

## Schroder International Selection Fund – Asian Dividend Maximiser

### Rezumat

Fondul menține un scor global de durabilitate mai mare decât indicele MSCI AC Pacific ex Japan High Dividend Yield (Net TR), pe baza sistemului de rating al Managerului de investiții. Acest indice de referință (care este un indice general al pieței) nu ia în considerare caracteristicile sociale și de mediu promovate de Fond. Nu a fost stabilit niciun indice de referință cu scopul respectării caracteristicilor de mediu și sociale, promovate de produsul financiar. Scorul de durabilitate al Fondului este măsurat de SustainEx™, instrumentul brevetat al Schroders, care oferă o estimare a costurilor potențiale de mediu și sociale și a beneficiilor pe care emitentul pe poate crea.

Fondul este administrat în mod activ și investește cel puțin două treimi din activele sale (excluzând numerarul) în acțiuni sau titluri de valoare asociate acțiunilor companiilor din Asia-Pacific (excluzând Japonia), selectate datorită potențialului lor de creștere a venitului și capitalului.

Fondul poate aplica și anumite excluderi. Mai multe informații despre toate excluderile Fondului sunt disponibile mai jos, în secțiunea „Monitorizarea caracteristicilor de mediu sau sociale”. Excluderea anumitor activități, sectoare de activitate sau grupuri de emitenți detaliată mai jos, precum și limitele investiționale aplicabile Fondului, vor fi măsurate în cadrul de conformitate a portofoliului al Managerului de investiții.

Pentru a evalua bunele practici de guvernare, se aplică un test central privind buna guvernare. Acest test se bazează pe un cadru cantitativ bazat pe date, care utilizează o fișă de punctaj pentru a evalua companiile în ceea ce privește structurile de management solide, relațiile cu angajații, remunerarea personalului și respectarea obligațiilor fiscale. Schroders a definit o serie de criterii pentru acești piloni. Conformitatea cu acest test este monitorizată la nivel central, iar companiile care nu trec acest test nu pot fi deținute de Fond, cu excepția cazului în care Managerul de investiții a fost de acord că emitentul demonstrează că are practici de bună guvernare pe baza unor informații suplimentare dincolo de analiza cantitativă.”

Acest produs financiar promovează caracteristicile de mediu sau sociale, dar nu are ca obiectiv investițiile durabile.

Proporția minimă din activele Fondului utilizate pentru respectarea caracteristicilor de mediu sau sociale este de 70 %. Fondul va investi cel puțin 25 % din active în investiții durabile. Fiecare investiție durabilă demonstrează un efect pozitiv net într-o serie de obiective de mediu sau sociale, după cum a fost punctat de instrumentul brevetat de Schroders. Fondul include investiții care sunt considerate neutre în raport cu obiectivele de durabilitate. Acesta poate include și investițiile care nu sunt evaluate de instrumentul de durabilitate brevetat al Schroders și de aceea acestea nu contribuie la scorul de durabilitate al Fondului.

Procesul Fondului de investiție și de selecție a activelor a fost examinat și aprobat de Comisia de dezvoltare a produselor a Managerului de investiții, care include reprezentanți din departamentele Juridic, de Conformitate, Produse și Investiții durabile. Respectarea constantă a caracteristicilor de durabilitate agreeate este monitorizată de Echipa de conformitate a portofoliului. Nu există controale externe pentru această verificare prealabilă.

Managerul de investiții extrage informații despre companiile în care investește din informațiile corporative disponibile pentru public și din adunările companiilor, din rapoartele brokerilor, de la organisme de profil și organizații de cercetare, grupuri de reflecție, organe legislative, consultanți, organizații neguvernamentale și instituții de învățământ.

Pot fi utilizate studii de cercetare terțe, dar analiștii noștri interni creează o imagine originală despre fiecare companie pe care o analizăm.

Managerul de investiții s-a abonat la furnizori externi de studii de cercetare privind ESG inclusiv: MSCI ESG research, Bloomberg, Refinitiv, Sustainalytics și Morningstar, care sunt supuși periodic examinării și schimbării.

