

# Voting policy

May 2024



## Index

1. Introduction	3
2. Scope of application	3
3. General principles and relationship with other policies	5
4. Voting orientation guide	6
5. Conflicts of interest	12
6. Transparency	12
7. Responsibilities and governing bodies	13
8. Policy ownership and updates	14
9. Policy updates	14
Appendix I: Glossary of terms	15
Appendix II: Reference standards	15

## 1. Introduction

Santander Asset Management Group (hereinafter "SAM") has the fiduciary duty to act in its clients' best interest. To meet this duty and according to market standards, SAM considers a key activity the effective and responsible exercise of voting rights.

The objective of this policy is to describe the principles followed by SAM when executing the voting rights of listed companies in which investment vehicles maintain open positions. These principles comply with high-level standards in relation to the exercise of voting rights associated with the assets managed by SAM.

Responsibility on environmental, social and governance (hereinafter ESG) issues is essential when evaluating the assets in which SAM invests in. The principles and guidelines described in this policy are in line with this approach and are essential to promote a good long-term performance of the assets managed by SAM.

## 2. Scope of application

This policy applies to all vehicles managed by SAM under the structure of investment funds, pension funds, and other investment vehicles of a similar nature that exist within the jurisdictions that SAM operates in. Due to their portfolio holdings, these vehicles have political rights such as the right and/or obligation to participate in General Shareholders' Meetings through delegation, vote or attendance and be part of the decision-making of the aspects discussed in these meetings. The management of discretionary portfolios are outside the scope of this policy.

At the local level, each entity is responsible for elaborating and approving in their corresponding governing bodies their own internal regulations that allow the application of the provisions contained in this policy with the adaptations that, where appropriate, are strictly essential to make them compatible and compliant with the regulatory requirements or the expectations of its supervisors at the local level.

The approval of these local internal regulations must be validated by SAM's Risk & Compliance area at a global level, after reviewing it together with SAM's Global SRI team, to ensure consistency with SAM's regulatory system and internal governance.

### 2.1. Investment funds, pension funds and other vehicles of a similar nature that exist in the jurisdictions in which SAM operates

The general principle of SAM is to exercise its voting rights whenever possible and when the costs associated with exercising them do not exceed the potential benefits for fund participants. Other constraints that may have an impact on vehicles will also be considered, such as share blocking restrictions (limitations on the sale and transfer of shares during a specified period).

To determine the companies in which SAM will exercise the political rights inherent to the securities that make up the portfolios of its managed funds, SAM will comply at least with the quantitative and qualitative criteria established in the applicable regulations, without prejudice to the fact that in certain cases it may meet other criteria that determine the exercise of political rights in situations where it is considered appropriate.

#### Quantitative and qualitative criteria

According to the quantitative and qualitative relevance of the holdings of the managed funds in the issued capital of a company, SAM will exercise the right to attend and vote at the General Shareholders' Meetings, provided that the quantitative and qualitative criteria established in the regulations in place in each country are met. These criteria should be defined in the corresponding SAM local voting policies with the consensus of the global Risk & Compliance team and the SRI team.

### Other criteria

In addition, SAM may apply other additional criteria to decide whether to participate in those General Shareholders' Meetings of companies in which managed funds hold open positions. These criteria may be based on either an interest for the participants (for example, attendance premiums), or when SAM considers its participation convenient even when the aforementioned quantitative and qualitative criteria are not met. Applying this exception, SAM may exercise the right to attend and vote at General Shareholders' Meetings if the matters that are to be dealt with on the agenda may have consequences that, depending on the result of the vote, could add or subtract economic value to the investment vehicle and consequently to the benefit of investors, or could have a significant impact on ESG matters.

Local units can adapt the quantitative and qualitative criteria defined in this policy in accordance with the regulations that apply to them or to the expectations of their stakeholders.

