

ClearBridge Investment Management Limited (CIML)
TCFD Report 2026 relating to the year ended
31 December 2025

UK Supplement
30 June 2026

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Introduction

ClearBridge Investments (the Group) is an active equity manager offering a broad range of strategies across global developed and emerging markets, local markets, and real assets and income. Our local market capabilities serve clients in the U.S., U.K., Canada and Australia. ClearBridge manages more than US\$210 billion.¹

ClearBridge manages diversified, high-conviction portfolios through collaborative fundamental research to meet the needs of some of the world's largest asset owners and financial intermediary platforms. We invest as long-term, risk-aware business owners and seek to deliver consistency of process and performance for our clients through market cycles. A focus on durability drives everything we do; from the business models of the companies we own, to the holding periods of our portfolios, to the stability and longevity of our investment professionals.

For almost 40 years ClearBridge has been incorporating climate risks and opportunities into our investment strategy. As climate has continually become more relevant in our portfolios, we have taken steps to enhance our process and ensure material climate metrics are appropriately captured.

The TCFD recommendations were developed as a disclosure framework by the financial sector, for the financial sector, and now have wide application across the market. But the recommendations bring value beyond just disclosures – they broaden the understanding of climate change across businesses.

The recommendations help companies and asset managers question how climate change affects all aspects of business, from people and processes to the profitability and impact that businesses can have on the planet. Climate change may also create opportunities alongside risks and the TCFD provides guidance on how to incorporate both aspects into strategy and risk management.

For us as investors, the TCFD framework helps us understand how investee companies acknowledge and manage the potential impacts of climate change. Equally it provides companies an opportunity to demonstrate the extent to which this has been embedded into strategy and how risks are managed and opportunities embraced.

Preparation Basis

This supplement has been prepared for ClearBridge Investment Management Limited (CIML, the Firm), and UK legal entity authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. It is intended to be read together with the Group's 2026 Climate Report. Throughout this Supplement we cross-reference the disclosures relating to this report and where appropriate provide additional disclosures specific to the Firm.

The Firm has prepared this UK Supplement by applying the TCFD Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures to its management activities in respect of the Portfolios and in accordance with the climate-related disclosure requirements set out in Chapter 2 of the FCA's ESG Sourcebook.

This UK Supplement has been prepared on a best-efforts basis. Climate reporting in the asset management industry is still in its infancy, and there are significant data challenges and methodological challenges associated with climate reporting. We have included TCFD-aligned disclosures where it is fair, clear and not misleading for us to do so. We have also explained limitations on our ability to disclose, and the steps being taken to address those limitations.

While climate-related risks and opportunities are incorporated in ClearBridge's investment process, effective oversight and implementation extends well beyond the investment team. Multiple teams across ClearBridge ensure research analysts and portfolio managers have the tools, data and frameworks needed to assess climate risks and opportunities; we also clearly and consistently communicate climate-related exposures to clients.

Compliance statement

The disclosures in this UK Supplement, when read together with the **2026 Climate Report**, comply with the climate-related disclosure requirements in Chapter 2 of the FCA's ESG Sourcebook.



Stuart Davidson

Chief Operating Officer (COO) – UK

¹As of Dec. 31, 2025.

Part 1: Governance

A. The board's oversight of climate-related risks and opportunities

Please refer to the Governance section of the 2026 Climate Report for a description of climate governance and oversight across the Group. Information on stewardship and ESG governance and oversight can be found in the Group's 2026 Stewardship Report.

As an investment group of Franklin Templeton (FT), ClearBridge reports to the Head of FT Public Markets who in turn reports to Franklin Templeton boards. The Board of Directors of Franklin Resources maintain ultimate oversight of the company's approach to corporate responsibility and sustainability. More information can be found in the Franklin Templeton Corporate TCFD Report.

Prior to 30 September 2025, accountability for climate-related risks and opportunities lay with the Martin Currie Board and Executive Committee. The Board with oversight responsibility delegated authority to the Executive Committee who had day-to-day management responsibility. The Executive Committee reported to the Head of Public Markets, Franklin Templeton.

