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

Product name: Schroder International Selection Fund Global Cities

Legal entity identifier: 1D8UMR1OQ0TSCJYQ0716

Sustainable investment objective

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☑ **Yes**	●○ ☐ **No**
☑ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 10.00%**	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __**%** of sustainable investments
☐ 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective 5.00%**	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

The Fund commits to invest at least 90% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is a minimum commitment to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and at least 5% of its assets in sustainable investments with a social objective.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Fund's sustainable investment objective is to invest its assets in real estate companies worldwide that contribute towards more environmentally resilient and innovative cities and infrastructure. The Fund may also invest in investments that the Investment Manager deems to be neutral under its sustainability criteria, such as cash and Money Market Investments and derivatives used with the aim of reducing risk (hedging) or managing the Fund more efficiently.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

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

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

The Investment Manager is responsible for determining whether an investment meets the criteria of a sustainable investment. The Investment Manager uses specific sustainability key performance indicators to assess the investment's contribution to an environmental or social objective (as applicable). The output of the Investment Strategy outlined below is the investible universe – this is the production of the list of investments that meet the selection criteria. Compliance with the minimum percentage in sustainable investments is monitored daily via our automated compliance controls. The Fund also applies certain exclusions, with which the Investment Manager monitors compliance on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework.

The Investment Manager may use several indicators at an investee company level to measure its contribution to the Fund's sustainability objective. The Investment Manager uses two stages concurrently to determine companies that contribute to the sustainability objective.

Stage 1 utilises a quantitative process, the purpose is to highlight companies that own assets in the best city locations globally. The four proprietary databases filter for companies with assets in the most connected, innovative, and environmentally resilient locations so that the team can select companies that own the most economically productive assets across the strongest global cities.

There are four proprietary databases which are the foundation of the geospatial process:

- Economic impact score, ranking a location's economic growth.

- Innovation impact score, assessing levels of talent and innovation in a location.

- Transport impact score, ranking an asset's transport connectivity.

- Environmental impact score (EIS), assessing the physical risk to an asset, the well-being risk to humans and the policy response of the respective government.

Cities are scored based on the output of the above. These proprietary databases all work in tandem with the 'Asset database' which scores assets owned by companies based on their locations within cities. These scores (the city score and the asset score) are aggregated to give a score for each company. Only those companies with the highest score in stage 1 of the process will be included.

Concurrently, in stage 2 the Investment Manager uses a Schroders' proprietary tool which assesses and scores companies based on their treatment of key stakeholder categories, including customers, employees, the environment, local communities, regulators and governments, and suppliers.

Companies which don't score above a minimum threshold are deemed ineligible for selection for the Fund while the maximum investable into a company is driven by the key stakeholder score in Schroders' proprietary tool prior to other considerations.

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

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.

- 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 under "Sustainability-Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

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

When seeking to identify significant harm, Schroders' approach to taking into account the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) indicators involves a quantitative and a qualitative assessment. Where it is not considered appropriate or feasible to set quantitative thresholds, the Investment Manager engages, where relevant. Investee companies deemed not to satisfy the quantitative thresholds would generally be excluded, unless on a case-by-case basis the data is deemed not representative of a company's performance in the relevant area.

This framework is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability and quality of the data evolves.

Our approach includes:

1. **Quantitative:** this includes indicators where specific thresholds have been established:

- Via the application of exclusions. This approach is relevant to **PAI 4** (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector), **PAI 5** (Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production) and **PAI 14** (Exposure to controversial weapons). Further, the following PAIs are assessed as part of Schroders 'global norms' breach list exclusion (which seeks to exclude companies where significant harm is occurring):

- **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 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development 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 Voluntary)
- **PAI 14** in Table 3 (Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents)

– Via the application of an alert system flag if the relevant indicator(s) exceeds a threshold. These quantitative thresholds to assess significant harm are established centrally by our Sustainable Investment team and monitored systematically. This approach applies to indicators where we have segmented the population into harm groups to establish a threshold, such as carbon related PAI metrics, **PAI 1** (GHG emissions), **PAI 2** (Carbon footprint) and **Voluntary PAI 4 in Table 2** (Investing in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives). **PAI 3** (GHG intensity of investee companies) operates in a similar way but the threshold is based on a revenue metric. A threshold for **PAI 6** (Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector) is established based on the above-mentioned carbon measures. A similar approach has been taken for **PAI 15** (GHG intensity). **PAI 16** (Investee countries subject to social violations) also operates in the same way but based on data availability regarding social violations. Through this process the relevant issuer(s) that is/are deemed not to satisfy the quantitative thresholds is/are flagged to the Investment Manager for consideration, whose response may involve selling the holdings(s) or maintaining the position if on a case-by-case basis the data is deemed not representative of a company's performance in the relevant area. Investee companies deemed to cause significant harm are excluded from the Fund.

