Supplementary Responsible Investment Information

Article 10 – SFDR Website Disclosure

CT (Lux) Responsible Global Equity

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Summary

The Responsible Global Equity Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

The fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by incorporating an "Avoid, Invest, Improve" philosophy in the investment policy. We apply a set of exclusion criteria to avoid investment in companies with socially or environmentally damaging products or services, or unsustainable business or governance practices. We invest in companies providing sustainability solutions to environmental or social challenges and/or making a positive contribution to society and/or the environment, provided that they have good governance. We use engagement to build a view on ESG quality, engaging with companies for additional insight and to encourage better management of ESG topics and to support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors. An independent Responsible Investment Advisory Council (RIAC) provides ongoing oversight and advice.

Although the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it will hold a minimum proportion of 67.5% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective and/or a social objective. However, these investments do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy Regulation. We can demonstrate that the sustainable investments made by the fund do not significantly harm other sustainable investment objectives in three ways:

1) The fund excludes investments that are contrary to the goals of making positive contributions to the environment and/or society.

2) Sustainability risks and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors are considered throughout the investment cycle, to reduce the risks of significant harm. Where there are companies with material ESG issues that we don't deem to be significantly harmful we will engage with them to improve their ESG practices.

3) Investments which are reported as sustainable have been assessed to ensure they do not significantly harm (DNSH) sustainability objectives using an in-house, data driven model and investment team due diligence.

We conduct pre and post-investment good governance assessments on all companies. We employ stringent criteria to determine the eligibility of investee companies' good governance practices.

The fund invests in an actively managed global equities portfolio. All investments, with the exception of ancillary assets, are subject to the exclusion criteria and may include assets that demonstrate the potential for a positive contribution to the environment and/or society. The fund will hold a minimum proportion of 67.5% in sustainable investments. The minimum proportion of investments held in the fund used to promote environmental or social characteristics is 90%. Other investments include ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments and hedging assets. Derivatives are permitted within the fund in order to assist with managing interest rate fluctuations or currency exposure. They are not used for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics but ESG criteria are considered when assessing counterparties.

Monitoring of our funds is a crucial part of our investment activities. It is performed at several stages during the investment process, by the investment teams and by independent oversight groups to ensure that the investment managers are adhering to their philosophy and process and that every fund is managed within its stated investment objectives and adheres to any investment restrictions.

To ensure companies held in the Responsible Fund range continue to meet our criteria, the Responsible Investment team conducts ongoing monitoring of all held companies. Each quarter the Responsible Investment team reviews: any changes in companies' exposure to certain products, e.g. tobacco; any involvement in recent controversies that might indicate poor ESG practices; and any merger and acquisition activity. Furthermore, held companies are monitored quarterly for new or

ongoing UN Global Compact breaches. If a genuine breach is identified, the company/security in question is re-rated as “Unacceptable” for the Responsible Fund range and must be sold.

With regard to the Responsible Fund range, if a security is approved for investment by the Responsible Investment team, the Investment Mandate Control team is notified. Approved companies are coded into the portfolio oder management system to prevent the Fund Managers/Investment Analysts from inadvertently investing in companies/securities which do not meet the Responsible Fund range’s criteria. The Investment Mandate Control team ensures the fund invests only in companies which have been approved by the Responsible Investment team and conducts daily checks.

We use a combination of external and internal research and data to support the strategy. We have a data quality framework which includes validation checks, governance on models and change process with appropriate controls. The environmental and social characteristics are not limited by data limitations as we aim to supplement external data through the use of additional data providers and internal research and due diligence on a best endeavours basis. We assess data providers based on coverage, quality of their methodology, and data quality checks.

Engagement with companies is an important part of our ESG investment strategy. Our primary driver for engagement is to have constructive dialogue with companies to support long-term investment returns by mitigating risk, capitalising on opportunities linked to ESG factors, and reducing any material negative impact that our investment decisions could have on these factors. We believe that we can play a part in building a more sustainable and resilient global economy by encouraging companies to improve their ESG practices.

