensive.

- Example 1: While evaluating several automotive parts companies over the past year, analysts identified as a potential risk these companies face challenges to growth in product categories that focus on traditional internal combustion engine technology as lower GHG emitting technologies become more prevalent. While it was argued that the market for traditional combustion engine technology would not disappear immediately, it was clear the transition to new technologies could present a real headwind to growth. These companies were not approved for investment.
- Example 2: The utility sector is particularly exposed to transition risk. Companies with significant coal-fired generating fleets have faced stranded asset risk as natural gas fired generating units became cheaper and regulation increased the cost of environmental compliance for coal-fired plants. In turn, we are closely watching the evolution of renewable technology as a potential threat to natural gas assets. Both generating assets and pipeline infrastructure are potentially at risk. We continue to assess and discuss the potential for asset stranding of natural gas transmission and distribution networks, in a scenario in which regulation pushes consumers away from gas and toward electricity for home heating. We have tended to avoid investment in utilities with generating assets of any kind; we are engaging companies with distribution assets to better understand risks.

Physical risks have also been identified and factored into our investment decision-making process.

- Example 3: Part of our analysis of real estate investment trusts (REITs) includes scrutiny of the location of properties, noting that coastal properties in numerous locations are already experiencing increased frequency of flooding. We have also observed an opportunity in the market for REITs that have made investments to offer more climate-friendly properties. We have tended to favor the latter and avoid the former in our investment process.
- Example 4: Over the past year, the devastating fires in California and the bankruptcy filing of Pacific Gas& Electric provide another dramatic example of the impact of physical risks, this time driven by a lack of water. Note PGE was not a Boston Trust Walden holding. However, we have reduced our exposure to other electric utilities operating in the state of California.

○ No

SG 01.7 CC	Indicate whether the organisation has assessed the likelihood and impact of these climate risks?

◉ Yes

	Describe the associated timescales linked to these risks and opportunities.

Climate-related risks are apparent in the short, medium, and long term. At Boston Trust Walden, we consider short term to be 1-2 years, medium term to be 3-10 years, and long term to be 10-10+ years. All the examples provided above are current risks, some of which will likely increase over the medium to long term.

○ No

SG 01.8 CC	Indicate whether the organisation publicly supports the TCFD?

◉ Yes

○ No

SG 01.9 CC	Indicate whether there is an organisation-wide strategy in place to identify and manage material climate-related risks and opportunities.

◉ Yes

	Describe

The potential materiality of climate-related issues depends on a company's sector/industry and its own operating model. Our in-house ESG analysts and traditional securities analysts review a company's climate-related risks and opportunities from numerous perspectives, inclusive of physical and transition risk, each representing short- to long-term considerations, such as:

- Regulatory risk (e.g., how prepared sectors/industries/companies are for carbon regulation)
- Operational risk (e.g., business operations at risk due to impacts of climate change)
- Reputational risk (e.g., how companies are viewed by key stakeholders and customers)
- Litigation risk (e.g., lawsuits against fossil fuel companies for alleged failure to disclose climate risk)

In addition to risks, we also consider opportunities afforded to companies with products, services, or processes that mitigate climate risk. For example, a company with filtration technology stands to benefit from more stringent clean air regulations, a utility building transmission and distribution infrastructure may benefit from an increase in new renewable energy assets, and a company providing advanced technology to improve the utilization of water in agricultural processes may benefit from increased demand for its products as water stress becomes more apparent.

Our team utilizes a variety of resources including company reports, company responses to the CDP climate survey, third-party ESG data providers, academic and NGO research, and, as appropriate, primary company research.

The ESG assessment (inclusive of climate-risk) is reviewed and affirmed by designated members of the Investment Committee, usually including the leader of the relevant investment strategy. The assessment is then presented to members of the Investment Committee by the securities analyst, and, as needed, the ESG analyst. The Investment Committee, comprised of all portfolio managers and analysts, analyzes all material factors in its review of individual securities, including ESG considerations. Most of our investment professionals on the Investment Committee have some cross-functional experience in traditional and ESG research. The work of the Investment Committee results in a thorough assessment of a company's appropriateness for client portfolios. Individual portfolio managers are responsible for constructing portfolios from the firm's approved list of securities, taking into consideration client-specific objectives, including ESG and climate objectives.

