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Product Name : Schroder ISF Global Climate Change Equity
Legal Entity Identifier : TA82RI0NRIZRTKERSH09

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 63% 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	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund were met.

The Fund maintained a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system. This means that the Fund's average level of avoided emissions during the reference period, based on quarterly-end data, was higher than the benchmark's overall level of avoided emissions over the same period. This benchmark (which is a broad market index) is not a reference benchmark for the purposes of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Avoided emissions are measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the future emissions saved indirectly by companies' products and services through the substitution of high carbon activities with lower carbon alternatives. It does this by identifying certain carbon-avoiding activities and industries that if adopted would contribute to reducing economy-wide emissions. Schroders' proprietary tool uses third party data as well as Schroders own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures. The level of avoided emissions of the Fund is the aggregate avoided emissions of all issuers in the Fund's portfolio covered by Schroders' proprietary tool. Avoided emissions are calculated per million dollars of investment and expressed as tons CO2e / $M investment.

The Fund also invested at least 40% of its assets in sustainable investments during the reference period.

The reference period for this Fund is 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

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

• *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

The Fund's level of avoided emissions for the reference period was 202 tCO_2e/$M and the benchmark's level of avoided emissions for the reference period was 34 tCO_2e/$M.

The Investment Manager monitored compliance with the characteristic to maintain a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index by reference to the average avoided emissions of the Fund compared against the average avoided emissions of the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index during the reference period, based on quarter-end data.

The Investment Manager invested 63% of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments. This figure represents the average percentage of sustainable investments during the reference period, based on quarter-end data.

The Investment Manager monitored compliance with the characteristic to invest at least 40% of its assets in sustainable investments by reference to the sustainability score of each asset in Schroders' proprietary tool. Compliance with this was monitored daily via our automated compliance controls.

The Fund also applied certain exclusions, with which the Investment Manager monitored compliance on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework.

• ...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainable investments

This table details the percentage of assets invested in sustainable investments, year on year.

Period	Fund (%)
Jan 2023 - Dec 2023	63
Jan 2022 - Dec 2022	52

Avoided emissions

This table details the Fund's and benchmark's level of avoided emissions, year on year.

Period	Fund ($tCO_2e/\$M$)	Benchmark ($tCO_2e/\$M$)
Jan 2023 - Dec 2023	202	34
Jan 2022 - Dec 2022	207	10

For 2022 the percentage of sustainable investments was calculated as an average over the last four months of the reference period. For 2023 the percentage is calculated as an average based on quarter-end data.

For 2022 the avoided emissions value was calculated as at the end of the reference period. For 2023 and future years the value is calculated as an average based on quarter-end data.

• What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

In respect of the proportion of the Fund's portfolio that was invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrated a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool.

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund made included, but were not limited to:

- Avoided Emissions: the estimated environmental benefits of companies that enable system-or economy-wide reductions in carbon emissions;

- Connectivity: the estimated societal benefits from companies' that enable or support the connection of communities through telecommunication services;

- High Salaries: the estimated societal benefit of paying staff above local living wages (for regions in which they operate). Assigned in proportion to the surplus companies are paying employees compared to the average living wage;

- Power Provision: the estimated societal benefits of access to power and electricity. Assigned in proportion to a company's share of power provision revenues; and

- Water Access: the estimated societal benefits associated with the benefits to human health from the provision of clean drinking water. Assigned in proportion to company market share of global revenue.

The above examples of the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund made during the reference period are based on the most significant objectives at each quarter-end. Other objectives may have applied during the reference period.

Principal adverse

• How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause

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.

significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Investment Manager's approach to not causing significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective included the following:

- Firm-wide exclusions applied to Schroders funds. These relate to international conventions on cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. A detailed list of all companies that are excluded is available at https://www.schroders.com/en/sustainability/active-ownership/group-exclusions/.

- Schroders became a signatory to the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles on 6 January 2020. Until July 2023, the Fund excluded companies in violation of the UNGC principles from the portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments, as Schroders considers violators cause significant harm to one or more environmental or social sustainable investment objectives. The areas determining whether an issuer is an UNGC violator include issues that are covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining. The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party and compliance with the list was monitored via our automated compliance controls. Schroders may have applied certain exceptions to the list during this period.

- From July 2023, the Fund excluded companies that were assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more 'global norms' thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these companies comprised Schroders' 'global norms' breach list. Schroders' determination of whether a company had been involved in such a breach considered relevant principles such as those contained in the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The 'global norms' breach list may be informed by assessments performed by third party providers and by proprietary research, where relevant to a particular situation.

