

ECOINVESTOR RESEARCH



The Eco-Investor Handbook 2026 Edition

A practical field guide for green-minded investors who want evidence, not greenwash.

What this download helps you do

- Read sustainability claims without being dazzled by the marketing.
- Run a practical first-pass audit on companies, funds, and themes.
- Build a watchlist process that separates values from personal advice.
- Keep a clear evidence trail for every green investment decision.

The Eco-Investor Handbook

A practical field guide for green-minded investors who want evidence, not greenwash.

This handbook is educational research, not personal financial advice. It is designed to help you ask better questions before you buy a share, fund, ETF, bond, or investment trust. It cannot tell you what is suitable for your personal circumstances, tax position, risk tolerance, or time horizon.

Use this guide as a repeatable research process. The goal is not to find perfect companies. The goal is to understand what you own, why you own it, and what evidence would change your mind.

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1. The Eco-Investor Mindset

Eco-investing works best when it is treated as a discipline rather than a label. A product called "sustainable", a company with a net zero promise, or a fund with a green leaf on the factsheet can still be a poor fit for your values, a poor investment, or both.

The practical eco-investor tries to answer four questions:

- 1 **What environmental outcome am I trying to support or avoid?**
- 2 **Is this investment financially robust enough to hold through market cycles?**
- 3 **What evidence supports the sustainability claim?**
- 4 **What would prove the thesis wrong?**

Three Useful Buckets

Most green investments sit in one of three buckets. Mixing them up leads to confusion.

Bucket	What it means	Typical examples	Key risk
Avoid harm	Excluding activities you do not want to finance	Thermal coal, controversial weapons, severe biodiversity harm	Hidden exposure through banks, insurers, or index funds
Transition	Funding high-impact companies that must decarbonise	Utilities, steel, cement, shipping, building materials	Pledges without capital expenditure or operating change
Solutions	Backing companies whose products reduce environmental impact	Grid equipment, insulation, heat pumps, water efficiency, circular materials	Overpaying for attractive themes

None of these buckets is automatically superior. A fossil-free global equity tracker may avoid obvious harm but do little to influence heavy industry. A transition holding may look messy today but matter more if its capital expenditure is genuinely shifting. A climate solutions fund may be mission-aligned but expensive, concentrated, and volatile.

The Evidence Ladder

When reviewing a claim, climb the evidence ladder from weakest to strongest.

Evidence level	Example	How much weight to give it
Marketing language	"Eco-friendly", "planet positive", "green future"	Very little
Policy statement	Climate policy, supplier code, biodiversity commitment	Some, if dated and specific
Quantitative disclosure	Emissions, water use, waste, capex split, financed emissions	Useful, if boundaries are clear
External validation	SBTi validation, audited assurance, certified product claim	Stronger, but still check scope
Real-world outcomes	Absolute emissions falling, fossil capex declining, habitat restored, product impact measured	Strongest

Red Lines And Trade-Offs

Write down your personal red lines before reviewing products. Otherwise every attractive investment will tempt you to rationalise.

Common red lines include:

- No thermal coal extraction or coal-fired power expansion.
- No new oil and gas exploration.
- No companies with repeated severe environmental fines and weak remediation.
- No funds that cannot disclose full holdings.
- No biodiversity destruction without credible mitigation, restoration, or consent processes.
- No reliance on low-quality offsets to claim carbon neutrality.

Trade-offs are unavoidable. A mining company may supply copper for electrification while creating water, tailings, and community risks. A bank may finance renewable energy and fossil fuel clients. A utility may still own gas plants while building grid capacity and renewables. The point is to make the trade-off explicit.

2. The 30-Minute First-Pass Audit

Use this audit before spending hours on a company or fund. It is deliberately simple. If an investment fails here, either reject it or mark it for deeper review.

Step 1: Identify The Claim

Write one sentence that captures the environmental thesis.

Prompt	Your answer
What is the investment?	
What green claim is being made?	
Is this a harm-avoidance, transition, or solutions investment?	
What would make the claim false or exaggerated?	

Step 2: Check The Business Model

Ask where revenue and profit actually come from.

- Does the company earn most of its money from activities aligned with the claim?
- If it is a fund, what are the top 10 holdings and sector weights?
- If it is a transition story, is legacy activity shrinking or still being expanded?
- If it is a solutions company, does the product clearly reduce emissions, waste, pollution, or resource use for customers?