Deși părțile terțe care furnizează marea majoritate a datelor utilizate au fost selectate cu atenție, datele pot conține erori. Pentru remedierea acestei probleme, o Echipă de guvernanta a datelor le monitorizează proactiv pentru a detecta erorile și a soluționa neclaritățile privind datele. Această activitate presupune o colaborare strânsă cu furnizorii terți de date, plus gestionarea și urmărirea corectării datelor.

Limitările metodologiei și datelor Managerului de investiții sunt cauzate în principal de erorile din date, de disponibilitatea acestora, în special din lipsa datelor raportate de companii în unele cazuri și din estimarea datelor, după cum se detaliază în secțiunea intitulată „Sursele și procesarea datelor”.

Când datele nu sunt disponibile, Schroders va contacta companiile pentru a le încuraja să dezvăluie datele lipsă.

Unele dintre instrumentele noastre brevetate pot să deducă valorile lipsă. De obicei, modelele noastre utilizează o serie de tehnici pentru estimarea valorilor lipsă, când este adecvat și există un nivel de certitudine rezonabil.

Când pentru o anumită metrică nu sunt disponibile suficiente date pentru a trage concluzii ferme, nu includem metrica respectivă în instrumentele noastre.

Codificarea și monitorizarea restricțiilor privind riscurile investițiilor este responsabilitatea Echipii de conformitate a portofoliului Managerului de investiții, parte din departamentul Riscul investițiilor independente.

Datele din cadrul de conformitate a portofoliului formează baza pentru monitorizarea limitelor și indicatorilor de risc, iar cele mai noi informații despre structura portofoliului (de ex., alocarea activelor, pozițiile sectoarelor și țărilor) și metricile de risc sunt accesibile pentru echipele noastre responsabile de riscul investițiilor, conformitatea portofoliului și investiții.

Considerăm că exercitându-ne în mod activ dreptul de proprietate putem influența echipele de conducere pentru a asigura folosirea unor practici durabile privind activele în care investim. Intenționăm să promovăm schimbarea care va proteja și îmbunătăți valoarea investițiilor noastre și ne angajăm să folosim influența firmei noastre pentru a schimba în bine modul în care o companie își desfășoară activitatea.

Mai multe detalii despre abordarea noastră privind politica de exercitare activă a dreptului de proprietate sunt disponibile în mod public:

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

## No sustainable investment objective

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->

Source: Schroders, as at Nov 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.

[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 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.

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 Pacific ex Japan High Dividend Yield (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.

The Fund invests at least 25% 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 refer to 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 (excluding cash) in equities or equity related securities of Asia-Pacific companies (excluding Japan), which are selected for their income and capital growth potential.

To enhance the yield of the Fund, the Investment Manager selectively sells short dated call options over individual securities held by the Fund, generating extra income by agreeing strike prices above which potential capital growth is sold.

The Fund may invest directly in China B-Shares and China H-Shares and may invest up to 10% of its assets (on a net basis) directly or indirectly (for example via participatory notes) in China A-Shares through Shanghai-Hong Kong Stock Connect and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect and shares listed on the STAR Board and the ChiNext.

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 achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently.

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

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC Pacific ex Japan High Dividend Yield (Net TR) index, based on the Investment Manager's rating criteria.

The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under 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 Investment Manager applies governance and sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund. Companies in the investment universe are assessed on their governance, environmental and social profile. The Investment Manager performs due diligence on potential holdings and this can include meetings with company management. The Investment Manager aims to identify the impact a business has on society whilst assessing relationships with key stakeholders such as employees, suppliers and regulators. This research is supported by quantitative analysis gained from Schroders' proprietary sustainability tools which are key inputs to assessing how existing and potential investments are meeting the Fund's sustainability criteria.

The sources of information used to perform the analysis include information provided by the companies, such as company sustainability reports and other relevant company material, as well as Schroders' proprietary sustainability tools and third-party data.

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 maintains a higher overall sustainability score than its investment universe, based on the Investment Manager's rating system.

The Investment Manager ensures that at least:

- 90% of the portion of the Fund's NAV composed of equities issued by large companies domiciled in developed countries; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries; and
- 75% the portion of the Fund's NAV composed of equities issued by large companies domiciled in emerging countries; equities issued by small and medium companies; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging countries,

is rated against the sustainability criteria. For the purposes of this test, small companies are those with market capitalisation below €5 billion, medium companies are those between €5 billion and €10 billion and large companies are those above €10 billion.

