

This document is accurate as at 31 December 2022. Please refer to the website and Prospectus for the latest content. This document has been produced as an appendix to the Fund's Prospectus and should be read and considered in conjunction with the current Prospectus, which can be found in the "documents" section of the website at www.janushenderson.com. It should not be relied upon as the sole disclosure document upon which to base any investment decision(s).

ANNEX III

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Global Sustainable Equity Fund
Legal entity identifier:213800BZJWP55PIIYD4

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 25%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>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 ___% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: 25%</p>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Fund's investment objective aims to provide capital growth over the long term by investing in companies that contribute to the development of a sustainable global economy across environmental and social themes such as cleaner energy, water management and sustainable transport. The Fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet its sustainable investment objective.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

1. The Investment Manager uses selection criteria to ensure that the Fund invests only in companies that derive at least 50% of their current or future expected revenues from goods and services within the Investment Manager's sustainable development themes, as set out below:

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.



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

- Efficiency
- Cleaner energy
- Water management
- Environmental services
- Sustainable transport
- Sustainable property & finance
- Safety
- Quality of life
- Knowledge & technology
- Health

2. Carbon - Carbon Intensity Scope 1&2

This represents the company's most recently reported or estimated Scope 1 + Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions normalized by sales, which allows for comparison between companies of different sizes.

3. Carbon - Carbon Footprint Scope 1&2

This represents the company's most recently reported or estimated Scope 1 + Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions (if available). Scope 1 emissions are those from sources owned or controlled by the company, typically direct combustion of fuel as in a furnace or vehicle. Scope 2 emissions are those caused by the generation of electricity purchased by the company.

4. Overall UNGC Compliance Status

5. ESG Exclusionary screens

Including alcohol, fossil fuel extraction and refining, non-medical animal testing, armaments, fossil fuel power generation, fur, gambling, chemicals of concern, genetic engineering, pornography, intensive farming, tobacco, nuclear power, and meat and dairy production.

Details of how the sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objectives, and the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies, are included below.

● **How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

The sustainable investments do no significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective by considering certain principal adverse impacts and aligning with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

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

The Investment Manager uses a number of sources/methods to consider the mandatory indicators for principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (“PAIs”) under the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), to determine that its sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to relevant environmental or social objectives. Depending on the indicator, the Investment Manager uses one or more of the following approaches:

1. Each underlying investment’s activities and reported metrics are screened against significant harm criteria defined by JHI referring to the relevant mandatory PAIs set out under SFDR, dependant on the company’s performance relative to pre-set house level exclusionary criteria (which may be quantitative or qualitative in nature).
2. Operational ESG assessment - company specific ESG issues are identified and their overall level of exposure to material impacts and risks are assessed against ongoing remediation of those risks.

Full details of how the Investment Managers considers the PAIs are available at:

<https://www.janushenderson.com/en-gb/investor/eu-esg-horizon-global-sustainable-equity-fund/>

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager considers the mandatory indicators for PAIs as follows:

GHG Emissions	<p>Issuers are excluded if they derive more than 5% of their revenue from fossil fuel extraction and refining, and fossil fuel power generation.</p> <p>Companies that derive revenues that generate high carbon emissions or exploit non-renewable resources, either directly or in their supply chain are excluded, unless the company can demonstrate an outstandingly positive response toward environmental and social concerns. This includes industries such as cement, fishing, mining, palm oil and timber.</p> <p>When the activity relates to a company's operations, the Investment Manager will seek to gain comfort that the company is taking action to improve its performance or is managing it in an exemplary fashion.</p> <p>Any company with a persistent record of misconduct relating to GHG emissions will be excluded unless there is clear evidence of significant progress.</p> <p>The Investment Manager aims to maintain a carbon footprint and carbon intensity that is at least 20% below the MSCI World Index, primarily through the exclusion of high emitting sectors, the consideration of carbon emissions as part of the pre-investment ESG analysis, and the engagement program with portfolio companies in which the investment Manager prioritises climate strategy and emissions reductions.</p>
Carbon Footprint	
GHG Intensity of Investee Companies	
Exposure to companies active in fossil fuel sector	
Share of Non-Renewable energy consumption and production	<p>As part of the pre-investment ESG assessment, where data is available, the Investment Manager reviews a company's proportion of non-renewable energy consumption and production. The Investment Manager seeks to engage to improve performance wherever data is not available, or wherever the proportion of non-renewable energy consumed or produced is more than 20% above the benchmark average for the sector.</p>
Energy Consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	<p>As part of the pre-investment ESG assessment for investments in companies in high impact climate sectors, where data is available, the Investment Manager reviews a company's energy consumption. The Investment Manager seeks to engage to improve performance wherever data is not available, or wherever energy consumption is more than 20% above the benchmark average for the sector.</p>
Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	<p>The Investment Manager avoids investing in sectors and companies with exposure to activities that have high risk with regard to negative impacts on biodiversity, including chemicals of concern, animal testing, the sale of fur, meat & dairy, and intensive farming at a 5% threshold. The Investment Manager also avoids investment in palm oil, timber, fishing, and mining which is avoided subject to a 5% threshold unless the company can demonstrate an outstanding positive response to environmental and social concerns as part of the pre-investment ESG assessment.</p>
Emissions to water	<p>The Investment Manager will engage if water emissions are deemed material and the relevant metric is not reported or if the reported data is of insufficient quality. A review of recent controversies is included in the assessment. The Investment Manager's process is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)The dedicated sustainability analyst assesses if water emissions are material to the sub-sector/company in question 2)The data, including reporting to CDP on water, is flagged as part of the internal data monitoring

