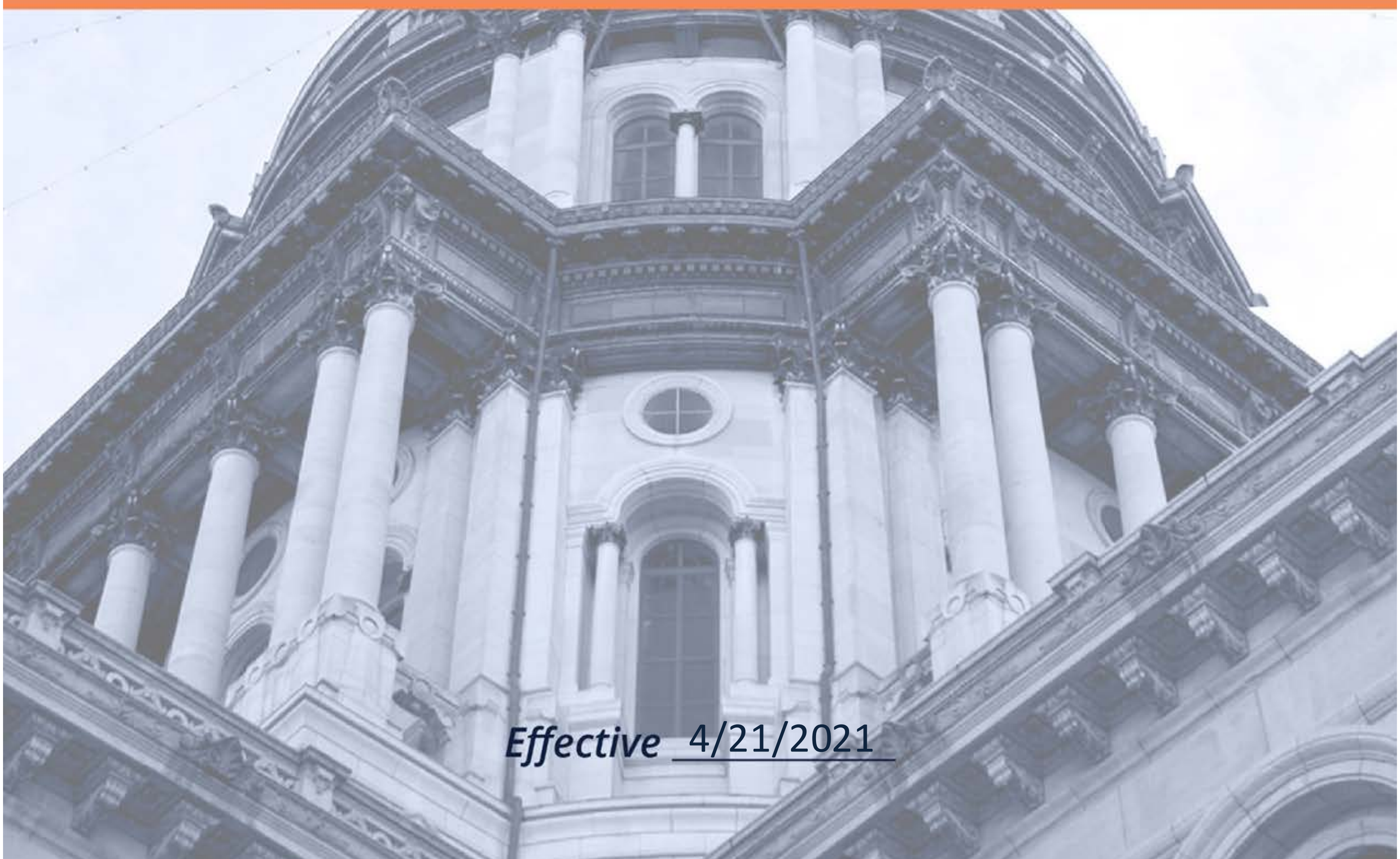
OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS STATE TREASURER
MICHAEL W. FRERICHS

Sustainability
Investment Policy Statement



Effective 4/21/2021

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Office of the Illinois State Treasurer
SUSTAINABILITY INVESTMENT POLICY STATEMENT

1.0 PURPOSE

This document sets forth the Sustainability Investment Policy ("Policy") for the Office of the Illinois State Treasurer ("Treasurer").