During the research process, analysts also consider the potential for shareholder engagement to encourage improved management of climate-related risks and opportunities.

See SG 1.6CC above for further examples.

Finally, at a portfolio level, we measure and track the weighted average carbon intensity of the portfolio. The results are scrutinized from an absolute (i.e., which companies are the largest contributors) and relative (i.e., how does the portfolio compare to its benchmark) perspective.

○ No

SG 1.10 CC	Indicate the documents and/or communications the organisation uses to publish TCFD disclosures.

☑ Public PRI Climate Transparency Report

☐ Annual financial filings

☑ Regular client reporting

☐ Member communications

☑ Other

	specify

Our TCFD reports are available on our website under Impact Investing Resources: https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/investment-services/impact-investing/resources/

☐ We currently do not publish TCFD disclosures

Governance and human resources

SG 07 CC	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Descriptive	General

SG 07.5 CC	Indicate the roles in the organisation that have oversight, accountability and/or management responsibilities for climate-related issues.

	Board members or trustees

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

	Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Investment Officer (CIO), Chief Risk Officer (CRO), Investment Committee

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

	Other Chief-level staff or heads of departments

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

	Portfolio managers

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

	Investment analysts

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

	Dedicated responsible investment staff

☑ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

	External managers or service providers

☐ Oversight/accountability for climate-related issues

☑ Assessment and management of climate-related issues

☐ No responsibility for climate-related issues

SG 07.6 CC	For board-level roles that have climate-related issue oversight/accountability or implementation responsibilities, indicate how these responsibilities are executed.

ESG/RI strategy development, oversight, and implementation is a shared responsibility at Boston Trust Walden. This applies to climate-related issues, as well as all other ESG matters.

Our nine managing directors have both board and management-level roles in our employee-owned organization. They oversee all investment activities of Boston Trust Walden, including investment strategy and implementation, which includes considerations related to climate change.

Three Executive Managing Directors comprise the Executive Committee (EC), including the CIO. The Director of ESG Investing reports to and meets regularly with the CIO to establish, monitor, review, and revise RI objectives and priorities. The Director of ESG Investing oversees a seven-person in-house ESG team and is responsible for overseeing ESG research, ESG integration, ESG engagement, and proxy voting. In addition to the Director of ESG Investing, dedicated ESG staff include two senior professionals, three ESG analysts, and one ESG associate. All these functional areas have a significant climate component.

With respect to proxy voting, the Chair of the Proxy Voting and Shareholder Engagement Committee oversees the process from the creation of proxy voting guidelines to the casting of votes. We rely on an external proxy advisor, ISS, to provide proxy research and implement our custom proxy voting guidelines via electronic voting (which includes referring certain proxy items back to our attention). Boston Trust Walden reviews the votes populated by ISS, and, as appropriate, overrides the ISS interpretation of our proxy voting policies.

The ESG Research and Engagement Committee (REC) also plays an important role. Chaired by the Director of ESG Shareowner Engagement, REC includes various Executive Committee and Boston Trust Walden board members, as well as portfolio managers, securities analysts, and ESG team members. The committee reviews and discusses active ownership efforts, including company engagements and public policy priorities, and provides input on emerging or complex ESG research issues. This process incorporates our assessment and management of climate-related risks and opportunities. *See SG 07.2 and 07.4 for additional detail.*

SG 07.7 CC	For management-level roles that assess and manage climate-related issues, provide further information on the structure and processes involved.

Reporting to the Chief Investment Officer who is also an Executive Committee member, the Director of ESG Investing oversees ESG research, ESG integration, ESG engagement, and proxy voting. All these functional areas have a significant climate component.

The seven-person dedicated ESG team has primary responsibility for ESG research, integration, and engagement and reports directly to the Director of ESG Investing (who reports to the Chief Investment Officer, also an Executive Committee member). Additionally, most employees contribute to RI activities at Boston Trust Walden.