For the remainder of the reporting period (1 October 2025 to 31 December 2025), governance and oversight structures are as described in the Group's 2026 Climate Report. ClearBridge Investments is a fully owned investment group in the Franklin Templeton and as such our structure in relation to management of the business and climate risk reflects this with accountability and reporting within ClearBridge and as part of Public Markets within Franklin Templeton.

B. Management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities

Please refer to the Governance section of the 2026 Climate Report for a description of management's role in assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities. ClearBridge Investment's management, including the Chief Investment Officer, Chief Operating Officer, and Head of Investment Risk Management maintain oversight for CIML's assets.

From an investment perspective it is important to that consideration of portfolio level impacts of climate change is investor-led. While this does not form part of the governance structure, it reflects the philosophical importance of having investor-led integration of climate risk as close to the decision-making function as possible. This is important given that the majority of identified climate-related risk sits within the investment portfolios rather than the operational carbon footprint or strategic risk within the business.

Prior to 30 September 2025, the Martin Currie Executive Committee had created an organisational structure that enabled effective supervision of all company operations and proper segregation of key duties. This includes climate-related risks and opportunities from both an investment and operational perspective which are considered by key forums with specific responsibilities within the business. The overall approach to investment governance and strategic direction on matters related to governance and sustainability (including climate risk) was overseen by the Stewardship & ESG Council (The Council) and coordinated through the investment-focused ESG Working Group.

The Council had delegated authority from the Executive. This body was created in 2021 to have a dedicated high-level forum specifically related to stewardship and sustainability, to oversee the corporate approach to sustainability, to ensure stewardship responsibilities were fulfilled and to provide a channel for assurance, feedback, evolution and improvement of stewardship activities. The Council also operated as the key forum for how management was informed about climate-related issues through the medium of regular discussion, oversight and sign-off of the key regulatory documents within the management and reporting framework on climate change. Within scope were TCFD Reporting and the Stewardship Annual Report, as well as the management of climate-related issues from a strategic perspective: product strategy, membership of organisations or initiatives related to climate.

Part 2: Strategy

A. Climate-related risks and opportunities the organization has identified over the short, medium, and long term.

CIML's identification of climate-related risks and opportunities is aligned with what is described in the Group's Climate Report.

Information specific to CIML:

Our key area for action is in understanding material financial climate risks and opportunities.

- We have developed a proprietary model that allows us to assess the sensitivity of companies to carbon costs as well as the sensitivity for overall portfolios. This has been a collaboration between the investment teams, which have shared ideas and best practice through its evolution. In addition, we produce a carbon footprint for portfolios, looking at both overall emissions and carbon intensity. This identifies the overall carbon profile and main contributors to a portfolio's carbon footprint.
- We have adopted an internal alignment methodology that assesses companies' target commitments and delivery against these targets.
- With an increasing number of companies announcing net zero ambitions, we are also analysing the substance behind these ambitions and monitoring the extent to which companies are setting out science-based targets. Tools such as those from the Transition Pathway Initiative (TPI) also help identify the degree to which companies are aligned with the transition to a lower-carbon economy.
- Finally, we continue to explore analysis to help us with broader scenario testing including the Principles for Responsible Investment's (PRIs) Inevitable Policy Response, International Energy Agency's (IEA) Net Zero scenario and the Network for Greening the Financial System (NGFS) scenarios. These scenarios from NGFS have formed the basis for our initial deployment of scenario analysis in relation to climate risks. This aims to assess the potential physical and transition risks in portfolios across a range of potential climate scenarios that reflect potential paths on emissions and policy. These also consider potential opportunities associated with this transition. The output of this process at a CIML level is summarised in the Metrics and Targets section of this report and also in our product-specific reports which are published on pooled fund pages in the UK and available on request for segregated mandates.

