

# Hammersmith & Fulham Council Green Finance Framework

15 NOVEMBER 2023



## Introduction to the Council

The London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham (H&F) is based in West London and home to a thriving business community including global companies such as Disney and L’Oreal and the highest concentration of start-up firms in London. The borough boasts eminent digital and creative industries from television to performing arts as well as life sciences firms.

H&F has a growing environmental goods and services sector, employing around 3,300 people, including a field-leading partnership between the Council, Imperial College and other local institutions fostering green innovation and skills.

We know that tackling the climate and ecological crises will go hand in hand with improving our borough’s health and wellbeing. For example, 32% of reduced life expectancy for the most deprived people in H&F is attributable to circulatory and respiratory reasons, exacerbated by polluted air, cold homes and extreme heat. H&F is also heavily urbanised, with only 28% of land vegetated and 12% canopy cover compared to London-wide averages of 43% and 21%. However, the borough has plenty of potential for ecologically rich green space, including 285 hectares of space designated for nature conservation.

The population was estimated at 185,004 in 2018 and is highly diverse, with 55.1% of the population identifying as non-White British and 31.9% belonging to ethnic groups other than White. The borough has a high proportion of young adults aged 25-34 (23%) and the proportion of children and young people (0-17) is 19%. Some 15% of the population is aged between 50 and 64, while 10% of the population are in their retirement age (65+).



## References

- [H&F Borough Profile 2018](#)
- [London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham](#)
- [H&F Industrial Strategy](#)
- [H&F Climate and Ecology Strategy](#)



## Introduction to our Climate and Ecological Strategy

Hammersmith and Fulham (H&F) Council declared a climate and ecological emergency in 2019 and set an ambitious target to reach net zero carbon emissions by 2030 for the borough.

Our [vision for 2030](#), was developed in consultation with residents through our Climate and Ecological Emergency Commission and guides our work towards net zero:

- A clean and sustainable future in which human activity works to the benefit of all people and the environment
- A safe climate for future generations, along with rich ecosystems that support people and nature, a thriving green economy, and the best possible health, wellbeing and quality of life for all our residents
- The transition from fossil fuels will be an empowering and collective effort in which all have a voice, and the challenges and opportunities from change will be shared justly.

Our Climate and Ecology Strategy, published in 2021, sets out the route to net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 for the borough.

It covers the following areas of action:

### Eliminating emissions from:

- Homes, building and energy – how we construct, heat and power our built environment
- Travel – how we move around
- Things we use – what we buy, use and dispose of.

### Protecting people and nature by:

- Making space for nature
- Adapting to climate change – making ourselves resilient to the changes underway.

### We will enable this by:

- Engagement and influence – working with our communities and partners and advocating for change
- Finance and decision making – supporting net zero through decision-making
- The green economy – delivery green skills and jobs for resident.

## Council Track Record on Climate

H&F Council have quantified the emissions of both residents and our own organisational activities. The borough's emissions amount to 633,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e per year for the whole borough, of which council emissions make up around 8%:

### Protecting people and nature by:

- Buildings account for most of the borough's direct emissions, with homes contributing 36% and non-domestic buildings 43%
- Road transport is responsible for 16% of the borough's emissions
- Consumption-based emissions per person in H&F is around 8.82 tonnes
- 89% of the council's core scope 1 and 2 emissions come from its offices and schools, with the rest from streetlighting and vehicles
- 53% of the council's wider scope 3 footprint is from procurement, 30% is from council housing, and 15% from non-domestic buildings leased out to other organisations.

The council's Climate and Ecology Strategy sets out the range of initiatives we will take to cut our own emissions and improve the local environment. Actions include:

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- Retrofitting our council-owned homes and buildings with energy efficiency measures and low-carbon heating
- Supporting private sector housing and businesses to become energy efficient
- Adopting climate-friendly planning policies
- Investing in active travel infrastructure and support
- Supporting the transition to electric vehicles, including installing a UK-leading charging network and electrifying our own fleet
- Implementing a low-carbon procurement policy to ensure our suppliers join us on the journey to net zero
- Risk mapping vulnerable areas of the borough, and installing green infrastructure and other measures to make the borough resilient to a changing climate.



## Green Finance Framework

The Council has prepared this Green Finance Framework (the framework) with the intention of raising capital via the issuance of a Green Municipal Investment (GMI) in the form of bonds and P2P Loan Agreements to (re)finance Eligible Green Projects.

The framework provides overarching criteria and guidelines as to how the Council will issue the above products and manage them on an ongoing basis. The Council has developed the framework in line with various applicable market standards as below:

- GMI align to the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) 2021 Green Bond Principles (GBP) and Loan Market Association (LMA) 2020 Green Loan Principles (GLP) or as these principles may be subsequently amended.