The fund does not have a designated reference benchmark that is used to measure whether it attains the environmental and/or social characteristics that the fund promotes.

No sustainable investment objective

The fund promotes environmental and socialcharacteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

Although the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it will hold a minimum of 67.5% in sustainable investments with an environmental and/or with a social objective. However, these investments do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.

We can demonstrate that the sustainable investments made by the fund do not significantly harm other sustainable investment objectives in three ways:

1. The fund excludes investments that are contrary to the goals of making positive contributions to the environment and/or society, for example, tobacco and weapons, and United Nations Global Compact breaches.
2. Sustainability Risks and ESG factors are considered throughout the investment cycle, to reduce the risks of significant harm. Where we identify companies with material ESG issues that we don't deem to be significantly harmful we will engage with them to improve their ESG practices.
3. Investments which are reported as sustainable have been assessed to ensure they do not significantly harm (DNSH) sustainability objectives using an in-house data driven model and investment team due diligence.

The model determines harm by comparing metrics against adverse impact indicators (known as Principle Adverse Indicators). Issuers which fall below a certain threshold are flagged as potentially harmful. We then consider the materiality of the harm, whether harm has or is occurring, and whether any remedial activities are underway to address the harm. Where data is not available we endeavour to satisfy that no significant harm has taken place through desk-based research or company engagement.

We monitor the investments in the fund every quarter, and any investment that no longer qualifies as a Sustainable Investment will no longer be counted in the proportion of sustainable investments held in the fund.

Our approach also takes account of international standards and principles as set out in 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.

We align to these guidelines through a combination of fund level exclusions and engagement with companies.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The fund promotes environmental or social characteristics by:

- **Avoiding companies with environmentally or socially damaging products, or unsustainable business or governance practices** - Our Responsible Investment team reviews every company considered for inclusion in the fund against exclusion criteria. As a result, we avoid avoidance companies with environmentally or socially damaging products or unsustainable business or governance practices.

- **Investing in companies providing sustainability solutions to environmental or social challenges and/or making a positive contribution to society and/or the environment, provided that they have good governance** - we seek to invest in companies aligned to sustainability themes which have an environmental or social focus addressing the following:
    1. **Energy Transition** – Climate change poses escalating risks to economies and communities worldwide, driven by continued reliance on fossil fuels and resulting in environmental, social and economic disruptions.
    2. **Resource efficiency** – Unsustainable consumption and inefficient use of natural resources are depleting ecosystems, causing environmental degradation, and threatening long-term economic stability.
    3. **Sustainable Infrastructure** – Rapid urbanisation and increasing exposure to climate-related hazards are leaving infrastructure vulnerable, amplifying risks to human safety, economic activity, and environmental sustainability.
    4. **Sustainable Finance** – Current financial systems often fail to adequately support projects delivering social and environmental benefits, or underserved communities, slowing progress towards sustainable development goals.
    5. **Societal Development** – Growing inequality and a mismatch between existing education systems and the skills needed for the future workforce are creating barriers to inclusive growth and social mobility.
    6. **Health & Wellbeing** – Increasing health disparities, rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and vulnerability to global health crises threaten societal resilience.
    7. **Technological Inclusion & Innovation** – Diverse environmental and social challenges exist today which can be effectively addressed through the application of data and technological solutions.

  As well as mapping company's revenue alignment with these seven themes we also map to the targets which underpin the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) linked to environmental and social outcomes.

- **Improving management of ESG issues through engagement and voting activity** – we engage with companies to better understand how they are providing solutions to environmental and social challenges aligned with the fund's sustainability themes. This engagement supports greater insight into the company and their alignment to these themes on an ongoing basis. The focus of this engagement is also to encourage better management of ESG topics by companies and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors.

Investment strategy

To ensure that the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the fund are achieved, we embed an "Avoid, Invest, Improve" philosophy in the investment policy:

Avoid

We apply a set of exclusion criteria to avoid investment in companies with socially or environmentally damaging products or services or unsustainable business or governance practices. The current exclusion criteria are as follows:

Product-based exclusions

We review whether companies are involved in providing activities and services that are deemed to be negative from an ethical or sustainability perspective.