B. Impact of climate-related risks and opportunities on the organization's businesses, strategy, and financial planning.

At present, physical risk has not been determined to be a material risk for the firm. The most material climate-related risk is identified as the polarisation of opinions around ESG, particularly in the US institutional market. As long-term investors, we believe that environmental, social and governance factors create risks and opportunities for investors and that it is in the interests of our clients to consider them. However, we may be faced with a lack of demand for our investment products, reputational damage, or litigation related to the opinion that such factors are non-material and should not be considered as part of the investment process. Conversely, shifting client preferences and a greater focus on climate change is likely to inform many asset owners on how to consider climate-related risks and opportunities are factored into their investment decisions.

We manage this risk through transparent and clear communications with our clients and prospective clients, and retention of materials that support the investment thesis, including those relating to material environmental, social and governance factors.

Certain operational aspects of our approach to assessing and managing climate risks are delegated to our parent company, Franklin Resources, Inc. Some of the strategies previously employed at our UK offices to reduce the Firm's environmental impact and to increase energy efficiency include the following:

- converting the main heating source in Edinburgh from gas boilers to air source heat pumps;
- installing new, energy-efficient air handling units and chillers in Edinburgh;
- installing energy-efficient LED lighting in all UK offices; and
- implementing a recycling and plastic elimination policy.

When assessing the right approach for operations in each jurisdiction, a number of factors are considered including consideration of the national net zero commitment and emissions reduction policies and legislation of that country.[EM8.1] More details can be found in Franklin Templeton's Corporate TCFD Report.

A. The resilience of the organization's strategy, taking into consideration different climate-related scenarios, including a 2°C or lower scenario.

Our business strategy remains broadly the same under different warming scenarios, including a 2 degree scenario and warmer. This includes the development of products aligned to a net zero pathway, client engagement to ensure product suitability, and effective monitoring of our climate exposures across our portfolios in conjunction with deployment of our stewardship capabilities.

Supplemental guidance: how climate-related risks and opportunities are factored into relevant products or investment strategies; describe how each product or investment strategy might be affected by the transition to a low-carbon economy.

ClearBridge's model for ESG integration being included in fundamental company research led by our investment teams allows for thoughtful and well-rounded discussions on climate topics. For investment portfolios these tend to be assessed in the form of short, medium, and long-term transition and physical risks as well as technology opportunities.

The transmission mechanism, materiality and range of outcomes will be different depending on the makeup of individual portfolios and can also be seen in public TCFD product reports.

Our ESG integration informs our engagement and proxy voting activities. Our approach is set out in the Group Climate Report, our Engagement and Stewardship Policy, and our Proxy Voting Policy.

Part 3: Risk Management

A. The organization's processes for identifying and assessing climate-related risks.

CIML's approach to the identification and assessment of climate-related risks, including our engagement activity, is set out in the Group Climate Report and in the 2026 Stewardship Report.

As an investment group of Franklin Templeton, our approach to enterprise risk is informed by that of our parent. CIML's Board of Directors, however, is responsible for the day-to-day identification, assessment and management of the risks that the company faces. Franklin Templeton Internal Audit assesses the adequacy of internal controls to enhance the governance and oversight of enterprise risks and risk management.

Supplemental guidance: describe, where appropriate, engagement activity with investee companies to encourage better disclosure and practices related to climate-related risks in order to improve data availability and asset managers' ability to assess climate-related risks; describe how they identify and assess material climate-related risks for each product or investment strategy. This might include a description of the resources and tools used in the process.

As our ESG ratings demonstrate, ClearBridge assesses the specific climate-related risks and opportunities facing individual companies as part of our bottom-up stock selection process. These factors then drive the second pillar of ClearBridge's climate strategy: engagements with companies. ESG engagement at ClearBridge generally has two overlapping objectives:

1. Research: Gaining a better understanding of ESG issues that could impact our investment thesis
2. Impact: Encouraging specific changes at the company to better align its operations with sustainability best practices

Across these two objectives, our engagements span many different climate-related topics and sectors.

Where appropriate, ClearBridge will provide feedback to company management teams on their strategy and performance and discuss potential improvements. Such feedback can serve to promote best practices, advocate for increased disclosure or share our views on a specific ESG topic. In some engagements, for example, we are asked to provide feedback on specific policies and activities such as disclosures and publishing sustainability reports as well as share best practices as we catalogue them through our engagements across industries.