Members of the Investment Committee and the ESG Research and Engagement Committee who do not have day-to-day ESG analysis responsibility have varying degrees of ESG research expertise, including on issues of climate and clean energy. In these settings, non-ESG dedicated employees regularly contribute to ESG integration and engagement initiatives. All portfolio managers and traditional securities analysts (who are not identified as dedicated members of the ESG research and engagement team) are involved in ESG integration as described elsewhere. Finally, Proxy Voting and Shareholder Engagement Committee members, who oversee proxy voting policies and practices and active ownership initiatives, represent a mix of dedicated ESG and other investment professionals. Hence, essentially all Boston Trust Walden investment professionals contribute to RI activities and can speak knowledgeably on ESG topics and processes, including those that are climate-related, with clients.

ESG issues in asset allocation

SG 13	Mandatory	Public	Descriptive	PRI 1

SG 13.1	Indicate whether the organisation carries out scenario analysis and/or modelling, and if it does, provide a description of the scenario analysis (by asset class, sector, strategic asset allocation, etc.).

☑ Yes, in order to assess future ESG factors

	Describe

As appropriate, ESG considerations are considered in strategic asset/sector/industry allocation decisions, particularly with respect to portfolio holdings and weightings.

☑ Yes, in order to assess future climate-related risks and opportunities

	Describe

As appropriate, climate-related risks and opportunities are considered in strategic asset/sector/industry allocation decisions, particularly with respect to portfolio holdings and weightings.

☐ No, our organisation does not currently carry out scenario analysis and/or modelling

SG 13.2	Indicate if your organisation considers ESG issues in strategic asset allocation and/or allocation of assets between sectors or geographic markets.

	We do the following

☐ Allocation between asset classes

☐ Determining fixed income duration

☐ Allocation of assets between geographic markets

☑ Sector weightings

☐ Other, specify

☐ We do not consider ESG issues in strategic asset allocation

SG 13.3	Additional information. [OPTIONAL]

As appropriate, ESG considerations are considered in strategic asset/sector/industry allocation decisions, particularly with respect to portfolio holdings and weightings. For example, we consider the impact of climate change on industries comprising the energy sector as part of our sector and industry allocation decisions. As the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework makes clear, however, climate risk is not limited to energy companies and utilities. We have long considered the supply side of climate risk (fossil fuel companies and utilities), as well as the demand side (all other companies). The impact on demand side companies is more challenging to discern and is further influenced by the range of potential responses to climate change. The current state of disclosure from companies makes it especially challenging for investors to systematically consider risks, underscoring the importance of the TCFD framework.

Other examples of ESG considerations include how performance on financial inclusion and fair lending practices may affect the long-term outlook of the banking industry, and how consumer preferences for healthy food influences fast food restaurants and food and beverage companies.

SG 13 CC	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Descriptive	General

SG 13.4 CC	Describe how your organisation is using scenario analysis to manage climate-related risks and opportunities, including how the analysis has been interpreted, its results, and any future plans.

☐ Initial assessment

☑ Incorporation into investment analysis

	Describe

Please see our TCFD report, specifically our response to "Describe the resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2-degree C or lower scenario. Describe how each product or investment strategy might be affected by the transition to a lower-carbon economy" on our website under Impact Investing Resources at https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/investment-services/impact-investing/resources/.

☑ Inform active ownership

	Describe

The changing climate is the world's foremost environmental challenge with far-reaching economic, environmental, and social implications that create risks and opportunities for companies and investors. As investors who hold shares of publicly traded companies, we believe we have a unique ability and responsibility to influence corporate leadership to embrace its role in identifying and advancing solutions.

While we cannot anticipate the global pathway to a low carbon economy, we know we want to use our investment influence and resources to advance a low carbon future. As such, a multiple scenario approach is unnecessary.

We utilize active ownership strategies to encourage companies to aggressively pursue a path toward a carbon-neutral future by asking them to:

- set greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction targets based on widely-accepted scientific research.
- advocate for and support effective climate policy with lawmakers at the local, state, national, and international levels.

As companies set science-based targets, they signal to lawmakers that addressing climate risk makes good business sense, enabling legislators and regulators to develop sound public policy solutions that, in turn, provide companies effective frameworks to support climate-related goals.

Our active ownership efforts on climate risk span decades. In 1990, we filed our first climate-related shareholder resolution, asking the company to commit to the Valdez Principles, one of the first corporate environmental codes of conduct. In 1998, we filed a resolution asking an insurance company to review the potential effects of climate change on its business and financial outlook.