Screening criteria

Issue	Criteria
Alcohol	Exclude companies that derive: • >0% of their revenue from the production of alcohol. • >33% of their revenue from selling alcohol (companies in the hotel, restaurant or leisure industries). • >10% of their revenue from bottling, wholesale or sale (other industries).
Deforestation	Exclude companies that derive: • >10% of their revenue from the production of palm oil – or sales/product ranges reliant on palm oil – and are not members of the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)[i]. • >10% of their revenue from the production of soy and are not members of the Roundtable on Responsible Soy (RTRS)[ii]. • >10% of their revenue from the production of sugar and are not members of Bonsucro[iii]. • >10% of their revenue from timber-related activities and do not use FSC-/PEFC-certified timber[iv],[v].
Fossil Fuels	Exclude companies involved in the development of new thermal coal mining facilities. **Coal** - Exclude companies that derive: • >0% of their revenue from the mining of coal and its sale to external parties. • >1% of their revenue from coal distribution. • >1% of their revenue from coal refining. • >50% of their revenue from equipment and services for coal-related activities. **Oil** – Exclude companies that derive: • >0% of their revenue from the extraction and production of oil and natural gas liquids. • >5% of their revenue from the refining of oil fuels. • >5% of their revenue from the distribution of oil and related products. • >5% of their revenue from pipelines for oil and oil products or natural gas liquids. • >5% of their revenue from the transportation of oil and oil products. • >5% of their revenue from the retailing of oil and oil products[vi]. • >50% of their revenue from equipment and services for oil-related activities. **Gas** – Exclude companies that derive: • >0% of their revenue from the extraction and production of natural gas. • >5% of their revenue from the processing of natural gas fuels. • >5% of their revenue from the distribution of gas and related products.[vii] • >5% of their revenue from natural gas pipelines.[viii] • >5% of their revenue from the transportation of natural gas.[ix] • >5% of their revenue from gas retail sales and liquefied petroleum gas (bottled gas) dealers.[x] • >50% of their revenue from equipment and services for gas-related activities. [xi] NB. We expect companies to be actively decreasing their involvement in coal-/oil-/gas-related activities.
Power generation	Exclude companies involved in the development of new thermal coal power generation facilities. Exclude companies that derive: • >10% of their revenue from thermal coal-based power generation[xii]. • Exclude companies that derive >10% of their revenue from liquid fuel-based power generation.[xiii] • Exclude companies that derive >10% of their revenue from natural gas-based power generation.[xiv] •
Fur	Exclude companies that: • Produce fur. • Derive >1% of their revenue from the sale of fur products.
Gambling	Exclude companies: • Whose core business is gambling, such as casinos and betting shops. • That derive >10% of their revenue from gambling, such as hotels.
Genetic Modification (GM)	Exclude companies involved in the manufacture of genetically modified seeds or crops.
High interest rate lending	Exclude companies that derive >10% of their revenue from the provision of home-collected credit (‘doorstep lending’) or unsecured short-term loans (‘payday loans’) with triple-digit or close to triple-digit Annual Percentage Rates (APR).

