

Schroder International Selection Fund – Global Sustainable Growth

Shrnutí

Dle hodnoticího systému investičního správce si fond udržuje celkově vyšší skóre udržitelnosti než index MSCI AC World (Net TR). Tento srovnávací ukazatel (což je široký tržní index) nebere v úvahu environmentální a/nebo sociální vlastnosti prosazované fondem. Pro účely dosažení environmentálních nebo sociálních vlastností prosazovaných tímto finančním produktem nebyl určen srovnávací ukazatel. Skóre udržitelnosti fondu se měří s využitím proprietárního nástroje společnosti Schroders SustainEx™, který vyjadřuje odhad potenciálního společenského či environmentálního dopadu, který může emitent vygenerovat.

Fond je aktivně spravován a investuje nejméně dvě třetiny svých aktiv do akcií a jim podobných cenných papírů společností na celém světě. Fond obvykle drží cenné papíry méně než 50 společností.

Fond může také uplatnit některá vyloučení. Další informace o všech vyloučeních fondu naleznete níže v části „Monitoring environmentálních či sociálních vlastností“.

Pro posouzení dobrých postupů řízení se používá centrální test dobrého řízení. Tento test vychází z kvantitativního rámce založeného na datech, který využívá systém bodování k posouzení společností v kategoriích řádné struktury řízení, vztahů se zaměstnanci, odměňování zaměstnanců a dodržování daňových předpisů. Společnost Schroders definovala řadu kritérií napříč těmito pilíři. Dodržování testu je sledováno centrálně a společností, které tímto testem neprojdou, nemohou být drženy fondem, s výjimkou případů, kdy investiční správce souhlasí, že emitent prokazuje dobré řízení na základě dalších poznatků nad rámec této kvantitativní analýzy.

Minimální podíl aktiv fondu využívaných k dosažení environmentálních nebo sociálních vlastností je 70 %. Fond bude investovat nejméně 50 % svých aktiv do udržitelných investic. Udržitelná investice je klasifikována jako investice s environmentálním nebo sociálním cílem podle toho, zda má v nástroji společnosti Schroders příslušný emitent v porovnání se srovnatelnou skupinou vyšší skóre v oblasti environmentálních nebo sociálních ukazatelů. V každém případě se ukazatele skládají z „nákladů“ i „přínosů“. Fond se může zaměřovat i na investice, které jsou z hlediska udržitelnosti považovány za neutrální. Zaměřuje se také na investice, které nejsou hodnoceny proprietárním nástrojem společnosti Schroders pro měření udržitelnosti, a proto se nezapočítávají do skóre udržitelnosti fondu.

Proces investování a výběru aktiv fondu zkontrolovala a schválila komise pro rozvoj produktů investičního správce, mezi jejíž členy patří zástupci z oblasti právní, dodržování předpisů, produktové a z oblasti udržitelného investování. Dodržování dohodnutých vlastností udržitelnosti průběžně monitoruje tým pro dodržování pravidel portfolia. Tato due diligence není předmětem žádné externí kontroly.

Investiční proces investičního správce je postaven na základním výběru akcií směřujícím odspoda nahoru. Odborné znalosti investičního týmu i týmu pro udržitelnost garantují různorodost nápadů a myšlenek a přísný přístup ke zkoumání názorů na očekávaný dlouhodobý růst, vlastností ESG a udržitelnosti.

Graf v sekci Monitoring environmentálních či sociálních vlastností shrnuje investiční proces využívaný při řízení strategie fondu včetně podrobných informací o vytváření nápadů, udržitelnosti, investovatelnosti a aktivním zapojení.

Vyloučené činnosti, odvětví či skupiny emitentů jsou uvedeny v části „Monitoring environmentálních či sociálních vlastností“, a to stejně jako investiční limity, které se fondu týkají a měří se v rámci dodržování pravidel portfolia investičního správce.