Today, we work independently and in partnership with others to move toward a carbon-neutral future. Results of these efforts, including direct company engagement, collaborative initiatives, and public policy activities, are disclosed in our *Annual ESG Impact Report 2019* available at https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2019-ESG-Impact-Report_Digital-PDF.pdf.

Our proxy voting record supports our engagement efforts. In 2019, we voted for all shareholder proposals that asked companies to set GHG emission reduction targets and improve climate risk disclosure.

☐ Other

SG 13.5 CC	Indicate who uses this analysis.

☑ Board members, trustees, C-level roles, Investment Committee

☑ Portfolio managers

☑ Dedicated responsible investment staff

☐ External managers

☑ Investment consultants/actuaries

☐ Other

SG 13.6 CC	Indicate whether your organisation has evaluated the potential impact of climate-related risks, beyond the investment time horizon, on its investment strategy.

◉ Yes

	Describe

As investment managers on behalf of asset owners who often have indefinite time horizons, we keep informed by the work of the IPCC, among others, in considering climate risk.

○ No

SG 13.7 CC	Indicate whether a range of climate scenarios is used.

☐ Analysis based on a 2°C or lower scenario

☐ Analysis based on an abrupt transition, consistent with the Inevitable Policy Response

☐ Analysis based on a 4°C or higher scenario

☑ No, a range is not used

SG 13.8 CC	Indicate the climate scenarios your organisation uses.

Provider	Scenario used	
IEA	☐ Beyond 2 Degrees Scenario (B2DS)	
IEA	☐ Energy Technology Perspectives (ETP) 2 Degrees scenario	
IEA	☐ Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS)	
IEA	☐ New Policy Scenario (NPS)	
IEA	☐ Current Policy Scenario (CPS)	
IRENA	☐ RE Map	
Greenpeace	☐ Advanced Energy [R]evolution	
Institute for Sustainable Development	☐ Deep Decarbonisation Pathway Project (DDPP)	
Bloomberg	☐ BNEF reference scenario	
IPCC	☐ Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 8.5	
IPCC	☐ RPC 6	
IPCC	☐ RPC 4.5	
IPCC	☐ RPC 2.6	
Other	☑ Other (1)	Other (1) please specify: IPCC and others
Other	☐ Other (2)	
Other	☐ Other (3)	

SG 14	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Additional Assessed	PRI 1

SG 14.1	Some investment risks and opportunities arise as a result of long term trends. Indicate which of the following are considered.

☑ Changing demographics

☑ Climate change

☑ Resource scarcity

☑ Technological developments

☑ Other, specify(1)

	other description (1)

Increasing U.S. and global income and wealth inequality.

☐ Other, specify(2)

☐ None of the above

SG 14.2	Indicate which of the following activities you have undertaken to respond to climate change risk and opportunity

☑ Established a climate change sensitive or climate change integrated asset allocation strategy

☑ Targeted low carbon or climate resilient investments

	Specify the AUM invested in low carbon and climate resilient portfolios, funds, strategies or asset classes.

	trillions	billions	millions	thousands	hundreds
Total AUM		10	300	000	000
Currency	USD				
Assets in USD		10	300	000	000

	Specify the framework or taxonomy used.

Boston Trust Walden integrates climate change risk in portfolio management in a holistic manner - addressing the supply side (fossil fuel and related companies when held) as well as the demand side (all other portfolio companies as energy users). We consider several indicators of corporate performance on climate change when making investment decisions, including greenhouse gas reduction initiatives, energy efficiency and natural resource conservation, commitment to renewable fuel sources, and public policy positions. This investment approach results in portfolios that have favorable carbon footprints relative to comparable benchmarks.

We also use our influence as investors to engage companies strategically on the development and implementation of robust climate strategies, including minimization of risk and identification of opportunities. We track substantive climate-related engagements and public policy efforts and disclose results, including improvements in climate policies, practices, and/or disclosures, in our Annual ESG Impact Report 2019 available at https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/02/2019-ESG-Impact-Report_Digital-PDF.pdf.

