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.

Product name: FTGF Brandywine Global Income Optimiser Fund
Legal entity identifier: 549300373IZ316KVU890

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? *[tick and fill in as relevant, the percentage figure represents the minimum commitment to sustainable investments]*

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	X It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ with an environmental objective 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	X with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	X with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

As the Fund pursues an unconstrained strategy, the enviromental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund reflect multiple fixed income sectors and are accounted for on a country-, fundamental- and sector-basis. Not every environmental and/or social characteristic listed below will be promoted by each investment or by the Fund at any one time.

The sovereign environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund in respect of its investments in sovereign bonds are:

- *Air Quality*
- *Biodiversity and Protected Areas (Marine)*
- *Biodiversity and Protected Areas (Terrestrial)*
- *Climate Change Adaptive Capacity*
- *Climate Change Exposure*
- *Climate Change Sensitivity*
- *Climate Change Vulnerability*
- *CO2 Emissions from Energy Use*
- *CO2 Emissions from Land Use Change and Forestry*

- *Carbon Policy - Sovereign*
- *Dependence on Fossil Fuel Exports*
- *Deforestation*
- *Drought Hazard*
- *Energy Security*
- *Environmental Pressure*
- *Total GHG Emissions*
- *GHG Emissions Reduction: Progress Towards Targets*
- *Low Carbon Economy*
- *Resource Security*
- *Waste Management*
- *Water Pollution*
- *Water Security*

The sovereign social characteristics promoted by the Fund in respect of its investments in sovereign bonds are:
- *Access to Remedy Risk*
- *Child Labour*
- *Civil Unrest*
- *Discrimination in the Workplace*
- *Decent Wages*
- *Education*
- *Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining*
- *Food Security*
- *Healthcare Capacity*
- *Human Capital*
- *Indigenous Peoples' Rights*
- *Informal Workforce*
- *Migrant Workers*
- *Minority Rights*
- *Modern Slavery*
- *Occupational Health and Safety*
- *Poverty*
- *Sexual Minorities*
- *Working-Age Population Trends*
- *Women's and Girls' Rights*
- *Young Workers*

The corporate environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund in respect of its investments in corporate bonds are:
- *GHG emissions*
- *Carbon footprint*
- *GHG intensity of investee companies*
- *Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector*
- *Share of non renewable energy consumption and production*
- *Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector*
- *Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas*
- *Emissions to water*
- *Hazardous waste ratio*
- *Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*
- *Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises*
- *Unadjusted gender pay gap*
- *Board gender diversity*
- *Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)*

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are:

- *relevant PAI indicators applicable to each issuer;*
- *specific inputs into the ESG scoring methodology employed by the Investment Manager which align with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund; and*
- *the use of bond proceeds by issuers, specifically the use of proceeds of green, social, sustainable and transition bonds.*

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Fund invests at least 1% of its net assets in green and/or social bonds which are sustainable investments. The Fund makes such investments only where the use of the proceeds of such bonds are specified by the issuer (and verified by a third party or the Investment Manager) and benefit underlying environmental or social projects such as, but not limited to:

- *the transition to or use of renewable energy;*
- *the development of the circular economy;*
- *the reduction of water and greenhouse gas emissions and the impact on biodiversity;*
- *global development projects, especially in under-served countries and communities; and*
- *the reduction of poverty and food insecurity.*

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

When evaluating the DNSH principle, the Investment Manager will rely on a combination of internal fundamental research, sell-side research, news, PAIs, and ESG data from third party providers.

The Investment Manager will review any public sanctions flagged up via screens provided by third-party provider, related to UN Global Compact (UNGC) failures, as well as measurements and KPIs related to the mandatory PAIs for both corporates and sovereigns. For sustainable investments in securities issued by corporates, the Investment Manager evaluates the DNSH principle at the level of the corporate issuer. For sustainable investments in securities issued by governments or supranational organisations (which such supranational organisation does not have a specific mission statement that indicates that all the activities/projects being financed are sustainable), the Investment Manager evaluates the DNSH principle at use-of-proceeds level.