Step 3: Check The Data Boundary

Many green claims are technically true but too narrow.

Boundary question	Why it matters
Does the company report Scope 1, Scope 2, and material Scope 3 emissions?	Scope 3 often contains supply chain and product-use impacts.
Are figures absolute, intensity-based, or both?	Intensity can improve while total emissions rise.
Are targets near-term as well as 2050?	Long promises need 2025, 2030, and 2035 milestones.
Is there third-party assurance?	Assurance does not make data perfect, but it raises the bar.
Are acquisitions, disposals, and offsets separated?	Portfolio reshuffling can make performance look better than it is.

Step 4: Look For Capital Allocation

Capital expenditure is where many claims become real or disappear.

- What percentage of capex supports low-carbon or resource-efficient activity?
- Is maintenance capex still extending high-carbon assets?
- Are research and development budgets aligned with the green thesis?
- Are executive incentives tied to measurable environmental outcomes?
- Is lobbying aligned with the stated strategy?

Step 5: Make A Provisional Decision

Result	Meaning	Next action
Pass	Claim, business model, data, and capex broadly line up	Add to watchlist or proceed to valuation work
Watch	Mixed evidence or missing data	Set specific questions and review again
Reject	Claim relies on vague language, weak data, or contradictory capex	Avoid unless evidence changes

A good first-pass audit should produce a decision, not a fog of notes.

3. Reading Sustainability Reports Without Getting Lost

Sustainability reports are written for several audiences at once: investors, regulators, staff, customers, NGOs, and the media. The useful evidence is usually scattered among glossy claims, case studies, and legal wording.

Start With The Index

Look for these sections first:

- Climate strategy or transition plan.
- Greenhouse gas emissions table.
- Methodology notes.
- Assurance statement.
- Risk factors in the annual report.
- Capital allocation or investment plan.
- Remuneration report.
- Policy advocacy or trade association review.
- Biodiversity, water, waste, and circular economy sections.

If the company has both an annual report and a separate sustainability report, read the annual report risk section first. It is often more legally cautious and useful.

Absolute Versus Intensity Metrics

Both metrics matter, but they answer different questions.

Metric	What it tells you	What it can hide
Absolute emissions	Whether total climate impact is rising or falling	Business growth context
Emissions intensity	Efficiency per unit of revenue, product, or output	Total emissions can still rise
Renewable electricity share	Progress on purchased power	Does not cover supply chain or product use
Carbon avoided	Estimated benefit from products	Often modelled and easy to overstate

For a green-minded investor, the strongest pattern is falling absolute emissions, improving intensity, and a clear explanation of how growth can continue without increasing total impact.

Scope 1, 2, And 3

- **Scope 1:** Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.
- **Scope 2:** Indirect emissions from purchased electricity, heat, steam, or cooling.
- **Scope 3:** Other value chain emissions, including suppliers, product use, transport, waste, and financed emissions for financial institutions.

Scope 3 is not equally important in every sector, but it is often decisive. For oil and gas, banks, autos, food, retail, and technology hardware, a Scope 1 and 2-only claim can miss the main environmental issue.

Market-Based And Location-Based Electricity

Companies often report two Scope 2 numbers:

- **Location-based:** Emissions based on the average electricity grid where power is consumed.
- **Market-based:** Emissions adjusted for renewable energy certificates, contracts, or supplier-specific factors.

Market-based reporting can be legitimate, but check whether the company is driving new renewable capacity or simply buying certificates. A stronger claim explains additionality, time matching, and geography.

Assurance Is Useful, Not Magic

Assurance can cover limited metrics, selected years, or only the calculation process. Always read what the assurance provider actually reviewed.

Questions to ask:

- Which metrics were assured?
- Was assurance limited or reasonable?
- Were Scope 3 estimates included?
- Were forward-looking targets excluded?
- Did the assurer flag data quality limitations?

4. Company Audit Framework

Use this framework for individual equities, corporate bonds, and company-level audit articles.

