

Investment policy WWF Sweden

DECEMBER 2023

This investment policy was adopted by the Board of the Stiftelsen Världsnaturfonden WWF (hereinafter WWF Sweden) on December 14, 2023

Table of contents

Background 3
Purpose of the investment policy 3
The role of WWF Sweden as an asset owner 3
Investment management guidelines 4
Exclusions 5
Sustainability monitoring 6
Financial targets and risks related to the investment management 6
Investment rules for the investment management 7
Permitted asset classes and instruments 7
Restrictions regarding asset classes and instruments 7
Credit risk in interest-bearing securities 7
Counterparty risk 8
Deposit 8
Appendices 9
Appendix 1 – Goals and follow-up 9
Appendix 2 – International conventions and standards 11
Appendix 3 – International certifications and standards 11
Appendix 4 – Collaborations and initiatives concerning asset owners and asset managers supported by WWF 14

Background

WWF is one of the largest and most influential environmental and nature conservation organizations in the world. The mission of WWF is to stop the destruction of our planet's natural habitats and create a future in which people live in harmony with nature by *preserving the planet's biodiversity, promoting a sustainable use of renewable natural resources and reducing pollution and unsustainable consumption*.

WWF is committed to three overall goals by 2030:[1]

1. End the loss of habitats: maintain existing natural ecosystems, preserve, sustainably utilize, restore and ensure their resilience
2. End the extinction of wildlife: stable or increasing populations of species
3. Reduce the footprint of consumption and production and halve the emission of greenhouse gasses (compared to 2020)

WWF's international network coordinates priorities and goals concerning six thematic areas (forests, wildlife, oceans, freshwater, food and climate & energy) and concerning three cross-cutting drivers (finance, governance and markets).

The goals for 2030 represent steps towards Earth's natural resources having recovered by 2050 and limiting global warming to 1.5°C by achieving net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050.

Purpose of the investment policy

The investment policy specifies

- guidelines on how WWF Sweden should act as an asset owner (i.e., how the management of its assets contributes to WWF's global nature conservation goals and ways of driving change)
- the financial targets and risks related to this investment management
- investment rules for the management of WWF Sweden's total assets (that of the parent foundation and a number of affiliated foundations)

This policy serves as the instructions of the WWF Sweden Board to the Investment Committee, while also serving as a guide to external stakeholders on how WWF Sweden's investment management is conducted.

In order to clarify the difference between WWF's international network vs. WWF Sweden, the designations WWF vs. WWF Sweden are used consistently in this document.

The role of WWF Sweden as an asset owner

As a nature conservation organization and asset owner enjoying a high level of trust among decision-makers, WWF is in a good position to drive the development of decision-making processes affecting the behavior of the entire financial market, thereby contributing to ensuring the possibility of realizing WWF's global nature conservation goals.

The market and its actors play an important role in achieving long-term sustainable development. Sustainable development requires that a critical mass of market actors adopt a long-term perspective in which all companies transition and invest resources in developing sustainable

[1] WWF Sweden's Annual Report 2021 (p. 8).

solutions. These solutions are often complex, require a holistic approach and must contribute to a systemic change to be meaningful.

In order to contribute to a systemic change, WWF Sweden chooses to invest in

1. Companies offering solutions to current and future challenges and which already operate sustainably.
2. Companies and sectors facing major sustainability challenges. This also applies to areas exhibiting the greatest strain on nature and the climate. A prerequisite is that the companies can present credible targets, strategies and results for their transition to become sustainable.

Both of these approaches are necessary to drive change in the financial market so as to achieve WWF's global nature conservation goals.

Investment management guidelines

WWF Sweden's investment management will contribute to WWF's overall mission and the goals set by WWF to achieve a nature-positive development by 2030 and net zero greenhouse gas emissions in the world economy by 2050.