In many circumstances, this feedback results in material, positive business outcomes and results —instances where our conversations with company management or feedback we provide helps initiate or improve sustainability practices at companies we own.

In voting proxies, we are guided by general fiduciary principles. Our goal is to act prudently, solely in the best interest of the beneficial owners of the accounts we manage. We attempt to provide for the consideration of all factors that could affect the value of the investment and will vote proxies in the manner that we believe will be consistent with efforts to maximize shareholder values. These could include greater disclosure on the company's environmental policies and practices; disclosure on financial, physical or regulatory risks related to climate change and/or how the company measures and manages such risks; or disclosure of goals on GHG emissions reduction targets from company operations and/or products.

A full description of our approach to engagement and voting within investment strategies can be found in our Engagement and Stewardship Policy.

B. The organization's processes for managing climate-related risks.

CIML's approach to the management of climate-related risks is set out in the Group Climate Report.

Additionally, CIML's Risk Committee and Resilient Business Committee are responsible for developing a risk management infrastructure alongside the business strategy. This includes mitigating strategies for all identified risks including those that are climate related. Both committees meet quarterly and report to the Board of Directors.

Supplemental guidance: describe the management of material climate-related risks for each product or investment strategy.

Analysis includes the extent to which companies understand, manage and mitigate the risks presented by climate change and equally how they embrace the opportunities that may be presented. As such climate change forms part of our assessment of the material risks and opportunities that companies face in generating sustainable returns over the long term and is embedded into our investment process.

Transition climate risks that are considered include:

- The likely required regulatory changes necessary to address climate change- for example, the potential for clearer pricing on carbon.
- The impact of technological change- for example, the changes in demand for products and services.
- The impact of changes to consumption patterns – for example, changes in consumer demand for products.

The extent and exposure to physical risk, for example, availability of water and the potential for supply chain disruption, also form part of the overall assessment and we recognise that for many companies, these may be indirect effects that, for example, lie in their supply chains. As bottom-up investors, the potential materiality of these impacts is considered for each of the businesses concerned. The transition to a lower carbon economy also creates opportunities in many areas.

These include:

- Reduced operating costs through more efficient use of resources.
- Opportunities for new products and technologies to support the change in the energy mix.
- Development of new products and services to meet potential changes in consumption patterns, and
- Adaptation opportunities presented by the need for companies to build resilience into their operations.