The purpose of the Policy is to outline the sustainability factors that shall be applied to the Treasurer's internal and external investment holdings in evaluating investment decisions and ongoing business relationships.

This Policy is designed to allow for sufficient flexibility in the execution of sustainable investment responsibilities while setting forth specific sustainability factors and industry-recognized best practices that are relevant to the Treasurer's investment portfolio and the evolving marketplace.

The Treasurer establishes and executes this Policy in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal laws.

2.0 AUTHORITY

Pursuant to the State Treasurer Act (15 ILCS 505), Deposit of State Moneys Act (15 ILCS 520), and the Public Fund Investment Act (15 ILCS 235), the Treasurer is authorized to serve as the fiscal agent for public agencies and specific program participants for the purpose of holding and investing assets.

Pursuant to the Illinois Sustainable Investing Act (30 ILCS 238), the Treasurer shall prudently integrate sustainability factors into its investment decision-making, investment analysis, portfolio construction, risk management, due diligence and investment ownership in order to maximize anticipated financial returns, minimize projected risk, and more effectively execute its fiduciary duty.

3.0 PHILOSOPHY

The Treasurer seeks to invest all funds under its control in a manner that provides the highest risk-adjusted investment return for beneficiaries using authorized instruments. To achieve this objective, the Treasurer has a responsibility to recognize and evaluate risk factors that may have a material and relevant financial impact on the safety and/or performance of our investments.

Consistent with achieving the investment objectives set forth herein, the Treasurer and its agents shall prudently integrate sustainability factors into its investment decision-making, investment analysis, portfolio construction, risk management, due diligence and investment ownership to maximize anticipated financial returns, minimize projected risk, and more effectively execute its fiduciary duty.

Sustainability factors shall be implemented within a framework predicated on the following:

- **Integration of Material Sustainability Factors in Internally and Externally Managed Investment Programs** – Prudent integration of material sustainability factors, including, but not limited to, (1) corporate governance and leadership, (2) environmental factors, (3) social capital, (4) human capital, and (5) business model and innovation, as components of portfolio construction, investment decision-making, investment analysis and due diligence, prospective value proposition, risk management, and investment ownership in internally and externally managed investment programs of the Treasurer, given that these tangible and intangible factors may have material and relevant financial impacts.

- **Active Ownership** – Attentive oversight of investment holdings to address sustainability risks and opportunities through the exercise of proxy voting rights and direct engagement with entities, such as investment funds, portfolio companies, government bodies, and other organizations.

- **Regular Evaluation of Sustainability Factors** – Recurring annual evaluation, at a minimum, of sustainability factors to ensure the factors are relevant to the evolving marketplace.

- **Additional Relevant and Financially Material Factors** – Consideration of other relevant factors such as legal, regulatory, and reputational risks that contribute to an optimal risk management framework and are necessary to protect and create long-term investment value.

Sustainability analysis adds an additional layer of rigor to the fundamental analytical approach and can be used to evaluate past performance and be used for future planning and decision-making. Sustainability accounting has both confirmatory and predictive value, thus, it can be used to evaluate past performance and be used for future planning and decision-making. As a complement to financial accounting, it provides a more complete view of an investment fund or portfolio company's performance on material factors likely to impact its long-term value.

4.0 GOVERNANCE

The Deputy Treasurer & Chief Investment Officer shall be responsible for the oversight and administration of sustainable investment activities on behalf of the Treasurer, working to ensure compliance with the Illinois Sustainable Investing Act (PA 101-473) and this Policy, and to advance the Treasurer's core investment objectives to maximize anticipated financial returns, minimize projected risk, and effectuate the Treasurer's fiduciary duty.

The Deputy Treasurer & Chief Investment Officer shall supervise and task pertinent divisions, including but not limited to the Division of Corporate Governance & Sustainable Investment, the Division of Investment Analysis & Due Diligence, and the Division of Portfolio Risk & Analytics, to execute sustainable investment duties and prudently integrate sustainability factors into investment decision-making, investment analysis, portfolio construction, risk management, due diligence and investment ownership.