## 2.2. Illiquid/alternative vehicles

The exercise of the political rights of the securities that make up the portfolios of the illiquid assets should be the subject of individual analysis for each fund. The alternative investments team will analyze for each of the vehicles the implementation of this policy, the governing bodies to be followed, the direction of the vote and the operating circuit, in accordance with the principles described in this policy.

## 2.3. Discretionary management portfolios

The exercise of the political rights of the securities that make up the managed portfolio is held by the bearer of the management contract, so SAM will refrain from acting in these cases. Unless something different is agreed with the owner, in which the conditions agreed in the specific contract must be adhered to.

## 2.4. Mandates

In the case of internal mandates between different SAM entities, the provisions of the mandate contract will apply. These will define whether the policy of the local entity that grants the mandate, or that of the local unit that receives it, applies.

The management mandates granted to or received by third party managers will not be subject to the criteria defined in this policy by default, but the responsibility for exercising the political rights of the securities that make up the managed portfolios will be defined in the contract for each mandate in these cases, and the criteria to be followed in the vote execution. The criteria could be that portrayed in this policy, the external manager's voting policy, or others defined ad-hoc.

Finally, within the process of analysis of external managers for investment mandates delegation, an evaluation of the policies and voting capabilities of the third manager is carried out.

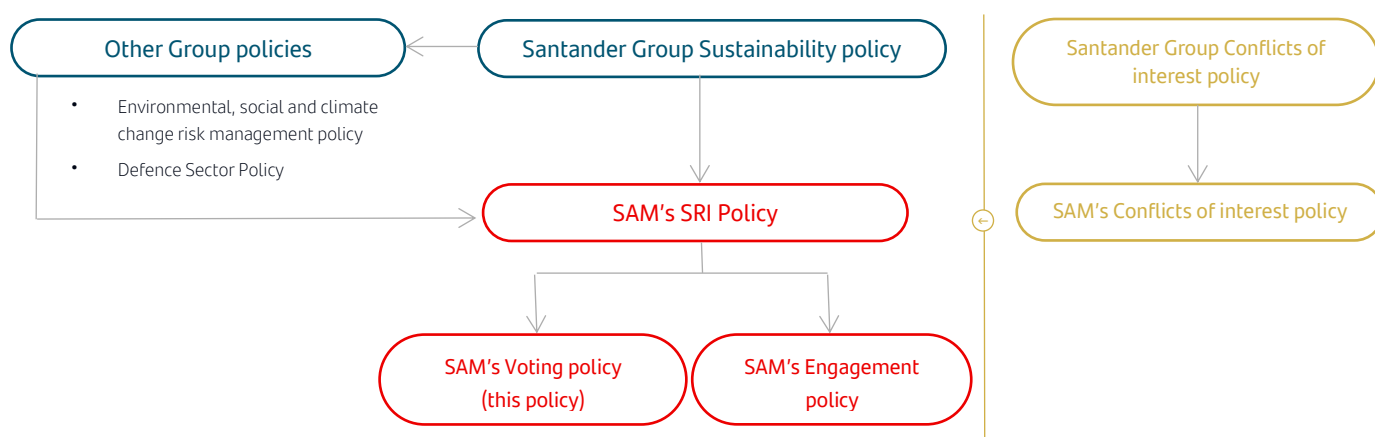
### 3. General principles and relationship with other policies

In accordance with SAM's principles, the exercise of voting rights is one of the parts that SAM takes into consideration within the general structure of investment decision-making and the investment process. The management criteria of investment vehicles are based not only on the valuation and analysis of the economic and financial information of the companies or on the evaluation of other investment analysis parameters, but also on knowledge of the management and strategy of companies through communication and information obtained from the companies' executive management.

In this sense, it is assessed whether the directors are involved in ensuring the long-term success of the companies they manage and whether they act in the collective interest of the shareholders, considering not only financial aspects, but also environmental, social, and good governance aspects in their management.

This policy is based on the applicable regulations in each case, as well as on the best practices contained in international conventions and protocols, codes of conduct and guides applicable in this area<sup>1</sup>.