Investiční správce čerpá informace o společnostech, do kterých je investováno, z veřejně přístupných informací o společnostech a schůzí společnosti, z reportů makléřů, od oborových orgánů a organizací zabývajících se průzkumem, think tanků, zákonodárců, poradců, nevládních organizací a z akademické sféry.

Externí výzkum může být použit, avšak naši interní analytici si tvoří vlastní názor na každou z analyzovaných společností.

Investiční správce odebírá informace od externích poskytovatelů průzkumu v oblasti ESG, včetně průzkumu MSCI v oblasti ESG, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, Sustainalytics a Morningstar. Tyto informace jsou předmětem pravidelné kontroly a mohou se měnit.

Ačkoli byly třetí strany, které poskytují naprostou většinu používaných dat, pečlivě zvoleny, mohou se v datech objevit chyby. Tomu se snažíme předcházet tím, že specializovaný tým pro správu a řízení dat o oblasti ESG proaktivně monitoruje chyby a řeší dotazy na data. To vyžaduje úzkou spolupráci s externími poskytovateli dat a řízení a sledování oprav dat.

Omezení metodiky a údajů investičního správce vyplývají zejména z chyb v údajích, z dostupnosti údajů, konkrétně z toho, že v některých případech chybí údaje vykazované společnostmi, a z odhadu údajů, jak je podrobně uvedeno v části „Zdroje dat a jejich zpracování“.

Pokud určitá data nejsou k dispozici, společnost Schroders se pokusí zapojit společnosti a získat od nich chybějící datové body.

Tam, kde to připadá v úvahu, některé z našich proprietárních nástrojů chybějící hodnoty odvozují. Tam, kde je to vhodné a přiměřeně robustní, používají naše modely obvykle řadu technik na odhadnutí chybějících hodnot.

Pokud nejsou pro metriku k dispozici dostatečná data, aby bylo možné dospět k robustním závěrům, danou metriku do našich nástrojů nezařazujeme.

Kódování a monitoring omezení investičního rizika u jednotlivých fondů a klientských pověření má na starost tým investičního správce pro dodržování pravidel portfolia v rámci nezávislé funkce pro investiční riziko.

Data v rámci pro dodržování pravidel portfolia představují výchozí bod pro monitoring limitů a ukazatelů rizik, a naše týmy pro investiční riziko, dodržování pravidel portfolia a investice se snadno dostanou k aktuálním informacím o struktuře portfolia (např. alokace aktiv, pozice odvětví a země) a k metrikám měření rizik.

Aktivní vlastnictví považujeme za aspekt, který můžeme uplatnit u manažerských týmů, abychom u aktiv, do nichž investujeme, zajistili udržitelné postupy. Snažíme se podpořit změnu, která ochrání a zvýší hodnotu našich investic, a usilujeme o využití váhy naší firmy ke zlepšení chodu společností. Jsme přesvědčeni, že je to důležitým aspektem naší role správce kapitálu našich klientů a toho, jak pomáháme klientům dosáhnout jejich dlouhodobých finančních cílů v souladu s našimi povinnostmi správce vkladu.

Další informace o našem přístupu k zásadě aktivního vlastnictví jsou veřejně přístupné na této adrese: <https://mybrand.schroders.com/m/3222ea4ed44a1f2c/original/schroders-engagement-blueprint.pdf>.

No sustainable investment objective

Source: Schroders, as at March 2024. Screening data is provided by a third party unless otherwise specified.

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This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

The Investment Manager's approach to investing in issuers that do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective includes the following:

- Firm-wide investment exclusions apply to Schroders funds. These relate to international conventions on cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons and a list of those companies that are excluded is available at <https://www.schroders.com/en/sustainability/active-ownership/group-exclusions/>. Firm-wide exclusions also apply to companies generating more than 20% of their revenue from thermal coal mining.
- The Fund excludes companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal.
- The Fund excludes companies that are assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more 'global norms' thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these companies comprise Schroders' 'global norms' breach list. Schroders' determination of whether a company has been involved in such a breach considers 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. In exceptional circumstances a derogation may be applied in order to allow the Fund to continue to hold a company on Schroders' 'global norms' breach list, for example where the stated investment strategy of the Fund may otherwise be compromised. Any such company cannot be categorised as a sustainable investment.
- The Fund may also apply certain other exclusions in addition to those summarised above.