Nuclear energy	Exclude companies that: • Derive >0% of their revenue from nuclear power generation. • Derive >3% of their revenue from selling products or services to the nuclear power industry, except those that provide standard, non-customised or safety-related products/services. • Own or operate active uranium mines.
Pornography, harmful and violent materials	Exclude: • Companies involved in the production or distribution of pornographic, harmful or violent materials. • Retailers and telecom companies that derive >3% of their revenue from the sale of pornographic or violent material.
Transport	Transport is responsible for a substantial portion of global carbon dioxide emissions [xv]. Exclude: • Companies whose core business is the operation of commercial airlines or airports [xvi]. • Companies that operate railways deriving >33% of their revenue from the transportation of coal and/or oil [xvii]. • Shipping companies that derive >10% of their revenue from the transportation of coal and/or oil. • Companies running cruise lines. • Companies that derive >33% of their revenue from building roads in developed markets.
Tobacco	Exclude companies that derive: • >0% of their revenue from the production of tobacco products. • >5% of their revenue from the manufacture of Next Generation products (including e-cigarettes) and their components. • >5% of their revenue from the distribution of tobacco products. • >10% of their revenue from the retail of tobacco products. • >10% of their revenue from the supply of products which are essential to the tobacco industry, e.g. machinery and packaging materials.
Toxic chemicals	A wide range of synthetic chemicals are used to manufacture everyday products that can cause environmental or public health damage. Of particular concern are persistent organic compounds (POPs), which include endocrine disrupting chemicals (EDCs). Exclude companies: • Involved in Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) manufacturing if they derive >10% of their revenue from PVC. • Involved in the manufacturing or trading of POPs and other substances banned or restricted under international conventions.
Weapons[xviii]	Exclude companies that derive: • >0% of their revenue from the production or retail of weapons. • >0% of their revenue from the production of controversial and/or nuclear weapons components*. • >5% of their revenue from the production of other weapons components and/or goods and services which are customised for strategic military use.

Conduct Based Exclusions

In addition to the above criteria, the strategies will exclude companies that fail to address the key ethical, environmental and social impacts of their operations.

Screening criteria

Issue	Criteria
Human rights	• Exclude companies whose activities clearly infringe international agreements (such as the International Bill of Human Rights) and which are complicit in human rights abuses, either deliberately or through neglect. • Exclude companies whose operations directly and significantly contribute to the persistence of an oppressive regime, e.g. by generating a meaningful part of government income or being complicit in human rights violations. Reference may also be made to a regime's use of the death penalty. • Exclude companies that fail to cooperate in legitimate remediation. • Exclude companies that fail to respond to significant concerns of local communities, including indigenous communities, or that have very poor relations with them.

Labour standards	Companies are responsible for providing fair and safe working conditions for employees. The International Labour Organization's (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work sets out basic principles and rights at work. Exclude companies with repeated and significant violations or fines related to the below where there has been inadequate remedial action: • Equal opportunities • Diversity • Health and safety Exclude companies with no evidence of response to repeated allegations of breaches of core ILO conventions on: child labour in their own operations; child labour in their supply chain; forced labour in their own operations; forced labour in their supply chain; and international labour standards.
Product safety	To ensure product safety, some companies are required to conduct tests and research as part of product development. They should ensure these processes are conducted safely and in an ethical manner. Exclude companies with: • Repeated and significant violations related to product safety and failure to take adequate corrective action. • Significant and repeated controversies related to the management of clinical trials and failure to take adequate corrective action.
Animal testing and welfare	Animal testing is still needed to meet regulatory requirements, especially in the approval of new drugs and medicines. It is important, however, that such use of animals, even where required by law, be subject to careful scrutiny, and carried out with in accordance with appropriate standards of animal housing and care. Exclude companies that: • Do not adopt and apply the three Rs – that is, they should replace, reduce and refine animal testing, where possible, to minimise harm and enhance welfare • Test on great apes, due to their closeness to humans in social and cognitive capacities. Exclude cosmetics manufacturers that are currently conducting animal testing. Exclude companies involved in significant or repeated controversies related to animal welfare. Animal welfare: Companies involved in producing animals for food should have robust systems to uphold good standards for breeding, rearing, transport, housing and slaughter.
Responsible sales and marketing	Exclude companies with repeated or significant prosecutions related to mis-selling and/or mis-advertising products.
Governance	
Bribery and corruption	Exclude companies with repeated and significant violations related to bribery and corruption.
Compliance and ethics	Internal controls and a company's culture are key to managing conflicts of interest, preventing violations and managing business ethics. • Exclude companies with a fundamental regulatory breach or a pattern of significant/persistent breaches. • Exclude companies with a track record of unfair or inappropriate practices towards customers. • Exclude financial institutions where management has failed to take effective measures to respond to incidents of misconduct and/or unethical behaviour, or those where these are persistent. • We expect companies to pay fair and appropriate taxes.
Environment	
Climate change	Exclude companies in high impact sectors that do not have comprehensive climate change strategies that seek to measure and control their greenhouse gas emissions, as well as those in their supply chains, and demonstrate an understanding of the impact of climate change on their business strategy.
Biodiversity loss	Exclude companies if they are high impact and are not able to demonstrate an understanding of their negative impacts on biodiversity and an intention, such as an appropriate management system, to reduce this impact to acceptable levels.
Waste management	• Exclude companies with a poor track record in complying with national regulations and international agreements regarding managing waste in the countries where they operate. • Exclude companies that generate waste deemed high-risk or hazardous unless the company has evidence of strong policies and an effective record of implementation. • Exclude companies that dispose of tailings into rivers or seas. • Exclude companies involved in leaching methods that are particularly damaging to the environment, e.g. in-situ, heap or tank leaching.
Water consumption	Exclude companies with a poor track record in complying with national regulations and international agreements regarding managing water consumption in the countries where they operate.