Furthermore, this policy is complemented by other SAM and Santander Group policies, according to the following chart:



<sup>1</sup> More information in the Appendix.

## 4. Voting orientation guide

SAM has its own voting criteria aligned with regulation and codes of good practices, incorporating local and sectoral particularities as well as international best practices. In addition, SAM has the information of proxy advisors, which includes, among others, the analysis of ESG information. In any event, the final decision on how to vote rests with SAM and is made in accordance with the voting criteria defined in this policy.

The most relevant aspects that SAM considers when defining its voting position (for, against or abstain) at the General Shareholders' Meetings are detailed below. Any issue not covered in this document will be voted based on the principles reflected in the regulation and codes of good practice applicable in each case.

SAM tends to support proposals that increase the value of investment vehicles and their long-term investors. SAM shall abstain from voting or vote against in cases where it has reservations about the governance of the company, the resolution discussed contravenes the interests of the shareholders, the resolution is unclear, there is insufficient information available, or it contravenes any of SAM's ESG criteria defined in its SRI policies and commitments.

SAM expects companies to address, take appropriate measures and follow up on proposals submitted to General Shareholder Meetings that have received a significant percentage of votes against.

In addition, SAM values engagement activities with companies in order to receive more information on the issues to be voted on at General Meetings and/or to convey their voting expectations. The results of these dialogues can influence the direction of the vote.

With regard to resolutions proposed by shareholders, SAM will follow the principles reflected in this policy.

Wherever possible, voting shall be done by electronic means. If this is not an available option, voting will be carried out by physical means.

### 4.1. Operational items

#### Approval of financial and non-financial results and audit reports

SAM will support the approval of financial and non-financial results and reports, and audit reports unless, among others, there are concerns about the data reflected in the reports submitted for approval, the audit procedures used, or absence of information.

#### Appointment of auditors

SAM will generally support proposals for the re-election of external auditors and/or proposals authorizing the board to set the auditors' fees, unless the name of the auditor and its fees have not been disclosed; the duration of the contract or the auditor's fees exceed the limits set out in the applicable regulation; or there are reasons to believe that the auditor has issued an inaccurate opinion of the financial situation of the company, among others.

#### Allocation of income

SAM will generally support the proposals for the allocation of income unless the dividend payout ratio has been systematically low without adequate explanation, or the payout is excessive given the company's financial position. With regard to stock (scrip) dividend proposals, a case-by-case analysis will be carried out considering, among others, whether the proposal allows for a cash option, or if the proposal is in line with market standards.

## Amendments to articles of association

Amendments to the articles of association will be assessed on a case-by-case basis. Among others, SAM will not support proposals that have a negative impact on the rights and interests of shareholders.

## Virtual meetings

SAM will generally support proposals to convene General Shareholders' Meetings in hybrid format, and proposals to hold General Meetings in virtual format will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, always considering the provisions reflected in the regulation and the codes of good practice applicable in each case.

## 4.2. Board of directors' composition and structure

Board decision-making should be guided by a culture that promotes sustainable and long-term value creation. SAM appreciates that company boards are open to dialogue and hold meetings with investors. The quality of information provided on corporate governance is essential for shareholders. SAM also expects companies to align with the good governance codes applicable in their jurisdiction.

### Board structure and election of directors

Boards of directors should be formed by an appropriate number of directors. Proposals to change the structure of the board will be assessed on a case-by-case basis, in accordance with applicable law and/or codes of good practice in each case.

SAM expects that the proposals for the election of directors will be presented as separate items in the notice of General Meetings. SAM takes into consideration the publication of detailed information on the profile, experience, and category of the members of the board of directors, and notes that there are no indications of lack of suitability or situations of conflicts of interest, breach of duties or criminal actions, among others.

Furthermore, companies should set limits on the length of directors' terms. In this respect, SAM generally expects that the term of office of board members will not exceed four years.