Further information on all of the Fund's investment exclusions is to be found further below in the "Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics" section.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC World (Net TR) index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system. This benchmark (which is a broad market index) does not take into account the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

The Fund invests at least 50% of its assets in sustainable investments, which are investments that the Investment Manager expects to contribute towards the advancement of one or more environmental and/or social objective(s).

For more information on how the sustainability score is measured please see the "Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics" section.

Investment strategy

The sustainable investment strategy used by the Investment Manager is as follows:

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least two-thirds of its assets in equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

The Fund typically holds fewer than 50 companies.

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC World (Net TR) index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system.

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The Fund may also invest up to one-third of its assets directly or indirectly in other securities (including other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, Investment Funds, warrants and Money Market Investments, and hold cash.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently.

The Fund may also apply certain other exclusions. Further information on all of the Fund's exclusions is to be found further below in the "Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics" section.

In order to assess good governance practices, a central Good Governance Test is applied. This test is based on a data-driven quantitative framework, which uses a scorecard to assess companies across the categories of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff, and tax compliance. Schroders has defined a number of criteria across these pillars. Compliance with the test is monitored centrally and companies which do not pass this test cannot be held by the Fund, unless the Investment Manager has agreed that the issuer demonstrates good governance based on additional insights beyond that quantitative analysis.

The Fund invests in companies that have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager's rating criteria.

The primary sources of information used to perform the analysis are Schroders' proprietary sustainability tools, third-party research, unconventional data sourced by our Data Insights Unit, NGO reports and expert networks. The Investment Manager also scrutinises company sustainability reports and other disclosures, which may be complemented by direct engagement with the company during the assessment process.

The Investment Manager may also engage with companies held by the Fund to challenge identified areas of weakness on sustainability issues. More details on the Investment Manager's approach to sustainability and its engagement with companies are available on the webpage:

<https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/what-we-do/sustainable-investing/our-sustainable-investment-policies-disclosures-voting-reports/disclosures-and-statements/>.

The Investment Manager applies sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund.

Companies are assessed rated against a set of questions covering issues such as respect for the environment; fair and equitable treatment of employees, suppliers and customers; corporate citizenship; capital allocation and governance.

The Investment Manager will decide on a case by case basis whether a company is eligible for inclusion in the investible universe, taking into account these ratings. While all companies are assessed against all questions, the Investment Manager's decision will focus on those areas that are most relevant to the particular business of that company. In these areas, the company should generally be appraised as at least "strong" in order to be accepted into the investible universe. The eligibility of each company in the Fund's portfolio is then reviewed at least annually.

The Investment Manager ensures that at least 90% of the portion of the Fund's Net Asset Value composed of investments in companies is rated against the sustainability criteria. As a result of the application of sustainability criteria, at least 20% of the Fund's potential investment universe is excluded from the selection of investments.

For the purposes of this test, the potential investment universe is the core universe of issuers that the Investment Manager may select for the Fund prior to the application of sustainability criteria, in accordance with the other limitations of the Investment Objective and Policy. This universe is comprised of equity and equity related securities of companies worldwide.

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

Source: Schroders, as at March 2024. Screening data is provided by a third party unless otherwise specified.