WWF Sweden's investment management approach for bringing about a meaningful change will primarily be to:

- Engage, as an asset owner, in advocacy efforts primarily through asset managers and other suppliers.
- Build strategic partnerships with asset managers who present a capacity to understand the challenges, the ambition to drive change and which, through their investment products, push companies toward making a positive transition.
- Engage in an active dialogue with market actors and contribute to developing knowledge and methods that enable accounting and investment management in line with science-based nature conservation goals.
- Participate in networks and coalitions (see Appendix 4) focusing on asset owners and asset managers to efficiently influence critical actors by contributing with knowledge on both risks and impacts as well as solutions and tools.
- Communicate the objectives and tools to asset managers as essential elements of the design, monitoring and evaluation of their investment management.
- Serve as a role model for other investors wanting to work towards a sustainable development. This is achieved by WWF Sweden engaging in long-term investment management with the aim of generating financial returns and at the same time bringing about change.
- Monitor and evaluate changes in the portfolio's impact and contribution to the long-term, science-based targets. The focus will be on the portfolio contributing with measurable results to a scientifically satisfactory/sufficient improvement going from unsustainable to sustainable economic activities.

The main elements of WWF Sweden's strategy for achieving a sustainable development should be that companies in which WWF Sweden invests and suppliers[2] with which WWF Sweden collaborates seek to achieve good governance by:

- Being aware of their role and impact on nature and the climate and also demonstrating this by analyzing their material impact and dependencies.
- Clearly presenting not only the positive but also the negative environmental and social impact of their products, services and processes on ecosystems and society, both in a short-

[2] Asset managers and other services.

term and a long-term perspective. The recommendation is to follow and support the development of TNFD.

- Ensuring that they actively seek to avoid violating international conventions and standards regarding the environment, human rights, labor law and corruption, but also that they in the event of a violation take preventive action to prevent this from reoccurring (see Appendix 2).
- Complying or strive to comply with relevant certifications and standards supported by WWF (Appendix 3).

Exclusions

In principle, WWF Sweden considers all companies and activities to be possible investments, given that they can present credible targets, strategies and results for their transition to become sustainable. Exceptions to this principle are made with regard to sectors and activities in which WWF does not have the necessary expertise, and thus a limited ability to influence, and with regard to activities deemed to lack incentives to transition and become sustainable.

WWF Sweden does not invest in companies:

- That systematically violate the international conventions and standards referred to in Appendix 2 or that do not comply with the relevant certification standards set out in Appendix 3.
- Whose activities involve the extraction or production of energy from carbon-based energy sources, such as thermal coal, gas and oil. Exceptions are possible if the company has a clear strategy to transition to renewable energy in line with WWF's nature conservation goals.
- That produce nuclear energy. Exceptions are possible if the company has a clear strategy to transition to renewable energy in line with WWF's nature conservation goals.
- Trading in endangered species according to CITES Appendix I.3
- Involved in the development, manufacturing, use, maintenance, sales, distribution, import or export, storage or transportation of:
  - weapons or vital weapon parts in violation of international arms conventions such as those governing anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, nuclear weapons, chemical and biological weapons
  - military material
  - civilian weapons
  - non-medical animal testing beyond legal requirements
  - gambling
  - pornography
- Which manufacture tobacco or tobacco products

The above rules apply to both direct investments and investments through funds.

Furthermore, when investing in companies engaged in the extraction of metals and minerals, great caution must be exercised and the rights of indigenous peoples must be respected. WWF does not invest in companies engaged in the extraction of metals and minerals at sea.[4]

No investments are to be made in countries subject to a trade embargo by the UN or the EU and sanctioned by Sweden.

[3] The CITES Appendices | CITES
[4] No Deep Seabed Mining | WWF (panda.org)

Sustainability monitoring

WWF Sweden should at least once a year perform an analysis in collaboration with external asset managers and service providers regarding how its investments contribute to WWF's specific nature conservation goals (Appendix 1) and complementary relevant frameworks (Appendix 2). This portfolio analysis will provide WWF Sweden with a basis for engaging in a dialogue with its asset managers, which aims to ensure that the investment management is conducted and developed in line with WWF Sweden's investment policy. If investments have been made contrary to WWF Sweden's investment policy, feedback should be provided to the asset manager with a request for clarification and possible measures.

Financial targets and risks related to the investment management

WWF Sweden's total assets are to ensure that the organization's ongoing operations may be completed in an orderly manner even in the event of severe disruptions in its annual donor-based funding. Hence, the investment management should balance acceptable risks against good liquidity with the potential for good, long-term returns.