### Board independence

Boards of directors should be composed of an appropriate proportion of independent directors. In large cap companies SAM generally expects at least half of the directors to be independent. In non-large cap companies and/or controlled companies, at least one third of the directors should be independent. In addition, SAM will consider the regulations and reference standards applicable in each geography.

### Board diversity

Companies should promote diversity in the composition of boards of directors. SAM expects the least represented gender on the board to represent an adequate percentage of the total number of directors. In this sense, SAM will consider applicable local regulations and codes of good practice.

### Board leadership

SAM considers a good practice to separate the roles of CEO and chairman. If the position of chairman and CEO is held by the same person, SAM values positively the appointment of a lead independent director.

## Dedication of directors

Board members should devote the necessary time to the performance of their duties as directors. In general, SAM expects directors to hold no more than five positions of director in listed companies. For the purposes of calculating this limit, a non-executive director role counts as one position, a non-executive chairman function counts as two positions, and an executive director (or comparable) function counts as three positions.

## Board committees

SAM considers a good practice to have specialised committees reporting to the board. SAM expects companies to set up an audit committee as well as a nomination and remuneration committee. For small and medium-sized companies, other structures more appropriate to the type of company could be considered, always in accordance with the applicable regulations.

The audit, nomination and remuneration committees should be composed of non-executive directors and at least half of their members should be independent directors. Likewise, their chairs should be independent directors and their members should have the relevant technical expertise to perform their duties.

In addition, local regulations and standards applicable in each case shall be considered regarding board committees and their composition.

## Discharge of the board

SAM will generally support the discharge of directors unless there is reliable information about significant and compelling controversies that indicate the board is not fulfilling its fiduciary duties.

## 4.3. Compensation

### Compensation of executive directors

Companies should provide shareholders with clear and complete information on directors' remuneration systems. Among other issues, SAM expects companies to disclose the amounts paid to directors and their different elements, the alignment between the company's results and the executive directors' remuneration, the objectives linked to variable incentives and their level of achievement.

The remuneration policy should reflect an appropriate balance between short-term and long-term variable remuneration and should avoid focusing particularly on short-term variable elements. It should also establish a clear link between the company's financial and non-financial results and the remuneration of executive directors and drive the creation of long-term shareholder value.

The remuneration policy should avoid guaranteed or discretionary remuneration and set limits for the different elements of remuneration. SAM also values the inclusion of clawback and malus clauses as a protection measure against actions by directors that may be detrimental to the company. Regarding the long-term incentive structure, it should be appropriate and include dilution, vesting periods and performance conditions among others.

The level of remuneration of executive directors should not be excessive in relation to the company's performance and market practices. Significant increases in remuneration should also be explained.

Termination payments shall be assessed on the basis of total remuneration; in any event, they should not exceed those amounts derived from local regulatory requirements and/or best market practice. Pension or share award arrangements with executive directors after the term of office should not adversely affect the interests of shareholders or be contrary to good market practice.



## Compensation of non-executive directors

Companies should provide shareholders with clear and comprehensive information on non-executive directors' remuneration, its elements, and the different amounts.

SAM expects that the remuneration of non-executive directors will not include variable elements linked to the company's performance, or other elements that may affect their independence. Furthermore, their remuneration should not be excessive in comparison with market practice, and their elements and amounts will be assessed in accordance with applicable regulation and codes of good practice.

## Equity-based compensation

SAM will generally support equity compensation plans as long as they are aligned with shareholders' interests and promote long-term value creation. Equity compensation plans should be focused on the long term, and the amount of compensation to be transferred should not be excessive relative to the market. In addition, performance conditions should be disclosed where applicable.

## 4.4. Capital structure and corporate transactions

### Share issuance requests

Requests for the issuance of shares will be assessed on a case-by-case basis considering the requirements reflected in the regulations and standards applicable in each geography. Among other issues, the limits established in issuances with pre-emptive rights and/or with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, issuance periods and/or issuance conditions will be analysed.

