Schroders

Sustainability-related disclosures

Schroder International Selection Fund - European Equity Impact

Legal entity identifier: OZ21W1QBRG4B97S8ZE25

Summary

The Fund's sustainable investment objective is to invest its assets in European companies that the Investment Manager expects to contribute positive impact by advancing by advancing an environmental or social objective linked to one or more of the UN SDGs using a science or engineering-driven, innovation-led approach. 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.

The Investment Manager will select companies from a universe of eligible companies that have been determined as meeting the Investment Manager's impact criteria. The impact criteria include an assessment of the company's contribution to the UN SDGs alongside the Investment Manager's assessment of the company via its proprietary scorecard. The investment process is aligned with the Operating Principles for Impact Management. No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

The Fund may invest in companies that the Investment Manager believes will improve their sustainability practices within a reasonable timeframe, typically up to two years. The Fund invests at least 90% of its assets in sustainable investments, in European companies that contribute towards the advancement of one or more of the UN SDGs using a science or engineering-driven, innovation-led approach. 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 10% of its assets in sustainable investments with a social objective. The Fund may also invest in investments that the Investment Manager deems to be neutral under its sustainability criteria. 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. Please refer to the chart under the Proportion of investments section.

The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under the "Monitoring of the sustainable investment objective" section. 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.

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

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 analysts form a proprietary view on each of the companies we analyse. The Investment Manager subscribes to external ESG research providers including; MSCI ESG research, Bloomberg and Refinitiv, which is subject to periodic review and change.

The limitations mainly arise from data errors, data availability and data estimation as detailed in the section titled "Data sources and processing".

Where data is not available, Schroders will engage with companies to encourage them to disclose the missing data points.

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.

Where data for a metric is not sufficiently available to form robust conclusions, that metric is not included in the proprietary tools.

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.

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.

The Investment Manager is responsible for determining whether an investment meets the criteria of a sustainable investment. The Investment Manager uses a revenue based approach in this assessment by considering whether a certain percentage of the relevant issuer's revenues, capital expenditure or operating expenditure contributes to an environmental or social objective (as applicable). The output of the Investment Strategy outlined below is the production of the list of investments that meet the selection criteria, this represents the investment universe. Compliance with this 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 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.

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.

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

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

No significant harm to the sustainable investment objective

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

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 further below in the "Monitoring of the sustainable investment objective" section.

Sustainable investment objective of the financial product

The Fund's sustainable investment objective is to invest its assets in European companies that the Investment Manager expects to contribute positive impact by advancing by advancing an environmental or social objective linked to one or more of the UN SDGs using a science or engineering-driven, innovation-led approach. 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.

The Investment Manager will select companies from a universe of eligible companies that have been determined as meeting the Investment Manager's impact criteria. The impact criteria include an assessment of the company's contribution to the UN SDGs alongside the Investment Manager's assessment of the company via its proprietary scorecard. The investment process is aligned with the Operating Principles for Impact Management. No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

Source: Schroders, as at May 2025. 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.

Investment strategy

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 in companies that contribute towards the advancement of an environmental or social objective linked to one or more of the UN SDGs using a science or engineering-driven, innovation-led approach (please see the Fund Characteristics section for more details), and (ii) investments that the Investment Manager deems to be neutral under its sustainability criteria.

The Investment Manager will select companies from a universe of eligible companies that have been determined as meeting the Investment Manager's impact criteria. The impact criteria include an assessment of the company's contribution to the UN SDGs alongside the Investment Manager's assessment of the company's impact via its proprietary impact investment management framework and tools (including an impact scorecard).

The Fund is part of Schroders' Impact Driven strategies. As such, it applies highly selective investment criteria and its investment process is aligned with the Operating Principles for Impact Management which means that an assessment of impact is embedded in the steps of the investment process. All sustainable investments in the Fund are subject to this framework.

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 http://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc

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 seek to improve sustainability practices and enhance social and environmental impacts generated by underlying investee companies. 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/private-investor/strategic-capabilities/sustainability/disclosures

The Fund will invest at least two thirds of its assets in a concentrated range of equity and equity related securities of European companies. This means typically holding fewer than 30 companies.

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.

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

The Investment Manager seeks to identify science and engineering-led European companies whose business contributes to addressing challenges faced in society such as reducing CO2 emissions, tackling air pollution and managing the use of scarce resources. The Investment Manager also seeks to identify companies that provide solutions to address the needs of growing and aging populations in areas including healthcare, transport, food and access to crucial services.