The investment management is to be conducted in a professional and cost-efficient manner and with reasonable demands regarding financial returns. Accordingly, the objectives regarding the impact on nature and the climate are complemented by a real return target deemed to be in line with a sustainable development.

WWF Sweden's investment management should strive to achieve a real annual rate of return of 2 percent over time. Real rate of return refers to the total returns minus inflation as measured using the Swedish consumer price index CPI.

The investment management is to be evaluated against a strategic, long-term portfolio. This strategic portfolio reflects the Board's financial risk level over time (i.e., the investment risk accepted by the Board in order to achieve its return target).

As of 2019, the strategic portfolio is made up as follows:

- Swedish listed stocks 25%
- Foreign listed stocks 25%
- Fixed-income investments 40%
- Alternative investments 10%

The strategic portfolio is reflected in a total return index[5] consisting of:

- Swedish stocks: Six Return Index
- Foreign stocks: MSCI World All Net Return index in SEK
- Swedish interest-bearing: OMRX All Bond
- Alternative investments: OMRX T-Bill + 3 percent

[5] The total return index is calculated daily, and the weights are rebalanced in relation to the fixed weights at the end of each month.

Investment rules for the investment management

Permitted asset classes and instruments

Investments may be made in the following asset classes and instruments:

1. Fixed-income securities denominated in SEK.
2. Foreign fixed-income securities currency hedged to SEK. However, out of the total fixed-income portfolio, a maximum of 10 percent of holdings in foreign fixed-income securities without currency hedging is permitted.
3. Swedish and foreign equity and equity-relad instruments, such as depositary receipts and subscription rights, which are or are intended to be within one year of the issue: (a) listed to be traded on a regulated market or an equivalent market outside the EEA, or (b) subject to regular trading on another market that is regulated and open to the public.
4. Shares in equity funds and fixed-income funds that are under the supervision of a government agency or other authorized body in the EEA and comply with the EU's UCITS Directive.
5. Shares in alternative funds (e.g., hedge funds). Such funds are not based on the EU's UCITS Directive. However, such funds are to be under the supervision of a government agency or other authorized body in the EEA and have the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority's permission to be marketed in Sweden (a so-called AIF Fund).
6. Unlisted assets (i.e., investments not listed on a regulated market). Investments in such assets (e.g., venture capital funds) may be made subject to approval by the Board.
7. Account in a Swedish bank.

Restrictions regarding asset classes and instruments

The percentages below refer to proportions of the total assets' market value.

1. The proportion of listed and unlisted equity is to be between 30 and 60 percent.
2. The proportion of fixed-income securities, fixed-income funds and cash and cash equivalents is to be between 30 and 70 percent.
3. An individual stock may not exceed 5 percent.
4. Fixed-income securities issued by the same issuer may account for no more than 20 percent of the market value of the fixed-income assets. This rule does not apply to Swedish government securities or Swedish covered bonds6 with the same rating as the Swedish state, which may account for 100 percent.
5. Alternative funds may not amount to more than 15 percent.
6. Unlisted assets may not exceed 15 percent of the total assets at the time of investment. Such investments are subject to approval by the Board.

Credit risk in interest-bearing securities

Fixed-income investments may consist of securities issued or guaranteed by an OECD state, companies with an S&P rating of at least BBB (or equivalent rating system), covered bonds and fixed-income funds containing equivalent assets. Up to 15 percent of the total assets may be invested in fixed-income securities with no rating but with good credit ratings.

[6] Bonds issued in accordance with the law (2003:1223) on the issuance of covered bonds.

Counterparty risk

Approved counterparties with regard to transactions involving the portfolio's assets include:

1. Swedish banks, securities institutions or other financial institutions authorized by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority
2. foreign institutions with authorizations similar to those referred to in item 1) and which are subject to appropriate supervision

Deposit

The assets in the portfolio are to be deposited in banks or securities institutions authorized to receive securities for deposit by the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority.

Appendices

The appendices in the investment policy specify various forms of support for the policy, which are continuously under development. These are to be seen as resources that may contribute to achieving WWF's nature conservation goals.

Appendix 1 – Goals and follow-up

To ensure that our investments support WWF's global goals over time, we apply a number of metrics to track our progress.