☑ Phase out your investments in your fossil fuel holdings

☑ Reduced portfolio exposure to emissions intensive or fossil fuel holdings

☑ Used emissions data or analysis to inform investment decision making

☑ Sought climate change integration by companies

☑ Sought climate supportive policy from governments

☐ Other, specify

☐ None of the above

SG 14.3	Indicate which of the following tools the organisation uses to manage climate-related risks and opportunities.

☐ Scenario analysis

☑ Disclosures on emissions risks to clients/trustees/management/beneficiaries

☐ Climate-related targets

☑ Encouraging internal and/or external portfolio managers to monitor emissions risks

☐ Emissions-risk monitoring and reporting are formalised into contracts when appointing managers

☑ Weighted average carbon intensity

☐ Carbon footprint (scope 1 and 2)

☑ Portfolio carbon footprint

☐ Total carbon emissions

☐ Carbon intensity

☐ Exposure to carbon-related assets

☐ Other emissions metrics

☐ Other, specify

☐ None of the above

SG 14 CC	Voluntary	Public		General

SG 14.6 CC	Provide further details on the key metric(s) used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities.

Metric Type	Coverage	Purpose	Metric Unit	Metric Methodology
Weighted average carbon intensity	☐ All assets ☑ Majority of assets ☐ Minority of assets	To assess our relative carbon intensity across equity strategies.	Tons of carbons emissions per million dollars of revenue, per the portfolio.	See our Annual Carbon Footprint Report for details on our methodology and the results (for 2019): https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/investment-services/impact-investing/resources/.
Portfolio carbon footprint	☐ All assets ☑ Majority of assets ☐ Minority of assets	To assess our relative carbon intensity across equity strategies.	Tons of carbons emissions normalized by market capitalization.	Current and prior year reports available at https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/investment-services/impact-investing/resources/.

SG 14.8 CC	Indicate whether climate-related risks are integrated into overall risk management and explain the risk management processes used for identifying, assessing and managing climate-related risks.

◉ Processes for climate-related risks are integrated into overall risk management

	Please describe

Please see our TCFD report at https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/investment-services/impact-investing/resources/.

○ Processes for climate-related risks are not integrated into overall risk management

SG 14.9 CC	Indicate whether your organisation, and/or external investment manager or service providers acting on your behalf, undertake active ownership activities to encourage TCFD adoption.

◉ Yes

	Please describe

Please see our *Annual ESG Impact Report 2019* and our TCFD report at https://www.bostontrustwalden.com/investment-services/impact-investing/resources/.

○ No, we do not undertake active ownership activities.

○ No, we do not undertake active ownership activities to encourage TCFD adoption.

SG 15	Mandatory to Report Voluntary to Disclose	Public	Descriptive	PRI 1

SG 15.1	Indicate if your organisation allocates assets to, or manages, funds based on specific environmental and social themed areas.

◉ Yes

SG 15.2	Indicate the percentage of your total AUM invested in environmental and social themed areas.

	%

8

SG 15.3	Specify which thematic area(s) you invest in, indicate the percentage of your AUM in the particular asset class and provide a brief description.

Area

☐ Energy efficiency / Clean technology

☐ Renewable energy

☐ Green buildings

☐ Sustainable forestry

☐ Sustainable agriculture

☐ Microfinance

☐ SME financing

☐ Social enterprise / community investing

☐ Affordable housing

☐ Education

☐ Global health

☐ Water

☑ Other area, specify

Fossil Fuel Free

Asset class invested

☑ Listed equity

Percentage of AUM (+/-5%) per asset class invested in the area

8

☐ Fixed income - SSA

☐ Fixed income - Corporate (financial)

☐ Fixed income - Corporate (non-financial)

☐ Fixed income - Securitised

Brief description and measures of investment

For all client portfolios, Boston Trust Walden integrates climate change risk in portfolio management in a holistic manner - addressing the supply side (fossil fuel companies) as well as the demand side (all other portfolio companies as energy users). We consider climate change risk in company selection, shareholder engagement activities, and public policy advocacy.

For clients who have determined that they will exclude investment in fossil fuel companies altogether, we have over twenty years' experience managing portfolios with no direct exposure to coal, natural gas, and oil companies.

○ No