The Treasurer may utilize the Investment Policy Committee and its subcommittees, including but not limited to the Corporate Governance & Sustainable Investment Subcommittee, Financial Analysis Subcommittee, and Investment Review Subcommittee, to assist in the review, development, and implementation of sustainable investment objectives and activities.

5.0 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND LEADERSHIP FACTORS

The Treasurer supports board accountability, transparency, sensible executive compensation programs, robust shareholder rights, and ethical conduct as key governance factors. The Treasurer advocates for policies and practices in support of these factors. Corporate governance and leadership factors also involve the management of issues that are inherent to the business model or common practice in the industry and that are in potential conflict with the interest of broader stakeholder groups (e.g., government, community, customers, and employees), and therefore create a potential liability or, worse, a limitation or removal of a license to operate. This includes compliance, and regulatory and political influence.

a) **Board Accountability**

The board of directors is elected by the company's shareholders and is accountable to them. The role of the board is to represent shareholders' interests in their oversight of corporate management.

The board of directors must maintain a level of independence from management to exercise proper oversight. The Treasurer considers an independent director to be one who: (1) is not an executive of the company, (2) does not have direct familial ties with executive management, (3) does not have significant business ties to the company, and (4) is not a significant shareholder.

b) **Board Diversity**

Research demonstrates that a diverse board of directors is better equipped to ensure multiple perspectives are considered and better positioned to enhance long-term company performance within a marketplace defined by extensive diversity and multiculturalism. Diversity is inclusive of gender, race/ethnicity, skill sets, professional backgrounds, and LGBTQ+ status.

c) **Transparency**

With due respect to proprietary information, companies should strive to be transparent in their business operations. Disclosure concerning matters of shareholder or public interest, such as those items outlined in this Policy, provides useful information and mitigates risks inherent with undisclosed matters.

Transparency and accuracy in the reporting of fees to the Treasurer from service providers is also essential to secure competitive rates.

d) **Sensible Executive Compensation Programs**

Excessive executive compensation programs may signal board entrenchment and exacerbate income inequality. Executive compensation should be reflective of company performance and within a reasonable range of compensation levels at industry leading companies.

The Treasurer believes an annual vote on executive compensation is a better option than a biennial or triennial vote because it affords shareholders the opportunity to provide the company's compensation committees more timely feedback about the appropriateness of executive pay levels, which typically are decided on an annual basis.

e) Robust Shareholder Rights

Shareholders should be given tools to convey their perspectives to the board of directors, which serves as their representative body. Tools that provide shareholders with the appropriate mechanisms for communication include the ability to (1) call a special meeting, (2) act by written consent, and (3) have access to the proxy to nominate their own candidate(s) for the board assuming certain threshold requirements.

In addition, a majority voting standard for the election of directors ensures that directors have the confidence of their shareholders.

Boards of directors should also be declassified to enable shareholders to weigh-in on each director on an annual basis.

f) Ethical Conduct and Business Practices

Companies conducting business with or in receipt of investments from the Treasurer must comply with all laws and regulations under which they are governed. Further, the Treasurer expects companies to meet (if not exceed) all applicable ethical and professional standards of conduct.

Companies that seek short-term profits by taking disreputable or anti-social actions may risk long-term sustainability. Prior corporate scandals have clearly demonstrated that profiting from harm caused to others impacts a company's reputation and bottom line. The Treasurer expects companies to operate within the bounds of the law and ethical norms, particularly when it comes to responsible drug pricing, safe working conditions, and the sale and distribution of drugs, weapons and other products and services that may cause harm.

g) Systemic Risk Management

The increased globalization and interconnectedness of the marketplace has become a central concern of state, federal, and international regulators. This is particularly relevant to companies in the financial sector and insurance industry, with many designated or at-risk of being designated as systemically important institutions. This designation can subject firms to stricter regulatory standards, credit limitations, and increased oversight by government officials. In an effort to demonstrate how these risks are being managed, companies should enhance their disclosures of key metrics, risk exposures, and additional aspects of systemic risk management.