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

## Proportion of investments

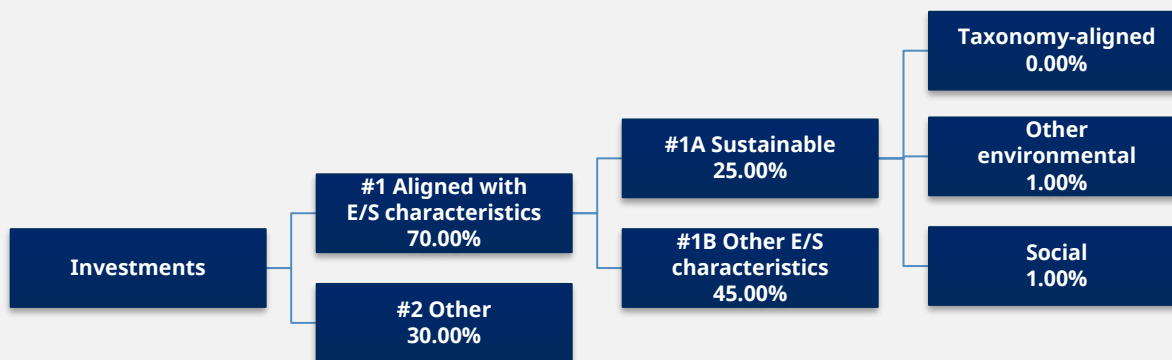
The planned composition of the Fund's investments that are used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.

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**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

**#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 Pacific ex Japan High Dividend Yield (Net TR) index, and so the Fund's investments that are scored by Schroders' 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 refer to 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 Schroders' 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 derivatives used with the aim of reducing risk (hedging) or 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 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.

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## 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, are 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 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 available to our investment risk, portfolio compliance and investment teams.

### Exclusion Criteria

#### Environmental exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Thermal Coal Mining Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Thermal Coal Power Generation Maximum Percentage of Revenue	30%

#### Social exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Tobacco Production Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Tobacco Value Chain Maximum Percentage of Revenue	25%

#### Bespoke Schroders exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Schroders Controversial Weapons Curated List <sup>1</sup>	All
Schroders' 'Global Norms' Breach List	All

## Methodologies for environmental or social characteristics

The Fund promotes the following characteristic: it maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC Pacific ex Japan High Dividend Yield (Net TR) index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system. As stated above, the sustainability score is measured by SustainEx™, Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the potential social and environmental costs and benefits 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

<sup>1</sup>Schroders 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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gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage. An issuer may be a company or a sovereign.

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) are treated as neutral and are therefore not considered by our proprietary tools.

The Fund also invests at least 25% 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). Each sustainable investment either (i) demonstrates a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool and/or (ii) is classified as a green, social and/ or sustainable bond using a third-party data source. With the exception of any green or social bonds, which will be classified as having an environmental or social objective respectively, a sustainable investment is classified as having an environmental or social objective depending on whether the relevant issuer has a higher score in Schroders' proprietary tool relative to its applicable peer group for its environmental indicators or its social indicators. In each case, indicators are comprised of both "costs" and "benefits".

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

### **Asia CONTEXT**

Asia CONTEXT is a proprietary investment tool that provides a systematic framework for analysing a company's relationship with its key stakeholders and, hence, the sustainability of its business model. It identifies key considerations and metrics by which to assess a company's strengths and weaknesses (both actual and potential) across six stakeholder groups.

By examining how a company interacts with key stakeholders, Asia CONTEXT underpins our assessment of how well companies are governed and how likely they are to adapt to changing social and environmental pressures. We draw on both qualitative and quantitative information to build a more complete picture of companies and lessen our reliance on corporate disclosure (which can be incomplete, particularly among smaller companies in emerging regions).

### **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.

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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 60<sup>th</sup> percentile where higher values are considered negative and the peer group 40<sup>th</sup> percentile where higher values are considered beneficial (which is a conservative approach).

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

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

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our investments and we are committed to leveraging the weight of our firm to change how a company is operating for the better.

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:

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 focuses 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.

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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>.

## Designated reference benchmark

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

Source: Schroders, as at Nov 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.