The EcoInvestor Company Scorecard

Category	Score 0	Score 1	Score 2
Business model	Core revenue conflicts with environmental thesis	Mixed model with partial alignment	Revenue clearly supports transition or solutions
Emissions disclosure	Incomplete or unclear	Scope 1 and 2, partial Scope 3	Full material scopes with methodology
Targets	Vague long-term pledge	Near-term targets but gaps remain	Science-aligned near-term and long-term targets
Capital allocation	Capex contradicts green claim	Some aligned capex	Capex, R&D, and incentives support transition
Nature and water	Little disclosure	Basic policy and risk mapping	Location-aware targets and measurable action
Governance	No board-level accountability	Named committee or management owner	Board oversight plus pay incentives and audit trail
Lobbying	No transparency or misalignment	Partial disclosure	Lobbying and trade bodies aligned with targets
Evidence quality	Marketing-led	Quantitative but patchy	Assured, comparable, and outcome-focused

Suggested interpretation:

- **0 to 5:** High greenwashing or transition risk.
- **6 to 10:** Mixed evidence. Watchlist only until gaps are resolved.
- **11 to 14:** Credible direction, but monitor execution.
- **15 to 16:** Strong environmental evidence. Still needs valuation and financial analysis.

What To Read By Sector

Sector	Most important documents
Banks and insurers	Financed emissions report, sector policies, fossil fuel financing policy, stewardship report
Oil and gas	Production outlook, capex plan, methane data, reserve life, low-carbon capex definition
Utilities	Generation mix, grid investment, coal or gas retirement dates, regulated asset plan
Mining	Tailings safety, water stress, community consent, rehabilitation provisions
Food and retail	Deforestation policy, supplier traceability, packaging, food waste, agricultural emissions
Technology	Electricity sourcing, data centre energy and water use, hardware supply chain
Real estate	EPC ratings, retrofit plan, embodied carbon, tenant energy data
Industrials	Process emissions, efficiency, product life-cycle impact, circularity

Questions That Cut Through PR

Ask these questions in order:

- 1 Is the target absolute or intensity-based?
- 2 Does the target include the biggest sources of impact?
- 3 Is the baseline year recent and representative?
- 4 Is progress happening before 2030?
- 5 Are offsets separated from actual reductions?
- 6 Does capex support the target?
- 7 Are executive bonuses linked to the target?
- 8 Is the company lobbying for or against the policy environment it claims to support?
- 9 Are nature, water, and community impacts addressed where material?
- 10 Would the claim still look credible if the brand imagery and case studies were removed?

Transition Plans

A credible transition plan is not just a net zero target. It should include:

- Baseline emissions and boundaries.
- Near-term targets.
- Asset-level or segment-level actions.
- Capital expenditure and operating expenditure plans.
- Technology assumptions.
- Policy assumptions.
- Governance and accountability.
- Scenario analysis.
- Just transition considerations.
- Annual progress reporting.

If a high-emitting company says it is transitioning but continues to expand high-carbon assets without a credible retirement or conversion path, treat the claim as unproven.

5. Fund, ETF, And Investment Trust Due Diligence

Funds are where many retail investors meet sustainable investing. They also create an extra layer of marketing risk because you must understand both the fund manager's process and the underlying holdings.

What The Fund Label Can And Cannot Tell You

In the UK, the FCA Sustainability Disclosure Requirements introduced an anti-greenwashing rule, naming and marketing rules, consumer-facing information, detailed disclosures, and four sustainability labels for eligible products. Labels can help, but they are not a substitute for checking holdings, exclusions, stewardship, and fees.

Questions to ask:

- Does the fund use an official sustainability label?
- If not, does it explain why?
- What sustainability objective is stated in the fund documents?
- Are the holdings consistent with that objective?
- How often are holdings disclosed?
- What is the active share versus a standard index?
- What fees are charged for the sustainability process?

The Fund Due Diligence Checklist

Area	Question	Evidence to find
Objective	What environmental outcome does the fund seek?	Prospectus, KIID, factsheet
Method	Exclusion, best-in-class, thematic, impact, transition, stewardship, or blend?	Investment policy
Holdings	Do top holdings match the stated objective?	Full holdings file
Concentration	Is the fund concentrated by sector, country, or theme?	Factsheet and portfolio data
Engagement	Does the manager vote and engage in line with claims?	Voting record and engagement report
Escalation	What happens if companies fail to improve?	Stewardship policy
Data	Which ESG data providers are used?	Methodology note
Green revenue	How is green revenue defined?	Taxonomy or internal framework
Costs	Are fees reasonable for the exposure?	Ongoing charge figure
Tax and wrapper	Is the product available in your preferred account?	Platform data

Index Funds And ESG Scores

Many ESG index funds are not "green" in the everyday sense. They may hold large technology, healthcare, and financial companies because those businesses score well on relative ESG risk, not because their products directly solve environmental problems.