h) Management of the Legal & Regulatory Environment

A company's approach to engaging with regulators and lawmakers may have the potential for long-term adverse or opportunistic impacts on investors. While lobbying and political contributions can benefit the strategic interests of a company, board-level policies and processes should exist to ensure that such activities are aligned with shareholders' long-term interests, especially in cases where conflicts may exist between corporate and public interests. While shareholders understand that corporate participation in the political process can benefit companies strategically and contribute to value creation, lobbying and corporate political giving has the potential to create risks to shareholder value through reputational harm and through undesirable reactions by employees and customers. Companies should have appropriate internal controls in place to monitor, manage, and disclose political contributions and related risks, as well as to ensure that corporate participation in lobbying and political activities effectively aligns with the long-term strategy and shareholders' interest.

i) Critical Incident Risk Management

A company's use of risk management systems, scenario-planning, and business continuity planning can help to identify, minimize, and/or prevent the occurrence of high-impact incidents that may affect shareholder value. Companies should develop and disclose critical incident risk management plans, including relevant safety systems, technology controls, and workforce protections, to better inform investors as to the implications of such events occurring and the potential long-term impacts to the company and its shareholders.

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS

Environmental stewardship is a shared responsibility. Furthermore, environmental and climate-related factors may have adverse financial impacts on the Treasurer's investment portfolio. Accordingly, the Treasurer recognizes that impacts on the environment, either through the use of non-renewable natural resources as inputs to the factors of energy production or through harmful releases into the environment are key factors for consideration in identifying a company's value proposition and risk exposures. Routine assessment of environmental and climate impacts, associated risk exposures, and management practices may be communicated to investors through financial filings and/or sustainability reports. Quantitative reporting on environmental risks, policies, performance, and goals assures investors that companies are aware of potential opportunities and/or risks and are seeking to act upon them appropriately.

a) Climate Competence

Climate change has serious risk implications for investors and the businesses in which they invest. Shifts in temperature, weather patterns, and rising sea levels impact supply chain, consumer demand, physical capital, and communities. Extreme weather events are occurring on a more frequent basis and with increasing intensity. Events such as droughts, floods, and storms may lead to scarce resources and disruptions in operations and workforce availability. A company's awareness of environmental risks and opportunities may have a significant impact on its operational capacity, financial position, and long-term value creation. With new environmental technologies, regulations, and business strategies rapidly developing (e.g., carbon pollution regulations and energy efficiency opportunities), it is important that companies maintain the knowledge and innovation to adapt and capitalize on these evolving changes. This may include, among other strategies, maintaining a board member or senior executive with expertise or ample experience with environmental science and technology.

b) Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions contribute to climate change, and create additional regulatory compliance costs and risks due to climate change mitigation policies. This includes greenhouse gas emissions from stationary (e.g. factories, power plants) and mobile sources (e.g. trucks, delivery vehicles, planes), whether a result of combustion of fuel or non-combusted direct releases during activities such as natural resource extraction, power generation, land use, or biogenic processes. Companies that cost-effectively reduce greenhouse gas emissions from their operations by implementing industry-leading technologies and processes can create operational efficiency. They can mitigate the impact on value from increased fuel costs and regulations that limit — or put a price on — carbon emissions, which are occurring as regulatory and public concerns about climate change are increasing in the U.S. and globally. The seven greenhouse gases covered under the Kyoto Protocol are included within the category: carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), nitrous oxide (N20), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), sulfur hexafluoride (SF6), and nitrogen trifluoride (NF3).

c) Air Quality

Companies should consider the management of air quality impacts resulting from stationary (e.g. factories, power plants) and mobile sources (e.g. trucks, delivery vehicles, planes) as well as industrial emissions. Relevant airborne pollutants include, but at not limited to, oxides of nitrogen (NOx), oxides of sulfur (SOx), volatile organic compounds (VOCs), heavy metals, particulate matter, and chlorofluorocarbons. This factor does not include GHG emissions, which are considered in a separate category.

d) Energy Management

This factor addresses environmental impacts associated with energy consumption. It includes the management of energy in manufacturing and/or for provision of products and services derived from utility providers (grid energy) not owned or controlled by the entity. It specifically comprises management of energy efficiency and intensity, energy mix, as well as grid resilience.