	<p>3)A data quality check is conducted</p> <p>4)If there is no disclosure, if data quality is deemed insufficient, or if a material outstanding controversy is deemed unresolved, the Investment Manager will engage.</p>
Hazardous waste ratio	<p>The Investment Manager will engage if hazardous waste ratio is deemed material, if the relevant metric is not reported or if the reported data is of insufficient quality. An assessment of recent controversies is included in the assessment. The Investment Manager’s process is as follows:</p> <p>1)The dedicated sustainability analyst assesses if hazardous waste is material to the sub-sector/company in question.</p> <p>2)The data is flagged as part of the internal data monitoring.</p> <p>3)A data quality check is conducted.</p> <p>4)If there is no disclosure, if data quality is deemed insufficient, or if a material outstanding controversy is deemed unresolved, the Investment Manager will engage.</p>
Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	<p>Issuers are excluded if they have failed align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or failed to comply with the UN Global Compact Principles.</p>
Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	<p>Violators are excluded as noted above.</p> <p>The Investment Manager also monitors a UNGC watchlist and engages with companies if they are included on the UNGC watchlist for non-compliance.</p>
Unadjusted gender pay gap	<p>The Investment Manager will engage if a company fails to report on this metric, or if the reported data is of insufficient quality.</p> <p>The Investment Manager’s process is as follows:</p> <p>1)The dedicated sustainability analyst identified any recent controversies regarding gender-related discriminatory pay practices.</p> <p>2)The data is flagged as part of the internal data monitoring</p> <p>3)A data quality check is conducted.</p> <p>4)If there is no disclosure, if data quality is deemed insufficient, or if a material outstanding controversy is deemed unresolved, the Investment Manager will engage.</p>
Board gender diversity	<p>The Investment Manager engages with companies whose boards flag as under 30% female or are homogenously gendered.</p>
Exposure to controversial weapons (anti- personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	<p>Investment is not permitted in entities involved in the current manufacture of, or minority shareholding of 20% or greater in a manufacturer of controversial weapons, namely: (i) Cluster munitions; (ii) Anti-Personnel mines; (iii) Chemical weapons; (iv) Biological weapons.</p>

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

Screens are applied to avoid investing in issuers if the Investment Manager considers they have failed to align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including

the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. If an issuer already held in the fund breaches the screen it will be divested within 90 days unless a continued investment case can be made which would need to be agreed by the ESG Oversight Committee. This could be for example if the screening data provider is believed to have based the assessment on incorrect information.

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.



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

Yes
 No

As at the date of this Prospectus, the Investment Manager considers the following principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors:

Principle Adverse Impact	How is PAI considered?
GHG Emissions	Exclusionary screens
Carbon Footprint	Exclusionary screens
GHG Intensity of Investee Companies	Exclusionary screens
Exposure to companies active in fossil fuel sector	Exclusionary screens
Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Exclusionary screens
Exposure to controversial weapons (anti- personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Exclusionary screens

Please see the Fund’s SFDR website disclosures at <https://www.janushenderson.com/en-gb/investor/eu-esg-horizon-global-sustainable-equity-fund/> for further details on the current approach adopted and PAIs considered.