International codes and standards

We exclude companies with breaches of the UN Global Compact's (UNGC) Principles and/or the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. In assessing business conduct, we also refer to the International Labour Organization (ILO) Core Conventions, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the Norges Bank excluded companies list.

The Fund complies with the Paris-aligned Benchmark exclusions contained in Article 12 (1) (a)-(g) of Article 12(1)(a)-(g) of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818).

Invest

We invest in companies providing sustainability solutions to environmental or social challenges and/or making a positive contribution to society and/or the environment, provided that they have good governance.

Improve

We engage with companies on significant ESG issues most relevant to their business. We engage to reduce risk, to support long-term returns, and to encourage better management of sustainability issues. Our engagement focuses on the following core themes:

- Environmental Stewardship
- Climate Change
- Human Rights
- Labour Standards
- Public Health
- Business Ethics
- Corporate Governance

An independent Responsible Investment Advisory Council (RIAC) provides ongoing oversight and advice on the development of the exclusion criteria and screening decisions as well as input on key ESG trends and engagement priorities.

Good governance

All companies in which investments are made are subject to a pre-investment good governance assessment and ongoing post-investment review of governance practices. We use third-party data to assess a company's governance practices and supplement this with its fundamental research.

Pre-investment: We assess all companies before investment. We may engage with a company to better understand or to encourage improvements relating to any flagged issues. If, however, it is concluded from the assessment that the company demonstrates poor governance practices, we will not invest in its securities.

Post-investment: We monitor investee companies on an ongoing basis to confirm that there has been no material diminution in governance practices. If any issues are flagged, we may engage with the company to better understand these as part of its review. However, where it is considered that the company no longer demonstrates good governance practices, the securities will be divested from the portfolio as soon as reasonably practicable.

We have developed a data-driven model which flags poor practices and controversies relating to the four pillars of good governance as outlined by SFDR to inform its assessment and monitoring of investee companies. The model covers:

1. Board structure: including board and key committee composition, diversity and inclusion, and commitments and policies.
2. Compensation: including pay-for-performance, use of equity, non-executive pay, and termination practices.
3. Employee relations: including compliance with labour standards, such as child labour, discrimination, and health and safety.
4. Tax quality: including tax reporting and corporate tax gap.

Proportion of investments

The fund invests in global equities. All equity investments are subject to the sustainability criteria.

The fund will hold a minimum of 67.5% in sustainable investments. The minimum proportion of investments held in the fund used to promote environmental or social characteristics is 90%.

Other investments include ancillary liquid assets, money market instruments and hedging assets. Derivatives are permitted within the fund in order to assist with managing interest rate fluctuations, price falls in equity markets, and currency exposure.

Derivatives are not used for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics but ESG criteria are considered when assessing counterparties.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

Prior to investment each company is reviewed and approved by the Responsible Investment team and coded into the portfolio order management system.