Investments are composed of companies whose products and services contribute positively to at least one of the UN SDGs. In order to identify companies with a direct link to a UN SDG, the Investment Manager applies a two step approach:

- The first is a revenue based approach that considers whether a certain percentage of the relevant company's revenues, capital expenditure or operating expenditure contributes to an environmental or social objective (as applicable).
- The second is a detailed impact assessment of the company via the completion of a proprietary impact scorecard. The Investment Manager considers different aspects of impact such as: what outcome and UN SDGs the company is contributing to; who is served by the outcome (such as the relevant stakeholder or industry); an assessment of our expected contribution (including Schroders influence and engagement); and consideration of impact risks. The assessment typically includes Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are used to track the company's impact over time.

The company and impact scorecard are then validated and approved by Schroders' Impact Assessment Group (IAG), in order for the company to be eligible for inclusion in the Fund's investible universe. The IAG consists of members from Schroders' impact and sustainable investment teams and members of the investment team. There may be some limited instances where step 2 and the IAG approval may follow subsequently (such as a particularly time sensitive investment).

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 European companies.

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

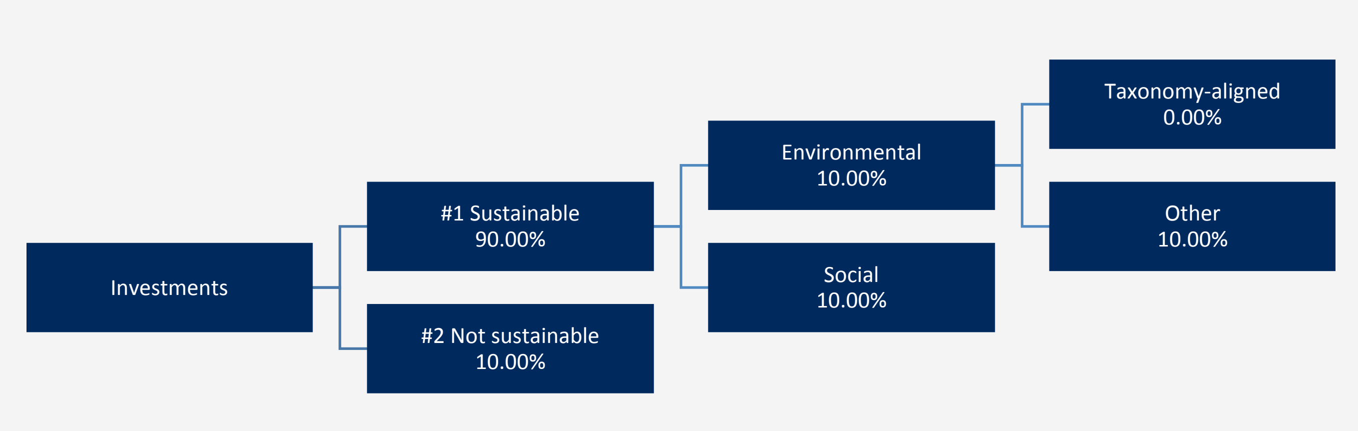
Proportion of investments

The planned composition of the Fund's investments that are used to meet its sustainable investment objective are summarised below.

Source: Schroders, as at May 2025. 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.

The Fund invests at least 90% of its assets in sustainable investments, which means included in **#1 Sustainable** are investments in European companies that contribute towards the advancement of one or more of the UN SDGs using a science or engineering-driven, innovation-led approach. 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 10% 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.



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

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

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.

Monitoring of sustainable investment objective

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. Users are able to build customised reports to focus on specific aspects of the portfolio.

Source: Schroders, as at May 2025. 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.

Exclusion Criteria

Environmental exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Conventional Oil and Gas Extraction & Production Maximum Percentage of Revenue (Fossil Fuel Ext & Prod)	0%
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Thermal Coal Mining Maximum Percentage of Revenue (Fossil Fuel Ext & Prod)	0%
Percentage of Power from Thermal Coal and Oil[1]	3%
Thermal Coal and Oil Power Generation Maximum Percentage of Revenue	3%

[1] Assessed only on GICS Subsectors: Multi-Utilities, Gas Utilities, Electric Utilities and Independent Power Producers & Energy Traders.

Social exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Alcohol Production Maximum Percentage of Revenue	3%
Alcohol Value Chain Maximum Percentage of Revenue	10%
Tobacco Production Maximum Percentage of Revenue	0%
Tobacco Value Chain (exc Production) Maximum Percentage of Revenue	5%
Gambling Maximum Percentage of Revenue	3%
Adult Entertainment Maximum Percentage of Revenue	3%
Weapons Maximum Percentage of Revenue	1%
Civilian Firearms Maximum Percentage of Revenue	0%
Nuclear Weapons Maximum Percentage of Revenue	0%

Bespoke Schroders exclusions

Excluded Activity	Criteria
Schroders Controversial Weapons Curated List[2]	0%
Schroders' 'Global Norms' Breach List	Fail

[2] 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/

Paris Aligned Benchmark Exclusions

Excluded Activity
Companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons. Controversial weapons shall mean controversial weapons as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national legislation
Companies in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco
Companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite
Companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels
Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels
Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh

Source: Schroders, as at May 2025. 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.