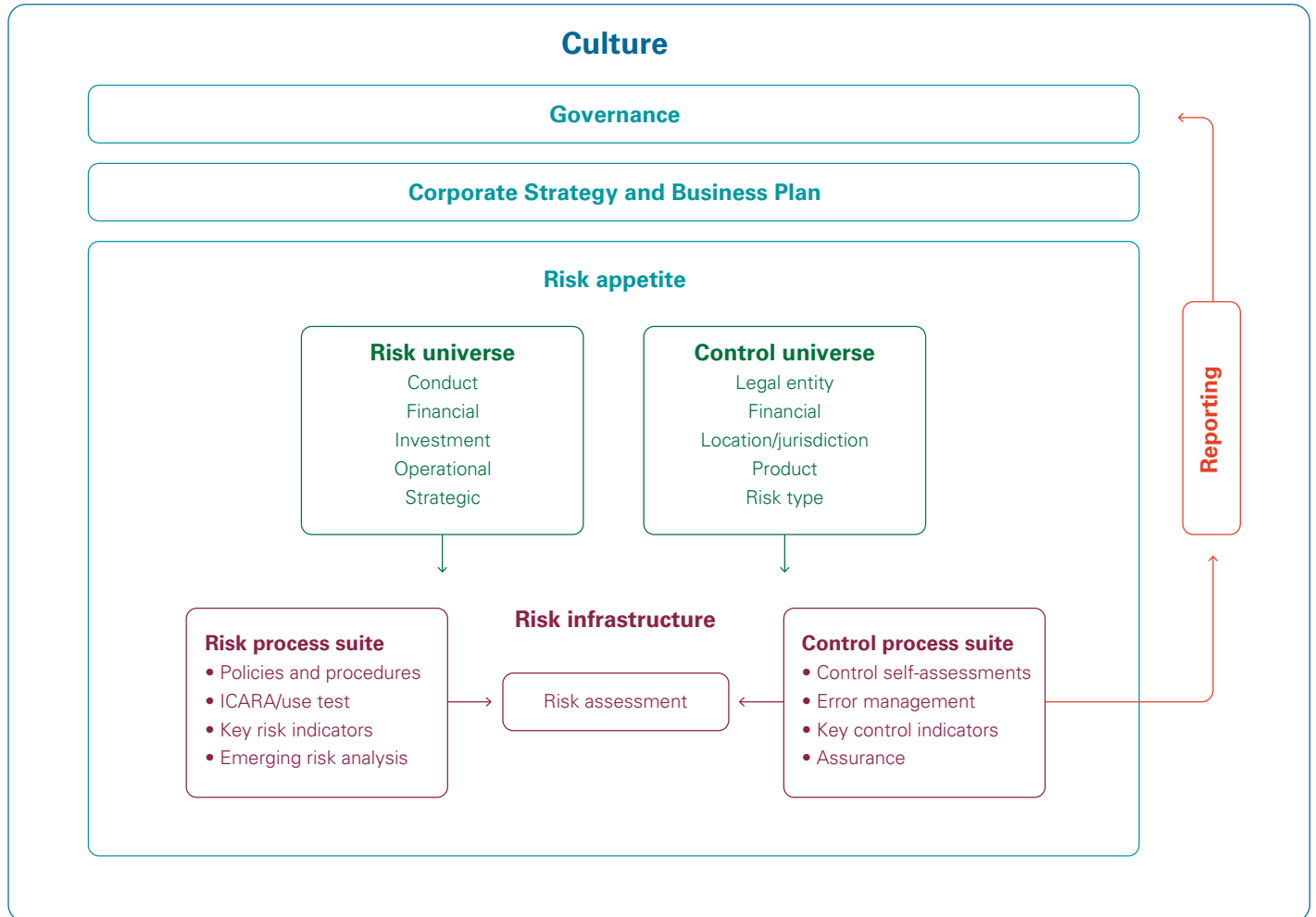
We have been analysing climate risk in portfolios for some time and our proprietary carbon cost analysis tool helps us understand the sensitivity and potential impact of carbon pricing on a company's earnings and market cap. This helps us to better understand the future impact of climate and energy policy changes on companies and portfolios.

We have worked to produce a framework that allows us to make an assessment of the carbon cost sensitivity for each of the companies that we invest in as well as overall portfolios.

This has been a collaboration between investment teams to share ideas and best practice as this has evolved. This provides an opportunity to assess the potential impact of different carbon pricing regimes. In addition, we can produce a carbon footprint for portfolios, looking at both overall emissions as well as carbon intensity, which identifies the overall profile and main contributors to a portfolio's carbon footprint. With an increasing number of companies announcing net zero ambitions, we are also looking at the substance behind these ambitions and the extent to which companies are setting out carbon emission reduction targets. Tools such as those from the TPI also help identify the degree to which companies held are aligned with the transition to a lower-carbon economy. We continue to explore tools to help us with broader scenario testing including the PRI's Inevitable Policy Response. Our ESG analysis is fully integrated into our investment process, considering factors including climate change when analysing the investment case for a company.

C. Processes for identifying, assessing, and managing climate-related risks are integrated into the organization’s overall risk management.

As an investment group of Franklin Templeton, our approach to enterprise risk is informed by that of our parent. More information can be found in the Franklin Templeton Corporate TCFD Report. CIML’s Board of Directors, however, is responsible for the day-to-day identification, assessment and management of the risks that the company faces. CIML’s Enterprise Risk Management framework is as follows:



Risk is an inherent part of business and the extent to which risks are properly identified, assessed, monitored and managed is critical to the firm’s reputation, financial integrity and future profitability. ClearBridge utilises effective risk management in the delivery of strategic objectives, balancing risk with reward. A robust risk management framework is in place that includes the design, by management, of suitable systems and controls and that facilitates informed risk-based decision making.