- Firm-wide exclusions also applied to companies that derived revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal, especially tobacco production, tobacco value chain (suppliers, distributors, retailers, licensors), thermal coal mining and coal fired power generation.

- The Fund also applied certain other exclusions.

- Further information on all of the Fund's exclusions is to be found on the Fund's webpage, accessed via https://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc.

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

Where the Investment Manager set levels in relation to the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors, compliance with these thresholds was monitored on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework. Investee companies in breach of these levels were not eligible to be considered as a sustainable investment.

For example, until July 2023 the Fund excluded companies in violation of the UNGC principles (principal adverse impact (PAI) 10) from the portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments. The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party and compliance with the list was monitored via our automated compliance controls. Schroders may have applied certain exceptions to this list.

From July 2023 the Fund excluded companies that were assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more 'global norms' thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these

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companies comprised Schroders' 'global norms' breach list. Schroders' 'global norms' breach list covers: PAI 7 (Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas), PAI 8 (Emissions to water), PAI 9 (Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio), PAI 10 (Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises), PAI 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) and PAI 16 (Investee countries subject to social violations).

In addition the Fund excluded companies that were deemed to contribute significantly to climate change (related to PAIs 1, 2 and 3 covering GHG emissions). The thresholds that were applied were companies deriving >10% revenue from thermal coal mining and >30% revenue from coal power generation. The Fund may have applied stricter thresholds, as disclosed on the website. Compliance with these exclusions was monitored via our automated compliance controls.

In other areas Schroders set principles of engagement. We have aligned each of the PAIs to one of Schroders six core engagement themes. We summarise below the thresholds that apply and the engagement actions we have for each:

Climate Change

PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and PAI 4 in Table 2 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Climate Change. Details of our Engagement Blueprint can be found here: (Link https://mybrand.schroders.com/m/3222ea4ed44a1f2c/original/schroders-engagement-blueprint.pdf). We engage to understand how companies are responding to the challenges climate change may pose to their long-term financial position. Through our engagement activity we seek to understand different areas, such as the speed and scale of emission reduction targets and steps being taken to meet climate goals.

Biodiversity and Natural Capital

PAIs 7, 8 and 9 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Biodiversity and Natural Capital. We recognise the importance of all companies assessing and reporting on their exposure to natural capital and biodiversity risk. We focus our engagement on improving disclosure around a number of themes such as deforestation and sustainable food and water.

Human Rights

PAIs 10 and 14 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Human Rights. There is increasing pressure on the role that businesses can and should play to respect human rights. We understand the higher operational and financial risks, and the reputational risk that human rights controversies cause. Our engagement focuses on three core stakeholders: workers, communities and customers.

Human Capital Management

PAIs 11, 12 and 13 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Human Capital Management. We identify human capital management as a priority issue for engagement, noting that people in an organisation are a significant source of competitive advantage and that effective human capital management is essential to drive innovation and long-term value creation. We also recognise a number of links between high standards of human capital management and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our engagement activities address themes such as health and safety, corporate culture and investment into the workforce.

Diversity and Inclusion

PAIs 12 and 13 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Diversity and Inclusion. Improving disclosure on board diversity and the gender pay gap are two of the priority objectives outlined in our Engagement Blueprint. We request that companies implement a policy that requires each board vacancy to consider at least one or more diverse candidates. Our engagement approach also addresses diversity of the executive management, the workforce and in the value chain.

Corporate Governance

PAIs 12, 13 and PAI 4 in Table 3 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Corporate Governance. We engage with companies to seek to ensure businesses act in the best interest of shareholders and other key stakeholders. We also recognise that, in most cases, in order to see progress and performance on other material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, strong governance structures need to first be in place. We therefore engage on a number of corporate governance aspects such as executive remuneration, boards and management, and strategy.

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

The portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Until July 2023, we used a list of companies that were deemed to violate the UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles, as provided by a third party. Issuers on that list were not categorised as sustainable investments. The areas considered when determining whether an issuer is a UNGC violator included those covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining.

From July 2023, companies on Schroders' 'global norms' breach list were not categorised as sustainable investments. Schroders' determination of whether a company should be included on such list considered the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other relevant principles. The 'global norms' breach list was informed by third party providers and proprietary research, where relevant.

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 Union criteria.

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

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

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

The Investment Manager's approach to considering principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors differs depending on the relevant indicator. Some indicators were considered via the application of exclusions, some were considered via the investment process and some via engagement. Further details on how these have been considered during the reference period are detailed below.