Goals and metrics: These metrics relate to WWF's six thematic areas: forests, freshwater, oceans, wildlife, food and climate & energy.

Application: The aim of WWF Sweden is that the asset managers working on behalf of WWF Sweden should be able to report on the selected metrics and how they develop over time, not only regarding the products in which WWF Sweden invests but also regarding the overall operations of the asset manager. If the asset manager is or represents part of a bank, the aim of WWF Sweden is that the bank as a whole should be able to report on the metrics for its entire operations and assets. The overall conservation goals may be represented by metrics that are more relevant to different portfolio companies and suppliers.

WWF's global goal regarding forests

Goal for 2030 – WWF seeks to end deforestation, protect and improve the management of the world's forests and help restore forests globally.

Metrics on how our assets contribute to WWF's goal regarding forests:

1) Regarding area (hectares) of forests converted to be used for farming livestock or seafood and for producing soybeans, palm oil or timber:
   a) Area (hectares) restored to forest (2020 serving as baseline year)
   b) Area (hectares) that is FSC certified.

2) Regarding companies producing or trading in soybeans and palm oil:
   a) Portion of these companies not utilizing previously forested land.

WWF's global goal regarding freshwater:

Ensure that freshwater systems and their services sustain people and nature.

Metrics on how our assets contribute to WWF's goal regarding freshwater:

1) Number of portfolio companies having evaluated their dependency and impact on freshwater. Number of these portfolio companies reporting metrics on freshwater.
2) Regarding length of rivers (kilometers) affected by the activities of the portfolio companies:
   a) Kilometers of river with preserved or restored flow status (compared to the baseline year of 2020)

WWF's global goal regarding oceans:

Ensure that the world's most important fisheries and marine ecosystems are productive and resilient, while also improving biodiversity and people's livelihoods.

Metrics on how our assets contribute to WWF's goal regarding oceans:

1) Number of companies operating in the blue economy:
   a) Catch/production volumes (tons)
   b) Shipping volumes (tons)
   c) Energy production

2) Number of companies committed to ecosystem-based integrated oceans management (IOM)

3) Number of companies reporting in accordance with the regulatory framework of the Integrated Maritime Organization

4) Number of companies engaged in seabed mining of metals and minerals:

    a) Number of companies committed to phasing out seabed mining of metals and minerals (deep sea mining).

5) Number of companies committed to full seafood tracing, including grocery chains, etc.

WWF's global goal regarding wildlife:

By 2030, WWF wants to see 30% of the planet's surface being managed in a way taking wildlife into account by means of protected areas such as national parks and locally managed conservation areas.

Metrics on how our assets contribute to WWF's goal regarding wildlife:

1) Number of companies in the portfolio exposed to wildlife trafficking:
    a) Number of these companies with rigorous anti-money laundering programs in place
    b) Number of these companies having joined the Coalition to End Wildlife Trafficking Online
    c) Number of shipping companies having joined the No Shark Fin Carriage Policy
    d) Number of employees having received a certificate after completing the online training offered by ACAMS
2) Number of planned or ongoing infrastructure projects in the portfolio with a significant impact on wildlife:
    a) Number of projects having been canceled
    b) Number of projects persuaded to adhered to a sustainable standard supported by WWF (see Appendix 3)

WWF's global goal regarding food

The goal is to create sustainable food systems ensuring food security and protecting nature, now and in the future.

Metrics on how our assets contribute to WWF's goal regarding food:

1) Regarding area (hectares) currently used for farming livestock or seafood and for producing soybeans, palm oil or timber:
    a) Area restored to forest or where land use conversion has been eliminated (2020 serving as baseline year)
2) Regarding producers of soybeans and palm oil:
    a) Number of producers not using previously forested land in their production

3) Determine the risks of deforestation and land use conversion using definitions and criteria from the Accountability Framework

4) Number of companies engaged in forestry and/or agricultural activities having set or are planning to set science-based targets

5) Number of portfolio companies reporting decreased food waste in accordance with SDG 12.3:
    a) Changes in this reporting (increase/decrease)

WWF's global goal regarding climate & energy

By 2030, an equal and fair climate transition should be well on its way to limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius, while also protecting people and nature and building a future resilient to climate change.

Metrics on how our assets contribute to WWF's goal regarding climate & energy:

1) Number of portfolio companies with a 1.5-degree target:
    a) Portfolio with a 1.5-degree target approved by SBTi

2) Number of financial institutions with a 1.5-degree target:
    b) Financial institutions with a 1.5-degree target approved by SBTi

3) Number of banks in the portfolio having joined UNEP-FI's Collective Commitment for Climate Action.

4) Energy mix of the portfolio:
    d) Portion of renewable energy in the portfolio (excluding hydroelectric power)

Appendix 2 – International conventions and standards

WWF's suppliers and portfolio companies are expected to adhere to the following conventions and standards:

- The UN Global Compact, which contains ten principles for companies in the areas of human rights, labor law, the environment and bribery and corruption.
- The OECD guidelines for multinational companies, which contain guidelines regarding human rights, dissemination of information, employees, the environment, corruption, consumer interests, science and technology, competition and taxation.
- The UN conventions on human rights and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, which include that companies are to respect and support the protection of human rights and children's rights and that companies do not participate in violating such rights.
- The ILO core conventions, which include companies promoting the right of employees to organize themselves and negotiate collectively, eliminating all forms of forced and child labor and combating various forms of discrimination in the workplace.
- International environmental conventions, which include assessing the environmental impact of a company's production, distribution of goods or services, raw material extraction, use of its products and the disposal of end-of-life products and production facilities.
- The UN convention against corruption.

Appendix 3 – International certifications and standards

Developing and gaining the recognition of credible, voluntary standards is a key element of WWF's nature conservation strategy.[7] Such standards play an important role in improving the general practices used in the production of products and services, such as forest products, food production, energy production, etc. WWF actively seeks to develop and tighten the criteria for these standards, while also demonstrating how they deliver positive results for both producers and nature.

WWF is engaged in 53 voluntary standards and certification schemes (VSS) deemed to meet WWF's 16 principles regarding credible standards.[8] These principles include minimum requirements regarding aspects such as sustainability criteria, governance, transparency, traceability, requirements and verification.

The following list of certifications (VSS) should be used in the management and monitoring of WWF Sweden's portfolio.

[7] WWF PRINCIPLES TO ACTIVELY ENDORSE AND RECOGNIZE EFFECTIVE AND CREDIBLE STANDARDS AND CERTIFICATION SCHEMES http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/wwf_principles_to_actively_endorse_and_recognize_standards_and_certification_schemes___e_1.pdf

[8] WWF Network Engagement in Market-Based Sustainability Approaches (2021).

Name	Main Commodities & Topic (s)	Type	Scope
Alliance for Water Stewardship (AWS)	Freshwater	VSS	International
Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI)	Aluminium	VSS	International
Argentinean Roundtable for Sustainable Beef	Beef	VSS	Regional
ASC	Farmed Seafood	VSS	International
ASMI RFM	Wild-Caught Seafood	VSS	Alaska
Better Cotton Initiative	Cotton	VSS	International
Bonsucro	Sugar cane	VSS	International (mostly LAC)
Brazilian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (GTPS)	Beef	VSS	Regional
Canadian Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (CRSB)	Beef	VSS	Regional
CDP Water	Various Freshwater	VSS	International
Columbian Sustainable Beef Roundtable	Beef	VSS	Regional
Cotton Made in Africa	Cotton	VSS	International
Danube Soy	Soy	VSS	Eurpe
European Green Bond Standards (as part of the ECSFAP)	Climate	VSS	Europe
European Roundtable for Beef Sustainability	Beef	VSS	Regional
Fair Trade USA	Wild-Caught Seafood	VSS	International
FairWild	Wild plants	VSS	International
FAST-Infrastructure Sustainable Infrastructure	Infrastructure	VSS	International
FSC	Timber / PP	VSS	International
Global Sustainable Seafood Initiative (GSSI)	Wild-caught and farmed seafood	VSS	International
GLOBALG.A.P.	Various Freshwater	VSS	International (mostly EU)
Globals Sustainable Tourism Council (GSTC)	Toursism	VSS	International
Gold Standard	Offsetting	VSS	International
Gold Standard Water Benefit Programme	Freshwater offsetting	VSS	International
GULF RFM	Wild-Caught Seafood	VSS	Gulf of Mexico
Hydropower Sustainability Assessment Protocol (HSAP) / Hydropower Sustainability Standard (HSS)	Various Freshwater	VSS	International