Part 4: Metrics and Targets

A. The metrics used by the organization to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in line with its strategy and risk management process

Please refer to the Group Climate Report for the overall approach to the metrics used to assess climate related risks and opportunities.

Supplemental guidance: describe metrics used to assess climate-related risks and opportunities in each product or investment strategy; where relevant, describe how these metrics have changed over time. Where appropriate, provide metrics considered in investment decisions and monitoring. Describe the extent to which their assets under management and products and investment strategies, where relevant, are aligned with a well below 2°C scenario, using whichever approach or metrics best suit their organizational context or capabilities. Should also indicate which asset classes are included.

We use a range of metrics to help inform our view of climate-related risks and opportunities and to assess alignment with net zero, primarily using data from a third-party data vendor. Most data utilised in our stewardship and sustainability activities is procured and overseen centrally by our parent company, Franklin Templeton.

Please refer to the Group Climate Report for more information on the two metrics used across ClearBridge to assess climate-related risks and opportunities: weighted average carbon intensity, and net-zero alignment.

Additional disclosure for CIML: Portfolios may use other metrics to assess exposure and climate risks, such as Climate Value-at-Risk and Implied Temperature Rise.

Value-at-Risk (VaR) metrics are forward looking metrics which estimate the risk of loss for investments and have become standard for measuring financial risk. VaR is calculated by assessing the amount of a potential loss, the probability of occurrence (for the amount of loss), and the relevant timeframe. Climate VaR (CVaR) aims to assess potential financial sensitivity to climate-related transition and physical risks as well as opportunities. CVaR estimates the potential size of loss or benefit attributable to climate related financial risks and opportunities by considering the modelled impact on the value of assets across different climate scenarios. CVaR is at the early stage of development as a metric whose output is dependent on broad-based assumptions. As such we are disclosing this information for regulatory purposes only and have yet to integrate this information into our investment process. We will continue to monitor the value of this metric going forward. For this purpose, we use MSCI's CVaR model using assumptions based on the NGFS (Network for Greening the Financial System) scenarios.

The Implied Temperature Rise (ITR) is a forward-looking metric that relies on projected emissions of investee companies and issuers and estimated data to provide an indication of how an investment portfolio aligns to global climate targets. ITR is at the early stage of development as a metric where output is dependent on broad-based assumptions. As such we are disclosing this information for regulatory purposes only and have yet to integrate this information into our investment process. We will continue to monitor the value of this metric going forward. We use MSCI's ITR model for these disclosures. MSCI's ITR model uses the concept of a carbon budget: how much the world can emit and, by extension, how much a company can emit (across Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions) and remain within the limitations required to meet e.g. a 2°C warming scenario by 2100. MSCI use IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change) guidance to understand what the budgets need to be. Then MSCI calculate companies' projected emissions out over the next five decades based on their emissions track record, stated reduction targets, and other data. A company whose projected emissions are below budget can be said to "undershoot" while those whose projected emissions exceed the budget "overshoot". The ITR, expressed in degrees Celsius (°C), estimates the global implied temperature rise (in the year 2100 or later) if the whole economy had the same carbon budget over-/undershoot level as the company or portfolio in question.

B. Disclose Scope 1, Scope 2, and, if appropriate, Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and the related risks.

As a UK legal entity within the broader ClearBridge Investments group, CIML shares office premises, infrastructure, and operational resources with other group entities. CIML does not operate standalone offices or maintain separate operational arrangements from which entity-specific Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions can be independently measured or allocated. Business travel and other Scope 3 operational emissions are similarly managed at a group level and cannot be disaggregated to the CIML legal entity on a reliable basis.

For these reasons, we are unable to disclose CIML-specific operational emissions for this reporting period. Group-level operational emissions data, including emissions from office buildings and business travel, can be found in Franklin Resources' CSR Report.