PAIs were considered as part of pre-investment through the application of exclusions. These included:

Schroders exclusions regarding
- Controversial weapons: PAI 14 (Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).
- UNGC violators: PAI 10 (Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) and from July 2023 Schroders' 'global norms' breach list which covers: PAI 7 (Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas), PAI 8 (Emissions to water), PAI 9 (Hazardous waste ratio), PAI 10 (Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises), PAI 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) and PAI 16 (Investee countries subject to social violations).
- Companies that derived revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to thermal coal, that were deemed by the investment manager to contribute significantly to climate change were excluded from the investible universe: PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Greenhouse gas emissions).

The Fund's exclusions regarding:
- Fossil fuels: PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and PAI 5 (Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production). The Fund did not invest in companies on the Carbon Underground 200 list or companies with significant exposure to fossil fuels defined as those with 5% or more of their revenues coming from fossil fuel extraction and production.

During the reference period, PAIs were also considered through integration in the investment process.

The Fund considered climate change criteria at the stock level as part of the sustainability assessment in the investment process over the period. This covered greenhouse gas emissions, carbon footprint, greenhouse gas intensity of investment companies: PAI 1,2 & 3.

As part of our analysis, we considered how a firm manages its environmental footprint (including its impact on the climate), as well as its potential exposure to the effects of long-term climate change. While no single climate change metric determined the overall assessment of a company's environmental management score, the Fund evaluated a variety of different metrics – from both internal and external data sources (including a Schroders' proprietary tool) – to determine whether a company was adequately managing its climate and environmental risks.

PAIs 12 (Unadjusted gender pay gap) and 13 (Board gender diversity) were considered as part of our investment process using data from a Schroders' proprietary tool.

All PAI indicators were monitored via Schroders' PAI dashboard.

PAIs were also considered post-investment through engagement where the investment manager engaged in line with the approach and expectations set out in Schroders Engagement Blueprint, which outlines our approach to active ownership.

During the reference period, we engaged with investee companies within our universe to understand how companies are responding to the challenges climate change may pose to their long-term financial position. In reference to PAI 1, 2, 3 & PAI 4 from Annex 1 Table 2, we are continuing our efforts to encourage companies to set clear emissions reduction targets for all three scopes of emissions and where targets are already set, to confirm these targets are properly integrated into company remuneration policies.

A summary of the Fund's engagement activity during the reference period, including the relevant engagement theme, is shown below:

Engagement Theme	# Issuers
Climate Change	34
Corporate Governance	18
Natural Capital and Biodiversity	8
Human Rights	8
Human Capital Management	4
Diversity and Inclusion	3

The engagements shown relate to engagements with companies and issuers.

Our approach is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability, and quality, of PAI data evolves.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

During the reference period the top 15 investments were:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023**

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
MICROSOFT CORPORATION COMMON STOCK USD0.0000125	Information Technology	5.27	United States
ALPHABET INCORPORATED CL A NPV	Communication Services	4.42	United States
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SE EUR4	Industrial	3.37	United States
AMAZON.COM INCORPORATED USD0.01	Consumer Discretionary	2.67	United States
IBERDROLA SA EUR0.75	Utilities	2.59	Spain
SWISS RE AG CHF0.10	Financial	2.56	United States
VESTAS WIND SYSTEMS DKK0.2	Industrial	2.47	Denmark
JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY CHF0.5	Industrial	2.31	United States
PRYSMIAN SPA EUR0.10	Industrial	2.22	Italy
BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AG	Consumer Discretionary	2.11	Germany
HITACHI LIMITED NPV	Industrial	2.07	Japan
SAMSUNG SDI COMPANY LIMITED KRW5000	Information Technology	2.03	South Korea
INFINEON TECHNOLOGIES AG NPV	Information Technology	2.02	Germany
WEYERHAEUSER COMPANY REIT USD1.25	Real Estate	2.01	United States
SSE PLC ORDINARY 50P	Utilities	1.96	United Kingdom

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The list above represents the average of the Fund's holdings at each quarter-end during the reference period.