### Capital increases

Proposals to increase authorized capital will be assessed on a case-by-case basis considering the requirements reflected in the regulations and standards applicable in each geography. In the case of capital increases that include authorization for the issue of shares or other convertible securities, the limits established in issuances with pre-emptive rights and/or with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, issuance periods and/or the conditions of the authorization will be assessed.

### Reduction of capital

SAM will support proposals to reduce capital for routine accounting purposes unless the terms are unfavorable to shareholders. Proposals to reduce capital in connection with corporate restructuring will be analysed on a case-by-case basis.

### Capital structures

SAM will support proposals that seek to maintain or convert the capital structure to a "one share-one vote" system. Proposals for the creation or continuation of capital structures with loyalty shares or shares with dual and/or similar rights will be assessed in accordance with the applicable regulations and standards in each geography.

### Preferred stock

SAM will generally support proposals to create new class of preferred stock taking into account their proportion of the issued capital and provided that they do not adversely affect the rights of existing shareholders. In addition, applicable regulations and codes of good practice will be considered in each case.

### Debt issuance requests

Requests for the issuance of debt will be assessed on a case-by-case basis considering the requirements reflected in the regulations and standards applicable in each geography. Among other issues, the limits established in issuances with pre-emptive rights and/or with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights, issuance periods and/or issuance conditions will be analysed.

### Share repurchase plans

With regard to share repurchase programs, SAM will assess the limits set and their duration. Furthermore, SAM, in accordance with the applicable regulation in each case, will not support those proposals where the repurchase can be used for takeover defenses; there is clear evidence of abuse of similar authorities; there is no safeguard against selective buybacks; and/or pricing provisions and safeguards are deemed to be unreasonable considering market practice.

### Corporate transactions

Corporate transaction proposals will be analysed on a case-by-case basis. Among other issues, the public information available on such transactions, and will assess the advantages and disadvantages of the proposed transactions such as valuation, market reaction, justification of the transaction, conflicts of interest, or impact on interest groups.

SAM will not support those proposals where sufficient information is not provided to enable shareholders to make an informed decision on the transaction.

### Related-party transactions

Related-party transactions will be assessed on a case-by-case basis considering factors such as the parties involved, the nature of the asset to be transferred or the service to be provided, the pricing of the transaction, the views of independent directors and/or independent financial advisers, the rationale for the transaction or the potential conflicts, among others.

### Anti-takeover measures

SAM will not support anti-takeover measures proposals unless they are structured in such a way that they give shareholders the ultimate decision on any proposal or offer.

## 4.5. Environmental and social issues

SAM's voting guidelines encourage companies to consider non-financial aspects by incorporating ESG criteria into the voting policy, with the aim of driving best practices, acting in accordance with SAM's socially responsible investment policies, and protecting clients' interests.

### Environmental and social aspects

SAM will support social and environmental proposals that drive good practices while promoting value creation for shareholders and other stakeholders. The following factors will be considered when determining the vote on the different proposals: whether the proposal is reasonable; the potential impact on the value of company's shares; its alignment with applicable regulation, reference standards and industry practices; the existence of ESG controversies; or the resources needed to implement these proposals by the companies.

SAM will tend to support shareholder proposals that seek greater disclosure on topics such as human and labor rights, occupational safety and health, environmental and biodiversity practices, and climate change risk management, among others.

In addition, SAM may consider voting against certain agenda items in cases where evidence of poor supervision and management of environmental and social risks by the board are identified.

## Climate-related issues

Proposals linked to climate transition plans will be analysed on a case-by-case basis. Among others, the following factors will be assessed:

- The extent to which the company's climate related disclosures are in line with TCFD (Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures) recommendations and other market standards.
- Disclosure of greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 1, 2 and 3).
- The completeness and rigor of company's short-, medium-, and long-term targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 1, 2, and 3 if relevant).
- Whether the company has sought and received third-party approval that its targets are science-based.
- Whether the company has made a commitment to be Net Zero by 2050 (scopes 1, 2, and 3).
- Whether the company discloses a commitment to report on the implementation of its plan.
- Whether the company's climate data has received third-party assurance.
- Disclosure of how the company's lobbying activities and its capital expenditures align with company strategy.
- The challenges of the company's sector and the alignment of the plan with the practices of its peers.