Watch for:

- Sector neutrality that keeps exposure close to the parent index.

- ESG scores that compare companies only within their sector.
- Exclusions that remove a few controversial names but leave broad market exposure.
- Carbon intensity reductions created by underweighting energy rather than funding solutions.
- Data provider disagreement.

An ESG index fund may still be useful, but investors should understand what job it is doing.

Impact Claims

Impact investing requires more than owning a company with a green product. A fund claiming impact should explain:

- The intended outcome.
- How investments contribute to that outcome.
- How outcomes are measured.
- What would have happened without the investment.
- How negative side effects are managed.

For listed equities, impact is often indirect. Buying shares in the secondary market does not usually provide new capital to the company. Stewardship, primary issuance, green bonds, and additional capital formation are stronger contribution channels.

6. Portfolio Construction For Values And Risk

Values do not remove investment risk. A green portfolio still needs diversification, cost control, liquidity, and a sensible time horizon.

Build In Layers

One practical approach is to build in layers:

Layer	Purpose	Examples
Core	Diversified long-term market exposure	Broad sustainable global equity fund, balanced fund
Tilts	Stronger environmental preference	Climate transition, low carbon, biodiversity, circular economy
Solutions	Focused exposure to environmental problem-solving	Renewable infrastructure, energy efficiency, water, grid equipment
Cash and bonds	Stability and optionality	Cash, gilts, green bonds, short duration bond funds
Satellite	Higher risk ideas	Single stocks, early-stage themes, specialist trusts

The right mix depends on personal circumstances. A retiree, a first-time investor, and a high-earning professional with a 30-year horizon may all care about the climate but need different portfolios.

Avoid Theme Overload

Climate and biodiversity themes are powerful, but popular themes can become crowded. A portfolio made only of renewables, battery metals, hydrogen, and climate tech can be highly volatile.

Risk controls:

- Limit single-stock position sizes.
- Avoid relying on one technology pathway.
- Check valuation as well as mission.
- Watch debt levels in capital-intensive companies.
- Separate "I admire this company" from "this is a good investment at this price".
- Rebalance periodically.

A Simple Investment Note Template

Before buying, write a short note:

Question	Answer
What am I buying?	
Why does it fit my environmental criteria?	
Why might it make financial sense?	
What are the top three risks?	
What evidence would make me sell?	
When will I review it?	

This note is a guardrail against emotional decisions.

Diversification Across Environmental Themes

Theme	Potential role	Common risks
Renewable power	Decarbonising electricity	Power prices, interest rates, permitting
Grid infrastructure	Enabling electrification	Regulation, project delays, supply chain constraints
Energy efficiency	Lower-cost emissions reduction	Fragmented markets, slow adoption
Water	Scarcity and infrastructure resilience	Political pricing, capex cycles
Circular economy	Waste reduction and resource efficiency	Consumer adoption, recycling economics
Sustainable food	Land use, methane, soil health	Margins, consumer behaviour, commodity prices
Green buildings	Efficiency and retrofit	Interest rates, tenant incentives
Nature restoration	Biodiversity and resilience	Measurement, permanence, local governance

7. Sector-By-Sector Environmental Materiality Guide

Different sectors create different environmental risks. A one-size-fits-all ESG score is rarely enough.

Banks And Financials

The main environmental impact is usually financed emissions rather than office energy use.

Look for:

- Sector policies for fossil fuels, deforestation, mining, agriculture, and shipping.
- Financed emissions disclosure.
- Exposure to high-emitting clients.
- Stewardship and engagement escalation.
- Green lending definitions.
- Climate scenario analysis.

Red flag: celebrating paperless banking while avoiding financed emissions.

Oil, Gas, And Energy

The core issue is whether the business is shrinking, transforming, or extending fossil fuel dependence.

Look for:

- Production outlook.
- Exploration spend.
- Methane measurement and reduction.
- Low-carbon capex as a share of total capex.
- Definitions of "low carbon".
- Scope 3 product-use targets.
- Alignment of lobbying with transition policy.

Red flag: net zero operational emissions while expanding oil and gas production.

Utilities

Utilities can be major transition enablers if they retire coal, reduce gas dependence, and invest in networks and renewables.

Look for:

- Generation mix.
- Coal and gas retirement timelines.
- Grid investment.
- Storage and demand flexibility.
- Customer affordability and reliability.
- Regulated asset base incentives.

Red flag: renewable growth that is offset by continued fossil generation growth.

