

Sustainable investment objective

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**.

That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 36.0%



in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 62.9%



No



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments



with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy



with a social objective



It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The Fund contributed towards a more sustainable and inclusive world by investing primarily in the equities of companies whose products and/or services made a positive social and/or environmental impact in the Fund's four impact themes, each of which represent key global challenges: (i) social inclusion and education, (ii) environment and resource needs, (iii) healthcare and quality of life and (iv) base of the pyramid (i.e. addressing the needs of the poorest four billion people in the world). The impact analysis was carried out using a framework that is based upon assessing three factors: (i) intent, (ii) product impact and (iii) business practices.

Through the product impact analysis, all companies in the Fund's portfolio met the sustainable investment objective of the financial product, because their products and/or services address a global environmental and/or social challenge. As part of the assessment of product impact, the contribution that the companies' products and/or services made to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) was mapped using the 169 targets that underpin the SDGs. The SDGs are made up of 17 goals, some of which can be mapped on a high-level basis against the six environmental objectives outlined in the EU Taxonomy. The Fund did not invest in line with a predetermined environmental theme, and there was no commitment as to which specific environmental objectives in the EU Taxonomy the Fund would contribute to. However, these specific environmental objectives are disclosed below. No specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of the financial product are attained.

● *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

Indicator	To September 2022
Holdings voted in line with Voting and Engagement Guidelines	98.91*
Holdings qualitatively assessed to meet the impact criteria	98.91*
Holdings qualitatively assessed to have a linkage with the SDGs	98.91*

*All holdings are in compliance with this indicator. The percentage above is an expression of the total portfolio less the portion of assets (such as cash or derivatives) which cannot count towards a positive assessment against the indicator.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti- corruption and anti- bribery matters.

● ***How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?***

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

At the time of investment and during the reference period, mandatory indicators for adverse impacts in Table 1 of Annex I of the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards ('SFDR RTS') and opt-in indicators for adverse impacts selected by the Investment Manager in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of SFDR RTS deemed to indicate the presence of a principal adverse impact were assessed and excluded or monitored depending on the principal adverse impact indicator. When not explicitly excluded from inclusion in the Fund's portfolio, principal adverse impacts were monitored through stewardship activities which includes the following non-exhaustive actions to mitigate or reduce principal adverse impacts: (a) voting (b) dialogue and engagement and (c) collaborative activities.

Subsequent to the reference period, the following exclusions were introduced and are reflected in the pre-contractual template appended to the current Prospectus: (a) compliance with the Investment Manager's policy on assessing breaches of the United Nations Global Compact Principles for Business as outlined in the Investment Manager's ESG Principles and Guidelines document, (b) holdings that derive (i) more than 10% of annual revenues from the production and/or distribution of armaments; (ii) more than 30% of annual revenues from the production or distribution of thermal coal; and (c) more than 5% of annual revenues from the production of tobacco.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager assessed holdings using a norms-based evaluation. As such, in the Investment Manager's opinion, all holdings operated in accordance with the principles set out in the United Nations Global Compact for Business and related standards, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights during the reference period.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Fund considered principal adverse impacts in line with the Investment Manager's Principle Adverse Impacts Due Diligence Policy that is available on the investment managers website and complied with the Investment Manager's controversial weapons exclusion policy as outlined in the Investment Manager's ESG Principles and Guidelines document. Principle adverse impacts that are not mitigated through qualitative exclusions, are identified and if needed addressed through our controversies monitoring and stewardship activities which include research, engagement, and proxy voting.

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The above considerations mitigated principal adverse impacts, some of which are associated with principal adverse impact indicators in Table 1 of Annex I of SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards, and were supplemented by controversies monitoring, voting and engagement policies.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01 Oct 2021 to 30 Sep 2022

Largest Investments	Sector	Country	% Assets
ASML	Manufacturing	Netherlands	8.3
TSMC	Manufacturing	Taiwan	7.6
Moderna Inc	Professional, Scientific and Technical	United States	5.7
Dexcom Inc	Manufacturing	United States	5.2
Tesla Inc	Manufacturing	United States	5.0
Deere & Co	Manufacturing	United States	5.0
MercadoLibre	Wholesale and Retail Trade	Brazil	4.8
Orsted	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning	Denmark	4.1
Illumina	Manufacturing	United States	3.7
HDFC Corp	Financial and Insurance	India	3.6
Bank Rakyat Indonesia	Financial and Insurance	Indonesia	3.6
Umicore	Professional, Scientific and Technical	Belgium	3.3
Alnylam Pharmaceuticals	Manufacturing	United States	3.1
Xylem	Manufacturing	United States	3.0
Abiomed	Manufacturing	United States	2.7

If cash and/or derivatives are within the top investments during the reference period, they are not presented in the table above and have been replaced by a holding that is used to attain the sustainable investment objective. We believe that excluding investments that are not used to attain the sustainable investment objective leads to greater transparency.