In addition, for companies that are significant emitters of greenhouse gases<sup>2</sup>, SAM may consider voting against certain agenda items in cases where it is identified that the company is not taking the minimum necessary steps to align with Net Zero by 2050.

---

<sup>2</sup> Companies targeted by Climate Action 100+ Initiative.

## 5. Conflicts of interest

Exercising the right to vote can sometimes lead to potential conflicts of interest for SAM and its clients. SAM has policies and procedures in place to manage potential conflicts in a way that protects the interests of all its clients. If a potential conflict of interest arises, SAM will implement measures to avoid it or, where appropriate, manage it through the competent internal body. In addition, the investor shall be adequately informed whenever the potential conflict of interest cannot be avoided.

In the event of a potential conflict of interest, the provisions of this Policy, SAM's Global Conflict of Interest Policy and the corresponding local policies, if any, will apply.

Furthermore, SAM does not exercise its voting rights at the General Meetings of Banco Santander SA or other Group societies through positions in investment funds, pension funds or other vehicles to which this policy applies. In addition, SAM will not exercise the right to vote (or will abstain, when applicable) on agenda items related to the appointment or re-election of proprietary directors representing Banco Santander SA.

In addition, SAM follows the following premises to avoid or manage potential conflicts of interest:

- SAM has this Voting Policy aligned with best practices and monitors and updates it periodically.
- Voting rights are exercised in the best interest of clients to protect and enhance the long-term value of their holdings.
- SAM has an adequate organizational structure that guarantees that its employees act independently and neutrally in their missions and responsibilities.
- Training is provided to employees and members of the board of directors that allow them to identify, escalate and manage conflicts of interest.
- There are voting forums where solutions to possible conflicts of interest are discussed and agreed upon.
- The information for voting decisions comes, inter alia, from the analysis carried out by external and independent proxy advisors (except in the case of local SAM managers who do not use it for justified reasons).

Potential conflicts of interest arising from voting activity shall be managed in accordance with the Conflict of Interest Policy.

## 6. Transparency

SAM promotes transparency and adequate and timely disclosure of information by portfolio companies to enable informed decision making. SAM will exercise the right to information that the managed institutions hold against listed companies, using the available tools, especially the websites of listed companies providing information to shareholders: the annual corporate governance report, the annual sustainability report, the internal codes of conduct, the shareholders' agreements, and any other relevant information.

Likewise, SAM encourages transparency in its voting activities. This policy is publicly available on SAM'S website in the "Sustainability" section.

SAM reports on the implementation of this policy and the way in which it has exercised its voting rights in accordance with regulatory transparency requirements.

Additionally, on certain occasions and at the request of institutional clients, SAM may provide greater detail on its voting activity at the General Shareholders' Meetings in which it participates.

## 7. Responsibilities and governing bodies

The voting process is coordinated globally through the SRI team. This team is responsible for monitoring General Shareholders' Meetings, analysing the proxy advisor voting recommendations, and reviewing their alignment with SAM's voting criteria. It is also responsible for recording information and decisions taken and for regular communication to voting forum and other forums where SAM's SRI strategy is monitored. It is also responsible for preparing the content of the annual report on voting activities.

This team monitors companies' ESG performance and leads engagement activities and therefore provides the necessary information to define a voting position. This team works closely with other areas for the implementation and development of the voting policy.

### 7.1. Voting and engagement forums

The voting and engagement forums (hereinafter "voting forums") are bodies where voting activity is guided and supervised, promoting coordination between the relevant global and local bodies, and always in accordance with the voting policy and the collective interest of the funds' participants.

The SRI team coordinates the information to be provided to the committees. Communication will be via e-mail and/or through face-to-face or telematic meetings, as required.