Mining And Materials

Mining supplies transition minerals, but it can create serious nature, water, community, and waste risks.

Look for:

- Water-stress exposure.
- Tailings dam safety.
- Community consent and grievance processes.
- Rehabilitation provisions.
- Energy source for operations.
- Product exposure to transition minerals.

Red flag: transition minerals story with weak local environmental controls.

Food, Agriculture, And Retail

Environmental impact often sits in land use, methane, fertiliser, packaging, and waste.

Look for:

- Deforestation-free sourcing.
- Supplier traceability.
- Methane and fertiliser strategy.
- Food waste targets.
- Packaging reduction and reuse.
- Farmer transition support.

Red flag: recycled packaging claims while agricultural emissions and deforestation risk are ignored.

Technology

Digital companies can look clean because direct emissions are low, but energy, water, hardware, and supply chains matter.

Look for:

- Data centre electricity sourcing.
- Water use for cooling.
- Hardware repairability and recycling.
- Supplier renewable energy requirements.
- Rare earth and mineral sourcing.
- AI compute growth assumptions.

Red flag: 100% renewable electricity claim with no detail on time matching, geography, or additionality.

Real Estate And Infrastructure

Buildings create operational emissions and embodied carbon.

Look for:

- Energy performance ratings.
- Retrofit plan.
- Heat pump and electrification strategy.
- Tenant energy data.
- Embodied carbon in new construction.
- Climate resilience and flood risk.

Red flag: green building certificates for a small flagship site while the wider portfolio remains inefficient.

8. Greenwashing Red Flags

Greenwashing can be accidental, careless, or deliberate. Investors do not need to prove intent. They only need to decide whether the evidence is good enough.

The Main Patterns

Pattern	What it looks like	Investor response
Vague language	"Eco", "natural", "planet friendly" without data	Ask for a specific claim and boundary
Hidden trade-off	One green feature distracts from bigger harm	Identify the main environmental impact
Offset-first claim	Carbon neutral claim built mainly on offsets	Separate reductions from compensation
Cherry-picked metric	One year or one division highlighted	Check multi-year group-level data
Intensity-only progress	Efficiency improves while total impact rises	Ask for absolute figures
Future promise	2050 target with no 2030 pathway	Look for near-term actions and capex
Green halo	Imagery and storytelling replace evidence	Remove branding and read the numbers
Lobbying gap	Public climate support, private policy obstruction	Check trade association and lobbying reviews

Use The CMA Test

The UK Green Claims Code is written for businesses, but it gives investors a useful common-sense test. A good environmental claim should be truthful, clear, not omit important information, compare fairly, consider the full life cycle where relevant, and be substantiated.

Investor translation:

- Can I understand the claim without marketing interpretation?
- Is the claim specific enough to test?
- Are limitations disclosed?
- Is the comparison fair?
- Does it cover the life-cycle stage that matters?
- Is there evidence I can inspect?

Offsets And Carbon Neutrality

Offsets are not automatically worthless, but they should sit at the end of the hierarchy:

- 1 Avoid emissions where possible.
- 2 Reduce direct and value-chain emissions.
- 3 Replace high-carbon inputs and processes.
- 4 Use high-quality removals or offsets only for residual emissions.

Red flags include:

- Cheap credits with little detail.
- Avoided-emission claims with weak additionality.
- Short-lived forestry credits used against long-lived fossil emissions.

- No separation between gross emissions and offset-adjusted claims.
- "Carbon neutral product" claims that ignore material life-cycle stages.

Nature Claims

Nature is local. A biodiversity claim should normally include place, baseline, metric, duration, and stewardship.

Questions:

- Where is the impact or restoration happening?
- What was the baseline condition?
- Which metric is used?
- Who verifies it?
- How long will the habitat be maintained?
- Are local communities involved?
- Is the claim compensating for damage elsewhere?

9. Stewardship, Monitoring, And Exit Rules

Eco-investing does not end at purchase. The monitoring process is what keeps a portfolio honest.

Quarterly Review

Each quarter, review:

- New controversies or fines.
- Major strategy changes.
- Capex updates.
- Target progress.
- Fund holdings changes.
- Voting record for funds.
- Any change in your original thesis.

Annual Deep Review

Once a year, update the full scorecard for each material holding.