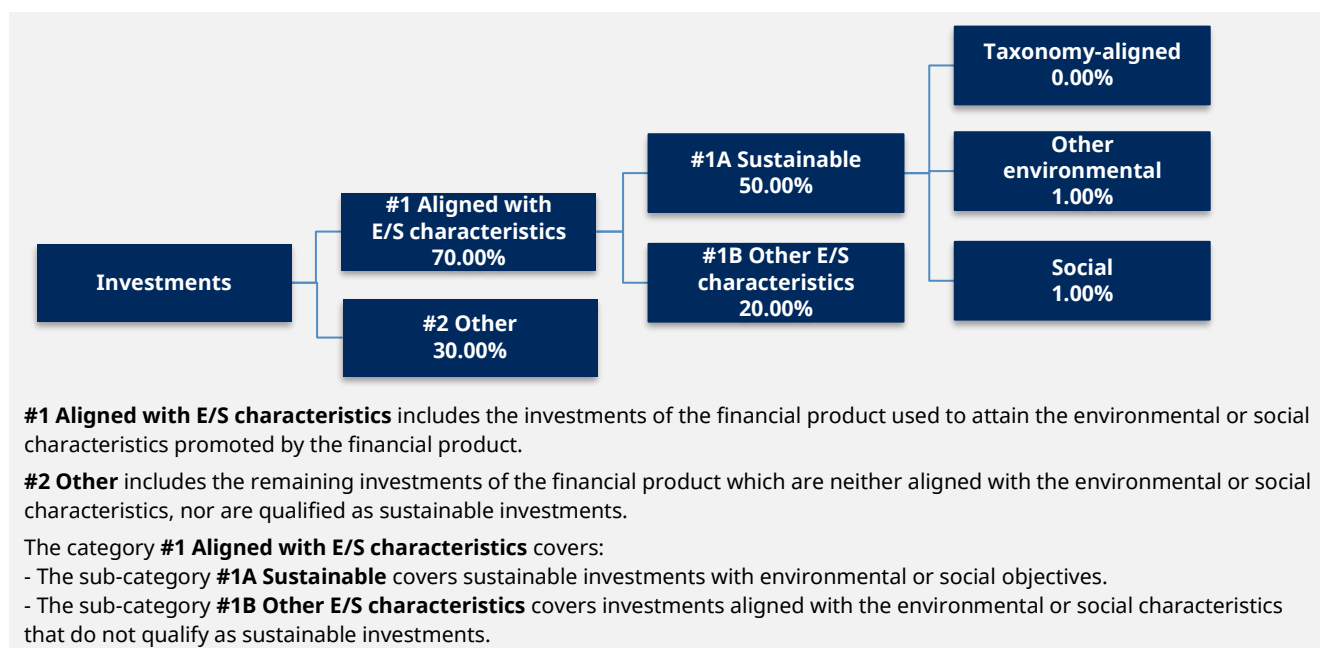
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Proportion of investments

The planned composition of the Fund's investments that are used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the minimum proportion of the Fund's assets used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 70%. The Fund commits to maintain a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC World (Net TR) index, and so the Fund's investments that are scored by Schrodgers' proprietary sustainability tool are included within the minimum proportion stated in #1 on the basis that they will contribute to the Fund's sustainability score (whether such individual investment has a positive or a negative score). Also included within #1 is the minimum proportion of assets that are invested in sustainable investments, as indicated in #1A. The minimum proportions stated apply in normal market conditions. The actual proportion stated in #1 is expected to be higher.

For more information on how the sustainability score is measured please see the "Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics" section.

#2 Other includes cash which is treated as neutral for sustainability purposes. #2 also includes investments that are not scored by Schrodgers' proprietary sustainability tool and so do not contribute towards the Fund's sustainability score. As #1 states a minimum proportion that is in practice expected to be higher, the proportion stated in #2 is expected to be lower.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to Money Market Investments and other investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are 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 are reviewed by Schrodgers' credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is 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 is performed through a Schrodgers' proprietary tool, which supports the

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analysis of a counterparty's management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders' proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders' credit risk team.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The sustainability score of the Fund is measured by SustainEx™, Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the societal or environmental impact that an issuer may create.

The exclusion of certain activities, industries or groups of issuers listed below, as well as the investment limits applicable to the Fund, will be measured within the Investment Manager's portfolio compliance framework. Exclusions and limits are coded into this framework to seek to ensure that pre-trade compliance correctly flags the securities that should not enter the portfolio. Securities excluded based on revenue thresholds are evaluated quarterly by the Sustainable Investment team using MSCI's revenue data.