The principles referenced within the framework are voluntary process guidelines and, at the date of this publication, are globally accepted as the standard guidelines. They also follow the principles underpinning the UK Government's Green Gilt and Green NS&I saving bond products.

Abundance Investment Ltd will provide assurance that the projects funded by Use of Proceeds are Eligible Green Projects and that all the Use of Proceeds are spent on Eligible Green Projects.

The Council's Section 151 Officer with assistance from the Strategic Director for Environment, will hold responsibility and accountability for the framework, including all compliance, throughout the life of the green bonds and loans.

The Council is committed to following best practice and appreciates any feedback from market participants on the approaches set out in this framework.

This framework may be updated from time to time to ensure continued alignment with voluntary market best practices and emerging standards. For instance, these documents may be amended to align with the UK Government Green Taxonomy when it is published. Any updated version of this framework will either maintain or improve the current levels of transparency and reporting disclosures, including the corresponding external review.

## Considering the Social Co-Benefits of Green Investment

A just transition seeks to ensure that the substantial benefits of a [green economy transition](#) are shared widely, while also supporting those who stand to lose economically – be they, industries, communities, workers or consumers.

A rapid increase in the speed and scale of actions required to reduce the risks of climate change will create new economic opportunities, but at the same time it may move economic activity away from damaging industries and can carry costs for consumers.

We aim to identify where the challenges will occur and plan the transition, so it minimises the costs to more vulnerable sections of the community. In our reporting we will communicate mitigants that we have put in place when delivering individual eligible green projects to support a just transition.

## GMI: Green Bonds and Green Loans

This section of the framework sets out how the Council proposes to issue and manage its GMI on an ongoing basis. Green bonds and loans are defined in this framework as bonds and loans established to finance Eligible Green Projects. These are projects or assets that deliver positive environmental outcomes or refinance Council debt that supports these projects or assets.

The Council developed the framework in line with the GBP and GLP and therefore the methodology includes the following four key components:

- Use of Proceeds
- Process for evaluation and selection
- Management of proceeds
- Reporting.

## Use of Funds







The Use of Funds is defined in the legal documentation for each GMI issued. It is an amount equivalent to the net proceeds (funding raised after costs) of green bonds and loans issued under the framework and can only be allocated to the financing of Eligible Green Projects. These are projects with positive environmental outcomes, which contribute to a low carbon and climate resilient future, or the refinancing of corporate debt that supports Eligible Green Projects.

Each GMI will detail which specific projects, assets or project themes the GMI is funding. Where eligible projects and assets are jointly funded between the Council and another party (e.g. Central Government), funding will be applied only to the Council's share of the eligible scheme.

## Eligible Green Projects

The following tables outline the categories of Eligible Green Projects. The Eligible Green Projects are derived from the categories laid out in the ICMA Green Bond Principles, but for consistency follow the framework established by the UK Government for the countries Green Gilt and Green NS&I savings product scheme as well as the UK Taxonomy objectives.



Eligibility sectors	UK Taxonomy Objectives	Eligibility criteria
Renewable Energy 	Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schemes generating energy from renewable sources such as wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower (provided environmental and social impact assessments are undertaken and no significant controversies are identified) and bioenergy with lifecycle emissions of less than 100g CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh, declining to 0g CO<sub>2</sub>e/kWh by 2050 and only second generation biofuels are used</li> <li>Energy storage facilities</li> <li>Schemes for renewable heat such as district heating and heat pumps where energy is derived from renewable sources</li> </ul>
Energy Efficiency 	Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schemes that reduce the energy use (heat and electricity) and therefore the carbon intensity of buildings used by the Council or buildings owned by the Council but rented out for social housing or commercial purposes</li> <li>Schemes that support or provide services to the private residential or commercial market to encourage or implement energy efficiency measures</li> <li>Schemes that utilise energy more effectively to generate heat or utilise waste heat</li> </ul>
Clean Transportation 	Climate Change Mitigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schemes that support low and zero emission mobility, including EV charging infrastructure, EV fleet conversion, cycle way improvement, car reduction schemes and other schemes that encourage cleaner transportation</li> </ul>
Pollution Prevention and Control 	Climate Change Mitigation Pollution Prevention and Control Transition to a Circular Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schemes that support waste prevention, waste reduction, waste recycling and energy/emission-efficient waste to energy</li> <li>Reduction of air and water emissions and greenhouse gas control</li> <li>Schemes that support the circular economy</li> </ul>
Climate Change Adaptation 	Climate Change Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schemes that deliver flood protection, resilience and other risk mitigation programmes</li> <li>Schemes that deliver heat protection, resilience and other risk mitigation programmes</li> <li>Engineering activities and technical consultancy dedicated to adaptation to climate change</li> </ul>
Living and Natural Resources 	The Protection and Restoration of Biodiversity and Ecosystems Sustainable use and Protection of Water and Marine Resources Climate Change Mitigation Climate Change Adaptation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Schemes that protect and enhance terrestrial and marine biodiversity, ecosystems and natural capital</li> <li>Schemes that support sustainable land use and protection, including environmentally sustainable agriculture</li> <li>Schemes that support environmentally sustainable clean water, water storage and wastewater management</li> <li>Funding for environmental activities of third sector partners</li> </ul>