The Investment Mandate Control team undertakes daily independent pre- and post-trade monitoring to ensure compliance with investment restrictions and house policies. Any breach is immediately communicated to the relevant Fund Manager, Responsible Investment team, Client Director, and internal committees.

To ensure investments held in the fund continue to meet our criteria, the Responsible Investment team conducts ongoing monitoring.

Each quarter the Responsible Investment team reviews:

- any changes in companies' exposure to certain products, e.g. tobacco;
- any involvement in recent controversies that might indicate poor ESG practices;
- any merger and acquisition activity;
- any new or ongoing UN Global Compact breaches. If a genuine breach is identified, the issuer will be re-rated as "Unacceptable" and must be sold.

The Compliance Monitoring Team also undertakes a quarterly control review of SFDR Article 8/9 funds. Trades are selected randomly. The relevant investment team's research and meeting notes are reviewed to ensure the relevant ESG characteristics have been considered.

To enable investment teams to continuously monitor the environmental and social haracteristics of the fund, we produce daily portfolio exposure reports that detail exposure to exclusion criteria, conduct related controversy flags, alignment of the fund to the SDGs and flags related to Principal Adverse Impacts. The investment team can also monitor engagement activity through our engagement tracking tool.

Investment teams have access to range of ESG data sources, analytical tools, and a Responsible Investment team to support research if issues are identified through monitoring.

Methodologies

We use the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund:

- The number of companies determined to be in breach of the fund's exclusion criteria and/or international standards and principles.
- The percentage of the fund which aligns to its key sustainability themes.
- Held companies' revenue alignment with the targets which underpin the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- The number of environmental- and social-linked engagement objectives and/or milestones achieved.

Data sources and processing

To identify the ESG characteristics of the fund we use external data sources and supplement this with our internal engagement research.

We typically construct ESG data including SDG mappings, Net Zero alignment and Principle Adverse Impact models, therefore our ESG inputs are typically derived rather than estimated data, though estimated data may be utilised. We also source ESG ratings and research which is reliant on vendors' underlying methodology which may make use of estimated data or subjective analysis. This is further supplemented with internal investment research which may use various assumptions. Given the investment teams also have access to thousands of distinct ESG datapoints which they may or may not draw on, we are not able to define the proportion of estimated data which is used in the research process.

We have a data quality framework which includes validation checks, governance on models and change process with appropriate controls.

Data is processed through our operational framework. If the data is not available, we use our qualitative and quantitative assessment for decision making.

Limitations to methodologies and data

We use a combination of external and internal research and data to support the fund.

We assess data providers based on coverage, quality of their methodology, and data quality checks. While data gaps and errors may occur, our main suppliers use a variety of means to address this such as:

- Validation quality assurance to validate data including qualitative data.
- Checks for disclosure detection to improve coverage.
- Checks for large variations or anomalies in data.
- Data validation and constraints implemented on data input to ensure data consistency and completeness.
- Validation for consistency on Unit of Measurements.

The environtmental and social haracteristics are not affected by data limitations as we aim to supplement external data through use of additional data providers, internal research and due diligence on a best endeavours basis.

Due diligence

For inclusion in the investable universe, stocks are submitted to the Responsible Investment team, which screens companies against exclusions criteria using data providers and primary research. An external, independent advisory council – the Responsible Investment Advisory Council – provides advice on the development of these criteria and reviews screening decisions.Where an investment is deemed a sustainable investment we will also assess it to ensure that:

- any corporate investment demonstrate good governance.
- the investment contributes to a sustainable objective.
- the investment does not significantly harm other sustainability objectives.

All holdings deemed eligible to be held in the fund are reviewed against the Principle Adverse Indicators that the fund has opted to consider for the purposes of engagement prioritisation.

Engagement policies

For this Fund we see it as our responsibility to take key financially material ESG issues into account before, during and after investment decisions.

We engage with companies with a view to helping them to enhance their performance, viability, and sustainability to create long-term economic value for our clients.

Targeted Responsible Investment engagement with companies that can align with our clients' investment goals is an important part of our investment approach, as it creates future value. In addition, we believe that engagement on ESG issues in certain cases can have a positive impact on corporate performance and investment returns. Our key expectations on good practice are outlined in our corporate governance guidelines, and environmental and social practices statement.