e) Water, Wastewater and Hazardous Materials Management

Impacts related to water use, water consumption, wastewater generation, water resource contamination, and hazardous waste generation include higher costs, liabilities, and lost revenues due to curtailment or suspension of operations. Similarly, companies that reduce, recycle, and effectively manage their water resources and waste streams – as well as those companies that effectively treat, handle, store, and dispose of solid wastes and hazardous materials in manufacturing, agriculture, and other industrial processes – lower their regulatory and litigation risks, remediation liabilities, and operating costs.

f) Ecological Impacts

This factor addresses management of ecosystems and biodiversity through activities including, but not limited to, land use for exploration, natural resource extraction, and cultivation, as well as project development and construction. The impacts include, but are not limited to, biodiversity loss, habitat destruction, and deforestation at all stages – planning, land acquisition, permitting, development, operations, and site remediation.

7.0 SOCIAL CAPITAL FACTORS

Social capital factors address the management of relationships with key outside parties, such as customers, local communities, the public, and the government. They may impact investment returns, particularly if companies become involved in controversies that pose risks to their reputation. Human rights, access and affordability, customer welfare, data security and customer privacy, fair disclosure and labeling, and fair marketing and advertising, and community reinvestment are key social capital factors that warrant attention.

a) **Human Rights**
Companies have a legal duty to adhere to internationally recognized labor and human rights standards. Beyond the legal requirements, companies risk losing their social license to operate if they contribute to human rights abuses throughout their supply chain. The United Nations' "Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights" sets out corporations' responsibility to respect human rights. Companies should regularly assess and seek to minimize any negative impact caused by their operations.

b) **Customer Welfare**
Companies have a material interest to provide products and services that do not expose their customers to undue physical or mental harm, deception, manipulation, exploitation, or unlawful conduct. This can expose companies to significant legal, regulatory, reputational, or other financial risks that jeopardize shareholder value. In addition, research demonstrates that companies that employ socially responsible business practices have the potential to create several distinct forms of value for customers, including positive marketing outcomes and subsequent financial performance. As such, this enhances firm value and long-term shareholder value.

c) **Product Quality, Safety, and Labelling**
Companies have a material interest in ensuring the safety, proper labeling, and quality of their products. Companies that limit the incidence of safety, deceptive marketing, or other product claims will be better positioned to reduce regulatory, legal, and reputational expenses and protect shareholder value. Conversely, companies with poor quality, safety, selling, and labelling standards may experience revenue loss due to damaged reputation, product recalls, lawsuits, or fines.

d) **Customer Privacy**
Companies have a material interest in managing risks related to the use of personally identifiable information and other customer or user data for secondary purposes including, but not limited to, marketing through affiliates and non-affiliates. This factor includes legal, regulatory, and reputational issues that may arise from a company's approach to collecting

data, obtaining consent (e.g. opt-in policies), managing user and customer expectations regarding how their data is used, and managing evolving regulation.

e) **Data Security**
Consumers trust companies with their personal and financial data. Companies that prevent data breaches and effectively manage data security and consumer privacy avoid harming brand value, reduce contingent liabilities, and maintain market share. Furthermore, companies that address data security threats and vulnerabilities through policies and practices related to IT infrastructure, staff training, record keeping, cooperation with law enforcement, and other mechanisms are better positioned for customer acquisition and retention and may reduce extraordinary expenses from breaches of data security.

f) **Community Relations and Community Reinvestment**
Community relations are a fundamental, strategic aspect of business for public and private corporations. They are not only a barometer of image and market presence across the world. It helps attract and retain top employees, positions itself positively among customers and, increasingly improves its position in the market. Positive, proactive community relations can translate into improved financial performance.

The Treasurer wants to encourage an open and effective banking system that grows local communities and boosts Illinois' economy. Pursuant to the Deposit of State Moneys Act (15 ILCS 520/16.3), the Treasurer is authorized to consider a financial institution's record and current level of financial commitment to its local community when deciding whether to deposit State funds in that financial institution. As such, the Treasurer shall consider applicable firms' level of community reinvestment when undertaking investment decision-making.

Furthermore, all banking and financial firms seeking to transact in investment activity with the Treasurer shall possess a minimum Community Reinvestment Act (CRA) rating of Satisfactory.

g) **Access & Affordability**
A company's ability to ensure broad access to its products and services, specifically in the context of underserved markets and/or population groups, can contribute to long-term value creation or expose the company adverse reputational, regulatory, or legal impacts. This includes the management of issues related to universal needs, such as the accessibility and affordability of health care, financial services, utilities, education, and telecommunications.