## Process for Evaluation and Selection

For new and existing bonds and loans, the Council will manage the eligible scheme selection process by applying professional judgement, discretion, sustainability knowledge and by considering the following objectives, features and benefits:

- Conformance with the relevant principles
- Conformance with the eligible criteria set
- Alignment with the Council's [Climate and Ecology Strategy](#)
- Broader environmental and/or social risks associated with the project.

The resultant list of eligible assets and their budgets will be provided in the Use of Funds details associated with an individual GMI.

Before a GMI is launched Abundance will validate that the Use of Proceeds only includes Eligible Green Projects. In cases where Abundance and the Council do not agree on the classification of a project as green, a third party opinion may be sort.

## Management of Proceeds

To manage the risk of holding unallocated proceeds from GMI, the combined value of the GMI will be less than the total value of the eligible assets and any balance of funding will be met through existing funding sources.

### Tracking of proceeds

The Council tracks the receipt and use of proceeds via its internal reporting systems, ensuring Eligible Green Projects (re)financed are appropriately identified.

In addition, to ensure appropriate earmarking for the purpose of internal monitoring and external reporting of proceeds, the Council has established a register that contains details (including value) of all Eligible Green Projects (re)financed by or able to be (re)financed by green bonds and loans.

The Council will service its debt obligations under green bonds and loans out of general cashflows and not specifically from revenues generated by eligible projects alone.

## Unallocated proceeds

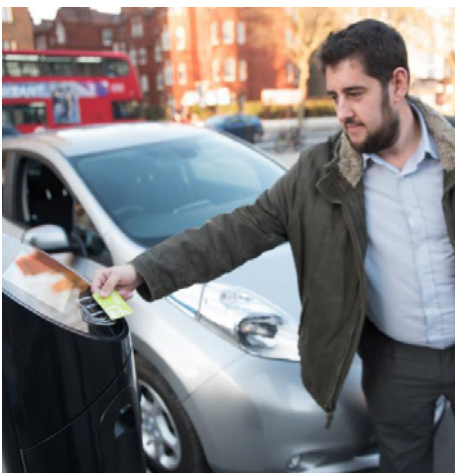
To the extent that green bond and loans proceeds have not been allocated to eligible assets at issuance, or if during the life of the green bond and loans proceeds become unallocated ("Unallocated Proceeds") (for example, because an eligible asset has been sold), the amount of unallocated proceeds shall be:

- held in temporary investment instruments that are cash, or cash equivalent instruments, within a treasury function; or
- held in temporary investment instruments that do not include greenhouse gas intensive projects which are inconsistent with the delivery of a low carbon and climate resilient economy; or
- applied to temporarily reduce indebtedness of a revolving nature before being redrawn for investments or disbursements to eligible assets.

Should unallocated proceeds arise for any outstanding Green Bond or Loan:

- The Council will disclose this information within the annual use of proceeds reporting
- No contractual right of review or repayment will arise, and no loss of green classification will occur.

The Council expects there to be adequate headroom of eligible assets and will endeavour to ensure that funds are disbursed to eligible assets within 24 months of the issuance of the green bonds and loans.



## Reporting

The Council will publish information on the Use of Proceeds as follows:

- Details of the schemes (re)financed and amount of money spent on each project
- A summary of the environmental outcomes that have been delivered by the projects.

The information will be published as follows:

- Investor Update, this is the digital communication emailed to all investors in a specific GMI
- Abundance Project Page, the same information will be published on the Council GMI webpage so that any member of the public can view the information.
- Council Website, the same information will be published on the Council Website, or a link provided to the Council page on the Abundance website.

## Assurance

The Council is committed to pursuing the highest standards of integrity relating to its GMI programme. By providing an independent and third party check Abundance Investment provide assurance that the program is being delivered in line with the GBP and GLP and that the schemes selected are Eligible Green Projects.

The projects selected to be financed by the Use of Proceeds will be reviewed by Abundance to ensure they qualify as Eligible Green Projects. Where the green credentials of a project are not clear, Abundance might recommend the recruitment of a technical expert to provide an expert opinion on the qualification of a project.

Abundance from time to time will spot check the Councils programme to ensure that the updates provided are accurate and the internal systems and controls remain in place to ensure that ongoing compliance with the framework is assured.