The largest investments and % of assets referred to above are derived from the Schroders Investment Book of Record (IBoR) data source. The largest investments and % of assets detailed elsewhere in the Audited Annual Report are derived from the Accounting Book of Record (ABoR) maintained by the administrator. As a result of these differing data sources, there may be differences in the largest investments and % of assets due to the differing calculation methodologies of these alternative data sources.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

• *What was the asset allocation?*

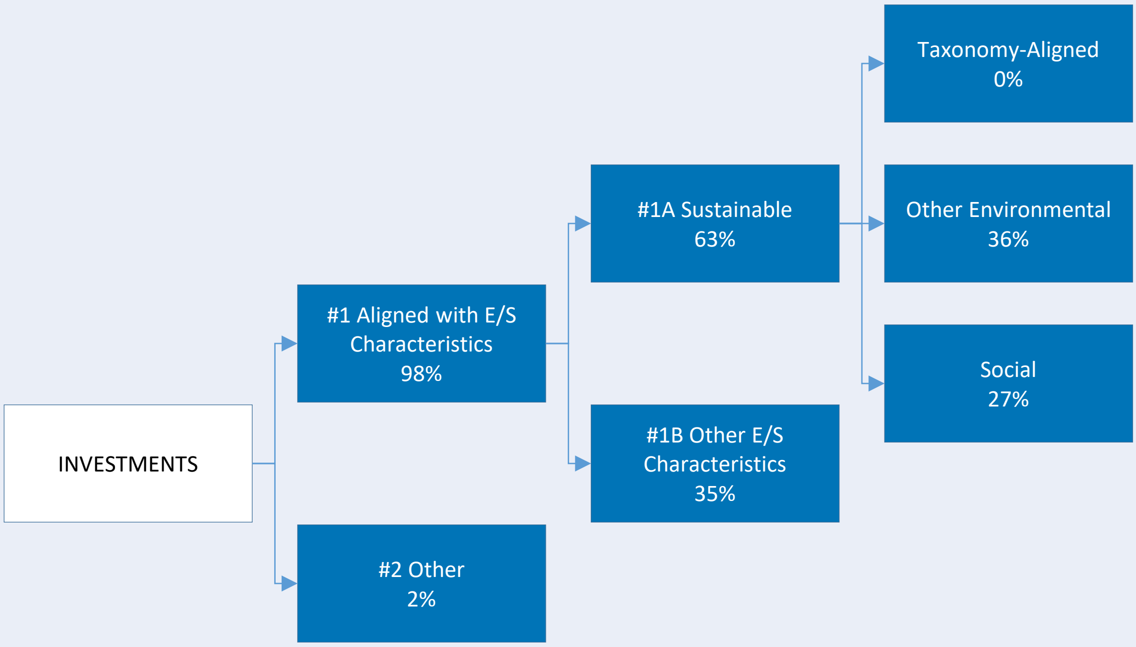
The Fund's investments that were used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the Fund's assets that were used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 98%. The Fund maintained a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index, and so the Fund's investments that were measured by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool are included within #1 on the basis that they contributed to the Fund's overall level of avoided emissions (whether such individual investment had a high or low level). The percentage in #1 Aligned represents the average during the reference period, based on quarter-end data. Also included within #1 is the proportion of assets that was invested in sustainable investments, as indicated in #1A.

Avoided emissions are measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the future emissions saved indirectly by companies' products and services through the substitution of high carbon activities with lower carbon alternatives. It does this by identifying certain carbon-avoiding activities and industries that if adopted would contribute to reducing economy-wide emissions. Schroders' proprietary tool uses third party data as well as Schroders own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures.

The Fund invested 63% of its assets in sustainable investments. This percentage represents the average during the reference period, based on quarter-end data. Within this, 36% was invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and 27% was invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The percentage of sustainable investments with an environmental objective and the percentage of sustainable investments with a social objective may not sum to the percentage of sustainable investments, due to rounding. In respect of the proportion of the Fund's portfolio that was invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrated a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool. A sustainable investment is classified as having an environmental or social objective depending on whether the relevant issuer has a higher score in Schroders' proprietary tool relative to its applicable peer group for its environmental indicators or its social indicators. In each case, indicators are comprised of both "costs" and "benefits".

#2 Other includes cash and warrants, which was treated as neutral for sustainability purposes.



#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*
#2 Other *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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments*
*- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S Characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments*

• In which economic sectors were the investments made?

During the reference period investments were made in the following economic sectors:

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Industrial	Capital Goods	30.99
Industrial	Transportation	2.32
Industrial	Commercial & Professional Services	0.39
Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	9.87
Information Technology	Software & Services	6.77
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	6.74
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	5.00
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	4.36
Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	3.52
Utilities	Utilities	7.73
Materials	Materials	4.76
Consumer Staples	Consumer Staples Distribution & Retail	3.28
Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	1.21
Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	4.42
Financial	Insurance	2.56
Financial	Financial Services	0.74
Real Estate	Equity Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITs)	2.01
Cash	Cash	1.74
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	1.57

The list above represents the average of the Fund's holdings at each quarter-end during the reference period.

The % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors referred to above are derived from the Schroders Investment Book of Record (IBoR) data source. The % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors detailed elsewhere in the Audited Annual Report are derived from the Accounting Book of Record (ABoR) maintained by the administrator. As a result of these differing data sources, there may be differences in the % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors, due to the differing calculation methodologies and data availability of these alternative data sources.

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

There was no extent to which the Fund's investments (including transitional and enabling activities) with an environmental objective were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as a result been deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

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• *Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?*

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ 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 no significant harm to 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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

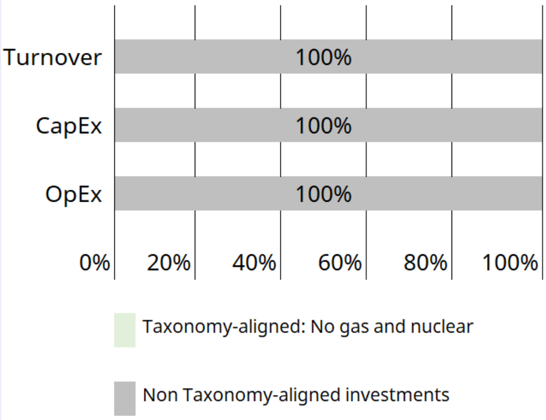
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

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

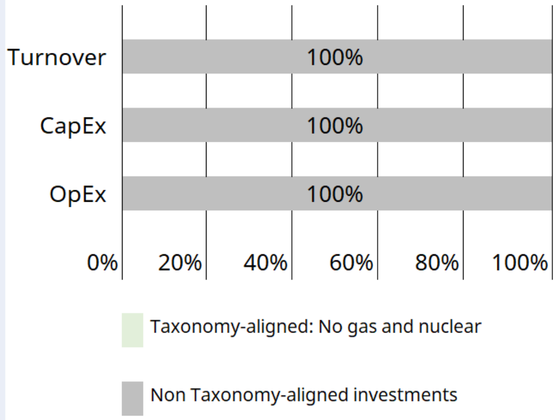
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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.*

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents x% of the total investments[2]

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

[2]As there is no Taxonomy-alignment, there is no impact on the graph if sovereign bonds are excluded (i.e. the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments remains 0%) and the Management Company therefore believes that there is no need to mention this information.

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

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

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

As per the above, the share of investments by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities has been deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

• How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

This question is not applicable.

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

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

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 36%.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of sustainable investments with a social objective was 27%.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

#2 Other includes cash and warrants, which was treated as neutral for sustainability purposes.

Minimum safeguards were applied where relevant to investments and derivatives by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there were ownership links or exposure to higher risk countries (for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax evasion and sanctions risks). A firm-wide risk assessment considers the risk rating of each jurisdiction; which includes reference to a number of public statements, indices and world governance indicators issued by the UN, the European Union, the UK Government, the Financial Action Task Force and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), such as Transparency International and the Basel Committee.

In addition, new counterparties were reviewed by Schroders' credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty was based on a holistic review of the various sources of information available, including, but not limited to, quality of management, ownership structure, location, regulatory and social environment to which each counterparty is subject, and the degree of development of the local banking system and its regulatory framework. Ongoing monitoring was performed through a Schroders' proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty's management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges.

Schroders' credit risk team monitored the counterparties and during the reference period, to the extent counterparties were removed from the approved list for all funds in line with our policy and compliance requirements, such counterparties were ineligible for use by the Fund in respect of any relevant investments from the date they were removed.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The actions taken during the reference period to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund were the following:

- The Investment Manager applied sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund;

- The Investment Manager considered the level of avoided emissions of the Fund when selecting the assets held by the Fund;

- The Investment Manager considered the sustainability score of the Fund and of individual investments when selecting the assets held by the Fund;

- The Investment Manager utilised a Schroders' proprietary tool to help assess good governance practices of investee companies; and

- The Investment Manager undertook engagements covering one or more of the six priority themes set out in our Engagement Blueprint (Link https://mybrand.schroders.com/m/3222ea4ed44a1f2c/original/schroders-engagement-blueprint.pdf). A summary of the Fund's engagement activity, including the number of issuers engaged with and the related theme, is shown above in the question 'How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?'. Through our engagement activities, we build relationships and have a two-way dialogue with our investee companies.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

No index was designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

• How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

This question is not applicable.

• How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

This question is not applicable.

• How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

This question is not applicable.

• How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

This question is not applicable.

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