8.0 HUMAN CAPITAL FACTORS
Companies that consider their workforce to be an important asset to deliver long-term value should manage their human capital with as much care and analytical insight as they manage their tangible and financial capital. It includes issues that affect the productivity of employees, such as employee engagement, diversity, incentives and compensation, as well as the attraction and retention of employees in highly competitive or constrained markets for specific talent, skills, or education. Employers should respect the right of their workers to organize under collective

bargaining agreements and should provide a working environment that upholds health and safety standards.

a) **Labor Relations and Labor Practices**
Companies benefit from taking a long-term perspective on managing human capital. This relates to practices involving fair compensation, workers' rights, worker health and safety, and workforce productivity enhancements through skills and capacity building, research and development, and capital investments. Companies that subvert the law of widely adopted international standards for labor practices are exposed to operational, legal, regulatory, and reputational risks that may create roadblocks for both its existing operations as well as efforts to expand to other markets. Conversely, companies with fair labor policies and practices may be at a competitive advantage in attracting and employing an effective workforce, leading to a healthy company culture, stronger customer loyalty, increased revenue, and reduced costs.

b) **Employee Health and Safety**
This factor includes a company's ability to create and maintain a safe and health workplace environment that is free of injuries, fatalities, and illness (both chronic and acute). It is traditionally accomplished through implementing safety management plans, developing training requirements for employees and contractors, and conducting regular audits of internal practices as well as those of contractors and vendors. This category future considers how companies ensure physical and mental of workers through technology, training, corporate culture, regulatory compliance, monitoring and testing, and personal protective equipment.

c) **Employee Engagement, Equity, Diversity and Inclusion**
The U.S. population is undergoing a massive demographic shift, with an increase in minority populations. Companies can benefit from ensuring that their company culture and hiring, promotion, and retention practices embrace the building of a diverse workforce at management and lower-ranking positions. Companies that respond to this demographic trend and employ staff who will recognize the needs of these populations may be better able to capture demand from these segments, which can provide companies a competitive advantage. Further, as key contributors to value creation, skilled workers are highly sought after, and many companies face challenges recruiting and retaining those assets. Shortages in skilled domestic employees have created intense competition to acquire and maintain highly skilled employees, as evidenced by high employee turnover rates. Companies that improve employee compensation, benefits, training, and engagement are likely to improve retention and productivity, which positively contributes to profitability and long-term value creation.

9.0 BUSINESS MODEL & INNOVATION FACTORS

The impact of sustainability issues on innovation and business models including corporate strategy and other innovations in the production process are integral to a company's financial and operating performance. The ability of a company to plan and forecast viable opportunities and risks to its business model is critically important to its ability to create long-term shareholder value.

a) **Lifecycle Impacts of Products and Services**
Companies face increasing challenges associated with environmental and social externalities attributed to product manufacturing, transport, use and disposal. Rapid obsolescence of products exacerbates the externalities. Addressing product lifecycle concerns such as hazardous material inputs, energy efficiency, and waste, particularly through product design and end-of-life management could contribute to increased shareholder value through improved competitive positioning, greater market share, and lower regulatory, demand, and supply chain risks.

b) **Business Model Resilience**
A company or industry's capacity to manage risks and opportunities related to social, environmental, and political transitions can positively or adversely impact long-term investors. Long-term business model planning ensures that companies are responsive to evolving environmental, social, and political conditions that may fundamentally alter business models and shareholder value. This includes, for example, responsiveness and disclosure related to the transition to a low-carbon economy and the growth of new markets among underserved populations.

c) **Supply Chain Management & Materials Sourcing**
Supply chain management and sustainable materials sourcing is crucial for companies to prevent operational disruptions, avoid legal or regulatory action, protect brand value, and improve revenues. Sourcing from suppliers that have high quality standards, employ environmentally sustainable methods, honor labor rights, and avoid socially damaging practices better positions companies to protect themselves from supply disruptions and maintain shareholder value. In addition, appropriate supplier screening, monitoring, and engagement is necessary to ensure continued future supply and to minimize potential lifecycle impacts on company operations. Furthermore, it is important that companies manage the resiliency of materials supply chains to avoid disruptions and long-term risk exposures, including developing and disclosing plans for product design, maximizing resource efficiency in manufacturing, making R&D investments in substitute materials, using recycled or renewable materials, and/or reducing the use of key materials.