The Investment Manager will make information available on how the Fund has considered PAIs in the Fund’s periodic report.



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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

This Fund seeks capital growth through investment in the global equity market and specifically through exposure to companies, whose products and services have a positive impact on the environment or society, thereby contributing to the development of a sustainable global economy.

The binding elements of the investment strategy described below are implemented as exclusionary screens which are coded into the compliance module of the Investment Manager’s order management system, or otherwise integrated within the investment selection and monitoring process utilising third-party data provider(s) and internal proprietary research on an ongoing basis.

The exclusionary screens are implemented on both a pre and post trade basis enabling the Investment Manager to block any proposed transactions in an excluded security and identify any changes to the status of holdings when third-party data is periodically updated.

Periodic desk reviews are undertaken to: review and validate the application of positive screens including revenue mapping to sustainability themes and to review the validity of thematic mapping to the sustainability themes; validate the application of negative screens utilised by the strategy; and to verify engagement activity including the application of formal action plan completion or tracking as relevant. The results of these

periodic reviews are reported to an oversight committee including any necessary escalations where additional stakeholder views are necessary.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

An investment is considered a sustainable investment only if it meets all three of the requirements below:

1. based on revenue mapping to the Investment Manager's themes, it contributes to an environmental or social objective;
2. it does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective; and
3. it follows good governance practices.

The Fund's investment universe is determined by the application of binding positive screening criteria based on the sustainable investment themes of the Investment Manager noted previously. The Investment Manager uses a proprietary methodology to ensure that companies the Fund invests in derive at least 50% of their current or future expected revenues from goods and services aligned with these sustainability themes and as noted above, has a process in place to determine that its sustainable investments don't significantly harm other relevant environmental or social objectives.

The Investment Manager aims to maintain a carbon footprint and carbon intensity that is at least 20% below the MSCI World Index.

In addition, the Investment Manager applies screens to exclude direct investment in corporate issuers based on their involvement in certain activities. Specifically, issuers are excluded if they derive more than 5% of their revenue from production of alcohol, fossil fuel extraction and refining, non-medical animal testing, armaments, fossil fuel power generation, fur, gambling, chemicals of concern, genetic engineering, pornography, intensive farming, tobacco, nuclear power, and meat and dairy production.

The Fund also applies the Firmwide Exclusions Policy (the "Firmwide Exclusions Policy"), which includes controversial weapons;

This applies to all the investment decisions made by the Management Company or Investment Manager. The Firmwide Exclusions Policy may be updated from time to time.

Presently, investment is not permitted in entities involved in the current manufacture of, or minority shareholding of 20% or greater in a manufacturer of controversial weapons, namely:

- (i) Cluster munitions;
- (ii) Anti-Personnel mines;
- (iii) Chemical weapons;
- (iv) Biological weapons.

Classification of issuers is primarily based on activity identification fields supplied by our third-party ESG data providers. This classification is subject to an investment research override in cases where sufficient evidence exists that the third-party data field is not accurate or appropriate. In any scenario where a portfolio position is identified as not meeting this exclusion criteria for any reason (legacy holding, transition holding, etc.) the Investment Manager shall be granted 90 days to review or challenge the classification of the issuer if appropriate. After this period, in the event an investment research override is not granted divestment is required immediately under normal market trading circumstances.

The Investment Manager anticipates that the negative screening will decrease the Fund's investment universe by at least 20%.

The Investment Manager may invest in companies that would be excluded by the screens described above if the Investment Manager believes, based on its own research and as approved by its ESG Oversight Committee, that the third-party data used to apply the exclusions is insufficient or inaccurate.

The Investment Manager may consider that the data is insufficient or inaccurate if, for example, the third-party data provider research is historic, vague, based on out of date sources, or the investment manager has other information to make them doubt the accuracy of the research.

If the Investment Manager wishes to challenge the third-party data then the challenge is presented to a cross-functional ESG Oversight Committee who must sign off on the “override” of the third-party data.

If a third party data provider does not provide research on a specific issuer or excluded activity, the Investment Manager may invest if, through its own research, it is satisfied that the issuer is not involved in the excluded activity

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

- **What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?**

The companies in which investments are made are assessed by the Investment Manager to follow good governance practices.