The coding and monitoring of investment risk restrictions for individual fund and client mandates is the responsibility of the Investment Manager's Portfolio Compliance team within the independent Investment Risk function.

The data in the portfolio compliance framework forms the basis for monitoring of risk limits and indicators, and the latest information on portfolio structure (such as asset allocation, sector and country positions) and risk metrics is easily available to our investment risk, portfolio compliance and investment teams.

Exclusion Criteria

Environmental exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Fossil Fuel ¹ Extraction and Production Maximum Percentage of Revenue	5%
Oil Sands Extraction Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Thermal Coal Power Generation Maximum Percentage of Revenue	30%

Social exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Tobacco Value Chain Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Alcohol Value Chain Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Gambling Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Adult Entertainment Maximum Percentage of Revenue	3%
Conventional Weapons Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Civilian Firearms Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Predatory Lending Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Nuclear Weapons Maximum Percentage of Revenue	0%

¹Fossil fuels refer to conventional and unconventional oil and gas and thermal coal.

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Controversy/misconduct exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Companies Flagged for Violating the UN's Global Compact Principles ²	Fail
Nuclear Weapon Exposure	Fail

Bespoke Schroders exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Schroders Controversial Weapons Curated List ³	All
Schroders' 'Global Norms' Breach List	Breach

Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics

The Fund promotes the following characteristic: it maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system. This benchmark (which is a broad market index) does not take into account the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund. As stated above, the sustainability score is measured by SustainEx™, Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the potential societal or environmental impact that an issuer may create. It does this by using certain metrics with respect to that issuer, and quantifying the positive (for example by paying 'fair wages') and negative (for example the carbon an issuer emits) impacts of each of those metrics to produce an aggregate measure expressed as a notional percentage of sales of the relevant underlying issuer. The overall sustainability score aggregates the effect of sustainability indicators including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage. An issuer may be a company or a sovereign. The Investment Manager monitors compliance with this characteristic by reference to the weighted average sustainability score of the Fund in SustainEx™ over the previous six month period.

As part of the Fund's investment processes, the SustainEx™ score, and the drivers of that score, are reviewed at the overall fund level. Schroders proprietary tools, including SustainEx™, may not cover all of the Fund's holdings from time to time, in which case the Investment Manager may use alternative methods to assess relevant holdings in the Fund. In addition, certain types of assets (such as cash and certain equivalent securities such as gilts) are treated as neutral and are therefore not considered by our proprietary tools.

The Fund also invests at least 50% of its assets in sustainable investments, which are investments that the Investment Manager expects to contribute towards the advancement of one or more environmental and/or social objective(s). The Investment Manager monitors compliance with this characteristic by reference to the sustainability score of each asset in Schroders' proprietary tool. Compliance with this is monitored daily via our automated compliance controls.

As part of its broader assessment, the Investment Manager also considers the following:

CONTEXT

Context is a proprietary ESG research tool which provides a systematic framework for analysing a company's relationship with its stakeholders and the sustainability of its business model. Comprising over 260 metrics across over 13,000 companies, it is designed to support the Investment Manager's understanding of the

²The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party. Exceptions may apply, if there is evidence to demonstrate that the company has addressed the violation and is not causing significant harm.

³Schroders controversial weapons screening covers cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. Full details of the criteria and company names are available via the following link: <https://www.schroders.com/en/sustainability/active-ownership/group-exclusions/>

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sustainability of companies' business models and profitability, and provides structured, logical and wide-ranging data.

The tool enables analysts to select the most material ESG factors for each sector, weight their importance and apply relevant metrics. Analysts are then able to compare companies based on the metrics selected, their own company assessment scores or adjusted rankings (size, sector or region), with the flexibility to make company specific adjustments to reflect their detailed knowledge. The tool is fully integrated within Schroders' global research platform, which is readily accessible across investment desks and geographies.