Fund will track mandatory PAIs to identify adverse impact exposures.

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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Mandatory PAIs for corporates and sovereigns will be tracked, measured, and reported. The Investment Manager will assess DNSH thresholds on a fundamental, sector/industry, country, and portfolio levels to make investment decisions. The Investment Manager's policy is to engage with issuers and then divest as a last resort. The Investment Manager may divest immediately if a material short-term risk is uncovered.

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

The investment manager will track OECD/UNGC violations (sourced from a third party on an automated basis) and failures; companies that fail will be excluded from the portfolio/investment universe.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes, *Mandatory PAIs for corporates and sovereigns will be tracked, measured, and reported. The Investment Manager will also use changes in PAIs and related KPIs to assess opportunity for and realized improvement, which will therefore inform investments and position sizes.*

The Investment Manager will assess DNSH thresholds on a fundamental, sector/industry, country, and portfolio levels to make investment decisions.

The mandatory PAIs are not all inherently included in the proprietary ESG scoring for this Fund. However, the Investment Manager will track and monitor the PAIs

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Fund's investment objective is to maximize income yield in all market conditions while preserving capital.

In order to achieve this, the Investment Manager employs a combination of top-down macro-oriented analysis combined with rigorous bottom-up fundamental analysis. Incorporated in this approach is an assessment of ESG factors across the investible universe. This is done via a multipronged approach that utilizes both proprietary tools and third-party vendor analytics (see below for more details). These tools and metrics may be used in isolation and/or in tandem to complement and validate one another. This is carried out on a regular basis as existing investment are re-evaluated and new investments are considered.

The Investment Manager utilises a multifaceted approach to assess the ESG factors (as described in the section of the Prospectus entitled "Sustainability Risk") across at least 90% of its current holdings and 80% of its prospective holdings.This process entails using a proprietary system for scoring and ranking issuers along with the use of external vendor raw data, metrics, and analysis. These inputs are used to create proprietary ESG scoring, identify material risks, candidates for engagement, track progress on corporate and sovereign interactions, and ultimately make portfolio management decisions. The results of this analysis form the basis for portfolio exclusion where the bottom decile, as defined by the environmental and social factors for both sovereign and corporate issues, of the investable universe will be screened out and the second lowest decile will become automatic engagement candidates.

The Investment Manager will perform a screen of the Fund's investable universe via the multifaceted approach to identify securities for exclusion (bottom decile) and candidates for engagement (2nd lowest decile) as mentioned above. In addition to this, the Investment

Manager will monitor current and prospective holdings for deterioration and improvement for Environmental and Social factors.

Governance factor assessment plays a critical role in assessing both sovereign and corporate investments in the portfolio. These are identified on both the corporate level and the sovereign level. The Investment Manager ties in quantitative and qualitative analysis both at the macro level; assessing overall business environment, corruption, and the independence of crucial institutions; and also, from a fundamental perspective looking at ownership structure, board composition, and other relevant metrics.

The Investment Manager's investment approach incorporates analysis of material ESG factors that may impact an investment's performance. When assessing a government issuer, the Investment Manager will particularly consider governance issues such as, but not limited to, rule of law, level of corruption, business freedom and protection of property rights in that country, and poor standards regarding any of these factors can reduce the attractiveness of the issuer. Regarding corporate issuers, the Investment Manager evaluates governance structures and positions/policies on environmental and social issues. The Investment Manager uses this evaluation to identify legal, regulatory, product and reputational risk.