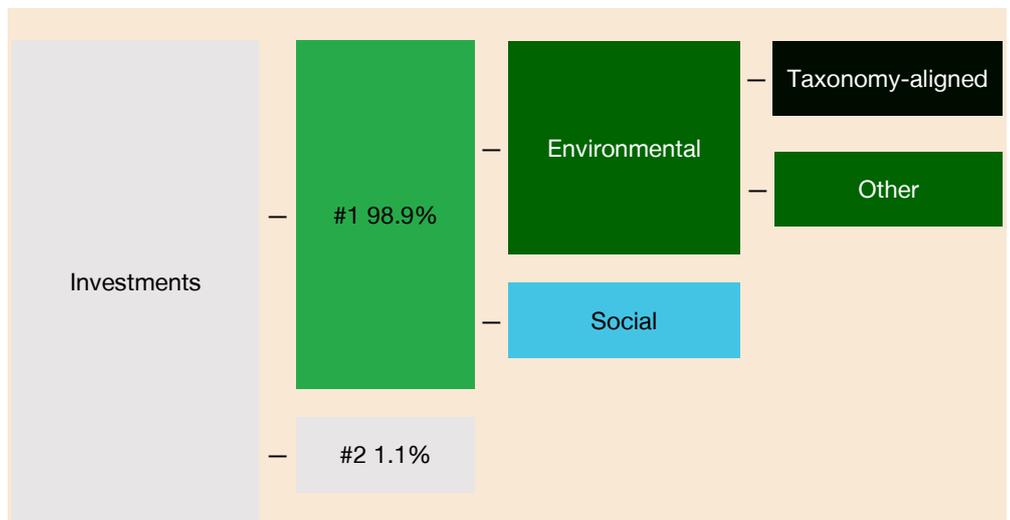


Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● *What was the asset allocation?*

In order to meet the sustainable investment objective promoted by the Fund, it invested at least 98.9% of its total assets in equity securities of companies (directly although it may have also invested indirectly through eligible collective investment schemes) whose products and/or services made a positive social and/or environmental impact in the Fund's four impact themes, each of which represent key global challenges. This included 13.3% invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. The remaining proportion of the investments was used for liquidity and/or efficient portfolio management purposes and did not incorporate any of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. Any minimum environmental or social safeguards regarding the remaining proportion of the investments is covered in a specific section below.

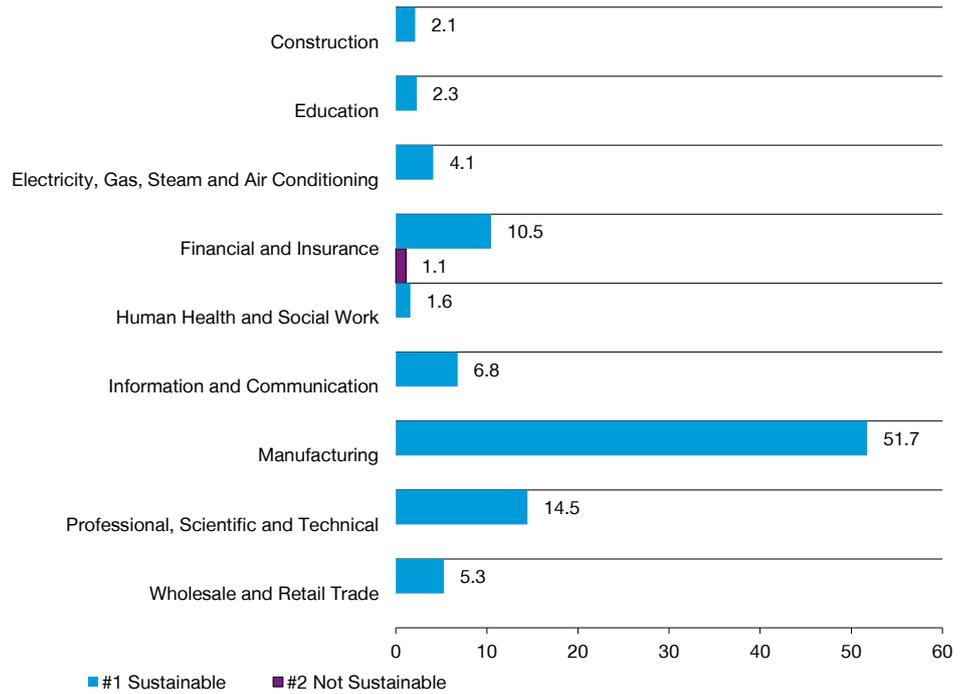


#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments

EU Taxonomy Objective	%
Climate change mitigation	33.0
Climate change adaptation	3.0

● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**



A breakdown of the sub-sectors the Fund is exposed to, including any sub-sectors of the economy that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade of fossil fuels, is provided below.

NACE Sector	NACE Sub-Sector
Construction	Civil engineering
Education	Education
Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
Financial and Insurance Activities	Financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding
	Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
Human Health and Social Work Activities	Human health activities
Information and Communication	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
	Information service activities
	Publishing activities
	Telecommunications
Manufacturing	Manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
	Manufacture of food products
	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
	Other manufacturing
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
	Scientific research and development
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
	Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.

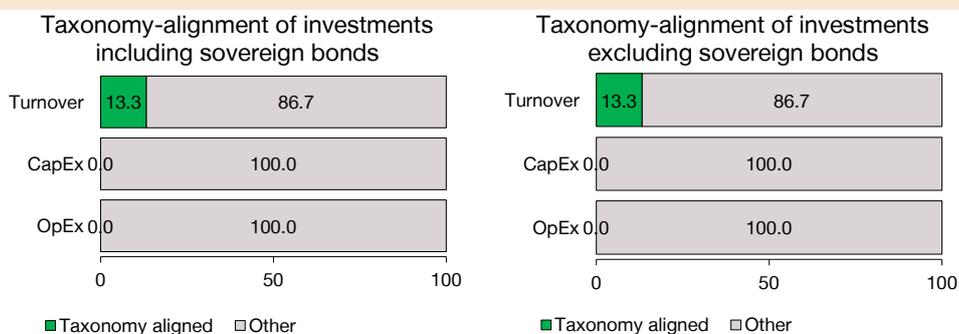
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.



To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

13.3% of the Fund was EU Taxonomy-aligned during the reference period. As such, the Fund has exceeded the minimum commitment in investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy as outlined in the pre-contractual document. These investments’ compliance with the requirements laid down under the EU Taxonomy have not been subject to an assurance or review provided by an auditor or third party. Alignment has been obtained through a combination of third-party data and investment research. An explanation of the reasons for investing in sustainable investments other than those with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy is detailed in a separate section below.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



* For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures

Enabling activities

directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities

are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

What was the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Reporting Period	% Transitional	% Enabling
From Oct 01, 2021 to Sep 30, 2022	0.0	0.0



are sustainable investments with an



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under (EU) 2020/852.

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 22.7% during the reference period. As such, the Fund has exceeded the minimum commitment in investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy as outlined in the pre-contractual document. Economic activities that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy are not necessarily environmentally harmful or unsustainable. In addition, not all economic activities are covered by the EU Taxonomy as it is not possible to develop criteria for all sectors where activities could conceivably make a substantial contribution to the environment.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of sustainable investments with a social objective was 62.9% during the reference period. As such, the Fund has exceeded the minimum commitment in investments with a social objective as outlined in the pre-contractual document.



What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The investments included under #2 Not sustainable were primarily cash and cash equivalents used for liquidity purposes. This has been classified as Financial and Insurance Sector. As such, these investments did not affect the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics of the Fund. The assessment of counterparties and issuers for cash management (including cash and cash equivalents) focused on creditworthiness of these parties, which can be impacted by sustainability risks.



What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

The Fund was actively managed and focuses on investing in equities of companies whose products and/or services make a positive social and/or environmental impact. The Fund employed an impact strategy as it contributed towards a more sustainable and inclusive world alongside capital growth over the long term.

Subsequent to the reference period, the Fund included norms-based evaluation, business activity-based exclusions and active ownership to attain the sustainable investment objective. These are implemented on a continuous basis through ongoing compliance with and monitoring of the binding commitments outlined in the pre-contractual document.

SFDR requires that products promoting environmental and/or social characteristics do not invest in companies which do not follow good governance practices. As such, the Investment Manager has a policy to apply good governance tests on areas covering sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. All companies held in the Fund passed these tests.