External Research

The Investment Manager uses information from several external ESG research firms, but only ever as one input into the Investment Manager's own company assessments to be questioned, examined and built on. External data providers are used to challenge or endorse the proprietary view of the Investment Manager.

The Investment Manager's Sustainable Investment team has extensive networks within its respective field. Information is drawn from publicly available corporate information and company meetings, from broker reports, industry bodies, and research organisations, think tanks, legislators, consultants, Non-Governmental Organisations and academics; wherever it is felt the information would add value to the Investment Manager's analysis.

Through this process, the Investment Manager aims to evaluate the relevance and materiality of a range of ESG factors on future earnings growth and as potential risk factors for a company.

Data sources and processing

In order to assess and understand the potential impact of sustainability risks and opportunities, Schroders has developed a range of proprietary tools. These tools rely on data that is available at the level of the underlying investment holdings.

The Investment Manager draws information on investee companies from publicly available corporate information and company meetings, from broker reports, industry bodies, and research organisations, think tanks, legislators, consultants, Non-Governmental Organisations and academics.

Third party research may be used, however our internal analysts form a proprietary view on each of the companies we analyse. Financial analysts may also use third-party research to support their assessment of ESG issues when analysing companies, in addition to consulting with our in-house ESG specialists. Through this process, we aim to evaluate the relevance and materiality of a range of ESG factors on the sustainability of future earnings growth and as potential risk factors for a company.

The Investment Manager subscribes to external ESG research providers including; MSCI ESG research, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, Sustainalytics and Morningstar, which is subject to periodic review and change.

Whilst the third parties that deliver the vast majority of the data used have been chosen carefully, data errors may occur. To address this, a dedicated ESG Data Governance team pro-actively monitors for errors and resolves data queries. This involves close collaboration with the third-party data providers, and managing and tracking data corrections.

Where data is not available, Schroders will engage with companies to encourage them to disclose the missing data points. This additional information will be used alongside data from conventional and unconventional data sources that feed into our proprietary tools. Some of our proprietary tools infer missing values where applicable. Our models typically employ a range of techniques to estimate missing values where appropriate and reasonably robust. For example, in one tool, where reported values are missing for companies, we fill using metric-specific rules such as filling with the industry peer group 60th percentile where higher values are considered negative and the peer group 40th percentile where higher values are considered beneficial (which is a conservative approach).

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Where data for a metric is not sufficiently available to form robust conclusions, we do not include that metric in our tools.

For more information on how the sustainability score is measured please see the “Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics” section.

Whilst there may be some data estimation, it tends to be a marginal amount at the portfolio level with regard to our assessment of the sustainability characteristics of each company. The proportion of estimated data may vary over time.

Limitations to methodologies and data

Limitations to the Investment Manager’s methodology and data mainly arise from data errors, data availability, specifically the lack of company reported data in some cases and data estimation as detailed in the section titled “Data sources and processing”. Due to the range of data sources and due to combining both qualitative and quantitative elements involving a degree of subjectivity and judgement from the investment manager, we believe that these data limitations do not in aggregate materially impact our attainment of the environmental or social characteristics of the Fund.

Due diligence

The Fund’s investment and asset selection process has been reviewed and approved by the Investment Manager’s Product Development Committee that includes representatives from the Legal, Compliance, Product and Sustainable Investment functions. Ongoing compliance with the agreed sustainability characteristics is monitored by the Portfolio Compliance Team. There are no external controls on that due diligence.

Engagement policies

We consider active ownership to be the influence we can apply to management teams to ensure sustainable practices in the assets in which we invest. We aim to drive change that will protect and enhance the value of our investments and we are committed to leveraging the weight of our firm to change how a company is operating for the better. We believe this is an important aspect of our role as stewards of our clients’ capital and how we help clients meet their long-term financial goals in line with our fiduciary responsibilities.

Our active ownership priorities reflect the combined perspectives of our fund managers, investment analysts and sustainability specialists across the firm, supported centrally by the Sustainable Investment team. As a result, we are able to take a common approach across investment desks.