The Investment Manager employs a multifaceted approach to assess ESG factors. The Investment Manager has a proprietary framework that analyses ESG factors that also utilizes third party data and metrics to complement and validate its overall ESG risk assessment process. Through this approach the investment manager identifies and screens assets and securities for both exclusion from the portfolio and also as candidates for engagement.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

  - *Issuers in the lowest scoring 10% (the bottom decile) are excluded from the investable universe as a result of the ratings methodology deployed. The promotion of environmental or social factors is achieved via this exclusion.*
  - *Issuers in 10-20% worst scoring (2nd lowest decile) are not excluded, rather they require mandatory engagement.*
  - *The Fund will maintain a portfolio ESG rating higher than that of the Fund's investment universe.*
  - *Up to 80% of total portfolio holdings are tracked and monitored for environmental and social factor deterioration or improvements.*

  The Fund cannot invest in the bottom decile of environmental or social scoring securities unless their scores improve and move into a higher decile.

  The Fund commits to investing at least 1% of it net assets in sustainable investments with an environmental/social objectives, as defined by SFDR.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

- ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

  10% (bottom decile) reduction.

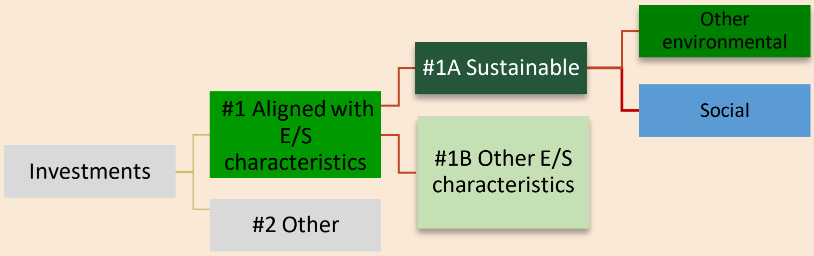
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***
  Good governance will be assessed through fundamental analysis. The Fund will also track and monitor PAIs for corporates and sovereigns. The Fund also relies on the MSCI ESG data to identify "UNGC failures" which are companies that have a high risk of violating the UNGC principles. These companies are excluded from the investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Investment Manager employs a binding proprietary ESG methodology which is applied to a t least 90% of its current holdings. The remaining portion (<10%) is not aligned with the promoted characteristics and *consists of liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds).*

Out of the Fund’s portfolio segment which is aligned with the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics, the Fund undertakes a further commitment to invest a minimum of 1% of its portfolio to sustainable investments, with the portion of investments aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Fund.

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

0%

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

X No

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

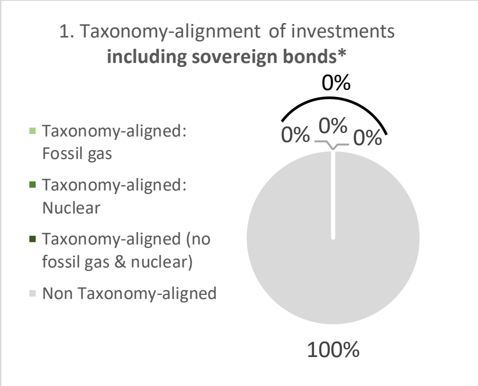
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

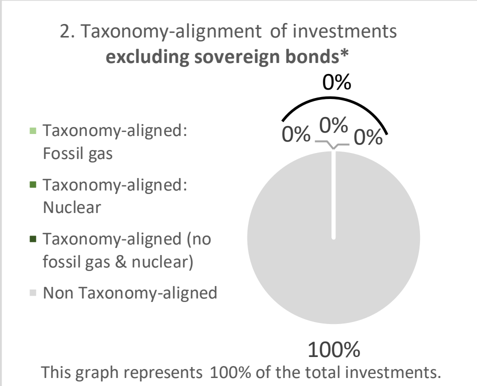
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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*

- ***What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?***

  0%.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0%. The minimum commitment to sustainable investments is 1% which can be achieved by a range of permutations, for example 1% in sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy and 0% in socially sustainable investments or vice versa.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0%. The minimum commitment to sustainable investments is 1% which can be achieved by a range of permutations, for example 0% in sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy and 1% in socially sustainable investments or vice versa.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

"#2 Other" comprises cash held on deposit and derivative instruments used for hedging and derivatives for which there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes? *No.*

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

  N/A.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

  N/A.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

  N/A.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

http://www.franklintempleton.ie/91037