The good governance practices of investee companies are assessed prior to making an investment and periodically thereafter in accordance with the Sustainability Risk Policy (“Policy”).

The Policy sets minimum standards against which investee companies will be assessed and monitored by the Investment Manager prior to making an investment and on an ongoing basis. Such standards may include, but are not limited to, sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. The Investment Manager attaches particular importance to the assessment of corporate culture, values, business strategy, board composition and diversity, tax transparency, audit, controls and remuneration. Generally accepted corporate governance standards may be adjusted for smaller organisations or to take account of local governance standards where appropriate at the discretion of the Investment Manager.

The Policy can be found incorporated within Janus Henderson’s “ESG Investment Policy” in the “About Us - Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)” section of the website at www.janushenderson.com.

In addition, the Investment Manager is a signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UNPRI). As a signatory, the good governance practices of investee companies are also assessed by having regard to the UNPRI principles prior to making an investment and periodically thereafter.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

A minimum of 90% of the investments of the financial product are expected to meet the sustainable investment objective of the financial product.

The Investment Manager’s Sustainable Investment Approach includes revenue mapping to environmental and social themes to determine whether an investment contributes to an environmental or social objective. The Fund will have a minimum of 25% invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and 25% in sustainable investments with a social objective.

The remaining assets may include investments for certain specific purposes such as hedging or liquidity (i.e. cash/cash equivalents and temporary holdings of index derivatives) and which, in order to ensure that they do not prevent the financial product from attaining its sustainable investment objective, have to meet minimum environmental or social safeguards including that they do no significant harm and align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, where relevant.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.





● **How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?**

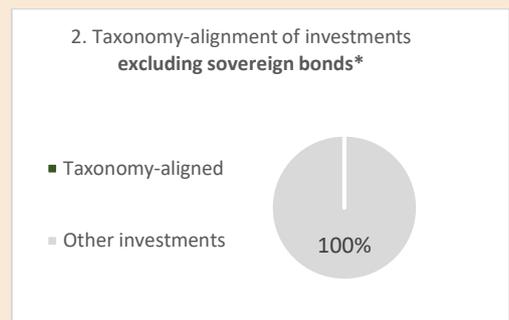
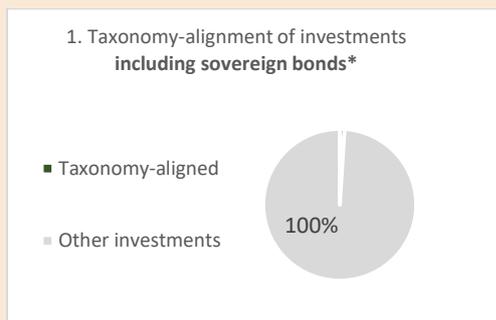
Not applicable - the Fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.



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

Not applicable. The proportion of investments in the Fund which are aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 0%. Although the EU Taxonomy provides an ambitious framework to determine the environmental sustainability of economic activities, the EU Taxonomy does not comprehensively cover all industries and sectors, or all environmental objectives. The Investment Manager uses its own methodology to determine whether investments selected for the Fund are environmentally sustainable in accordance with the SFDR rules.

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

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.

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

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

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.



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

The proportion of investments in the Fund which are aligned with the Taxonomy is expected to be 0%.



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

As noted previously, the Fund aims to have a minimum share of 90% sustainable investments. Although the Investment Manager does not target a specific allocation, it is expected that there will be a minimum of 25% invested in investments with an environmental objective and 25% in investments with a social objective.



- **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?**

As noted previously, the Fund aims to have a minimum share of 90% sustainable investments. Although the Investment Manager does not target a specific allocation, it is expected that there will be a minimum of 25% invested in investments with an environmental objective and 25% in investments with a social objective.



- **What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

The remaining assets may include investments for certain specific purposes such as hedging or liquidity (i.e. cash/cash equivalents and temporary holdings of index derivatives) and which, in order to ensure that they do not prevent the financial product from attaining its sustainable investment objective, have to meet minimum environmental or social safeguards including that they do no significant harm and align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, where relevant.



- **Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

- **How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found at <https://www.janushenderson.com/en-gb/investor/eu-esg-horizon-global-sustainable-equity-fund/>

Further information as to how Janus Henderson approach ESG, including Janus Henderson's "ESG Investment Policy", can be found in the "About Us –Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)" section of the website at www.janushenderson.com.