We will continue to monitor developments in emissions allocation methodologies and will work with our parent company to explore whether a reasonable and consistent basis for allocating operational emissions to the CIML legal entity can be established for future reporting periods.

Supplemental guidance: disclose GHG emissions for assets under management and the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI) for each product or investment strategy, where data and methodologies allow. Emissions should be calculated in line with the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF Standard) or a comparable methodology. In addition to WACI, asset managers should consider providing other carbon footprinting metrics they believe are useful for decision-making.

Emissions Metrics across CIML AUM

31 December 2025

Total carbon emissions

Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	413,741
Total Scope 1, 2 and material Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	3,150,790
Total Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	3,283,771
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e)	3,697,511

Carbon footprint

Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$M invested	43.5
Total Scope 1, 2 and material Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$M invested	331.0
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$M invested	388.5

Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI)

Total Scope 1 and 2 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$M revenue	137.3
Total Scope 1, 2 and material Scope 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$M revenue	672.6
Total Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions (tCO ₂ e) per \$M revenue	802.7

Emissions data availability and disclosure from portfolio holdings

% of total AUM invested in holdings where reported Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is available	85.3%
% of total AUM invested in holdings where estimated Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is available	13.4%
% of total AUM invested in holdings where Scope 1 and 2 emissions data is not available	1.3%
% of total AUM invested in holdings where estimated Scope 3 emissions data is available	98.7%
% of total AUM invested in holdings where Scope 3 emissions data is not available	1.3%

Source: MSCI. Due to changes in scope of what is included in this report, values from previous years are no longer comparable. Where possible, we will show historical values in future periods.

Emissions Metrics across CIML AUM

31 December 2025

Climate 'value at risk' assessment

Estimated climate-related VaR by 2100 under 1.5 degree 'orderly transition' scenario	-11%
Estimated climate-related VaR by 2100 under 1.5 degree 'dis-orderly transition' scenario	-11%
Estimated climate-related VaR by 2100 under 2.0 degree 'orderly transition' scenario	-3%
Estimated climate-related VaR by 2100 under 2.0 degree 'dis-orderly transition' scenario	-5%
Estimated climate-related VaR by 2100 under 3 degree scenario (NDCs)	-5%

Implied Temperature Alignment

Implied temperature alignment (degrees C)	2.7
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Source: MSCI. Due to changes in scope of what is included in this report, values from previous years are no longer comparable. Where possible, we will show historical values in future periods.

Emissions Metrics by main CIML Investment Strategies

Investment strategy	Total AUM \$M	Carbon Footprint (tCO2e/\$M invested)	WACI (tCO2e/\$M revenue)	Fossil Fuel Exposure (%)
Global Emerging Markets	6,023.1	250.0	698.0	2.3
UK Equity Income	1,187.1	730.9	1,180.3	16.2
UK Mid Cap	440.8	313.8	454.7	0.0
UK Small Cap	246.4	192.9	299.2	0.0

Source: MSCI, ClearBridge, AUM quoted in USD millions as of 31 December 2025. Fossil Fuel Exposure is defined as the percentage of total AUM invested in companies with more than 5% of revenue from oil and gas production and distribution and/or coal-related activities (as identified by the MSCI).

Investment strategy	Total AUM \$M	Carbon Footprint (tCO2e/\$M invested)	WACI (tCO2e/\$M revenue)	Fossil Fuel Exposure (%)
Global Emerging Markets	6,215.0	251.2	746.4	3.0
UK Equity Income	1,252.3	756.6	1,088.8	18.1
UK Mid Cap	754.6	323.6	456.1	0.0
UK Small Cap	355.9	211.7	289.0	0.0

Source: MSCI, ClearBridge, AUM quoted in USD millions as of 31 December 2024. Fossil Fuel Exposure is defined as the percentage of total AUM invested in companies with more than 5% of revenue from oil and gas production and distribution and/or coal-related activities (as identified by the MSCI).

C. The targets used by the organization to manage climate-related risks and opportunities and performance against targets.

Please refer to the Group Climate Report for ClearBridge's organisation level climate-related goals. CIML does not have any entity-level goals of its own, it is included in the organisation-level goal.

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