IFFO Responsible Supply	Wild-caught and farmed seafood	VSS	International
Initative for Responsible Mining Assurance (IRMA)	Mining	VSS	International
ISO 14030: Green bonds - Environmental performance of nominated projects and assets	Climate	VSS	International
ISO 14097: Framework for assessing and reporting investments and financing activities regarding climate change	Climate	VSS	International
KBA (Business Guidelines)	Diverse commodities	VSS	International
Linking Environment and Farming (LEAF)	Diverse Agriculture	VSS	International
Marine Ecolabel Japan	Wild-Caught Seafood	VSS	Japan
MSC	Wild-Caught Seafood	VSS	International
Naturland	Various Freshwater	VSS	European
Naturmade	Energy	VSS	Switzerland
Paraguayan Roundtable for Sustainable Beef	Beef	VSS	Regional
Pro Terra	Soy	VSS	International
Rainforest Alliance	Coffee, Cocoa, Tea	VSS	International
Responsible Jewellery council (RJC)	Precious metals	VSS	International
Responsible Steel Initative	Steel	VSS	International
Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)	Biomaterials, timber, sugarcane, soy	VSS	International
RSPO	Palm Oil	VSS	International
RTRS	Soy	VSS	International
Seafood Watch (Monterey Bay Aquarium)	Wild-Caught Seafood	VSS	International
Standard for Sustainable and Resilient Infrastructure (SuRE)	Various Freshwater	VSS	International
SuRe	Infrastructure	VSS	International
US Cotton Trust Protocol	Cotton	VSS	US
US Roundtable for Sustainable Beef (USRSB)	Beef	VSS	Regional
Utz Certified	Coffee, Cocoa, Tea	VSS	International
Wildlife Friendly Enterprise Network	Wildlife friendly approaches	VSS	International
WindMade	Energy	VSS	International
Global Roundtable Sustainable Beef	Beef	VSS	International

Appendix 4 – Collaborations and initiatives concerning asset owners and asset managers supported by WWF

Name	Main Commodities & Topic (s)	Type	Scope
2 Degrees Investing Initiative - PACTA	Finance		International
Aligning Accounting Approaches for Nature	Finance		International
Climate Bonds Initiative	Finance		International
European Commission Sustainable Finance Action Plan	Finance		Europe
Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure (ENCORE)	Finance		International
Fields of Europe	Soy		Europe
Global Impact Investing Network (GIIN)	Finance		International
International Capital Markets Association (ICMA) Green Bond Principles and Sustainability Bond Principles			
International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC)	Biomass and bioenergy, feedstock		international
Natural Capital Finance Alliance (NCFA)	Finance		International
Net Zero Asset Owner Alliance (NZAOA)	Finance		International
Partnership for Biodiversity Accounting Financials (PBAF)	Finance		International
Partnership for Climate Accounting Financials (PCAF)	Finance		International
Science-Based Targets for Financial institutions (SBT FI)	Finance		International
Sustainable Biomass Program (SBP)	Biomass		
Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	Finance		International
The International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC) and the Value Reporting Foundation	Finance		International
The Principles for Responsible Investment (PRI)	Finance		International
The Task Force on Nature related Financial Disclosures (TNFD)	Finance		International
UNEP FI Principles for responsible Banking (PRB)	Finance		International
UNEP FI Principles for Sustainable Insurance (PSI)	Finance		International

Working to sustain the natural world for the benefit of people and wildlife.

together possible

wwf.se

WWF Sweden, in Sweden registered as: Världsnaturfonden WWF; Address: WWF, Ulriksdals Slott, SE-170 81 Solna, Sweden; Contacts: +46 8 624 74 00, info@wwf.se, www.wwf.se; Legal registration number: 802005-9823; Donations: plusgiro 90 1974-6, bankgiro 901-9746; The work of WWF Sweden is monitored by Svensk Insamlingskontroll.

WWF® and World Wide Fund for nature® trademarks and ®1986 Panda symbol are owned by WWF-World Wide Fund for nature (formerly World Wildlife Fund). All rights reserved.