We focus on sustainability issues which we determine to be material to the long-term value of our investee holdings. When material and relevant, we believe that companies that address these factors, where lacking, will drive improved financial performance for our clients. These issues reflect expectations and trends across a range of stakeholders including employees, customers, and communities, to the environment, suppliers and regulators. By strengthening relationships with that range of stakeholders, business models become more sustainable. The governance structure and management quality that oversee these stakeholder relationships are also a focus for our engagement discussions. In addition, we seek to reflect the priorities of our clients. Based on this process, we identify six broad themes for our engagement: climate, natural capital & biodiversity, human rights, human capital management, diversity & inclusion and governance.

Our themes are underpinned by additional cross-cutting thematic priorities. We also increasingly recognise the interconnectedness of ESG themes, such as the “just transition”, which recognises the social dimension of the transition to a resilient and low-carbon economy. We seek to reflect this interconnectedness in our engagements with companies.

How we engage

We identify three key methods for practicing active ownership:

Source: Schroders, as at March 2024. Screening data is provided by a third party unless otherwise specified.

Maximum percentage of revenue refers to highest acceptable revenue figure for that business activity.

Value chain refers to the related business activities that are considered these include suppliers, distributors, retailers and producers.

Any tie includes companies with an industry tie to the excluded activity.

1. Dialogue: We speak with companies to understand if and how they are preparing for the long-term sustainability challenges they face.
2. Engagement: We work with companies to help them to recognise the potential impact of these challenges and to help them take action in the areas where change may be required.
3. Voting (where applicable): We use our voice and rights as shareholders to make sure these changes are effected.

These forms of active ownership can take place directly with companies, led by our fund managers, investment analysts and Sustainable Investment team; they can also take place in collaboration with other groups. Engagement is therefore a component of the portfolio's investment strategy, both from an environmental and social perspectives.

We recognise that effective engagement requires continuous monitoring and ongoing dialogue. Where we have engaged repeatedly and seen no meaningful progress, we will escalate our concerns. Decisions on whether and how to escalate are based on the materiality of each issue, its urgency, the extent of our concern and whether the company has demonstrated progress through previous engagements. We identify a number of methods to escalate our engagements, such as meeting or otherwise communicating with non-executive directors or the chair of the Board, publicly stating our concerns, withholding support or voting against management and directors (where applicable) up to divesting partially or fully.

Our approach to active ownership focusses on achieving real-world outcomes and achieving change. When determining when to engage and setting an objective for the engagement, we consider:

1. Materiality: We seek to focus our engagement on the most material sustainability threats and opportunities to the company.
2. Regional context: The materiality of issues and the expectations we have of companies vary by country and region; for example, differing socio-cultural factors, regulatory maturity and resource constraints. Where possible we reference country or regional initiatives, regulations and leading practice from peers in our dialogue with companies.
3. Realistic outcomes: We consider both leading practice and what could realistically be achieved by the company in the next few years, including considering the size of the company.
4. Ability to monitor progress: We use objective, measurable metrics or indicators that can be used to assess company performance on an issue.
5. Length of engagement: We aim to set short- to mid-term objectives – that can often be achieved over a 12- to 24-month period depending on the intensity of the engagement – but with a longer-term vision in mind.

We aim to set pre-defined SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and time-bound) engagement objectives. We regularly monitor progress against the engagement objectives, at least annually, and at a frequency that is appropriate for the priority of the engagement and materiality of the issue or holding. That said, we recognise that the length of time to achieve an objective will vary depending upon its nature, and that key strategic changes will take time to implement into a company's business processes. A measurable outcome from our engagement upon completion of an objective could take a range of forms, including additional disclosure by a company, influencing the company strategy on a particular issue, or a change to the governance of an issue.

Further details on our approach to active ownership policy is publicly available:

<https://mybrand.schroders.com/m/3222ea4ed44a1f2c/original/schroders-engagement-blueprint.pdf>.

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Designated reference benchmark

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of meeting the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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Maximum percentage of revenue refers to highest acceptable revenue figure for that business activity.

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