d) **Physical Impacts of Climate Change**
This factor includes a company's ability to manage risks and opportunities associated with direct exposure of its owned or controlled assets and operations to actual or potential physical impacts of climate change. It relates to a company's ability to adapt to increased frequency and severity of extreme weather, shifting climate, sea level risk, and other physical disruptions related to climate change. Management may involve enhancing resiliency of physical assets and/or surrounding infrastructure as well as incorporate of climate change-related considerations into key business activities (e.g. mortgage and insurance underwriting, planning and development of real estate projects).

10.0 DIVESTMENT
The Treasurer opposes any policy or strategy that would direct the Treasurer to sell an individual or group of securities in order to achieve a goal that is not primarily investment-related. The

Treasurer may consider divesting only in cases where the financial or reputational risks from a company's policies or activities are so great that maintaining the investment security is no longer prudent.

The Treasurer firmly believes that active and direct engagement is the best way to resolve issues and risk factors. The Treasurer's policy of engagement over divestment is based on several key considerations: (1) divestment would eliminate our standing and rights as a shareholder and foreclose further engagement; (2) divestment would likely have a negligible impact on portfolio companies or the market; (3) divestment could result in increased costs and short-term losses; and (4) divestment could compromise the Treasurer's investment strategies and negatively affect performance. For these reasons, we believe that divestment does not offer the Treasurer an optimal strategy for changing the policies and practices of portfolio companies, nor is it the best means to produce long-term value.

11.0 POTENTIAL ACTIONS

It is necessary to remain informed about issues that are likely to be of interest to other investors during the review process, including the Treasurer. The total mix of information available through the existence of, or potential for, impacts on factors include: (1) direct financial impacts and risk; (2) legal, regulatory, and policy drivers; (3) industry norms, best practices, and competitive drivers; (4) stakeholder concerns that could lead to financial impact; and (5) opportunities for innovation.

Potential actions will identify issues that can or do affect operational and financial performance by analyzing the three primary drivers of financial impact: (1) revenues and costs; (2) assets and liabilities; and (3) cost of capital or risk profile. Revenue in market size or pricing power of a company will be tracked to identify trends. Costs that can impact a company's profitability include recurring costs such as COGS, R&D, CAPEX or any other capital expenditures will be monitored. Issues, like climate change, that can impair tangible and intangible assets, such as PP&E and brand value are part of the review. Sustainability issues have the potential to create contingencies and provisions, or impact pensions and other liabilities and must be part of the overall assessment. The financial condition of a company can be impacted by sustainable factors that will raise the risk profile and create uncertainty in time capital needs.

The Treasurer may undertake various activities to advance the aforementioned key sustainability factors, including, but not limited to:

1. **Internal and External Investment Management –** Prudently integrating sustainability criteria as components of portfolio construction, investment decision-making, investment analysis and due diligence, prospective value proposition, risk management, and investment ownership for internally-managed and externally-managed investment programs;

2. **Proxy Voting –** Casting proxy votes in accordance with fiduciary duty and within policy guidelines;

3. **Engagements –** Engaging corporate decision-makers directly on sustainability risks and opportunities to protect shareholder value;

4. **Shareholder Proposals –** Submitting shareholder proposals to companies for inclusion in the annual stockholders' general meeting;

5. **Policy Advocacy –** Weighing in on the public policymaking process as it pertains to the investment landscape generally and sustainability issues specifically; and

6. **Coalitions –** Working in coalition with other institutional investors and with thought-leadership organizations.

12.0 REPORTING

Reports shall be presented to the Corporate Governance Subcommittee for its review at minimum of one per month. The reports shall contain sufficient information to enable the Corporate Governance Subcommittee to review the sustainable investment activities of the Treasurer and the outcomes of those activities in advancing the Treasurer's sustainable investment responsibilities.

The Treasurer shall issue a report on its sustainable investment activities at least annually. The report shall be published on the Treasurer's official website.