Review item	Question
Thesis	Is the original environmental thesis still valid?
Evidence	Has disclosure improved, stalled, or weakened?
Financials	Is the balance sheet still robust enough for the plan?
Valuation	Has the price moved far ahead of fundamentals?
Alternatives	Is there a better way to express the same value?
Stewardship	Has management responded to investor concerns?

Escalation And Exit

Set exit rules before emotions are involved.

Possible sell or reduce triggers:

- The company abandons or weakens key targets without a credible reason.
- Capex contradicts the transition thesis.
- A fund changes methodology or holdings in a way that breaks your criteria.
- Severe environmental harm occurs and the response is inadequate.
- Better evidence shows the original thesis was wrong.
- Position size has grown beyond your risk limits.

Possible hold triggers:

- Short-term emissions rise because of an explained acquisition or investment phase.
- A transition company is moving slowly but capex and governance remain aligned.
- Market volatility changes the price but not the thesis.

10. Worksheets

Worksheet A: Personal Green Investment Policy

Prompt	Your answer
My environmental priorities are	
My hard exclusions are	
I am willing to own transition companies if	
I am not willing to own companies that	
My maximum single-stock position is	
My review frequency is	
I will seek regulated financial advice when	

Worksheet B: Company Audit

Item	Notes
Company and ticker	
Sector	
Environmental thesis	
Main environmental risk	
Scope 1 and 2 data quality	
Scope 3 data quality	
Near-term targets	
Capex alignment	
Nature, water, and waste exposure	
Governance and incentives	
Lobbying alignment	
Scorecard result	
Decision: pass, watch, or reject	

Worksheet C: Fund Audit

Item	Notes
Fund name and ISIN	
Label or sustainability category	
Objective	
Methodology	
Top 10 holdings	
Largest sector exposure	
Exclusions	
Engagement and voting evidence	
Fees	
Main concern	
Decision: pass, watch, or reject	

Worksheet D: Source Log

Claim	Source	Date checked	Confidence

11. Glossary

- **Absolute emissions:** Total greenhouse gas emissions over a period.
- **Additionality:** Evidence that a project or outcome would not have happened without the finance or intervention.
- **Biodiversity net gain:** An approach requiring habitats to be left in a measurably better state than before development.
- **Carbon intensity:** Emissions per unit of revenue, output, energy, or other activity.
- **Capex:** Capital expenditure, or money spent on long-term assets and projects.
- **Double materiality:** Looking at both how sustainability issues affect a company and how the company affects people and planet.
- **Embodied carbon:** Emissions associated with materials and construction before an asset is used.
- **Financed emissions:** Emissions linked to lending, underwriting, investment, or insurance portfolios.
- **Green bond:** A bond whose proceeds are allocated to eligible green projects.
- **Greenwashing:** Misleading environmental claims or impressions.
- **Just transition:** A transition that considers workers, communities, affordability, and rights.
- **Location-based Scope 2:** Electricity emissions based on average grid intensity.
- **Market-based Scope 2:** Electricity emissions adjusted for contractual instruments such as supplier tariffs or certificates.
- **Net zero:** A state where residual emissions are balanced by removals, after deep emissions reductions.
- **Scope 1 emissions:** Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources.
- **Scope 2 emissions:** Indirect emissions from purchased energy.
- **Scope 3 emissions:** Other value-chain emissions.
- **Sustainability-linked bond:** A bond where financial terms change if sustainability targets are met or missed.
- **Transition finance:** Finance aimed at helping high-emitting activities shift onto a credible lower-impact path.

12. Source List

Use primary sources wherever possible. Start with these:

- FCA, Sustainability Disclosure Requirements and investment labels: <https://www.fca.org.uk/publications/policy-state-ments/ps23-16-sustainability-disclosure-requirements-investment-labels>
- CMA, Green Claims Code: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/green-claims-code-making-environmental-claims>
- IFRS Foundation, IFRS Sustainability Standards Navigator: <https://www.ifrs.org/issued-standards/ifrs-sustainability-standards-navigator/>
- SBTi, Corporate Net-Zero Standard: <https://sciencebasedtargets.org/corporate-net-zero>
- TNFD, Disclosure recommendations: <https://tnfd.global/recommendations/>
- UK Government, Understanding biodiversity net gain: <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/understanding-biodiversity-net-gain>
- Company annual reports, sustainability reports, assurance statements, and investor presentations.
- Fund prospectuses, KIIDs, factsheets, full holdings files, and stewardship reports.

Final reminder: green investing is still investing. Do the sustainability work, then do the financial work.