2. **Qualitative:** This includes PAI indicators where Schroders' believes that the data available does not enable us to make a quantitative determination regarding whether significant harm is done so as to warrant excluding an investment. In such cases, the Investment Manager engages wherever possible with the company or companies held, in accordance with the priorities documented in Schroders' Engagement Blueprint and/or voting policy. This approach applies to indicators such as **PAI 12** (Unadjusted gender pay gap) and **PAI 13** (Board gender diversity), where we engage and may use our voting rights where we consider appropriate. Both board gender diversity and disclosure of gender pay gap information are captured in our Engagement Blueprint.

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

  Companies on Schroders' 'global norms' breach list cannot be categorised as sustainable investments. Schroders' determination of whether a company should be included on such list considers 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 is informed by third party providers and proprietary research, where relevant.

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

☑ Yes.

The Investment Manager's approach to considering principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors differs depending on the relevant indicator. Some indicators are considered via the application of exclusions, some are considered via the investment process (where data is available via Schroders PAI dashboard and via other external data sources) and some are considered via engagement. Further details are provided below.
PAIs are considered as part of pre-investment through the application of exclusions. These include:
- Controversial weapons: PAI 14 (Exposure to controversial weapons, such as anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).
- Schroders' 'global norms' breach list, which 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).
- Companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to thermal coal: PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and PAI 5 (Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production).
Compliance with these thresholds is monitored via the Investment Manager's portfolio compliance framework.
PAIs are also considered through integration in the investment process. These include:
- Schroders' proprietary tool incorporates several PAIs as a component of its scoring methodology. In assessing

an issuer's overall environmental score, PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 are included. In assessing an issuer's overall social score, PAIs 12 and 13 are included.
PAIs are considered using the Schroders' proprietary tool as part of screening the investment universe and for providing a maximum that can be invested in each company.
All PAI indicators are monitored via Schroders' PAI dashboard.
PAIs are also considered post-investment through engagement where the Investment Manager engages in line with the approach and expectations set out in the Schroders Engagement Blueprint, which outlines our approach to active ownership.
Where issuers are flagged on lack of data availability for any PAIs, the Investment Manager may engage with issuers where the primary focus is to increase reporting.
Our approach is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability, and quality, of PAI data evolves. The Management Company's statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available at https://api.schroders.com/document-store/id/ffcb39bb-96cb-4e56-9461-deba9a493e85. The Fund level information is disclosed or will be disclosed (as applicable) in the Fund's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

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

The Fund is actively managed and invests its assets in (i) sustainable investments, which are investments that contribute towards more environmentally resilient and innovative cities and infrastructure, and (ii) investments that the Investment Manager deems to be neutral under its sustainability criteria such as cash and Money Market Investments and derivatives used with the aim of reducing risk (hedging) or managing the Fund more efficiently.

The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under "Sustainability-Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre

The Fund invests in companies that do not cause significant environmental or social harm and have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager's rating criteria.

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 Fund invests at least two-thirds of its assets in equity and equity related securities of real estate companies worldwide with a focus on companies that invest in cities that the Investment Manager believes will exhibit continued economic growth, supported by factors such as strong infrastructure and supportive planning regimes.

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

The investment universe is analysed in two distinct phases. Each phase leads to companies being excluded based on weak sustainability metrics, reducing the universe from about 900 companies to 200 companies in the investable universe:

– Stage 1 analyses cities on a range of environmental and social metrics. Companies are then scored based on their exposure to the superior/ inferior locations.

– Stage 2 focusses on determining the quantum to be invested in each company, using both internal (i.e. Schroders' proprietary sustainability tools) and external sustainability measurement tools. The analysis awards a sustainability score to each company. The process excludes companies (based on their sustainability score) from investment by the Fund.

The Investment Manager may also engage with companies in the portfolio, which are expected to demonstrate a clear commitment to sustainability both in their relationships with stakeholders and in their efforts to mitigate their impact on the natural environment.

The Investment Manager performs its analysis using its own research and Schroders' sustainable proprietary tools. Third party research is used as a secondary consideration and generally provides a source of challenge or endorsement for its proprietary view.

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 real estate companies worldwide.