Methodologies

The Investment Manager is responsible for determining whether an investment meets the criteria of a sustainable investment. The Investment Manager uses a combination of a revenue based approach in this assessment, by considering whether a certain percentage of the relevant issuer's revenues, capital expenditure or operating expenditure contributes to an environmental or social objective (as applicable), and 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 production of the list of investments that meet the selection criteria, this represents the investment universe. 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 uses different sustainability indicators to measure the contribution at an investee company level. In particular, the Investment Manager uses a quantitative screening tool to identify companies that derive a certain minimum percentage of their revenues from whose main activity is contributing to an environmental or social objective. In addition, there is a detailed impact assessment of every company via the completion of a proprietary scorecard. The impact scorecard focuses on the impact that a company's products and services are expected to have. The Investment Manager considers different aspects of impact such as: what outcome and UN SDGs the company is contributing to; who is served by the outcome (such as the relevant stakeholder or industry); an assessment of our expected contribution (including Schroders influence and engagement); and consideration of impact risks. The assessment includes tracking Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that are used to measure and monitor the company's impact over time via an annual review. Examples of the indicators include, revenues generated via the production or distribution of energy-efficient products, or services using a science or engineering-driven approach to reduce CO2 emissions such as natural refrigerants or eco-friendly heat pumps.

Once these steps have been completed, the company and scorecard are then validated and approved by Schroders' Impact Assessment Group (IAG), in order for the company to be eligible for inclusion in the Fund's investible universe. The IAG consists of members from Schroders' impact and sustainable investment teams and members of the investment team.

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 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 and Refinitiv, 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. Our proprietary tools provide flexibility allowing analysts to input data that is not publicly disclosed however has been disclosed during engagement into a common framework. This additional information will be used alongside data from conventional and unconventional data sources.

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).

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

The limitations mainly arise from data errors, data availability and data estimation as detailed in the section titled "Data sources and processing". In order to assess alignment with sustainable investment objectives, we draw upon a variety of data sources, meeting companies, studying research and analysing assets . Due to the range of data sources and due to combining

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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 sustainable investment objective 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

Engagement is a core part of the investment process of the fund. We recognise that a differentiated approach to engagement is needed for impact – one that touches on all three dimensions of impact: intent, contribution and measurement. Engagement should be closely tied to the core intent and impact objectives of the strategy; it should seek to improve the measurement of the impact of a company's products & services where relevant, and contribute to furthering impact outcomes through enhancing and expanding the impact of portfolio companies.

We engage regularly with our companies throughout the calendar year. In addition to engaging on impact, we also engage on sustainability and financial issues. For example, we engage to seek improvement in ESG performance and processes, to enhance and protect the value of our investments, to monitor developments in ESG practices, business strategy and financial performance within a company and to enhance our analysis of a company's risks and opportunities.

Engagements take place via one-on-one meetings with company management or subject matter experts but may also include site visits, emails and letters. Engagements are led by the fund managers and/or the sector analyst, with additional support provided by the team's sustainable equity analyst for impact and sustainability-focused discussions. When appropriate, we will also incorporate views and feedback from Schroders' central impact and active ownership teams to ensure engagements are as constructive and additive as possible. We monitor and track our engagements using our proprietary system to seek to ensure that companies are progressing along the milestones that we have identified. This enables us to implement corrective or escalatory actions where needed.

Impact and sustainability engagement topics covered may include: accessibility and affordability of essential medicines and treatments, new product innovations promoting responsible consumption and production, current and future initiatives to reduce GHG emissions for carbon-intensive businesses, expansion of renewable energy use, impact of operations on local populations, accuracy of third-party ESG data, increased disclosure of impact-driven products and services, as well as governance and corporate strategy.

While it is difficult to attribute each engagement we have to specific company actions, some examples of actions that have taken place following our engagement include: publishing of inaugural sustainability and/or impact reports, enhanced measurement of impact outcomes, increased disclosure of impact KPIs and/or ESG metrics, positive third-party sustainability re-ratings (e.g. MSCI), declaration of carbon emissions reduction targets, increased board diversity, expansion of board to capture broader or more relevant range of expertise, better alignment of executive renumeration policies to shareholder priorities and strategic capital allocation decisions.

We recognise that requests for change can take longer when they are more closely related to the business model or products and services that a company provides. We aim to set short- to mid- term objectives. Some objectives may be achieved more quickly than others; however, we recognise that objectives which require the company to make more robust change may require a more substantial amount of time.

Attainment of the sustainable investment objective

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

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