We support our engagement approach by the thoughtful use of our voting rights, where relevant. All proxy voting results are made public.

Further details can be found in our RI Engagement Policy which defines our group-wide engagement activities.

Designated reference benchmark

The fund is an actively managed fund with the MSCI World NR Index used for a comparator benchmark.The fund has significant freedom to invest in a portfolio that is materially different to the benchmark’s own composition. The fund does not have a designated reference benchmark that is used to measure whether it attains the environmental and/or social characteristics that the fund promotes. As such, the benchmark should only be used by investors as a comparison against the fund’s financial performance.

Important Information. Information is provided in reference to Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) and may be subject to change, following new or updated Regulatory guidance or other changes. Please refer to the current fund prospectus or Investment management agreement for further details and all risks applicable to investing. The information provided in this document may not be reproduced in any form or passed on to any third party without the express written permission of Columbia Threadneedle Investments. This material should not be considered as an offer, solicitation, advice or an investment recommendation. This communication is valid at the date of publication and may be subject to change without notice.

Columbia Threadneedle Investments is the global brand name of the Columbia and Threadneedle group of companies.

[i] As members, if companies become involved in any significant environmental and/or social controversies then they need to take adequate corrective action.
[ii] Same as above.
[iii] Same as above.
[iv] Same as above.

[v] Timber companies, homebuilding companies, and paper products companies are in-scope.
[vi] The Fund s permitted to hold companies that exceed the 5% revenue threshold for the retailing of oil and oil products if they are rated as "Aligned" or "Aligning" according to Columbia Threadneedle Investments' net zero methodology
[vii] The Fund is permitted to hold companies that exceed the 5% revenue threshold for the distribution of gas and related products if they are rated as "Aligned" or "Aligning" according to Columbia Threadneedle Investments' net zero methodology. However, the Fund excludes companies that derive >50% of their revenue from the distribution of gas and related products, irrespective of the aforementioned qualifying criteria..
[viii] The Fund is permitted to hold companies that exceed the 5% revenue threshold for natural gas pipelines if they are rated as "Aligned" or "Aligning" according to Columbia Threadneedle Investments' net zero methodology.
[ix] The Fund is permitted to hold companies that exceed the 5% revenue threshold for the transportation of natural gas if they are rated as "Aligned" or "Aligning" according to Columbia Threadneedle Investments' net zero methodology.
[x] The Fund is permitted to hold companies that exceed the 5% revenue threshold for gas retail sales and liquefied petroleum gas bottled gas dealers if they are rated as "Aligned" or "Aligning" according to Columbia Threadneedle Investments' net zero methodology.
[xi] Same as above
[xii] Companies with thermal coal-based power generation must have a Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) target set at 1.5 degrees Celsius/well-below 2 degrees Celsius.
[xiii] The Fund is permitted to hold companies that exceed the 10% revenue threshold for liquid fuel-based power generation if they are rated as "Aligned" or "Aligning" according to Columbia Threadneedle Investments' net zero methodology. However, the Responsible Funds exclude companies that derive >50% of their revenue from liquid fuel-based power generation, irrespective of the aforementioned qualifying criteria.
[xiv] The Fund is permitted to hold companies that exceed the 10% revenue threshold for natural gas-based power generation if they are rated as "Aligned" or "Aligning" according to Columbia Threadneedle Investments' net zero methodology. However, the Responsible Funds exclude companies that derive >50% of their revenue from natural gas-based power generation, irrespective of the aforementioned qualifying criteria.
[xv] Source: International Energy Agency.
[xvi] We do not exclude companies that only own the infrastructure.
[xvii] Same as above.
[xviii] Conventional, unconventional and civilian weapons are in-scope.
*Our definition of controversial weapons encompasses the following types of weapons: biological; blinding lasers; chemical; cluster munitions; depleted uranium (incl. armour); incendiary; land mines; non-detectable fragments.