The forums are composed of the heads of the following areas:

- SRI Team
- CIOs
- Risk and Compliance Team
- Legal Team
- Equity portfolio managers (depending on the funds to discuss)

The voting forums should:

- Follow up on relevant business events.
- Guarantee that the exercise of voting rights is carried out in accordance to the provisions of this policy.
- Prevent and, where appropriate, manage any potential conflicts of interest derived from the exercise of voting rights.

In addition, the forums will consider SAM's engagement activities with the companies to be voted on and ensure that the voting policy is applied in a consistent manner.

SAM's senior management is also regularly informed of the voting activities undertaken through the various forums where ESG issues are addressed (SRI Strategy and Supervision Forum, SAM Board, etc.).

For alternative products, a specific governance will be defined on the voting processes of each vehicle that falls under the scope of this policy.

## 8. Policy ownership and updates

The owner of this policy is the Board of Directors of SAM Investment Holdings Limited, which is responsible for the approval and supervision of its application.

This policy will be subject to review and adoption by the voting forum and the SRI Strategy and Supervision committee. Any substantial revision and/or modification must be approved by both forums.

It will be the responsibility of SAM's SRI team to inform the local SAM entities in each jurisdiction of any revision or modification of this policy for its correct adoption and, where appropriate, local adaptation.

The content of this policy constitutes a process of continuous improvement that will be reflected in the periodic reviews of this document. This policy was last revised in March 2024 and is published on SAM's website.

## 9. Policy updates

Version	Responsible Area	Description	Approval Committee	Approval date
1	SAM Global SRI Team	Voting policy approval	Board SAM Investment Holdings Ltd.	10.12.2020
2	SAM Global SRI Team	Review of Global voting policy	Board SAM Investment Holdings Ltd.	18.03.2022
3	SAM Global SRI Team	Review of Global voting policy	Board SAM Investment Holdings Ltd.	22.03.2023
4	SAM Global SRI Team	Review of Global voting policy	Board SAM Investment Holdings Ltd.	20.03.2024
5	Global SRI Team	Minor changes in "Relationship with other policies scheme"	SAM Investment Holdings Ltd. Executive Committee	21.05.2024

## Appendix I: Glossary of terms

**Socially responsible investment (SRI):** Type of investment that applies financial and extra-financial criteria in the analysis and investment processes.

**Fiduciary duty:** Legal obligation of one of the parties to act in the best interest of the other. The most important fiduciary duties are to act in the best interest of the client, avoid any conflict of interest (duty of loyalty) and act with due care, skill and diligence (duty of prudence).

**ESG criteria:** Environmental, social and governance criteria.

**General Shareholders' Meeting:** Administrative and oversight body where key decisions are made on the operation of the company. In the text of this policy, this concept refers to both Ordinary General Meetings and Extraordinary General Meetings.

**Voting rights:** Shareholders' right to vote at General Shareholders' Meetings on corporate policy matters, including decisions on the composition of the board of directors, the initiation of corporate actions, the making of substantial changes in the operations of the corporation, etc.

**Engagement:** Practice of monitoring the behaviour of companies and establishing a dialogue with them, with the aim of improving availability of information and promoting change in terms of strategy, risk management, ESG performance, etc.

## Appendix II: Reference standards

This policy is based, inter alia, on the following standards:

- United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI)
- Local Stewardship Codes (e.g.: CNMV Investor Code of Good Practice and CNMV Unified Good Governance Code of Listed Companies in Spain, UK Stewardship Code, AMEC Stewardship Code in Brazil, etc.)
- International Corporate Governance Network (ICGN) Global Stewardship Principles
- OECD Principles of Corporate Governance
- Priorities and principles of the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative
- Priorities and principles of the Climate Action 100+ Initiative
- United Nations Global Compact
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights
- OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises
- The International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions
- United Nations Convention against Corruption
- Agreements reached at the 2015 COP21 summit on climate change in Paris.
- Financial Stability Board (FSB) Task Force on Climate Related Financial Disclosures Recommendations