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

The following binding elements are applied throughout the investment process:

- The Fund invests at least 90% of its assets in sustainable investments, which are investments that contribute towards more environmentally resilient and innovative cities and infrastructure.
- Exclusions are applied to direct investments in companies. The Fund applies certain exclusions relating to international conventions on cluster munitions, antipersonnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. The Fund also excludes companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal, especially companies that generate revenues from tobacco production or any other part of the tobacco value chain (suppliers, distributors, retailers, licensors), and companies that generate revenues from thermal coal mining and coal fired power generation. 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. Details of the revenue thresholds together with certain other exclusions the Fund applies are listed under "Sustainability-Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre
- The Fund invests in companies that do not cause significant environmental or social harm and have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager's rating criteria.
- 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.

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

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

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.

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

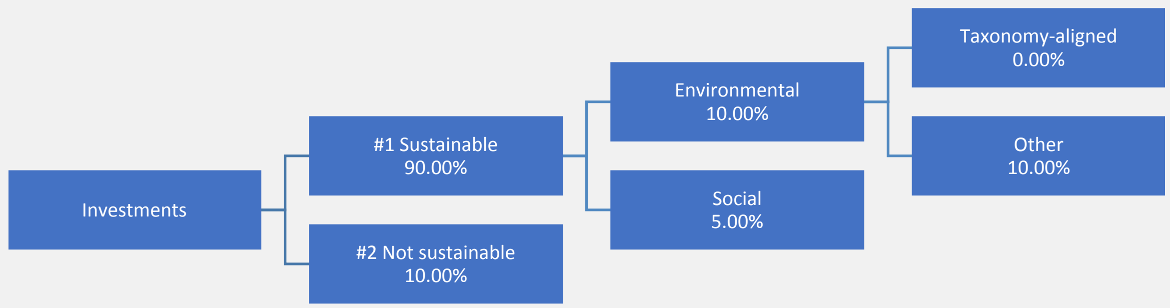
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned composition of the Fund's investments that are used to meet its sustainable investment objective are summarised below. The Fund invests at least 90% of its assets in sustainable investments, which means included in **#1 Sustainable** are investments in real estate companies worldwide that contribute towards more environmentally resilient and innovative cities and infrastructure. Within this overall commitment of 90%, there is a minimum commitment to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and at least 5% of its assets in sustainable investments with a social objective. The minimum proportions stated apply in normal market conditions.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments that are treated as neutral for sustainability purposes, such as cash and Money Market Investments and derivatives used with the aim of reducing risk (hedging) or managing the Fund more efficiently.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to Money Market Investments and derivatives used with the aim of reducing risk (hedging) 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 Schroders' 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 Schroders' proprietary tool, which supports the 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.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

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

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

There is no minimum extent to which the Fund's investments (including transitional and enabling activities) with an environmental objective are aligned with the 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.

In future it is expected that the Fund will assess and report on the extent to which its underlying investments are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy, along with information relating to the proportion of enabling and transitional activities. This Prospectus will be updated once it is possible in the Investment Manager's opinion to accurately disclose to what extent the Fund's investments are in Taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities, including the proportions of investments in enabling and transitional activities selected for the Fund.

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

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

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

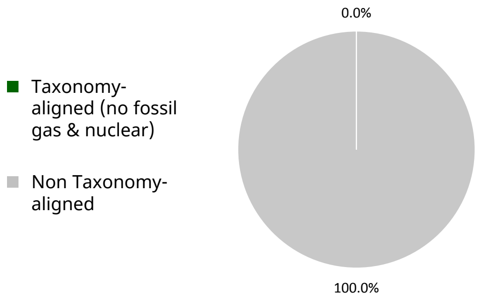
☑ No

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

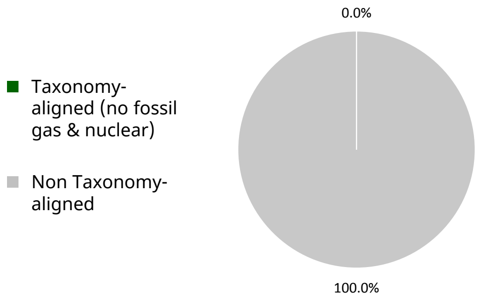
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*

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*

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

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

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

As per the above, at the date of this Prospectus the share of investments by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities is currently deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

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

The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

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

The Fund commits to invest at least 5% of its assets in sustainable investments with a social objective.

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.

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

#2 Not Sustainable includes investments that are treated as neutral for sustainability purposes, such as cash and Money Market Investments and derivatives used with the aim of reducing risk (hedging) or managing the Fund more efficiently.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to Money Market Investments and derivatives used with the aim of reducing risk (hedging) 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 Schroders’ 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 Schroders’ proprietary tool, which supports the 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.

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

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

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

  This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

  This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

  This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

  This question is not applicable for the Fund.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the webpage https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre