Ataskaitos apie fondų aplinkosaugos ir socialinių ypatumų skatinimą 2023 m.

ERGO universalus gyvybės draudimas yra finansinis produktas, kuris skatina aplinkosaugos ir / ar socialinius ypatumus, o šių ypatumų skatinimas reiškia, kad ERGO universalaus gyvybės draudimo produktas investuoja į bent vieną šviesiai žalią fondą ir turi bent vieną iš šviesiai žalių fondų visą finansinio produkto galiojimo laikotarpį.

Daugiau informacijos apie kiekvieno šviesiai žalio fondo (pagal SFDR 8 straipsnį) aplinkosaugos ir / ar socialinius ypatumus pateikta toliau kiekvieno fondo periodinėse ataskaitose už 2023 m.

Tolesniuose puslapiuose informacija apie ERGO siūlomus šviesiai žalius fondus pateikta originalo kalba (anglų).

Pridedamos šių fondų 2023 m. ataskaitos:

ISIN kodas	Fondas
FI0008804463	Evli Euro Liquidity B
FI4000301312	Evli Global IB
LU0602539271	Nordea 1 - Emerging Stars Equity BI EUR
LU0351545669	Nordea 1 - Global Stable Eq EUR H BI EUR
LU0539144625	Nordea 1 - European Covered Bond BI EUR
LU0539145515	Nordea 1 - European Bond BI EUR
LU0351545230	Nordea 1 - Stable Return BI EUR
IE00BHWQNP08	Comgest Growth Eurp Smlr Coms EUR I Acc
IE00B5WN3467	Comgest Growth Europe EUR I Acc
LU1737526100	T. Rowe Price US Smlr Cm Eq Q EUR 1
LU0248183658	Schroder ISF Asian Opports C Acc EUR

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.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Evli Euro Liquidity **Legal entity identifier:** 743700P0QPUOAVCKI185

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	☒ **It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 4.5 % 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
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	☐ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics by observing Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment, Climate Change Principles and Climate Targets, and by requiring that target companies observe good governance practices. The fund has used the means described below to implement the environmental and social characteristics it promotes:

ESG integration: The fund's target companies have been analyzed before making an investment decision and during the investment period with regard to environmental, social, and corporate governance matters, or ESG factors. The analysis is based on an internal ESG database built by Evli, which is based on data from external data providers. Evli has developed ESG integration by updating its Principles for Responsible Investment and its Climate Change Principles, and developing ESG tools for portfolio management during the year. During the year, Evli's equity and corporate bond funds were awarded ESG4Real certification. ESG4Real is a non-profit and politically independent certification that provides a basic platform for responsible investment and ESG analysis, and offers independent quality assurance on asset managers' attainment of these requirements.

Exclusion by industry: The fund has excluded harmful industries on the basis of Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment and Climate Change Principles. In addition, the target companies have been monitored regularly for violations of the principles defined in the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Principles for Multinational Enterprises. On the basis of regular monitoring, Evli's Responsible Investment Team will take the necessary measures with respect to companies that are suspected of having violated the above-mentioned international principles. Such companies can either be excluded directly or Evli can engage with them. If dialogue with a company fails or is deemed to be unhelpful, the company may be added to the exclusion list.

Climate change mitigation: Evli's goal is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest, and it has set an interim target of a 50 percent reduction in indirect emissions from all investments by 2030, provided that this is possible in the investment environment. The comparison year is 2019. The fund-specific share of the emission reduction target may vary between funds. During the year, Evli set the first interim target under the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative ("NZAM initiative"). The interim target consists of three separate goals: an investment goal, an engagement goal and a company assessment goal. More information on the interim target is published on the NZAM website.

Active ownership and engagement: During the year, Evli exercised active ownership by engaging with a total of 37 companies. During the year, Evli started engagement with six companies in the fund and continued to follow up on the previous engagement cases of two companies. In addition, Evli participated as a company in the following investor initiatives that promote Evli's responsible investment themes: Climate Action 100+, investor letters coordinated by CDP, and engagement through CDP, the purpose of which is to encourage companies to set Science-Based Targets. In the area of human rights, Evli continued as an endorser in the PRI Advance initiative, under which investors take joint action on human rights and social issues. During the year, participants in the initiative have started to engage with the targeted companies. In 2023, Evli joined the international Nature Action 100 investor initiative, which encourages companies to take more ambitious action to reverse nature loss. In addition, in summer 2023 Evli signed a joint investor statement with other investors on the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) of Eurosif, the PRI, the IIGCC, EFAMA and the UNEP FI. The statement calls on the EU Commission to uphold previously agreed guidelines on the ESRS reporting standard in order to fill the current data gaps in EU sustainable finance legislation. Evli also participated in companies' materiality analyses, discussed responsibility themes with other stakeholders and actively participated in the consultation process on the Disclosure Regulation with various parties.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Indicator name	2023	2022
Companies without serious norm violations	100.0%	100.0%
Share of companies with Paris aligned climate targets	51.3%	46.4%
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (Scope 1+2 tCO2e / $M sales) of reporting year's investments		
Reporting year	103	114,3
Reporting year - 1	131	164,6
Reporting year - 2	184,3	293,9

...and compared to previous periods?

The performance of the sustainability indicators in previous reporting years is shown above.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund promotes environmental and social characteristics in addition to other characteristics but does not commit to making sustainable investments. The fund has, however, made investments that meet the criteria of the EU taxonomy system (EU Taxonomy Regulation) in environmentally sustainable economic activities. The EU Taxonomy Regulation sets criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activity that is considered to promote the environmental objectives of the regulation. More detailed information on EU taxonomy-aligned investments can be found later in the report.

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, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Evli has taken account of the principal adverse impacts of its investments on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impact or PAI indicators) in accordance with Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment and its Climate Change Principles. All mandatory indicators measuring greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste and social and employee matters, plus two voluntary indicators (environmental indicator 4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives, and social indicator 14. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents) has been taken into account. The PAI indicators have been considered through an internal process based on Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment. An internal PAI tool has been built based on data from an external service provider to view PAI indicators relevant to the investment target. Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment are asset class-specific and cover all Evli funds. Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment and Climate Change Principles define industry-specific exclusion limits and the process for dealing with any identified norm violations.

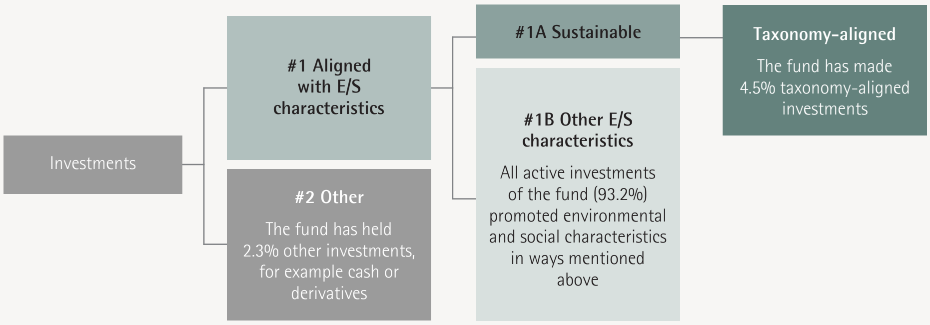
What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2023

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Molnlycke Hld 28.2.2024 1.75% At Maturity Fixed	Healthcare	2.69%	Sweden
Securitas Ab 20.2.2024 1.125% Callable Fixed	Services	2.69%	Sweden
Ericsson Lm 1.3.2024 1.875% At Maturity Fixed	Technology & Electronics	2.68%	Sweden
Neste Oyj 07.06.2024 1.5% Callable Fixed	Energy	2.64%	Finland
Sagax Ab 17.1.2024 2% Callable Fixed	Real Estate	2.55%	Sweden
Akelius Resident 14.3.2024 1.125% Callable Fixed	Real Estate	2.54%	Sweden
Sato-Oyj 31.5.2024 1.375% Callable Fixed	Real Estate	2.2%	Finland
Danske Bank A/S 15.3.2024 1.625% At Maturity Fixed	Banking	2.05%	Denmark
Tele2 Ab 15.5.2024 1.125% Callable Fixed	Telecommunications	1.89%	Sweden
Kemira Oy 30.5.2024 1.75% Callable Fixed	Basic Industry	1.83%	Finland
Teollisuuden Voi 8.5.2024 2% Callable Fixed	Utility	1.81%	Finland
Citycon Treasury 1.10.2024 2.5% Callable	Real Estate	1.73%	Netherlands
Volvo Treas Ab 3.11.2026 4.803% At Maturity Floating	Capital Goods	1.61%	Sweden
Yritystodistus NEOT 12.02.2024	Energy	1.56%	Finland
The Mortgage Society of Finland Covered Bonds I/2017	Financial Services	1.55%	Finland

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?



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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	% Assets
Banking	19.3%
Financial Services	7.2%
Automotive	0.2%
Basic Industry	11.0%
Capital Goods	11.8%
Consumer Goods	3.6%
Energy	4.8%
Healthcare	3.2%
Media	1.4%
Transportation	1.9%
Real Estate	10.7%
Retail	1.1%
Leisure	0.3%
Services	5.1%
Telecommunications	3.0%
Technology & Electronics	7.2%
Utility	6.4%
Sectors and sub-sectors that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels	6.03%

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

The fund has made investments that are EU taxonomy-aligned as set out below. Other reported investments that promote environmental factors are not sustainable investments under the Taxonomy Regulation. The presented proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments is based on data provided by an external data provider and not verified by a third party. The fund reports only on the information that is available on taxonomy. As data on alignment with taxonomy is only partially available from companies, the proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments is partly based on the calculations of the data provider. The data presented for taxonomy-aligned fossil gas and nuclear energy and the proportions of capital and operating expenditure are those reported by the target companies. In addition to the data reported by the companies, taxonomy-aligned revenue is based on estimates from the data provider. To the extent that issuers start to report on taxonomy alignment, the reported figures will replace the current figures calculated by the data provider and the taxonomy alignment information may become more precise.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emission 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.

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.

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.

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

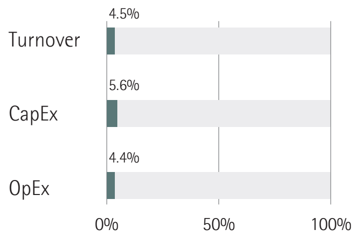
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

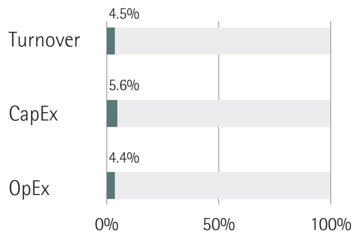
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product 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***



- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear energy)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear energy)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned

*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

[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.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The fund has made 4.5% taxonomy-aligned investments. According to the information reported by the companies, the share of transitional activities has been 0.6 % and enabling activities 0.6%.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

In the previous year the share of taxonomy-aligned investments based on revenue was 4.5%.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Principles for Responsible Investment, the Climate Change Principles and the exclusion principles apply to all direct investments made by the fund. The fund has also made investments for hedging or liquidity purposes, for example. The fund may also have invested in derivatives contracts both for hedging purposes and within the fund's investment strategy, and it may have held cash. Such investments are not subject to the ESG requirements or minimum safeguards described above.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

Evli Euro Liquidity has promoted environmental and social characteristics and has focused especially on the comprehensive assessment of target companies' sustainability and has avoided investing in companies that have problems with sustainability factors. In addition to the current state of sustainability factors, the analysis focused on the direction of development, the targets set by the companies and the plausibility of the development plans. Active and continuous sustainability monitoring and the ability to react to any emerging sustainability problems are crucial in portfolio management.

The fund has engaged with some of its the target companies during the review period as part of the promotion of environmental and social characteristics. The aim of the engagement has been to accelerate the development of sustainability factors in the target companies' operations and to encourage the companies to establish science-based emission reduction targets.

Sources: Evli, MSCI, ISS ESG

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.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Evli Global **Legal entity identifier:** 743700V8NI00S6S2UW75

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	☒ **It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 4.6 % 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
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	☐ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics by observing Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment, Climate Change Principles and Climate Targets, and by requiring that target companies observe good governance practices. The fund has used the means described below to implement the environmental and social characteristics it promotes:

ESG integration: The fund's target companies have been analyzed before making an investment decision and during the investment period with regard to environmental, social, and corporate governance matters, or ESG factors. The analysis is based on an internal ESG database built by Evli, which is based on data from external data providers. Evli has developed ESG integration by updating its Principles for Responsible Investment and its Climate Change Principles, and developing ESG tools for portfolio management during the year. During the year, Evli's equity and corporate bond funds were awarded ESG4Real certification. ESG4Real is a non-profit and politically independent certification that provides a basic platform for responsible investment and ESG analysis, and offers independent quality assurance on asset managers' attainment of these requirements.

Exclusion by industry: The fund has excluded harmful industries on the basis of Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment and Climate Change Principles. In addition, the target companies have been monitored regularly for violations of the principles defined in the UN Global Compact, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Principles for Multinational Enterprises. On the basis of regular monitoring, Evli's Responsible Investment Team will take the necessary measures with respect to companies that are suspected of having violated the above-mentioned international principles. Such companies can either be excluded directly or Evli can engage with them. If dialogue with a company fails or is deemed to be unhelpful, the company may be added to the exclusion list.

Climate change mitigation: Evli's goal is to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050 at the latest, and it has set an interim target of a 50 percent reduction in indirect emissions from all investments by 2030, provided that this is possible in the investment environment. The comparison year is 2019. The fund-specific share of the emission reduction target may vary between funds. During the year, Evli set the first interim target under the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative ("NZAM initiative"). The interim target consists of three separate goals: an investment goal, an engagement goal and a company assessment goal. More information on the interim target is published on the NZAM website.

Active ownership and engagement: During the year, Evli exercised active ownership by engaging with a total of 37 companies. During the year, Evli started engagement with one company in the fund. In addition, Evli participated as a company in the following investor initiatives that promote Evli's responsible investment themes: Climate Action 100+, investor letters coordinated by CDP, and engagement through CDP, the purpose of which is to encourage companies to set Science-Based Targets. In the area of human rights, Evli continued as an endorser in the PRI Advance initiative, under which investors take joint action on human rights and social issues. During the year, participants in the initiative have started to engage with the targeted companies. In 2023, Evli joined the international Nature Action 100 investor initiative, which encourages companies to take more ambitious action to reverse nature loss. In addition, in summer 2023 Evli signed a joint investor statement with other investors on the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) of Eurosif, the PRI, the IIGCC, EFAMA and the UNEP FI. The statement calls on the EU Commission to uphold previously agreed guidelines on the ESRS reporting standard in order to fill the current data gaps in EU sustainable finance legislation. Evli also participated in companies' materiality analyses, discussed responsibility themes with other stakeholders and actively participated in the consultation process on the Disclosure Regulation with various parties.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Indicator name	2023	2022
Companies without serious norm violations	100.0%	100.0%
Share of companies with Paris aligned climate targets	56.5%	46.8%
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (Scope 1+2 tCO2e / $M sales) of reporting year's investments		
Reporting year	52,3	64,7
Reporting year - 1	63,8	73,7
Reporting year - 2	71,5	77,3

...and compared to previous periods?

The performance of the sustainability indicators in previous reporting years is shown above.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund promotes environmental and social characteristics in addition to other characteristics but does not commit to making sustainable investments. The fund has, however, made investments that meet the criteria of the EU taxonomy system (EU Taxonomy Regulation) in environmentally sustainable economic activities. The EU Taxonomy Regulation sets criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activity that is considered to promote the environmental objectives of the regulation. More detailed information on EU taxonomy-aligned investments can be found later in the report.

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, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Evli has taken account of the principal adverse impacts of its investments on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impact or PAI indicators) in accordance with Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment and its Climate Change Principles. All mandatory indicators measuring greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste and social and employee matters, plus two voluntary indicators (environmental indicator 4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives, and social indicator 14. Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents) has been taken into account. The PAI indicators have been considered through an internal process based on Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment. An internal PAI tool has been built based on data from an external service provider to view PAI indicators relevant to the investment target. Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment are asset class-specific and cover all Evli funds. Evli's Principles for Responsible Investment and Climate Change Principles define industry-specific exclusion limits and the process for dealing with any identified norm violations.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

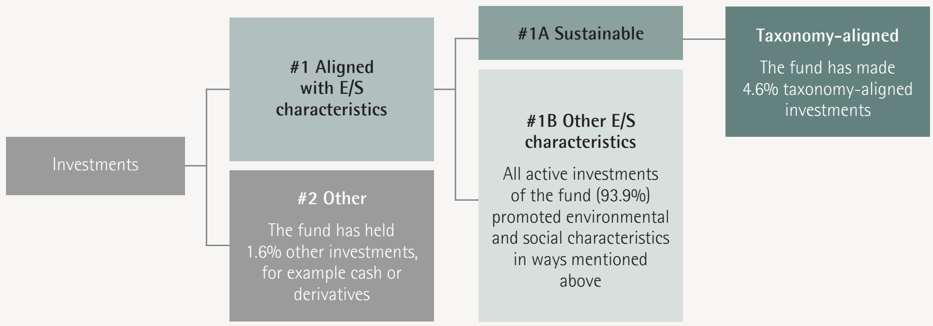
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2023

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Boise Cascade Co	Industrials	3.53%	United States
Broadcom Inc	Information Technology	2.9%	United States
Owens Corning	Industrials	2.57%	United States
Thor Industries Inc	Consumer Discretionary	2.49%	United States
Artisan Partners Asset Managem	Financials	2.36%	United States
Computacenter PLC	Information Technology	2.3%	United Kingdom
CRH PLC	Materials	2.28%	Ireland
Dropbox Inc	Information Technology	2.25%	United States
Cie de Saint-Gobain	Industrials	2.22%	France
Arcadis NV	Industrials	2.22%	Netherlands
Virtus Investment Partners Inc	Financials	2.16%	United States
McKesson Corp	Health Care	2.15%	United States
CBIZ Inc	Industrials	2.09%	United States
Renesas Electronics Corp	Information Technology	2.07%	Japan
Cognizant Technology Solutions	Information Technology	2.06%	United States

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



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

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	% Assets
Materials	2.3%
Industrials	26.2%
Consumer Discretionary	15.3%
Consumer Staples	1.4%
Health Care	12.9%
Financials	8.0%
Information Technology	24.8%
Communication Services	7.5%
Sectors and sub-sectors that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels	1.44%

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emission 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.

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.

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 fund has made investments that are EU taxonomy-aligned as set out below. Other reported investments that promote environmental factors are not sustainable investments under the Taxonomy Regulation. The presented proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments is based on data provided by an external data provider and not verified by a third party. The fund reports only on the information that is available on taxonomy. As data on alignment with taxonomy is only partially available from companies, the proportion of taxonomy-aligned investments is partly based on the calculations of the data provider. The data presented for taxonomy-aligned fossil gas and nuclear energy and the proportions of capital and operating expenditure are those reported by the target companies. In addition to the data reported by the companies, taxonomy-aligned revenue is based on estimates from the data provider. To the extent that issuers start to report on taxonomy alignment, the reported figures will replace the current figures calculated by the data provider and the taxonomy alignment information may become more precise.

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

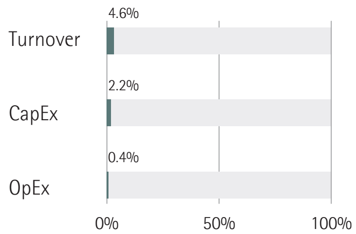
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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***



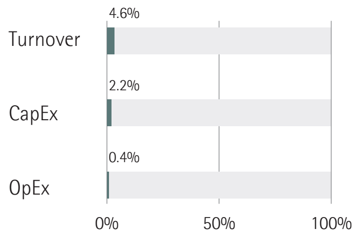
Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas

Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear

Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear energy)

Non Taxonomy-aligned

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas

Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear

Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas and nuclear energy)

Non Taxonomy-aligned

*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

[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.

- **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

  The fund has made 4.6% taxonomy-aligned investments. According to the information reported by the companies, the share of transitional activities has been 0.0% and enabling activities 0.7%.

- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

  In the previous year the share of taxonomy-aligned investments based on revenue was 3.0 %.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Principles for Responsible Investment, the Climate Change Principles and the exclusion principles apply to all direct investments made by the fund. The fund has also made investments for hedging or liquidity purposes, for example. The fund may also have invested in derivatives contracts both for hedging purposes and within the fund's investment strategy, and it may have held cash. Such investments are not subject to the ESG requirements or minimum safeguards described above.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

Eighteen companies were excluded from the target list of Evli Global fund for product-related reasons (reasons related to society), two companies were excluded for environmental and social reasons related to the principles of the UN Global Compact, and fifteen companies were excluded on the basis of Evli's Climate Change Principles. Four companies were removed from the Fund's target list for other sustainability-related reasons. In 2023, engagement was started with one company on the basis of social and good governance factors.

Sources: Evli, MSCI, ISS ESG

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Nordea 1 - Emerging Stars Equity Fund
Legal entity identifier: 549300UFJRQ77N3UYE48

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☑ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 73 % 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
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☑ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

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

The E/S characteristics promoted could be environmental and/or social and included the following features:

Minimum proportion of sustainable investments The fund promoted E/S characteristics by partially investing in companies and issuers involved in activities that contributed to an environmental or social objective as outlined in UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and/or the EU Taxonomy, while not significantly harming any other environmental or social objectives and following good governance practices.

ESG scoring The fund promoted E/S characteristics by investing in companies or issuers with favourable ESG scores. Investee companies or issuers have been analysed and scored by NAM or by an external provider to ensure that only securities issued by companies that met the minimum required ESG score were eligible for inclusion.

Sector- and value-based exclusions The fund promoted E/S characteristics by excluding companies that were deemed to be inappropriate based on their business activities or corporate behaviour.

Nordea Asset Management's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy The fund promoted E/S characteristics by refraining from investing in companies that had significant exposure to fossil fuels unless they had a credible transition strategy.

The benchmark used by the fund was not designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics promoted by the fund.

- ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	18 tCO2e / m€ invested	98.56 %	98.02 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	153 tCO2e / m€ invested	98.56 %	98.02 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.39 % involved in violations	98.56 %	98.02 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Reference Period	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	2023	18 tCO2e / m€ invested	98.56 %	98.02 %
		2022	15 tCO2e / m€ invested	97.66 %	97.49 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	2023	153 tCO2e / m€ invested	98.56 %	98.02 %
		2022	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	2023	0.39 % involved in violations	98.56 %	98.02 %
		2022	0.00 % involved in violations	97.66 %	97.61 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objective of the sustainable investments that the fund partially made, was to contribute to one or several of the UN SDGs or alternatively be involved in Taxonomy-aligned activities. Sustainable investments contributed to the objectives through the fund's investments in companies where a minimum of 20% of their activity could be linked to economic activities supporting an environmentally-sustainable objective defined in the EU Taxonomy, or an environmental or social objective belonging to the list of UN SDGs.

The UN SDGs are a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030.

The EU Taxonomy provides a framework for assessment of environmentally sustainable economic activities and lists economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable in the context of the European Green Deal.

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 did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

As part of the process to identify sustainable investments, companies were screened to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH test) any other social or environmental objectives. The DNSH test used PAI indicators, as described below, to identify and exclude companies that do not pass the thresholds.

- ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

  The DNSH test, as part of the methodology to identify sustainable investments, identified negative outliers and poor performance related to PAI indicators. The investment manager considered the PAI indicators from Table 1, annex 1 in the SFDR RTS. In the reporting period, data was mainly available for the use of the below indicators.

  Climate and other environment related indicators:
  • Greenhouse Gas emissions
  • Biodiversity impact
  • Emissions to water
  • Hazardous waste

  Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
  • Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles
  • Board gender diversity
  • Exposure to controversial weapons
  • Severe human rights issues and incidents

  Companies that did not pass the thresholds that were defined by the investment manager, did not qualify as a sustainable investment. This included companies that were involved in severe human rights incidents, severe controversies related to biodiversity or violations of the UNGC and OECD principles.

  Companies also failed the DNSH test if they were among the worst performers on emissions to water, hazardous waste or Greenhouse Gas emissions. In addition, companies that derived more than 0% of revenue from unconventional fossil fuel failed the DNSH test, and companies that derived more than 5% from conventional fossil fuel or more than 50% from services specific to the fossil fuel industry only passed the DNSH test if they were below the climate related exclusions criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark with revenue thresholds of 1% for coal, 10% for oil, 50% for natural gas and 50% for fossil fuel based electricity generation, and had a climate transition plan. Our Paris Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy describes the criteria used to identify companies with credible transition plans.

  Additional exclusions to further limit negative externalities were applied to the investment universe of the fund, to avoid investment in companies that were involved in thermal coal or production of fossil fuels from oil sands and arctic drilling, as well as controversial weapons, and pornography.

  The data on PAI indicators needed for the DNSH test was sourced from third party data providers.

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

  Alignment of the sustainable investments with the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was confirmed as part of the process to identify sustainable investments using the Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles indicator.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The specific PAI indicators that were taken into consideration for this fund were:

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	10,674 tCO2e	98.56 %	98.02 %
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	27,991 tCO2e	98.56 %	98.02 %
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	300,102 tCO2e	98.56 %	98.02 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2	38,665 tCO2e	98.56 %	98.02 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2+3	338,768 tCO2e	98.56 %	98.02 %
	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	18 tCO2e / m€ invested	98.56 %	98.02 %
		Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	153 tCO2e / m€ invested	98.56 %	98.02 %
	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	63 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	98.56 %	98.02 %
		GHG intensity of investee companies Scope 1+2+3	531 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	98.56 %	97.63 %
	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	0.00 % investments in fossil fuels	98.56 %	98.56 %
	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources	82.44 % non-renewable energy consumption	98.56 %	71.41 %
			0.00 % non-renewable energy production	98.56 %	0.00 %

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Agriculture forestry and fishing (A)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Mining and quarrying (B)	1.27 GWh / m€ of revenue	1.57 %	1.57 %
		Manufacturing (C)	0.25 GWh / m€ of revenue	39.07 %	38.10 %
		Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply (D)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities (E)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Construction (F)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	0.08 GWh / m€ of revenue	16.07 %	13.54 %
		Transportation and storage (H)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Real estate activities (L)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
Biodiversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas	0.00 % with negative impact	98.56 %	98.02 %
Water	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 tons / m€ invested	98.56 %	13.46 %
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	397.32 tons / m€ invested	98.56 %	80.81 %

SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Social and employee matters	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.39 % involved in violations	98.56 %	98.02 %
	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance / complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.92 % without policies	98.56 %	84.27 %
	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	3.39 % pay gap	98.56 %	22.01 %
	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	19.22 % (female directors / total directors)	98.56 %	94.62 %
	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00 % involvement	98.56 %	98.25 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

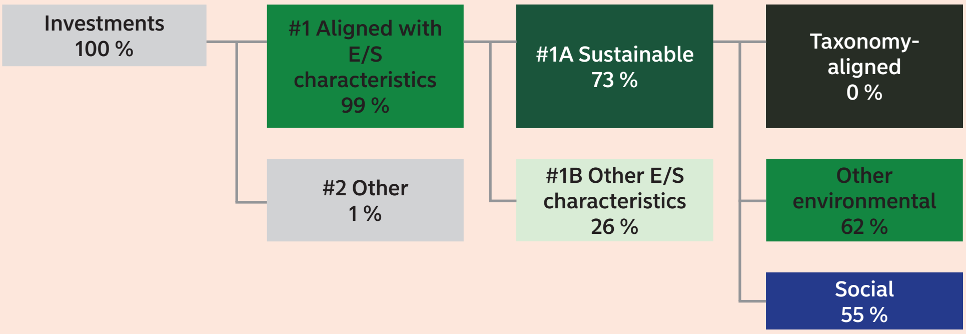
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:
1 January 2023 -
31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	Assets	Country
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing	Technology	9.29 %	Taiwan, Province of China
Samsung Electronics	Technology	7.68 %	Republic Of Korea
Tencent Holdings	Communications	5.35 %	China
Alibaba Group Holding	Communications	4.87 %	China
HDFC Bank	Financial	3.44 %	India
Grupo Financiero Banorte	Financial	3.32 %	Mexico
ICICI Bank	Financial	3.20 %	India
Samsung SDI	Consumer, Cyclical	3.13 %	Republic Of Korea
Bank Rakyat Indonesia Persero	Financial	2.73 %	Indonesia
Meituan	Communications	2.53 %	China
MercadoLibre	Communications	2.47 %	Uruguay

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



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

The product contains investments with both an environmental and a social objective. A single investment can both contribute to an environmental and a social objective resulting in a total allocation amounting to more than 100 per cent. There is no prioritisation of environmental and social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the investment manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Assets
Financial	26.46 %
Technology	21.80 %
Communications	21.25 %
Consumer, Cyclical	9.58 %
Industrial	7.50 %
Consumer, Non-cyclical	6.71 %
Energy	3.58 %
Basic Materials	1.69 %
Cash	1.44 %
Sum	**100.00 %**

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

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.

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.

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

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

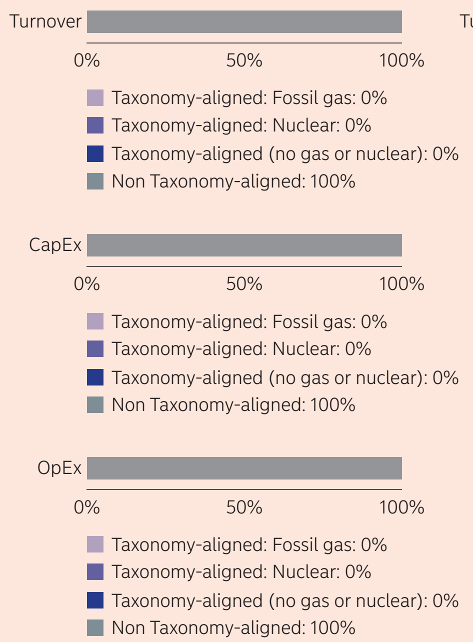
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

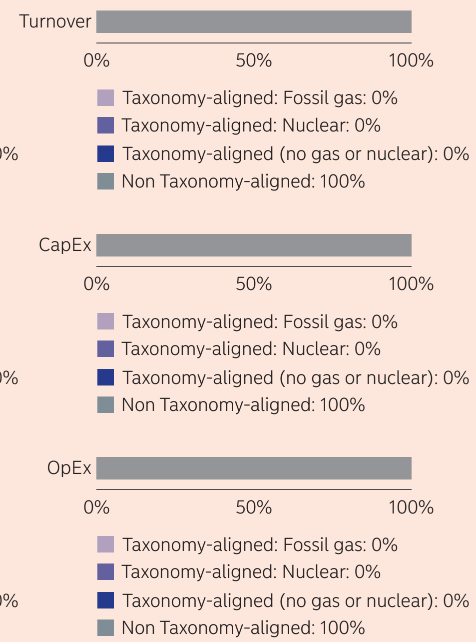
☑ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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***



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

[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 significant harm to 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.

There is no data available for the reporting period to confirm that the financial product invested in any fossil fuel gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

Assessment on Taxonomy alignment is currently conducted with data from third party providers as well as self-reported data from investee companies when available. Proprietary tools and processes to measure significant harm and minimum social safeguards have been developed.

The methodology applied by the third-party data providers assesses how companies are involved in economic activities that substantially contribute to an environmental objective while not significantly harming other sustainable objectives and meeting minimum social safeguards. Taxonomy-alignment of the investment is based on the percentage of turnover exposed or potentially exposed to taxonomy-aligned activities. Data providers' methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported company data is still lacking and assessments rely largely on equivalent data.

We prioritise the use of self-reported data where available. Where data providers are used to deliver equivalent data, NAM has conducted due diligence on the data provider's methodology. Out of caution, unless we are able to confirm available data for the majority of the portfolio's holdings, we will report 0 (zero) per cent of Taxonomy-Aligned Investments.

The compliance of the investments with the EU Taxonomy has not been subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties. Data provider methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported data is still lacking.

- ***What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?***

Type of Activity	Assets
Transitional activities	0.00 %
Enabling activities	0.00 %
Sum	**0.00 %**

- ***How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

Reference Period	Taxonomy-Aligned Investments
2023	0.00 %
2022	0.00 %

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 62 %.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 55 %.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash may have been held as ancillary liquidity or for risk balancing purposes. The fund may have used derivatives and other techniques for the purposes described in the "Fund Descriptions" in the prospectus. This category may also have included securities for which relevant data is not available. Minimum environmental or social safeguards were not applicable.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this fund have been monitored and documented on an ongoing basis.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

Not applicable.

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Nordea 1 - Global Stable Equity Fund - Euro Hedged
Legal entity identifier: 549300IK30ET6JVM1T50

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☑ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 79 % 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
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☑ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

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

The E/S characteristics promoted could be environmental and/or social and included the following features:

Sustainable investments Although the fund has not committed to make any sustainable investments, the fund promoted E/S characteristics by partially investing in companies and issuers involved in activities that contributed to an environmental or social objective as outlined in UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and/or the EU Taxonomy, while not significantly harming any other environmental or social objectives and following good governance practices.

Sector- and value-based exclusions The fund promoted E/S characteristics by excluding companies that were deemed to be inappropriate based on their business activities or corporate behaviour.

Nordea Asset Management's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy The fund promoted E/S characteristics by refraining from investing in companies that had significant exposure to fossil fuels unless they had a credible transition strategy.

The benchmark used by the fund was not designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics promoted by the fund.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	30 tCO_2e / m€ invested	99.08 %	98.71 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	195 tCO_2e / m€ invested	99.08 %	98.71 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % involved in violations	99.08 %	98.66 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Reference Period	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	2023	30 tCO2e / m€ invested	99.08 %	98.71 %
		2022	34 tCO2e / m€ invested	98.67 %	98.67 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	2023	195 tCO2e / m€ invested	99.08 %	98.71 %
		2022	N/A	N/A	N/A
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	2023	0.00 % involved in violations	99.08 %	98.66 %
		2022	0.00 % involved in violations	98.67 %	98.67 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objective of the sustainable investments that the fund partially made, was to contribute to one or several of the UN SDGs or alternatively be involved in Taxonomy-aligned activities. Sustainable investments contributed to the objectives through the fund's investments in companies where a minimum of 20% of their activity could be linked to economic activities supporting an environmentally-sustainable objective defined in the EU Taxonomy, or an environmental or social objective belonging to the list of UN SDGs.

The UN SDGs are a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030.

The EU Taxonomy provides a framework for assessment of environmentally sustainable economic activities and lists economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable in the context of the European Green Deal.

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 did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

As part of the process to identify sustainable investments, companies were screened to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH test) any other social or environmental objectives. The DNSH test used PAI indicators, as described below, to identify and exclude companies that do not pass the thresholds.

- ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The DNSH test, as part of the methodology to identify sustainable investments, identified negative outliers and poor performance related to PAI indicators. The investment manager considered the PAI indicators from Table 1, annex 1 in the SFDR RTS. In the reporting period, data was mainly available for the use of the below indicators.

Climate and other environment related indicators:
• Greenhouse Gas emissions
• Biodiversity impact
• Emissions to water
• Hazardous waste

Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
• Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles
• Board gender diversity
• Exposure to controversial weapons
• Severe human rights issues and incidents

Companies that did not pass the thresholds that were defined by the investment manager, did not qualify as a sustainable investment. This included companies that were involved in severe human rights incidents, severe controversies related to biodiversity or violations of the UNGC and OECD principles.

Companies also failed the DNSH test if they were among the worst performers on emissions to water, hazardous waste or Greenhouse Gas emissions. In addition, companies that derived more than 0% of revenue from unconventional fossil fuel failed the DNSH test, and companies that derived more than 5% from conventional fossil fuel or more than 50% from services specific to the fossil fuel industry only passed the DNSH test if they were below the climate related exclusions criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark with revenue thresholds of 1% for coal, 10% for oil, 50% for natural gas and 50% for fossil fuel based electricity generation, and had a climate transition plan. Our Paris Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy describes the criteria used to identify companies with credible transition plans.

Additional exclusions to further limit negative externalities were applied to the investment universe of the fund, to avoid investment in companies that were involved in thermal coal or production of fossil fuels from oil sands and arctic drilling, as well as controversial weapons, and pornography.

The data on PAI indicators needed for the DNSH test was sourced from third party data providers.

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

  Alignment of the sustainable investments with the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was confirmed as part of the process to identify sustainable investments using the Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles indicator.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The specific PAI indicators that were taken into consideration for this fund were:

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	12,022 tCO2e	99.08 %	98.71 %
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	4,329 tCO2e	99.08 %	98.71 %
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	89,793 tCO2e	99.08 %	98.71 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2	16,351 tCO2e	99.08 %	98.71 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2+3	106,144 tCO2e	99.08 %	98.71 %
	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	30 tCO2e / m€ invested	99.08 %	98.71 %
		Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	195 tCO2e / m€ invested	99.08 %	98.71 %
	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	80 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	99.08 %	98.98 %
		GHG intensity of investee companies Scope 1+2+3	442 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	99.08 %	98.10 %
	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	6.91 % investments in fossil fuels	99.08 %	98.39 %
	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources	70.04 % non-renewable energy consumption	99.08 %	85.44 %
			65.15 % non-renewable energy production	99.08 %	6.44 %

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Agriculture forestry and fishing (A)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Mining and quarrying (B)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Manufacturing (C)	0.26 GWh / m€ of revenue	33.24 %	32.51 %
		Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply (D)	3.96 GWh / m€ of revenue	6.69 %	6.69 %
		Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities (E)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Construction (F)	0.16 GWh / m€ of revenue	2.95 %	2.95 %
		Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	0.04 GWh / m€ of revenue	8.73 %	8.73 %
		Transportation and storage (H)	0.33 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.63 %	0.63 %
		Real estate activities (L)	0.17 GWh / m€ of revenue	1.06 %	1.06 %
Biodiversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas	2.54 % with negative impact	99.08 %	97.27 %
Water	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.01 tons / m€ invested	99.08 %	1.85 %
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.30 tons / m€ invested	99.08 %	80.58 %

SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Social and employee matters	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % involved in violations	99.08 %	98.66 %
	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance / complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.51 % without policies	99.08 %	97.67 %
	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	7.54 % pay gap	99.08 %	44.55 %
	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	36.08 % (female directors / total directors)	99.08 %	96.55 %
	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00 % involvement	99.08 %	98.03 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

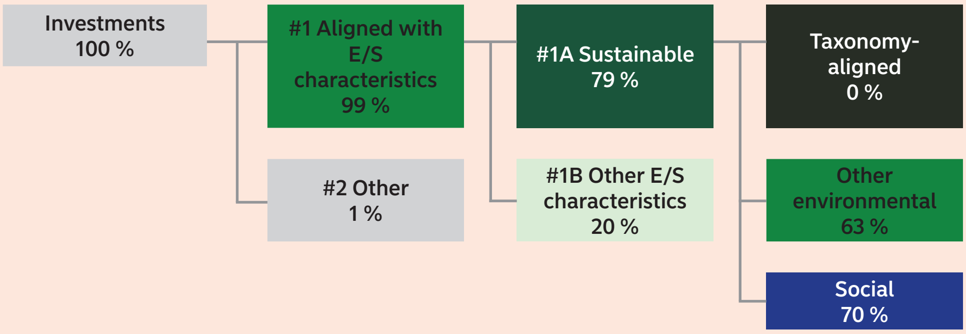
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:
1 January 2023 -
31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	Assets	Country
Alphabet	Communications	3.20 %	United States
Cigna Group/The	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.79 %	United States
Johnson & Johnson	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.72 %	United States
CVS Health	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.72 %	United States
Cisco Systems	Communications	2.71 %	United States
Coca-Cola	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.46 %	United States
Sanofi	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.44 %	France
Comcast	Communications	2.37 %	United States
Vinci	Industrial	2.30 %	France
eBay	Communications	2.27 %	United States
Nippon Telegraph & Telephone	Communications	2.12 %	Japan
Microsoft	Technology	2.07 %	United States
Reckitt Benckiser Group	Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.99 %	United Kingdom
Bristol-Myers Squibb	Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.98 %	United States
Iberdrola	Utilities	1.96 %	Spain

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



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

The product contains investments with both an environmental and a social objective. A single investment can both contribute to an environmental and a social objective resulting in a total allocation amounting to more than 100 per cent. There is no prioritisation of environmental and social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the investment manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Assets
Consumer, Non-cyclical	39.42 %
Communications	21.13 %
Technology	14.07 %
Financial	8.87 %
Utilities	6.72 %
Industrial	5.88 %
Consumer, Cyclical	2.07 %
Basic Materials	1.39 %
Cash	0.94 %
FX Forwards	-0.50 %
Sum	**100.00 %**

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

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.

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.

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

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

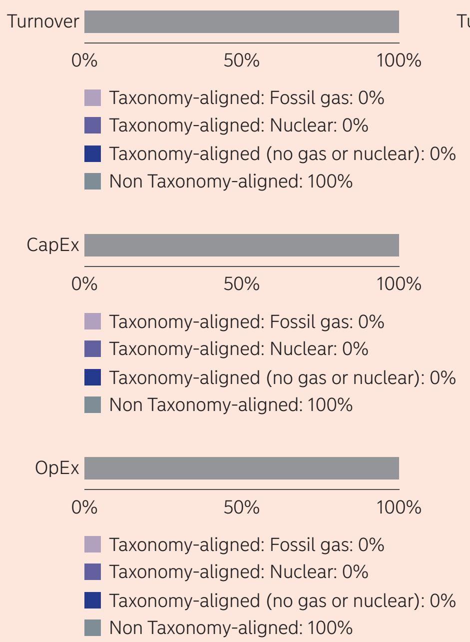
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

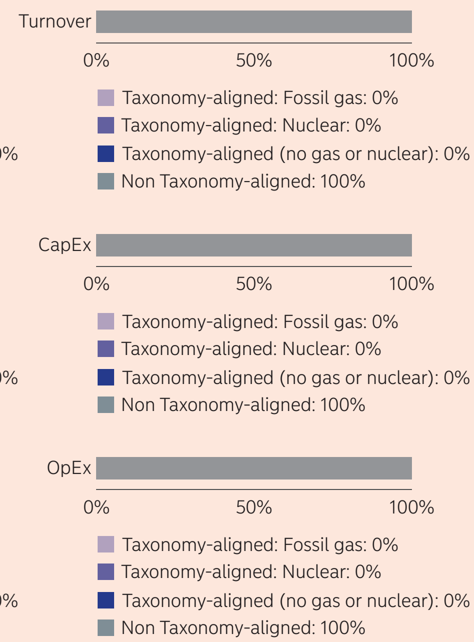
☑ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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***



* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

[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 significant harm to 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.*

There is no data available for the reporting period to confirm that the financial product invested in any fossil fuel gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

Assessment on Taxonomy alignment is currently conducted with data from third party providers as well as self-reported data from investee companies when available. Proprietary tools and processes to measure significant harm and minimum social safeguards have been developed.

The methodology applied by the third-party data providers assesses how companies are involved in economic activities that substantially contribute to an environmental objective while not significantly harming other sustainable objectives and meeting minimum social safeguards. Taxonomy-alignment of the investment is based on the percentage of turnover exposed or potentially exposed to taxonomy-aligned activities. Data providers' methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported company data is still lacking and assessments rely largely on equivalent data.

We prioritise the use of self-reported data where available. Where data providers are used to deliver equivalent data, NAM has conducted due diligence on the data provider's methodology. Out of caution, unless we are able to confirm available data for the majority of the portfolio's holdings, we will report 0 (zero) per cent of Taxonomy-Aligned Investments.

The compliance of the investments with the EU Taxonomy has not been subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties. Data provider methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported data is still lacking.

- ***What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?***

Type of Activity	Assets
Transitional activities	0.00 %
Enabling activities	0.00 %
Sum	**0.00 %**

- ***How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

Reference Period	Taxonomy-Aligned Investments
2023	0.00 %
2022	0.00 %

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 63 %.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 70 %.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash may have been held as ancillary liquidity or for risk balancing purposes. The fund may have used derivatives and other techniques for the purposes described in the "Fund Descriptions" in the prospectus. This category may also have included securities for which relevant data is not available. Minimum environmental or social safeguards were not applicable.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this fund have been monitored and documented on an ongoing basis.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

Not applicable.

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Nordea 1 - European Covered Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300ODKXRGT6EIFH77

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☑ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 4 % 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
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☑ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

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

The E/S characteristics promoted could be environmental and/or social and included the following features:

Sustainable investments Although the fund has not committed to make any sustainable investments, the fund promoted E/S characteristics by partially investing in companies and issuers involved in activities that contributed to an environmental or social objective as outlined in UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and/or the EU Taxonomy, while not significantly harming any other environmental or social objectives and following good governance practices.

Sector- and value-based exclusions The fund promoted E/S characteristics by excluding companies that were deemed to be inappropriate based on their business activities or corporate behaviour.

Nordea Asset Management's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy The fund promoted E/S characteristics by refraining from investing in companies that had significant exposure to fossil fuels unless they had a credible transition strategy.

The benchmark used by the fund was not designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics promoted by the fund.

The fund invested within an investment universe that generally exhibits a high level of ESG performance across constituents. Consequently, the screenings that apply to the strategy have limited impact on the investment universe and the actual investments of the fund, and only serve as an assurance that underlying investments consistently represent the expected ESG characteristics of the asset class.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	0 tCO2e / m€ invested	84.03 %	74.68 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	54 tCO2e / m€ invested	84.03 %	74.28 %
Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute and relative)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0 investee countries subject to violations	13.29 %	13.26 %
		0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	13.29 %	13.26 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % involved in violations	84.03 %	61.83 %
Greenhouse Gas Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	241.89 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	13.29 %	12.73 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Reference Period	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	2023	0 tCO2e / m€ invested	84.03 %	74.68 %
		2022	0 tCO2e / m€ invested	85.43 %	75.44 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	2023	54 tCO2e / m€ invested	84.03 %	74.28 %
		2022	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute and relative)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	2023	0 investee countries subject to violations	13.29 %	13.26 %
		2022	0 investee countries subject to violations	11.03 %	11.03 %
		2023	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	13.29 %	13.26 %
		2022	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	11.03 %	11.03 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	2023	0.00 % involved in violations	84.03 %	61.83 %
		2022	0.00 % involved in violations	85.43 %	64.51 %
Greenhouse Gas Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	2023	241.89 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	13.29 %	12.73 %
		2022	219.39 tCO2e / m€ of owned GDP	11.03 %	10.56 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objective of the sustainable investments that the fund partially made, was to contribute to one or several of the UN SDGs or alternatively be involved in Taxonomy-aligned activities. Sustainable investments contributed to the objectives through the fund's investments in companies where a minimum of 20% of their activity could be linked to economic activities supporting an environmentally-sustainable objective defined in the EU Taxonomy, or an environmental or social objective belonging to the list of UN SDGs.

The UN SDGs are a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030.

The EU Taxonomy provides a framework for assessment of environmentally sustainable economic activities and lists economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable in the context of the European Green Deal.

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 did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

As part of the process to identify sustainable investments, companies were screened to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH test) any other social or environmental objectives. The DNSH test used PAI indicators, as described below, to identify and exclude companies that do not pass the thresholds.

- ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

  The DNSH test, as part of the methodology to identify sustainable investments, identified negative outliers and poor performance related to PAI indicators. The investment manager considered the PAI indicators from Table 1, annex 1 in the SFDR RTS. In the reporting period, data was mainly available for the use of the below indicators.

  Climate and other environment related indicators:
  • Greenhouse Gas emissions
  • Biodiversity impact
  • Emissions to water
  • Hazardous waste

  Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
  • Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles
  • Board gender diversity
  • Exposure to controversial weapons
  • Severe human rights issues and incidents

  Companies that did not pass the thresholds that were defined by the investment manager, did not qualify as a sustainable investment. This included companies that were involved in severe human rights incidents, severe controversies related to biodiversity or violations of the UNGC and OECD principles.

Companies also failed the DNSH test if they were among the worst performers on emissions to water, hazardous waste or Greenhouse Gas emissions. In addition, companies that derived more than 0% of revenue from unconventional fossil fuel failed the DNSH test, and companies that derived more than 5% from conventional fossil fuel or more than 50% from services specific to the fossil fuel industry only passed the DNSH test if they were below the climate related exclusions criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark with revenue thresholds of 1% for coal, 10% for oil, 50% for natural gas and 50% for fossil fuel based electricity generation, and had a climate transition plan. Our Paris Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy describes the criteria used to identify companies with credible transition plans.

Additional exclusions to further limit negative externalities were applied to the investment universe of the fund, to avoid investment in companies that were involved in thermal coal or production of fossil fuels from oil sands and arctic drilling, as well as controversial weapons, and pornography.

The data on PAI indicators needed for the DNSH test was sourced from third party data providers.

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

  Alignment of the sustainable investments with the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was confirmed as part of the process to identify sustainable investments using the Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles indicator.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The specific PAI indicators that were taken into consideration for this fund were:

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	672 tCO2e	84.03 %	74.68 %
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	1,321 tCO2e	84.03 %	74.68 %
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	223,599 tCO2e	84.03 %	74.28 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2	1,993 tCO2e	84.03 %	74.68 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2+3	225,580 tCO2e	84.03 %	74.28 %
	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	0 tCO2e / m€ invested	84.03 %	74.68 %
		Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	54 tCO2e / m€ invested	84.03 %	74.28 %
	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	5 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	84.03 %	81.21 %
		GHG intensity of investee companies Scope 1+2+3	592 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	84.03 %	77.75 %
	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	0.00 % investments in fossil fuels	84.03 %	64.73 %
	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources	52.30 % non-renewable energy consumption	84.03 %	67.08 %
			0.00 % non-renewable energy production	84.03 %	0.00 %

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Agriculture forestry and fishing (A)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Mining and quarrying (B)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Manufacturing (C)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply (D)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities (E)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Construction (F)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Transportation and storage (H)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Real estate activities (L)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
Biodiversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas	0.00 % with negative impact	84.03 %	55.31 %
Water	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 tons / m€ invested	84.03 %	0.00 %
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 tons / m€ invested	84.03 %	46.97 %

SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Social and employee matters	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % involved in violations	84.03 %	61.83 %
	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance / complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.05 % without policies	84.03 %	63.85 %
	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	19.26 % pay gap	84.03 %	49.93 %
	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	40.61 % (female directors / total directors)	84.03 %	61.96 %
	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00 % involvement	84.03 %	62.11 %

INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN SOVEREIGNS AND SUPRANATIONAL

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Environmental	GHG Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	241.89 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	13.29 %	12.73 %
Social	Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0 investee countries subject to violations	13.29 %	13.26 %
			0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	13.29 %	13.26 %
Governance	Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions	Investments in jurisdictions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	13.29 %	13.29 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

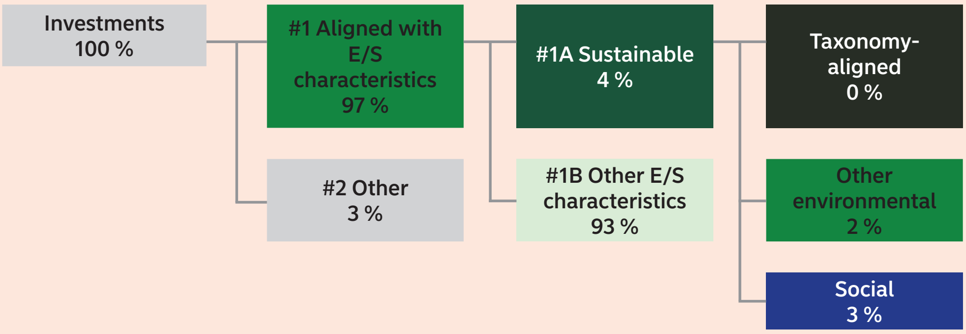
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	Assets	Country
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Si 0.875% 08-10-2026	Financial	2.25 %	Italy
Nykredit Realkredit 1% 07-01-2027 SDO A H	Financial	1.85 %	Denmark
Royal Bank of Canada 0.125% 26-04-2027	Financial	1.75 %	Canada
Hellenic Republic Government 1.5% 18-06-2030	Government	1.62 %	Greece
Nykredit Realkredit 2% 01-01-2026 SDO A H	Financial	1.57 %	Denmark
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Si 2% 29-01-2024	Financial	1.51 %	Italy
Nordea Kredit 1% 04-01-2026 IO SDRO A 2	Financial	1.33 %	Denmark
Hellenic Republic Government 1.875% 24-01-2052	Government	1.31 %	Greece
Canadian Imperial Bank of Co 0.01% 07-10-2026	Financial	1.29 %	Canada
Cie de Financement Foncier S 0.01% 16-04-2029	Financial	1.26 %	France
Nykredit Realkredit 1% 01-01-2027 SDO A H	Financial	1.21 %	Denmark
Banca Monte dei Paschi di Si 2.875% 16-07-2024	Financial	1.15 %	Italy
Nykredit Realkredit 1% 07-01-2026 SDO A H	Financial	1.11 %	Denmark
Nykredit Realkredit 1% 07-01-2025 SDO A H	Financial	1.05 %	Denmark
Cooperatieve Rabobank UA 0.01% 02-07-2030	Financial	1.05 %	Netherlands

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



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

The product contains investments with both an environmental and a social objective. A single investment can both contribute to an environmental and a social objective resulting in a total allocation amounting to more than 100 per cent. There is no prioritisation of environmental and social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the investment manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Assets
Financial	79.00 %
Government bonds	18.32 %
Cash	2.71 %
FX Forwards	0.00 %
Derivatives	-0.03 %
Sum	**100.00 %**

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

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.

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.

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

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

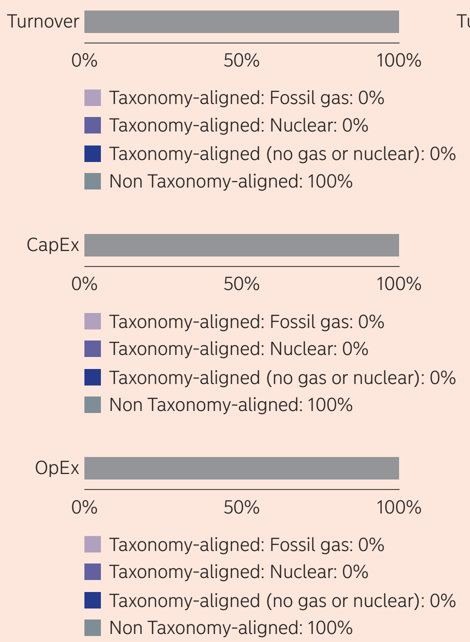
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

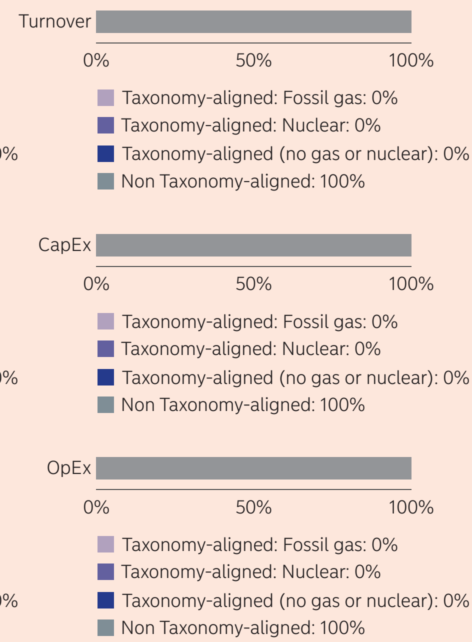
☑ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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***



* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

[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 significant harm to 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.*

There is no data available for the reporting period to confirm that the financial product invested in any fossil fuel gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

Assessment on Taxonomy alignment is currently conducted with data from third party providers as well as self-reported data from investee companies when available. Proprietary tools and processes to measure significant harm and minimum social safeguards have been developed.

The methodology applied by the third-party data providers assesses how companies are involved in economic activities that substantially contribute to an environmental objective while not significantly harming other sustainable objectives and meeting minimum social safeguards. Taxonomy-alignment of the investment is based on the percentage of turnover exposed or potentially exposed to taxonomy-aligned activities. Data providers' methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported company data is still lacking and assessments rely largely on equivalent data.

We prioritise the use of self-reported data where available. Where data providers are used to deliver equivalent data, NAM has conducted due diligence on the data provider's methodology. Out of caution, unless we are able to confirm available data for the majority of the portfolio's holdings, we will report 0 (zero) per cent of Taxonomy-Aligned Investments.

The compliance of the investments with the EU Taxonomy has not been subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties. Data provider methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported data is still lacking.

- ***What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?***

Type of Activity	Assets
Transitional activities	0.00 %
Enabling activities	0.00 %
Sum	**0.00 %**

- ***How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

Reference Period	Taxonomy-Aligned Investments
2023	0.00 %
2022	0.00 %

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 2 %.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 3 %.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash may have been held as ancillary liquidity or for risk balancing purposes. The fund may have used derivatives and other techniques for the purposes described in the "Fund Descriptions" in the prospectus. This category may also have included securities for which relevant data is not available. Minimum environmental or social safeguards were not applicable.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this fund have been monitored and documented on an ongoing basis.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not applicable.

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

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Nordea 1 - European Bond Fund
Legal entity identifier: 549300FSVWL0VAR25025

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☑ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 11 % 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

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

The E/S characteristics promoted could be environmental and/or social and included the following features:

Sustainable investments Although the fund has not committed to make any sustainable investments, the fund promoted E/S characteristics by partially investing in companies and issuers involved in activities that contributed to an environmental or social objective as outlined in UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and/or the EU Taxonomy, while not significantly harming any other environmental or social objectives and following good governance practices.

Sector- and value-based exclusions The fund promoted E/S characteristics by excluding companies that were deemed to be inappropriate based on their business activities or corporate behaviour.

Nordea Asset Management's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy The fund promoted E/S characteristics by refraining from investing in companies that had significant exposure to fossil fuels unless they had a credible transition strategy.

The benchmark used by the fund was not designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics promoted by the fund.

The fund invested within an investment universe that generally exhibits a high level of ESG performance across constituents. Consequently, the screenings that apply to the strategy have limited impact on the investment universe and the actual investments of the fund, and only serve as an assurance that underlying investments consistently represent the expected ESG characteristics of the asset class.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	0 tCO2e / m€ invested	25.75 %	16.05 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	87 tCO2e / m€ invested	25.75 %	14.75 %
Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute and relative)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0 investee countries subject to violations	71.79 %	71.69 %
		0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	71.79 %	71.69 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % involved in violations	25.75 %	13.08 %
Greenhouse Gas Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	278.17 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	71.79 %	71.51 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Reference Period	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	2023	0 tCO2e / m€ invested	25.75 %	16.05 %
		2022	1 tCO2e / m€ invested	24.55 %	13.63 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	2023	87 tCO2e / m€ invested	25.75 %	14.75 %
		2022	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute and relative)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	2023	0 investee countries subject to violations	71.79 %	71.69 %
		2022	0 investee countries subject to violations	72.02 %	71.91 %
		2023	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	71.79 %	71.69 %
		2022	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	72.02 %	71.91 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	2023	0.00 % involved in violations	25.75 %	13.08 %
		2022	0.00 % involved in violations	24.55 %	8.88 %
Greenhouse Gas Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	2023	278.17 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	71.79 %	71.51 %
		2022	285.16 tCO2e / m€ of owned GDP	72.02 %	70.21 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

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.

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The objective of the sustainable investments that the fund partially made, was to contribute to one or several of the UN SDGs or alternatively be involved in Taxonomy-aligned activities. Sustainable investments contributed to the objectives through the fund's investments in companies where a minimum of 20% of their activity could be linked to economic activities supporting an environmentally-sustainable objective defined in the EU Taxonomy, or an environmental or social objective belonging to the list of UN SDGs.

The UN SDGs are a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030.

The EU Taxonomy provides a framework for assessment of environmentally sustainable economic activities and lists economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable in the context of the European Green Deal.

- ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

As part of the process to identify sustainable investments, companies were screened to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH test) any other social or environmental objectives. The DNSH test used PAI indicators, as described below, to identify and exclude companies that do not pass the thresholds.

- ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

The DNSH test, as part of the methodology to identify sustainable investments, identified negative outliers and poor performance related to PAI indicators. The investment manager considered the PAI indicators from Table 1, annex 1 in the SFDR RTS. In the reporting period, data was mainly available for the use of the below indicators.

Climate and other environment related indicators:
• Greenhouse Gas emissions
• Biodiversity impact
• Emissions to water
• Hazardous waste

Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
• Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles
• Board gender diversity
• Exposure to controversial weapons
• Severe human rights issues and incidents

Companies that did not pass the thresholds that were defined by the investment manager, did not qualify as a sustainable investment. This included companies that were involved in severe human rights incidents, severe controversies related to biodiversity or violations of the UNGC and OECD principles.

Companies also failed the DNSH test if they were among the worst performers on emissions to water, hazardous waste or Greenhouse Gas emissions. In addition, companies that derived more than 0% of revenue from unconventional fossil fuel failed the DNSH test, and companies that derived more than 5% from conventional fossil fuel or more than 50% from services specific to the fossil fuel industry only passed the DNSH test if they were below the climate related exclusions criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark with revenue thresholds of 1% for coal, 10% for oil, 50% for natural gas and 50% for fossil fuel based electricity generation, and had a climate transition plan. Our Paris Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy describes the criteria used to identify companies with credible transition plans.

Additional exclusions to further limit negative externalities were applied to the investment universe of the fund, to avoid investment in companies that were involved in thermal coal or production of fossil fuels from oil sands and arctic drilling, as well as controversial weapons, and pornography.

The data on PAI indicators needed for the DNSH test was sourced from third party data providers.

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

  Alignment of the sustainable investments with the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was confirmed as part of the process to identify sustainable investments using the Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles indicator.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The specific PAI indicators that were taken into consideration for this fund were:

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	1 tCO2e	25.75 %	16.05 %
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	2 tCO2e	25.75 %	16.05 %
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	835 tCO2e	25.75 %	14.75 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2	3 tCO2e	25.75 %	16.05 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2+3	838 tCO2e	25.75 %	14.75 %
	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	0 tCO2e / m€ invested	25.75 %	16.05 %
		Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	87 tCO2e / m€ invested	25.75 %	14.75 %
	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	3 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	25.75 %	21.20 %
		GHG intensity of investee companies Scope 1+2+3	1,438 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	25.75 %	19.49 %
	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	1.06 % investments in fossil fuels	25.75 %	14.27 %
	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources	35.10 % non-renewable energy consumption	25.75 %	12.48 %
			0.00 % non-renewable energy production	25.75 %	0.00 %

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Agriculture forestry and fishing (A)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Mining and quarrying (B)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Manufacturing (C)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply (D)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities (E)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Construction (F)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Transportation and storage (H)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	1.47 %	0.00 %
		Real estate activities (L)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
Biodiversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas	0.00 % with negative impact	25.75 %	16.91 %
Water	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 tons / m€ invested	25.75 %	0.00 %
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 tons / m€ invested	25.75 %	9.80 %

SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Social and employee matters	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00 % involved in violations	25.75 %	13.08 %
	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance / complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	1.59 % without policies	25.75 %	12.47 %
	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	23.80 % pay gap	25.75 %	9.04 %
	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	45.98 % (female directors / total directors)	25.75 %	10.83 %
	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00 % involvement	25.75 %	17.05 %

INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN SOVEREIGNS AND SUPRANATIONAL

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Environmental	GHG Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	278.17 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	71.79 %	71.51 %
Social	Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0 investee countries subject to violations	71.79 %	71.69 %
			0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	71.79 %	71.69 %
Governance	Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions	Investments in jurisdictions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	71.79 %	71.79 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

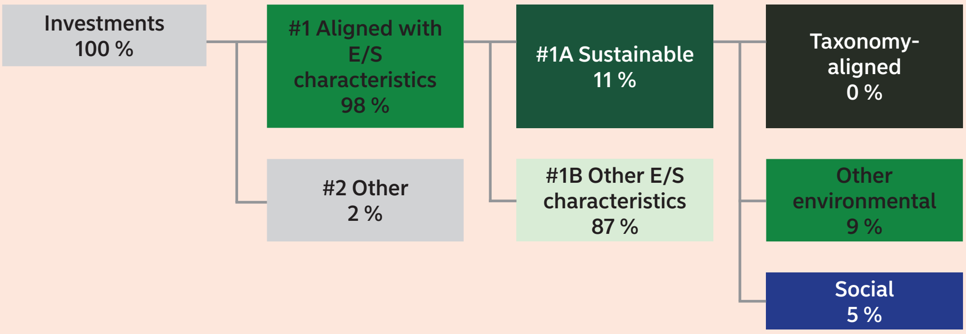
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January 2023 - 31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	Assets	Country
United States Treasury Note/ 2.375% 15-08-2024	Government	5.05 %	United States
Republic of Italy Government 1.25% 17-02-2026	Government	3.68 %	Italy
United States Treasury Note/ 1.5% 15-08-2026	Government	3.58 %	United States
Japan Government Thirty Year 1.7% 20-09-2044	Government	3.21 %	Japan
United States Treasury Note/ 2.25% 15-08-2027	Government	2.95 %	United States
United States Treasury Note/ 3.75% 15-11-2043	Government	2.62 %	United States
Nykredit Realkredit FRN 10-01-2025 IO CIBOR 3M SDO	Financial	2.33 %	Denmark
Hellenic Republic Government 4.25% 15-06-2033	Government	2.23 %	Greece
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del T 4.5% 01-10-2053	Government	2.06 %	Italy
United States Treasury Note/ 2.25% 30-04-2024	Government	1.97 %	United States
Nykredit Realkredit 1% 07-01-2028 SDO A H	Financial	1.96 %	Denmark
North Macedonia Government I 1.625% 10-03-2028	Government	1.92 %	Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of
Spain Government Bond 1.9% 31-10-2052	Government	1.80 %	Spain
Japan Government Thirty Year 2.3% 20-03-2035	Government	1.71 %	Japan
Italy Buoni Poliennali Del T 1.3% 15-05-2028	Government	1.69 %	Italy

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



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

The product contains investments with both an environmental and a social objective. A single investment can both contribute to an environmental and a social objective resulting in a total allocation amounting to more than 100 per cent. There is no prioritisation of environmental and social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the investment manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Assets
Government bonds	82.37 %
Financial	15.17 %
Cash	2.69 %
Derivatives	0.04 %
FX Forwards	-0.27 %
Sum	**100.00 %**

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Nordea 1 - Stable Return Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300J9YLZQT0W3Z531

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☑ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ____%	☑ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 65 % 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
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☑ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

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

The E/S characteristics promoted could be environmental and/or social and included the following features:

Sustainable investments Although the fund has not committed to make any sustainable investments, the fund promoted E/S characteristics by partially investing in companies and issuers involved in activities that contributed to an environmental or social objective as outlined in UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and/or the EU Taxonomy, while not significantly harming any other environmental or social objectives and following good governance practices.

Sector- and value-based exclusions The fund promoted E/S characteristics by excluding companies that were deemed to be inappropriate based on their business activities or corporate behaviour.

Nordea Asset Management's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy The fund promoted E/S characteristics by refraining from investing in companies that had significant exposure to fossil fuels unless they had a credible transition strategy.

The benchmark used by the fund was not designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics promoted by the fund.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	14 tCO_2e / m€ invested	92.45 %	91.95 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	133 tCO_2e / m€ invested	92.45 %	91.95 %
Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute and relative)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0 investee countries subject to violations	1.37 %	1.37 %
		0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	1.37 %	1.37 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.78 % involved in violations	92.45 %	92.27 %
Greenhouse Gas Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	343.50 tCO_2e / m€ of GDP	1.37 %	1.37 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability Indicator	Metric	Reference Period	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	2023	14 tCO2e / m€ invested	92.45 %	91.95 %
		2022	15 tCO2e / m€ invested	91.49 %	91.10 %
	Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	2023	133 tCO2e / m€ invested	92.45 %	91.95 %
		2022	N/A	N/A	N/A
Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute and relative)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	2023	0 investee countries subject to violations	1.37 %	1.37 %
		2022	0 investee countries subject to violations	2.48 %	2.48 %
		2023	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	1.37 %	1.37 %
		2022	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	2.48 %	2.48 %
% of total investments in companies violating United Nations Global Compact	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	2023	0.78 % involved in violations	92.45 %	92.27 %
		2022	0.01 % involved in violations	91.49 %	90.99 %
Greenhouse Gas Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	2023	343.50 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	1.37 %	1.37 %
		2022	343.50 tCO2e / m€ of owned GDP	2.48 %	2.48 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objective of the sustainable investments that the fund partially made, was to contribute to one or several of the UN SDGs or alternatively be involved in Taxonomy-aligned activities. Sustainable investments contributed to the objectives through the fund's investments in companies where a minimum of 20% of their activity could be linked to economic activities supporting an environmentally-sustainable objective defined in the EU Taxonomy, or an environmental or social objective belonging to the list of UN SDGs.

The UN SDGs are a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030.

The EU Taxonomy provides a framework for assessment of environmentally sustainable economic activities and lists economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable in the context of the European Green Deal.

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 did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

As part of the process to identify sustainable investments, companies were screened to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH test) any other social or environmental objectives. The DNSH test used PAI indicators, as described below, to identify and exclude companies that do not pass the thresholds.

- ***How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?***

  The DNSH test, as part of the methodology to identify sustainable investments, identified negative outliers and poor performance related to PAI indicators. The investment manager considered the PAI indicators from Table 1, annex 1 in the SFDR RTS. In the reporting period, data was mainly available for the use of the below indicators.

  Climate and other environment related indicators:
  • Greenhouse Gas emissions
  • Biodiversity impact
  • Emissions to water
  • Hazardous waste

  Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters:
  • Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles
  • Board gender diversity
  • Exposure to controversial weapons
  • Severe human rights issues and incidents

  Companies that did not pass the thresholds that were defined by the investment manager, did not qualify as a sustainable investment. This included companies that were involved in severe human rights incidents, severe controversies related to biodiversity or violations of the UNGC and OECD principles.

  Companies also failed the DNSH test if they were among the worst performers on emissions to water, hazardous waste or Greenhouse Gas emissions. In addition, companies that derived more than 0% of revenue from unconventional fossil fuel failed the DNSH test, and companies that derived more than 5% from conventional fossil fuel or more than 50% from services specific to the fossil fuel industry only passed the DNSH test if they were below the climate related exclusions criteria of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark with revenue thresholds of 1% for coal, 10% for oil, 50% for natural gas and 50% for fossil fuel based electricity generation, and had a climate transition plan. Our Paris Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy describes the criteria used to identify companies with credible transition plans.

  Additional exclusions to further limit negative externalities were applied to the investment universe of the fund, to avoid investment in companies that were involved in thermal coal or production of fossil fuels from oil sands and arctic drilling, as well as controversial weapons, and pornography.

  The data on PAI indicators needed for the DNSH test was sourced from third party data providers.

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

  Alignment of the sustainable investments with the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights was confirmed as part of the process to identify sustainable investments using the Violations of the UNGC and OECD principles indicator.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The specific PAI indicators that were taken into consideration for this fund were:

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	46,523 tCO2e	92.45 %	91.95 %
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	25,213 tCO2e	92.45 %	91.95 %
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	607,338 tCO2e	92.45 %	91.95 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2	71,735 tCO2e	92.45 %	91.95 %
		Total GHG emissions Scope 1+2+3	679,074 tCO2e	92.45 %	91.95 %
	Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	14 tCO2e / m€ invested	92.45 %	91.95 %
		Carbon footprint Scope 1+2+3	133 tCO2e / m€ invested	92.45 %	91.95 %
	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	56 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	92.45 %	92.39 %
		GHG intensity of investee companies Scope 1+2+3	446 tCO2e / m€ of owned revenue	92.45 %	91.75 %
	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	2.45 % investments in fossil fuels	92.45 %	91.51 %
	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources	60.92 % non-renewable energy consumption	92.45 %	81.65 %
			68.79 % non-renewable energy production	92.45 %	1.78 %

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Greenhouse gas "GHG" emissions	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Agriculture forestry and fishing (A)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
		Mining and quarrying (B)	0.18 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.01 %	0.01 %
		Manufacturing (C)	0.16 GWh / m€ of revenue	29.58 %	29.15 %
		Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply (D)	4.55 GWh / m€ of revenue	2.03 %	2.03 %
		Water supply sewerage waste management and remediation activities (E)	0.67 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.59 %	0.59 %
		Construction (F)	0.17 GWh / m€ of revenue	1.46 %	1.46 %
		Wholesale and retail trade repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (G)	0.81 GWh / m€ of revenue	6.19 %	6.19 %
		Transportation and storage (H)	0.13 GWh / m€ of revenue	1.24 %	1.24 %
		Real estate activities (L)	0.00 GWh / m€ of revenue	0.00 %	0.00 %
Biodiversity	Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas	0.68 % with negative impact	92.45 %	90.45 %
Water	Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 tons / m€ invested	92.45 %	1.85 %
Waste	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	1.10 tons / m€ invested	92.45 %	70.68 %

SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Social and employee matters	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.78 % involved in violations	92.45 %	92.27 %
	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance / complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.05 % without policies	92.45 %	90.51 %
	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	8.04 % pay gap	92.45 %	46.36 %
	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	36.22 % (female directors / total directors)	92.45 %	91.60 %
	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00 % involvement	92.45 %	91.34 %

INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN SOVEREIGNS AND SUPRANATIONAL

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Metric Value	Eligibility	Coverage
Environmental	GHG Intensity for sovereigns	GHG intensity of investee countries	343.50 tCO2e / m€ of GDP	1.37 %	1.37 %
Social	Investee countries subject to social violations	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0 investee countries subject to violations	1.37 %	1.37 %
			0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	1.37 %	1.37 %
Governance	Non-cooperative tax jurisdictions	Investments in jurisdictions on the EU list of non-cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes	0.00 % investee countries subject to violations	1.37 %	1.37 %

Eligibility: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), which are in scope for the indicator.

Coverage: The proportion of the assets in the financial product (relative to NAV), where data is available to present the indicator.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

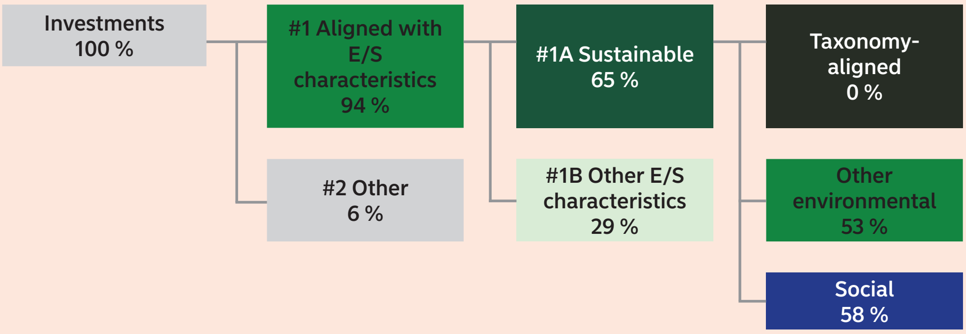
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:
1 January 2023 -
31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	Assets	Country
Microsoft	Technology	4.77 %	United States
Alphabet	Communications	4.32 %	United States
Johnson & Johnson	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.68 %	United States
Coca-Cola	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.60 %	United States
Novo Nordisk B	Consumer, Non-cyclical	2.25 %	Denmark
Visa	Financial	2.22 %	United States
Automatic Data Processing	Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.87 %	United States
Cisco Systems	Communications	1.73 %	United States
Adobe	Technology	1.67 %	United States
Monster Beverage	Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.56 %	United States
Accenture	Technology	1.55 %	Ireland
Mastercard	Financial	1.53 %	United States
Cigna Group/The	Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.49 %	United States
PepsiCo	Consumer, Non-cyclical	1.48 %	United States
Comcast	Communications	1.47 %	United States

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



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

The product contains investments with both an environmental and a social objective. A single investment can both contribute to an environmental and a social objective resulting in a total allocation amounting to more than 100 per cent. There is no prioritisation of environmental and social objectives, and the strategy does not target any specific allocation or minimum proportion for either of these categories. The investment process accommodates the combination of environmental and social objectives by allowing the investment manager the flexibility to allocate between these based on availability and attractiveness of investment opportunities.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Assets
Consumer, Non-cyclical	35.36 %
Technology	15.35 %
Communications	13.64 %
Financial	12.85 %
Consumer, Cyclical	7.65 %
Cash	6.10 %
Industrial	4.58 %
Utilities	2.17 %
Government bonds	1.49 %
Basic Materials	0.53 %
Energy	0.20 %
FX Forwards	0.08 %
Derivatives	0.00 %
Sum	**100.00 %**

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

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.

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.

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

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

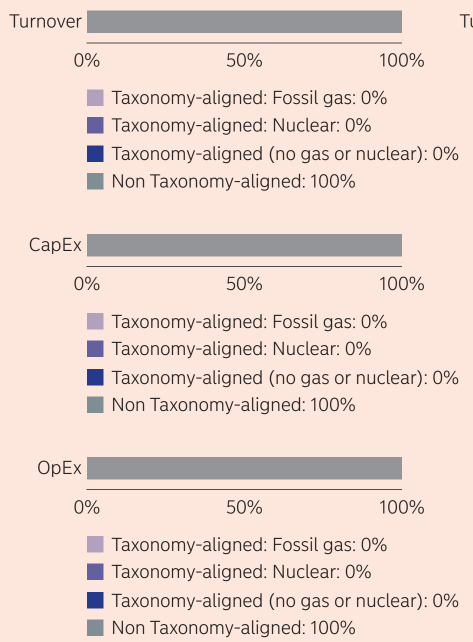
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

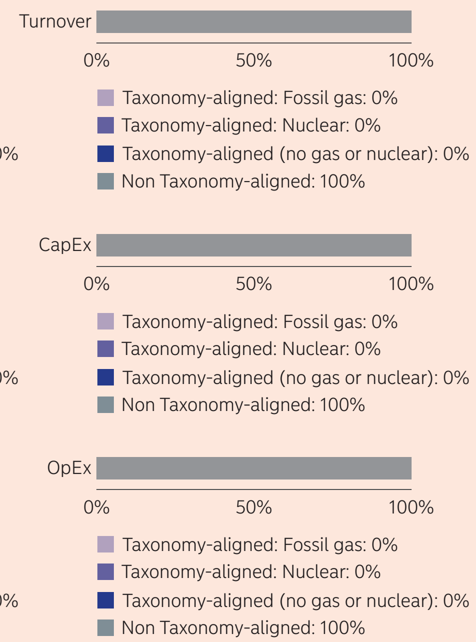
☑ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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***



** For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

[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 significant harm to 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.

There is no data available for the reporting period to confirm that the financial product invested in any fossil fuel gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy.

Assessment on Taxonomy alignment is currently conducted with data from third party providers as well as self-reported data from investee companies when available. Proprietary tools and processes to measure significant harm and minimum social safeguards have been developed.

The methodology applied by the third-party data providers assesses how companies are involved in economic activities that substantially contribute to an environmental objective while not significantly harming other sustainable objectives and meeting minimum social safeguards. Taxonomy-alignment of the investment is based on the percentage of turnover exposed or potentially exposed to taxonomy-aligned activities. Data providers' methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported company data is still lacking and assessments rely largely on equivalent data.

We prioritise the use of self-reported data where available. Where data providers are used to deliver equivalent data, NAM has conducted due diligence on the data provider's methodology. Out of caution, unless we are able to confirm available data for the majority of the portfolio's holdings, we will report 0 (zero) per cent of Taxonomy-Aligned Investments.

The compliance of the investments with the EU Taxonomy has not been subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties. Data provider methodologies vary and results may not be fully aligned as long as publicly reported data is still lacking.

- ***What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?***

Type of Activity	Assets
Transitional activities	0.00 %
Enabling activities	0.00 %
Sum	**0.00 %**

- ***How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

Reference Period	Taxonomy-Aligned Investments
2023	0.00 %
2022	0.00 %

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 53 %.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 58 %.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Cash may have been held as ancillary liquidity or for risk balancing purposes. The fund may have used derivatives and other techniques for the purposes described in the "Fund Descriptions" in the prospectus. This category may also have included securities for which relevant data is not available. Minimum environmental or social safeguards were not applicable.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this fund have been monitored and documented on an ongoing basis.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

Not applicable.

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:	Comgest Growth Europe Smaller Companies	**Legal entity identifier:**	635400CTPXBLYJWLNS96

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 37.81% 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.	The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund were met by targeting and investing in companies with positive overall ESG quality. To assist in selecting companies with positive overall ESG quality, the Investment Manager performed an ESG review of the market to identify and exclude companies with the poorest ESG credentials from the Fund's investable market. This resulted in a reduction of the investable market by at least 20%. The ESG review was applied to at least 90% of the Fund's investee companies. In addition, throughout the period, the Investment Manager also applied an exclusion policy to exclude investment in: (i) companies with negative social characteristics including companies (a) manufacturing anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, biological/chemical weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons, white phosphorus, non-detectable fragments and blinding lasers (>0% of revenue), (b) producing and/or distributing conventional weapons (>10% of revenue), (c) directly manufacturing and/or distributing tobacco (>5% of revenue), and (d) with severe violations of the UN Global Compact without prospect for improvement; and (ii) companies with negative environmental characteristics including operators of thermal coal mines (>0% of revenue) and electricity producers with an energy mix exposed to coal exceeding defined relative or absolute thresholds (production or revenue based on coal equal to or exceeding 20% or electricity producers with installed capacity based on coal equal to or exceeding 5 GW), without a coal exit strategy. ***In respect of sustainable investment held by the Fund, please find below the list of environmental objectives (set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 202/852) and the list of social objectives to which the Fund's sustainable investments contributed:*** ***1. Environmental objectives:*** The Fund invested in sustainable investments with environmental objectives that contributed to the below objectives: (i) climate change mitigation, and (ii) transition to a circular economy. ***2. Social objectives:*** The Fund invested in sustainable investments with social objectives that contributed to the below objective: (i) the promotion of adequate living standards and wellbeing for end users.
	How did the sustainability indicators perform?
	As at end December 2023, the Fund had attained the environmental and social characteristics promoted, including: (i) at least 90% of the Fund's investee companies had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager; (ii) none of the Fund's investee companies were engaged in excluded activities; and (iii) 37.81% of assets qualified, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, as sustainable investments.

…and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability indicators	Data as at end of December 2023	Data as at end of December 2022
Percentage of investee companies that had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager.	At least 90% of the Fund's investee companies had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager.	At least 90% of the Fund's investee companies had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager.
Percentage of investee companies that were engaged in excluded activities.	None	None
Percentage of assets qualified, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, as sustainable investments.	37.81%	31.44%

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Fund invested 37.81% of its assets in sustainable investments which contributed to the environmental objectives and social objectives listed above.

Description of how the sustainable investments contributed to the sustainable investment objective

The sustainable investments' contribution to the environmental and/or social objectives listed above is measured by the Investment Manager using proprietary analysis.

For the social objectives:

- **at least 25%** of the investee company's revenue was generated from business activities which contributed to one or more of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs number 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 16)[1].

For the environmental objectives:

- **at least 25%** of the investee company's revenue was generated from economic activities that are Taxonomy eligible; or
- **at least 5%** of the investee company's revenue was generated from economic activities that are potentially[2] aligned to the Taxonomy.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental,

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

[1] SDG 2 – Zero Hunger, SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4 – Quality Education, SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production and SDG 16 – Peace Justice and Strong Institutions.
[2] This assessment is based on estimation and is not relying on company reported data.

social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti- corruption and anti- bribery matters.	An assessment was performed to ensure that investments identified as contributing to one or more of the above environmental and/or social objectives did not significantly harm any of those objectives. This was done by assessing and monitoring the 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators and where possible relevant optional indicators referenced in Annex 1 of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (EU 2022/1288) and by seeking to ensure that such investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
	How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?
	The 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators have been reviewed by the Investment Manager as part of its ESG assessment for sustainable investments. The Investment Manager used external data where available and also relied on a qualitative assessment using information directly from the company or its own research where quantitative data was not available. For investee companies that it considered were in material sectors the Investment Manager also assessed additional relevant optional indicators to ensure the sustainable investments were not significantly harming any environmental or social objectives.
	Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:
	To ascertain if companies were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ('Guidelines and Principles'), the Investment Manager reviewed and assessed the results obtained from PAIs 10 (Violations of the Guidelines and Principles) and 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with Guidelines and Principles) to ensure that the Fund's sustainable investments were not in violation of the UN Guiding Principles during the reference period and to ensure they have put in place processes and compliance mechanisms to help meet the Guidelines and Principles. Where data was missing the investment teams performed their own qualitative assessment by reviewing additional information which may include the investee companies' policies and procedures, controversies flagged by third party providers, investee companies' membership of the UN Global Compact or NGO reports.
	The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria. The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. *Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.*

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Fund considered principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors by assessing and monitoring the 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators (PAIs) referenced in Annex 1 of the delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288. The Investment Manager used external data where available and relied on information directly from the company or its own research and knowledge of the relevant industry or sector to assess the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts

The Investment Manager has reviewed and considered the 14 mandatory PAI indicators.

For GHG emissions, most of the investee companies' GHG emission is from indirect, scope 3 emissions. The Investment Manager has identified the highest emitters in the Fund and will engage with them as part of the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative.

On biodiversity and impact on nature, data disclosure remains low across the 3 PAI indicators (PAI 7, 8 and 9) but based on the Investment Manager's own research and assessment 2 companies have been identified as having the highest dependency and/impact on nature. For PAI 9 on hazardous waste, the Investment Manager has successfully engaged with one company to understand their exposure and their mitigation strategy.

On social and employee matters, based on the Investment Manager's ESG integration and fundamental research all investee companies are deemed to have adequate policies and processes in place to prevent human rights abuses. However, the Investment Manager continues to monitor investee companies that are potentially exposed to controversies.

For PAI 12, given the disparity and lack of data, it is difficult to draw any definitive conclusion. However, the Investment Manager continues to monitor fair pay via the CEO/median employee pay ratio.

For PAI 13, all investee companies have more than 20% gender diversity, which the Investment Manager deems satisfactory.

As part of the review and consideration of PAI indicators, further improvements and engagement priorities were identified by the Investment Manager, namely engagement on climate change and environmental impact.

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% of assets	Country
Moncler SpA	Consumer Discretionary	4.99	Italy
Edenred SA	Information Technology	4.58	France
Nemetschek SE	Information Technology	4.47	Germany
Keywords Studios plc	Information Technology	3.86	United Kingdom
Bakkafrost P/F	Consumer Staples	3.71	Norway
Halma plc	Information Technology	3.44	United Kingdom
Scout24 SE	Communication Services	3.37	Germany
Amplifon S.p.A.	Health Care	3.32	Italy
Genus plc	Health Care	3.22	United Kingdom
VAT Group AG	Industrials	3.16	Switzerland
Jeronimo Martins, SGPS S.A.	Consumer Staples	3.14	Portugal
Dechra Pharmaceuticals PLC	Health Care	3.08	United Kingdom
Netcompany Group A/S	Information Technology	3.08	Denmark
Kingspan Group Plc	Industrials	2.91	Ireland

The top investments represent the greatest proportion of investments over the course of the period covered, calculated at appropriate intervals to be representative of that period.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainable investment was 37.81% and included 14.66% of sustainable investments with a social objective and 23.14% of sustainable investment with an environmental objective. Please see below the breakdown:

Breakdown of the proportion of the sustainable investments per each of environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 to which those investments contributed	
Environmental objective	**% of assets**
Climate change mitigation	21.33%
Climate change mitigation & transition to a circular economy	1.82%

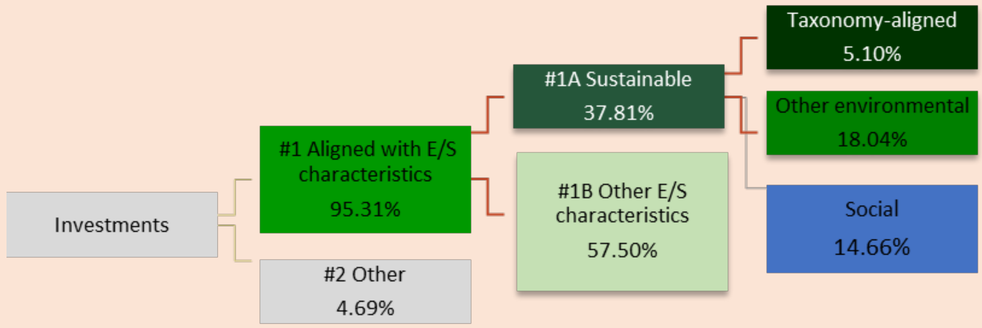
Breakdown of the proportion of the sustainable investments per each of social objectives to which those investments contributed	
Social objective	**% of assets**
Promotion of adequate living standards and wellbeing for end users	14.66%

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

As at end of December 2023, 95.31% of the assets of the financial product were used to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted. This included 37.81% of sustainable investments. 4.69% of assets were not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics.

The Fund was primarily invested in direct holdings of listed equities. 95.31% of the investments in listed equities were aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics.



#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.

#2Other 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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector breakdown

Sector	% of assets
Health Care	23.82
Industrials	18.48
Information Technology	18.29
Consumer Staples	10.88
Consumer Discretionary	9.48
Communication Services	8.67
Cash	4.69
Financials	4.19
Materials	1.50

Data as of end of December. Due to rounding difference, figures may not add up to 100%

Sub-industry breakdown

Sub-industry	% of assets
Health Care Equipment	8.65
Building Products	7.32
Interactive Media & Services	7.29
IT Consulting & Other Services	7.09
Biotechnology	6.14
Industrial Machinery & Supplies & Components	5.46
Health Care Distributors	5.36
Leisure Products	5.12
Application Software	4.75
Cash	4.69
Apparel Accessories & Luxury Goods	4.36
Distillers & Vintners	4.35
Transaction & Payment Processing Services	4.19
Electronic Equipment & Instruments	3.95
Packaged Foods & Meats	3.45
Heavy Electrical Equipment	3.11
Food Retail	3.09
Passenger Airlines	2.59
Semiconductor Materials & Equipment	2.50
Life Sciences Tools & Services	2.17
Health Care Technology	1.50
Industrial Gases	1.50
Movies & Entertainment	1.38

Data as of end of December. Due to rounding difference, figures may not add up to 100

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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant

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

The percentage of sustainable investments with an environmental objective of the Fund aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 5.10% of the net assets of the Fund.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

☐ Yes

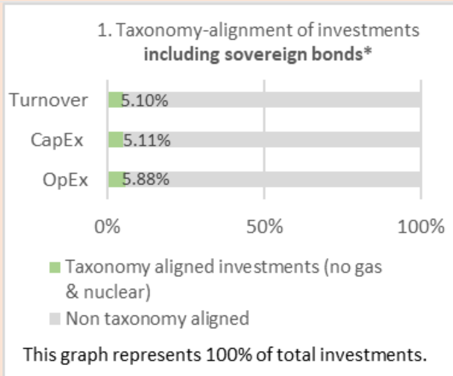
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

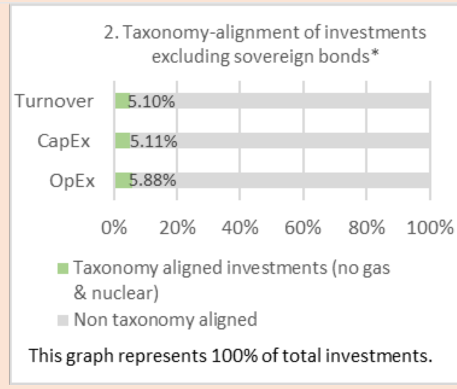
☒ No

[3] 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 objectives. 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.

for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.





**For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures*

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The percentage of investments in enabling or transitional activities is 0% of the net assets of the Fund.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

In 2022 the percentage of investments of the Fund aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 0% of the net assets of the Fund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 18.04%. The Investment Manager has assessed the taxonomy eligibility and potential taxonomy alignment of the sustainable investments with an environmental objective and believes these companies are demonstrating positive advancement toward Taxonomy alignment and contribute to the environmental objectives identified.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments is 14.66%.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

As at end of December 2023, the Fund held cash for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

Several actions were taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period.

Engagement activities:

Maintaining an active relationship with investee companies is a key element of the Investment Manager's investment process.

In 2023, 17 engagement activities were carried out with 10 companies in the Fund to encourage best practices with regard to ESG topics, including working toward mitigating any adverse impacts identified. 35.3% of the engagement activities were related to Environmental topics, 23.5% to Governance topics and 41.2% to combined ESG topics.

Voting activities:

The Investment Manager exercises its right to vote at shareholder meetings in accordance with corporate governance values and voting principles that have been determined by the Investment Manager with reference to regulations, industry standards and best practice. The Investment Manager's objective is to vote systematically at all shareholder meetings when it is technically possible to do so.

In 2023, the Investment Manager exercised its voting rights at 97.05% of shareholders' meeting for companies held by the Fund.

BREAKDOWN OF VOTES	%
For	85.4 %
Against	13.6%
Abstentions or Withholdings	1.1 %
In Line with Management	86.2 %
Against Management	13.8%

ANNEX IV

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:	Comgest Growth Europe	**Legal entity identifier:**	635400JYB1RHBTRDH390

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 34.40% 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.	The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund were met by targeting and investing in companies with positive overall ESG quality. To assist in selecting companies with positive overall ESG quality, the Investment Manager performed an ESG review of the market to identify and exclude companies with the poorest ESG credentials from the Fund's investable market. This resulted in a reduction of the investable market by at least 20%. The ESG review was applied to at least 90% of the Fund's investee companies. In addition, throughout the period, the Investment Manager also applied an exclusion policy to exclude investment in: (i) companies with negative social characteristics including companies (a) manufacturing anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, biological/chemical weapons, depleted uranium, nuclear weapons, white phosphorus, non-detectable fragments and blinding lasers (>0% of revenue), (b) producing and/or distributing conventional weapons (>10% of revenue), (c) directly manufacturing and/or distributing tobacco (>5% of revenue), and (d) with severe violations of the UN Global Compact without prospect for improvement; and (ii) companies with negative environmental characteristics including operators of thermal coal mines (>0% of revenue) and electricity producers with an energy mix exposed to coal exceeding defined relative or absolute thresholds (production or revenue based on coal equal to or exceeding 20% or electricity producers with installed capacity based on coal equal to or exceeding 5 GW), without a coal exit strategy. ***In respect of sustainable investment held by the Fund, please find below the list of environmental objectives (set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 202/852) and the list of social objectives to which the Fund's sustainable investments contributed:*** ***1. Environmental objectives:*** The Fund invested in sustainable investments with environmental objectives that contributed to the below objective: (i) climate change mitigation ***2. Social objectives:*** The Fund invested in sustainable investments with social objectives that contributed to the below objectives: (i) the promotion of adequate living standards and wellbeing for end users; (ii) the provision of decent working conditions (including value chain workers); and (iii) inclusive and sustainable communities and societies.
	How did the sustainability indicators perform?
	As at end December 2023, the Fund had attained the environmental and social characteristics promoted, including: (i) at least 90% of the Fund's investee companies had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager; (ii) none of the Fund's investee companies were engaged in excluded activities; and (iii) 34.40% of assets qualified, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, as sustainable investments.
	…and compared to previous periods?

Sustainability indicators	Data as at end of December 2023	Data as at end of December 2022
Percentage of investee companies that had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager.	At least 90% of the Fund's investee companies had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager.	At least 90% of the Fund's investee companies had an ESG score in the top 80% of companies rated by the Investment Manager.
Percentage of investee companies that were engaged in excluded activities.	None	None
Percentage of assets qualified, in the opinion of the Investment Manager, as sustainable investments.	34.40%	33.05%

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Fund invested 34.40% of its assets in sustainable investments which contributed to the environmental objectives and social objectives listed above.

Description of how the sustainable investments contributed to the sustainable investment objective

The sustainable investments' contribution to the environmental and/or social objectives listed above is measured by the Investment Manager using proprietary analysis.

For the social objectives:

-at least 25% of the investee company's revenue was generated from business activities which contributed to one or more of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs number 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 and 16)[1].

For the environmental objectives:

-at least 25% of the investee company's revenue was generated from economic activities that are Taxonomy eligible; or

-at least 5% of the investee company's revenue was generated from economic activities that are potentially[2] aligned to the Taxonomy.

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, anti- corruption and

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

An assessment was performed to ensure that investments identified as contributing to one or more of the above environmental and/or social objectives did not significantly harm any of those objectives. This was done by assessing and monitoring the 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators and where possible relevant optional indicators referenced in Annex 1 of the SFDR Delegated Regulation (EU

[1] SDG 2 – Zero Hunger, SDG 3 – Good Health and Well-being, SDG 4 – Quality Education, SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation, SDG 7 – Affordable and Clean Energy, SDG 8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities, SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production and SDG 16 – Peace Justice and Strong Institutions.

[2] This assessment is based on estimation and is not relying on company reported data.

anti- bribery matters.

2022/1288) and by seeking to ensure that such investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators have been reviewed by the Investment Manager as part of its ESG assessment for sustainable investments. The Investment Manager used external data where available and also relied on a qualitative assessment using information directly from the company or its own research where quantitative data was not available.

For investee companies that it considered were in material sectors the Investment Manager also assessed additional relevant optional indicators to ensure the sustainable investments were not significantly harming any environmental or social objectives.

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

To ascertain if companies were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ('Guidelines and Principles'), the Investment Manager reviewed and assessed the results obtained from PAIs 10 (Violations of the Guidelines and Principles) and 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with Guidelines and Principles) to ensure that the Fund’s sustainable investments were not in violation of the UN Guiding Principles during the reference period and to ensure they have put in place processes and compliance mechanisms to help meet the Guidelines and Principles. Where data was missing the investment teams performed their own qualitative assessment by reviewing additional information which may include the investee companies’ policies and procedures, controversies flagged by third party providers, investee companies’ membership of the UN Global Compact or NGO reports.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Fund considered principal adverse impacts ("PAI") on sustainability factors by assessing and monitoring the 14 mandatory principal adverse impact indicators (PAIs) referenced in Annex 1 of the delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288. The Investment Manager used external data where available and relied on information directly from the company or its own research and knowledge of the relevant industry or sector to assess the 14 mandatory principal adverse impacts.

The Investment Manager has reviewed and considered the 14 mandatory PAI indicators. The Investment Manager has actively engaged with investee companies for better disclosure on climate and to establish a reliable roadmap for net zero targets. For GHG emissions, top emitters in the Fund are companies in high emitting sectors and therefore high GHG emission is inherent to their business. The Investment Manager will continue to monitor their progress.

For biodiversity & water, the data coverage and company disclosure remain low. The Investment Manager is in the process of deploying a methodology to better assess investee companies' impact on biodiversity, this will help the Investment Manager in better defining mitigation actions that need to be implemented. For PAI 9, the Investment Manager has engaged with some of the top contributors either directly or through collaborative initiatives.
None of the investee companies are in violation of the UNGC principles and the OECD guidelines and have all implemented processes and compliance mechanisms in line with UNGC principles and OECD guidelines.

Based on current disclosure, the Investment Manager will focus engagement activities with investee companies on the topics of unadjusted gender pay gap and board gender diversity in the following years.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:

Largest investments	Sector	% of assets	Country
Novo Nordisk A/S Class B	Health Care	7.73	Denmark
ASML Holding NV	Information Technology	7.44	Netherlands
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	Consumer Discretionary	5.08	France
EssilorLuxottica SA	Health Care	4.88	France
Accenture Plc Class A	Information Technology	4.23	Ireland
Straumann Holding AG	Health Care	3.84	Switzerland
Alcon AG	Health Care	3.73	Switzerland
Linde plc	Materials	3.39	United Kingdom
Experian PLC	Industrials	3.29	United Kingdom
Heineken NV	Consumer Staples	2.96	Netherlands
Dassault Systemes SA	Information Technology	2.89	France
Industria de Diseno Textil, S.A.	Consumer Discretionary	2.65	Spain

The top investments represent the greatest proportion of investments over the course of the period covered, calculated at appropriate intervals to be representative of that period.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of sustainable investment was 34.40% and included 16.86% of sustainable investments with a social objective and 17.53% of sustainable investment with an environmental objective. Please see below the breakdown:

Breakdown of the proportion of the sustainable investments per each of environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 to which those investments contributed	
Environmental objective	**% of assets**
Climate change mitigation	16.86%

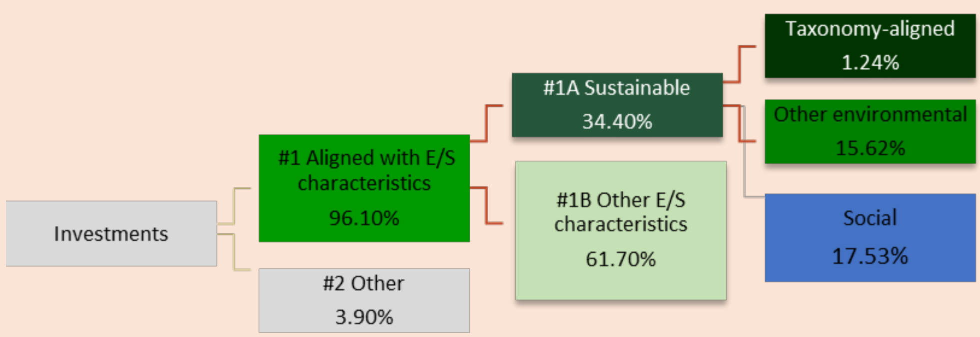
Breakdown of the proportion of the sustainable investments per each of social objectives to which those investments contributed	
Social objective	**% of assets**
Promotion of adequate living standards and wellbeing for end users	13.47%
Provision of decent working conditions (including value-chain workers) and inclusive and sustainable communities and societies	4.06%

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

As at end of December 2023, 96.10% of the assets of the financial product were used to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted. This included 34.40% of sustainable investments. 3.90% of assets were not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics.

The Fund was primarily invested in direct holdings of listed equities. 96.10% of the investments in listed equities were aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics.



#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.

#2Other 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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector breakdown

Sector	% of assets
Health Care	30.54
Information Technology	18.99
Consumer Discretionary	14.30
Industrials	12.87
Consumer Staples	10.83
Materials	6.44
Cash	3.90
Financials	2.12

Data as of end of December. Due to rounding difference, figures may not add up to 100%

Sub-industry breakdown

Sub-industry	% of assets
Health Care Supplies	9.63
Pharmaceuticals	7.76
Semiconductor Materials & Equipment	7.71
Apparel Accessories & Luxury Goods	7.18
Life Sciences Tools & Services	6.44
Research & Consulting Services	5.77
Health Care Equipment	5.49
Application Software	4.64
IT Consulting & Other Services	4.62
Building Products	4.44
Industrial Gases	4.10
Cash	3.90
Personal Care Products	3.05
Apparel Retail	2.97
Brewers	2.82
Passenger Airlines	2.67
Specialty Chemicals	2.35
Food Retail	2.20
Transaction & Payment Processing Services	2.12
Automobile Manufacturers	2.09
Hotels Resorts & Cruise Lines	2.05
Electronic Equipment & Instruments	2.02
Distillers & Vintners	1.53
Packaged Foods & Meats	1.23
Health Care Distributors	1.22

Data as of end of December. Due to rounding difference, figures may not add up to 100%

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

The percentage of sustainable investments with an environmental objective of the Fund aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 1.24% of the net assets of the Fund.

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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

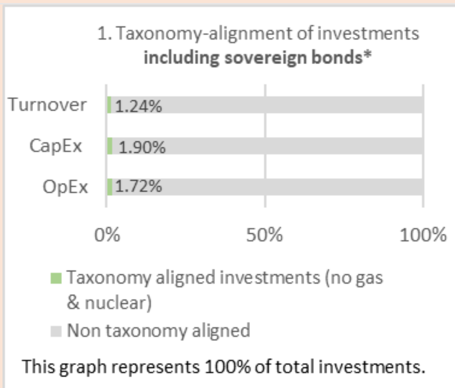
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?

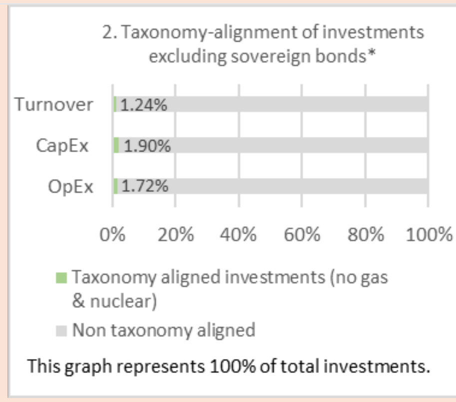
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The percentage of investments in enabling or transitional activities is 0% of the net assets of the Fund.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

In 2022 the percentage of investments of the Fund aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 0% of the net assets of the Fund.

[3] 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 objectives. 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.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 15.62 %. The Investment Manager has assessed the taxonomy eligibility and potential taxonomy alignment of the sustainable investments with an environmental objective and believes these companies are demonstrating positive advancement toward Taxonomy alignment and contribute to the environmental objectives identified.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments is 17.53%.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

As at end of December 2023, the Fund held cash for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments. The Fund also held derivatives for currency hedging purposes.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

Several actions were taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period.

Engagement activities:

Maintaining an active relationship with investee companies is a key element of the Investment Manager's investment process.

In 2023, 8 engagement activities were carried out with 7 companies in the Fund to encourage best practices with regard to ESG topics, including working toward mitigating any adverse impacts identified. 50% of the engagement activities were related to Environmental topics, 12.5% to Governance topics and 37.5% to combined ESG topics.

Voting activities:

The Investment Manager exercises its right to vote at shareholder meetings in accordance with corporate governance values and voting principles that have been determined by the Investment Manager with reference to regulations, industry standards and best practice. The Investment Manager's objective is to vote systematically at all shareholder meetings when it is technically possible to do so.

In 2023, the Investment Manager exercised its voting rights at 100% of shareholders' meeting for companies held by the Fund.

BREAKDOWN OF VOTES	%
For	84.8 %
Against	13.9%
Abstentions or Withholdings	1.1 %
Other*	0.2%
In Line with Management	85.4 %
Against Management	14.6 %

*Voting in response to say-on-pay frequency vote options

US Smaller Companies Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier: F85E3ENYORGVJ2O80L47

1 February to 31 December 2023

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

[ ] Yes	[X] No
[ ] It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	[X] It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 21.9% 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	[X] with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	[X] with a social objective
[ ] It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	[ ] It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

The Fund's sustainable investment commitment took effect from 1 February 2023.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social ("E/S") characteristics by committing to maintain a minimum of 10% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments. Effective 1 September 2023 the Fund additionally committed to maintain a minimum of 0.5% of the value of its portfolio invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum of 0.5% with a social objective.

During the reference period the Fund held an average of 21.9% of the value of its portfolio in sustainable investments, always maintaining a minimum of 10%. The Fund held an average of 4.5% in investments with an environmental objective and 17.3% with a social objective, always maintaining a minimum of 0.5% since 1 September 2023. The Fund's sustainable investments contributed to specific environmental and social objectives, which are listed in a section below.

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The sustainability indicator performed as follows.

During the reference period an average of 21.9% of the value of the Fund's portfolio was invested in securities that the investment manager identified as sustainable investments.

T. Rowe Price calculates the proportion of sustainable investments during a reference period by taking quarter-end portfolio measurements and averaging these over four quarters.

What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Fund invested in sustainable investments that have environmental (E) and social (S) objectives. The Fund used the following E/S pillars that align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") to determine economic activities that contributed to E/S objectives:

Pillar	Activities
Climate and resource impact	Reducing greenhouse gases Promoting healthy ecosystems Nurturing circular economies
Social equity and quality of life	Enabling social equity Improving health Enhancing quality of life

An issuer's sustainable contribution is measured as a percentage of its revenue generated from sustainable economic activities.

The Fund held investments in companies which, through their products or services, were aligned to economic activities that contributed to the following objectives:

- reducing greenhouse gases
- promoting healthy ecosystems
- nurturing circular economies
- enabling social equality
- improving health

More details on the approach to identifying sustainable investments can be found on the website: www.funds.troweprice.com

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The investment manager utilises its proprietary internal research platform to support its assessment of whether an issuer is causing significant harm to any E/S objective. Combined with third-party data, the "do no significant harm" assessment incorporates issuer information in relation to Principal Adverse Impact ("PAI") indicators and alignment to certain international guidelines and principles.

Throughout the reference period, all investments that the investment manager has determined as sustainable have been assessed against all relevant PAI indicators and OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Based on this assessment, the sustainable investments held by the Fund did not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Do No Significant Harm (DNSH)	OECD Guidelines & UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights	Supply Chain
		Employee Treatment
		Society & Community Relations
		UNGC and OECD Guidelines
	PAI Indicators	GHG Emissions
		Biodiversity
		Water, Waste & Material Emissions
		Social & Employee Matters
		Exposure to Controversial Weapons

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

The table above illustrates the framework the investment manager applies to systematically assess DNSH as a part of its investment process, which is inclusive of both PAI indicators and OECD guidelines and human rights principles. Where issuer data for a PAI indicator is unavailable the investment manager used proxy PAI indicators that aligned to the mandatory PAI sub-categories described in the table above.

The investment manager determined whether significant harm was being caused by applying a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the data it has obtained for the mandatory PAI indicators listed in Table 1 and any relevant indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex I of the SFDR

Delegated Regulation. The investment manager also analysed issuer PAI metrics relative to internally set thresholds, where relevant and appropriate. These thresholds provided an initial indication of whether significant harm is occurring.

The investment manager undertook further analysis to support its view, where necessary. The investment manager considered the materiality of a given indicator relative to an issuer's industry, sector, or location, which was factored into the overall determination. Where sufficient data was not available, other relevant data points were used to make an assessment.

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

Yes, all sustainable investments were aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and related standards and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises during the reference period.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

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, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

The Fund makes a commitment to consider the following PAI indicators:

- violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)
- board gender diversity (PAI #13)
- exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (PAI #14)

PAI Indicator	Unit of Measurement	Value (%)	Fund Coverage (%)*
Violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10)	Percentage of Fund invested	0.0	98.4
Board gender diversity (PAI #13)	Average percentage of female board members	29.7	95.8
Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI #14)	Percentage of Fund invested	0.0	98.4

* Fund coverage represents the proportion of investments for which PAI data is available and applicable.

The Fund considers Violations of UN Global Compact principles (PAI #10) and Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI #14) by restricting investment in companies the investment manager identifies as violating UNGC principles and/or having exposure to controversial weapons. These restrictions are implemented systematically through the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. For the reference period, the Fund's exposure to controversial weapons and violations of UN Global Compact was zero. Since these PAI values cannot be improved, the investment manager is not planning any engagement or investment action. The investment manager will continue to monitor these on an ongoing basis.

The Fund considers Board gender diversity (PAI #13) by periodically collecting issuer-level PAI data, aggregating the data and averaging this over the reference period to provide a portfolio-level view of the indicator. In accordance with its PAI policy (available at www.troweprice.com/esg), the investment manager evaluates the portfolio-level view at least annually to identify and prioritise stewardship or investment action, where appropriate.

Following this evaluation, the investment manager has determined that no changes are needed to its engagement program or proxy voting policies on board gender diversity, and will maintain them for the coming year.

For clarity, if evidence of insufficient board diversity is found, the investment manager generally will engage with the company and, in the case of equity holdings, generally opposes the re-elections of Governance Committee members and the lead independent director or independent Chair. Please refer to the proxy voting guidelines available here (www.troweprice.com/content/dam/trowecorp/Pdfs/esg/proxy-voting-guidelines-TRPIM.pdf) for additional, region-specific guidelines.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

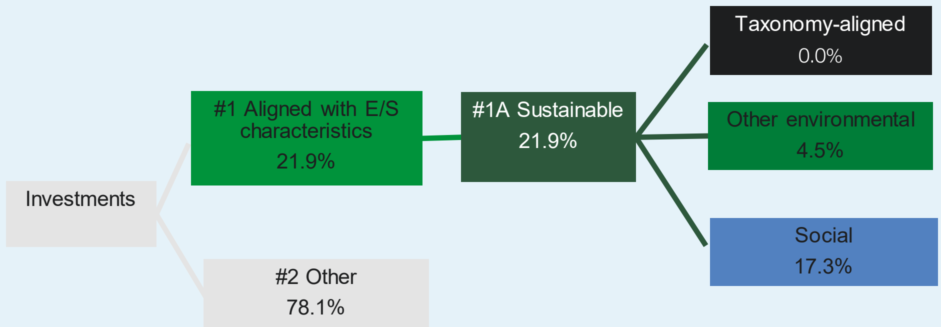
The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 February to 31 December 2023

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Teledyne Technologies	Information Technology	1.7	United States
Molina Healthcare	Health Care	1.4	United States
Arthur J. Gallagher	Financials	1.4	United States
Reliance Steel & Aluminum	Materials	1.4	United States
Apple Hospitality REIT	Real Estate	1.4	United States
Vulcan Materials	Materials	1.4	United States
Element Solutions	Materials	1.3	United States
Ingersoll-Rand	Industrials & Business Services	1.3	United States
Waste Connections	Industrials & Business Services	1.3	United States
Alamo	Industrials & Business Services	1.2	United States
Graco	Industrials & Business Services	1.2	United States
Avery Dennison	Materials	1.2	United States
SPX Technologies	Industrials & Business Services	1.2	United States
FirstService	Real Estate	1.1	Canada
QuidelOrtho	Health Care	1.1	United States

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub-sector	% Assets	
Industrials & Business Services	Machinery	8.3	21.4
	Trading Companies & Distributors	3.9	
	Ground Transportation	2.4	
	Building Products	2.4	
	Commercial Services & Supplies	2.1	
	Professional Services	2.0	
	Aerospace & Defense	0.2	
	Electrical Equipment	0.1	
	Passenger Airlines	0.0	
	Construction & Engineering	0.0	
Information Technology	Software	6.6	16.6
	Electronic Equip, Instr & Cmpts	5.1	
	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	3.9	
	IT Services	0.6	
	Technology Hardware, Storage & Peripherals	0.2	
	Communications Equipment	0.0	

US Smaller Companies Equity Fund

Sector	Sub-sector	% Assets	
Health Care	Biotechnology	5.3	14.2
	Health Care Equipment & Supplies	4.0	
	Health Care Providers & Services	2.4	
	Life Sciences Tools & Services	2.2	
	Pharmaceuticals	0.1	
	Health Care Technology	0.1	
Financials	Banks	5.9	11.8
	Insurance	4.6	
	Financial Services	0.9	
	Capital Markets	0.4	
Consumer Discretionary	Hotels Restaurants & Leisure	3.6	8.8
	Specialty Retail	2.4	
	Diversified Consumer Services	1.5	
	Broadline Retail	0.5	
	Textiles, Apparel & Luxury Goods	0.4	
	Household Durables	0.4	
Materials	Containers & Packaging	2.7	8.7
	Chemicals	2.7	
	Metals & Mining	1.4	
	Construction Materials	1.4	
	Paper & Forest Products	0.5	
Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	1.9	7.3
	Residential Reits	1.8	
	Hotel & Resort Reits	1.4	
	Industrial Reits	1.0	
	Specialized Reits	0.9	
	Office Reits	0.1	
	Retail Reits	0.1	
Energy	Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	3.5	4.7
	Energy Equipment & Services	1.2	
Consumer Staples	Food Products	2.0	2.4
	Personal Care Products	0.3	
	Beverages	0.1	
	Household Products	0.0	
Utilities	Gas Utilities	1.1	2.1
	Water Utilities	1.0	
Communication Services	Media	0.6	0.8
	Interactive Media & Services	0.2	
Cash/Reserves	Cash/Reserves	1.3	1.3

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

The actual proportion of Taxonomy-aligned investments held by the Fund was 0.0%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

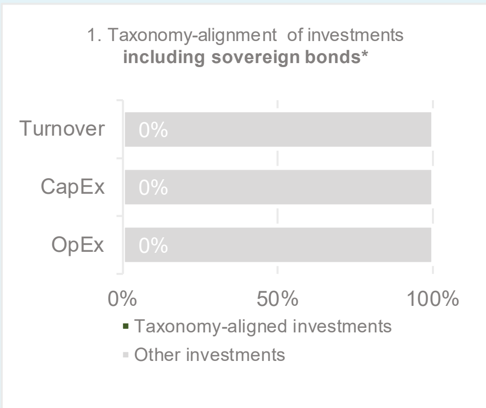
[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

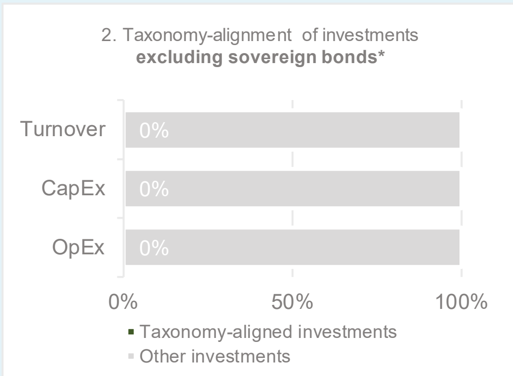
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

*For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures (including quasi-sovereign bonds).

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.

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The share of investments in transitional activities was 0.0% and in enabling activities was 0.0%.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU taxonomy was 4.5%.

Sustainable investments may not be EU Taxonomy aligned for a number of reasons, including:

- The Fund does not currently commit to investing any of its assets in investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy.
- In order to demonstrate EU Taxonomy alignment, the EU Taxonomy Regulation prescribes specific criteria that the investment manager must assess the assets for. These requirements rely heavily on data availability and reliability. Many issuers were not required to comply with the Taxonomy disclosure requirements during the reference period, making it difficult to obtain the data needed to assess Taxonomy alignment.
- Not all economic activities are covered by the EU Taxonomy as it is not possible to develop criteria for all sectors where activities could make a substantial contribution to the environment. Where developed, not all criteria were in place to apply for the reporting period.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 17.3%.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This included all other investments that were not aligned with the E/S characteristics of the Fund. These were subject to screening by the investment manager to avoid investment in issuers that the investment manager believes are harmful to the environment or society through the application of the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List. The T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List is a binding exclusion list that applies directly to the Fund's entire portfolio, meaning that all investments the Fund makes are screened against this exclusion list. At the discretion of the investment manager, the Fund may hold investments that are not relevant to the T. Rowe Price Responsible Exclusion List (cash and certain derivatives used for efficient portfolio management). These investments are still subject to the good governance assessment, where relevant.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

Throughout the reference period 21.9% of the value of the Fund's portfolio was invested in securities that the investment manager identified as sustainable investments.

The sustainable investments have been identified using the following steps:

The investment manager identified each investee company's contribution to an E/S objective based on the company's revenue derived from that specific sustainable activity. The sustainable investment exposure for each company was aggregated by the investment manager. This means that only the proportion of the investment contributing to a sustainable activity by an investee company was counted towards meeting the Fund's minimum sustainable investment commitment.

The investment manager has adopted a robust process to consistently identify whether a company causes significant harm to an E/S objective and incorporates PAIs into that assessment, where appropriate on an issuer-by-issuer basis. Its "do no significant harm" assessment is comprised of both proprietary research and third-party data inputs, including data in relation to PAI where relevant to the issuer and/or sector. The investment manager assessed whether the company caused significant harm by setting and monitoring thresholds, where relevant and appropriate, relative to PAI indicators, and whether it has been involved in significant controversies related to the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and UNGPs on business and human rights. If the activity breached the set thresholds, regardless of the percentage of revenue alignment (or use of bond proceeds) to an E/S objective, the company failed the sustainable investment test.

The investment manager also assessed the governance practices of an investee company by undertaking:

- A quantitative review using the investment manager's good governance test which consists of weighted pillars designed to measure specific corporate governance risks, rolled up to an overall rating, and
- A qualitative review by the governance team if a company's good governance test rating is red, taking into account market and sector norms.

All investments held by the Fund that contributed to a specific E/S objective and passed "do no significant harm" as well as good governance assessments, as detailed above, contributed towards the Fund's overall exposure to sustainable investments.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

A reference benchmark is not used for the purpose of promoting the Fund's E/S characteristics.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Appendix V – Sustainable Finance Disclosure (Unaudited)

Periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product Name : Schroder ISF Asian Opportunities
Legal Entity Identifier : YV2UILN4DUFWUTDZHO58

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** __%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 54% 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** __%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund were met.

The Fund maintained a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan (Net TR) Index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system. This means that the Fund's weighted average score over a rolling six month period up to the end of the reference period was higher than the benchmark's weighted average score over the same period, based on month-end data. This benchmark (which is a broad market index) is not a reference benchmark for the purposes of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

The sustainability score is measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the net "impact" that an issuer may create in terms of social and environmental "costs" or "benefits". It does this by using certain indicators with respect to that issuer, and quantifying them positively and negatively to produce an aggregate notional measure of the effect that the relevant underlying issuer may have on society and the environment. It does this using third party data as well as Schroders own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures. Examples of such indicators are greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

The result is expressed as an aggregate score of the sustainability indicators for each issuer, specifically a notional percentage (positive or negative) of sales of the relevant underlying issuer. For example, a score of +2% would mean an issuer contributes $2 of relative notional positive impact (i.e. benefits to society) per $100 of sales. The sustainability score of the Fund is derived from the scores of all issuers in the Fund's portfolio measured by Schroders' proprietary tool.

The Fund also invested at least 25% of its assets in sustainable investments during the reference period.

The reference period for this Fund is 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

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

• How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund's sustainability score for the reference period was -1.0% and the benchmark's sustainability score for the reference period was -2.4%.

In each case the sustainability score is calculated as a notional percentage as described above.

During the reference period, the top 5 indicators in Schroders' proprietary tool that contributed positively to the sustainability score of the Fund were:

- Avoided Emissions

- Donations

- Financial Inclusion

- High Salaries

- Medicine

The Investment Manager monitored compliance with the characteristic to maintain a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan (Net TR) Index by reference to the weighted average sustainability score of the Fund in Schroders' proprietary tool compared against the weighted average sustainability score of the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan (Net TR) Index in Schroders' proprietary tool over a rolling six month period up to the end of the reference period, based on month-end data. The overall sustainability score aggregates the effect of sustainability indicators including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

The Investment Manager invested 54% of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments. This figure represents the average percentage of sustainable investments during the reference period, based on quarter-end data.

The Investment Manager monitored compliance with the characteristic to invest at least 25% of its assets in sustainable investments by reference to the sustainability score of each asset in Schroders' proprietary tool. Compliance with this was monitored daily via our automated compliance controls.

The Fund also applied certain exclusions, with which the Investment Manager monitored compliance on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework.

• ...and compared to previous periods?

Sustainable investments

This table details the percentage of assets invested in sustainable investments, year on year.

Period	Fund (%)
Jan 2023 - Dec 2023	54
Aug 2022 - Dec 2022	57

Sustainability score

This table details the Fund's and benchmark's sustainability score, year on year.

Period	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)
Jan 2023 - Dec 2023	-1.0	-2.4
Jan 2022 - Dec 2022	-1.4	-2.9

For 2022 the percentage of sustainable investments was calculated as an average over the last four months of the reference period. For 2023 the percentage is calculated as an average based on quarter-end data.

• What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

In respect of the proportion of the Fund's portfolio that was invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrated a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool.

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund made included, but were not limited to:

- Avoided Emissions: the estimated environmental benefits of companies that enable system-or economy-wide reductions in carbon emissions;

- Donations: the estimated societal benefits from a company's philanthropic donations. Measured based on the monetary value of the sum donated;

- Financial Inclusion: the estimated societal benefits from the provision of financial services on local

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populations. Assigned in proportion to company market share of global revenue;

- High Salaries: the estimated societal benefit of paying staff above local living wages (for regions in which they operate). Assigned in proportion to the surplus companies are paying employees compared to the average living wage; and

- Medicine: the estimated societal benefits arising from the additional social value the sale of such products and services exhibits of the wider economy. Assigned in proportion to the company's involvement in the healthcare value chain and proportion of company market share to global sub-sector revenue.

The above examples of the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund made during the reference period are based on the most significant objectives at each quarter-end. Other objectives may have applied during the reference period.

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, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

• How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

- Firm-wide exclusions applied 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/.

- Schroders became a signatory to the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles on 6 January 2020. Until July 2023, the Fund excluded companies in violation of the UNGC principles from the portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments, as Schroders considers violators cause significant harm to one or more environmental or social sustainable investment objectives. The areas determining whether an issuer is an UNGC violator include issues that are covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining. The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party and compliance with the list was monitored via our automated compliance controls. Schroders may have applied certain exceptions to the list during this period.

- From July 2023, the Fund excluded companies that were assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more 'global norms' thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these companies comprised Schroders' 'global norms' breach list. Schroders' determination of whether a company had been involved in such a breach considered 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 have been 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 was not categorised as a sustainable investment.

- Firm-wide exclusions also applied to companies that derived revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal, especially tobacco production, tobacco value chain (suppliers, distributors, retailers, licensors), thermal coal mining and coal fired power generation.

- The Fund also applied certain other exclusions.

- Further information on all of the Fund's exclusions is to be found on the Fund's webpage, accessed via https://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc.

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

Where the Investment Manager set levels in relation to the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors, compliance with these thresholds was monitored on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework. Investee companies in breach of these levels were not eligible to be considered as a sustainable investment.

For example, until July 2023 the Fund excluded companies in violation of the UNGC principles (principal adverse impact (PAI) 10) from the portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments. The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party and compliance with the list was monitored via our automated compliance controls. Schroders may have applied certain exceptions to this list.

From July 2023 the Fund excluded companies that were assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more 'global norms' thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these companies comprised Schroders' 'global norms' breach list. Schroders' 'global norms' breach list 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).

In addition the Fund excluded companies that were deemed to contribute significantly to climate change (related to PAIs 1, 2 and 3 covering GHG emissions). The thresholds that were applied were companies deriving >10% revenue from thermal coal mining and >30% revenue from coal power generation. The Fund may have applied stricter thresholds, as disclosed on the website. Compliance with these exclusions was monitored via our automated compliance controls.

In other areas Schroders set principles of engagement. We have aligned each of the PAIs to one of Schroders six core engagement themes. We summarise below the thresholds that apply and the engagement actions we have for each:

Climate Change

PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and PAI 4 in Table 2 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Climate Change. Details of our Engagement Blueprint can be found here: (Link https://mybrand.schroders.com/m/3222ea4ed44a1f2c/original/schroders-engagement-blueprint.pdf). We engage to understand how companies are responding to the challenges climate change may pose to their long-term financial position. Through our engagement activity we seek to understand different areas, such as the speed and scale of emission reduction targets and steps being taken to meet climate goals.

Biodiversity and Natural Capital

PAIs 7, 8 and 9 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Biodiversity and Natural Capital. We recognise the importance of all companies assessing and reporting on their exposure to natural

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capital and biodiversity risk. We focus our engagement on improving disclosure around a number of themes such as deforestation and sustainable food and water.

Human Rights

PAIs 10 and 14 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Human Rights. There is increasing pressure on the role that businesses can and should play to respect human rights. We understand the higher operational and financial risks, and the reputational risk that human rights controversies cause. Our engagement focuses on three core stakeholders: workers, communities and customers.

Human Capital Management

PAIs 11, 12 and 13 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Human Capital Management. We identify human capital management as a priority issue for engagement, noting that people in an organisation are a significant source of competitive advantage and that effective human capital management is essential to drive innovation and long-term value creation. We also recognise a number of links between high standards of human capital management and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our engagement activities address themes such as health and safety, corporate culture and investment into the workforce.

Diversity and Inclusion

PAIs 12 and 13 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Diversity and Inclusion. Improving disclosure on board diversity and the gender pay gap are two of the priority objectives outlined in our Engagement Blueprint. We request that companies implement a policy that requires each board vacancy to consider at least one or more diverse candidates. Our engagement approach also addresses diversity of the executive management, the workforce and in the value chain.

Corporate Governance

PAIs 12, 13 and PAI 4 in Table 3 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Corporate Governance. We engage with companies to seek to ensure businesses act in the best interest of shareholders and other key stakeholders. We also recognise that, in most cases, in order to see progress and performance on other material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, strong governance structures need to first be in place. We therefore engage on a number of corporate governance aspects such as executive remuneration, boards and management, and strategy.

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

The portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Until July 2023, we used a list of companies that were deemed to violate the UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles, as provided by a third party. Issuers on that list were not categorised as sustainable investments. The areas considered when determining whether an issuer is a UNGC violator included those covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining.

From July 2023, companies on Schroders' 'global norms' breach list were not categorised as sustainable investments. Schroders' determination of whether a company should be included on such list considered 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 was informed by third party providers and proprietary research, where relevant.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Investment Manager's approach to considering principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors differs depending on the relevant indicator. Some indicators were considered via the application of exclusions, some were considered via the investment process and some via engagement. Further details on how these have been considered during the reference period are detailed below.

PAIs were considered as part of pre-investment through the application of exclusions. These included:
- Controversial weapons: PAI 14 (Exposure to controversial weapons (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 derived revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to thermal coal, that were deemed by the investment manager to contribute significantly to climate change were excluded from the investible universe: PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (Greenhouse gas emissions).

During the reference period, PAIs were also considered through integration in the investment process through the bottom up stock analysis at a company level. The Asian Equities investment team used a proprietary tool which provides a framework for analysing a company's relationship with its stakeholders and the sustainability of its business model and covers PAIs 1, 2, 3 and 6 (Greenhouse gas emissions). PAI indicators were also reviewed as appropriate via the Schroders PAI dashboard.

PAIs were also considered post-investment through engagement where the investment manager engaged in line with the approach and expectations set out in Schroders Engagement Blueprint, which outlines our approach to active ownership. Over the period, our engagements covered a range of topics including those related to PAIs 1,2,3,5 (Greenhouse gas emissions) and 13 (Board gender diversity).

A summary of the Fund's engagement activity during the reference period, including the relevant engagement theme, is shown below:

Engagement Theme	# Issuers
Climate Change	33
Human Rights	8
Corporate Governance	7
Natural Capital and Biodiversity	7
Human Capital Management	5

The engagements shown relate to engagements with companies and issuers.

Our approach is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability, and quality, of PAI data evolves.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

During the reference period the top 15 investments were:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **1 Jan 2023 to 31 Dec 2023**

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LIMITED TWD10	Information Technology	9.47	Taiwan
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS COMPANY LIMITED KRW100	Information Technology	7.92	South Korea
TENCENT HOLDINGS LIMITED HKD0.00002	Communication Services	5.09	China
SCHRODER INV MGMT LUX SA INDIAN OPPORTUNITIES I USD ACC NAV	Collective Investments	4.30	India
SISF ASIAN SMALLER COMPANIES I ACCUMULATION	Collective Investments	4.19	Luxembourg
AIA GROUP LIMITED USD1	Financial	4.16	Hong Kong
HDFC BANK LIMITED INR1	Financial	3.53	India
APOLLO HOSPITALS ENTERPRISE LIMITED INR5	Health Care	2.79	India
TECHTRONIC INDUSTRIES COMPANY LIMITED HKD0.10	Industrial	2.58	Hong Kong
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LIMITED USD0.000003125	Consumer Discretionary	2.45	China
STANDARD CHARTERED PLC USD0.50 (HONG KONG LISTING)	Financial	2.40	United Kingdom
OVERSEA-CHINESE BANKING CORPORATION LIMITED SGD0.50	Financial	2.27	Singapore
BANK MANDIRI TBK PT IDR250	Financial	2.24	Indonesia
LG CHEMICALS LIMITED KRW5000	Materials	2.19	South Korea
CHINA PACIFIC INSURANCE GROUP COMPANY LIMITED H CNY1	Financial	2.12	China

The list above represents the average of the Fund’s holdings at each quarter-end during the reference period.

The largest investments and % of assets referred to above are derived from the Schroders Investment Book of Record (IBoR) data source. The largest investments and % of assets detailed elsewhere in the

Audited Annual Report are derived from the Accounting Book of Record (ABoR) maintained by the administrator. As a result of these differing data sources, there may be differences in the largest investments and % of assets due to the differing calculation methodologies of these alternative data sources.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

• What was the asset allocation?

The Fund's investments that were used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the Fund's assets that were used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 90%. The Fund maintained a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI AC Asia ex Japan (Net TR) Index and so the Fund's investments that were scored by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool are included within #1 on the basis that they contributed to the Fund's sustainability score (whether such individual investment had a positive or a negative score). The percentage in #1 Aligned E/S characteristics represents the average during the reference period, based on quarter-end data. Also included within #1 is the proportion of assets that was invested in sustainable investments, as indicated in #1A.

The sustainability score is measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the net "impact" that an issuer may create in terms of social and environmental "costs" or "benefits". It does this by using certain indicators with respect to that issuer, and quantifying them positively and negatively to produce an aggregate notional measure of the effect that the relevant underlying issuer may have on society and the environment. Examples of such indicators are greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

The Fund invested 54% of its assets in sustainable investments. This percentage represents the average during the reference period, based on quarter-end data. Within this, 14% was invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and 39% was invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. The percentage of sustainable investments with an environmental objective and the percentage of sustainable investments with a social objective may not sum to the percentage of sustainable investments, due to rounding. In respect of the proportion of the Fund's portfolio that was invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrated a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool. 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".

#2 Other includes cash, which was treated as neutral for sustainability purposes. #2 also includes investments that were not scored by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool and so did not contribute towards the Fund's sustainability score.

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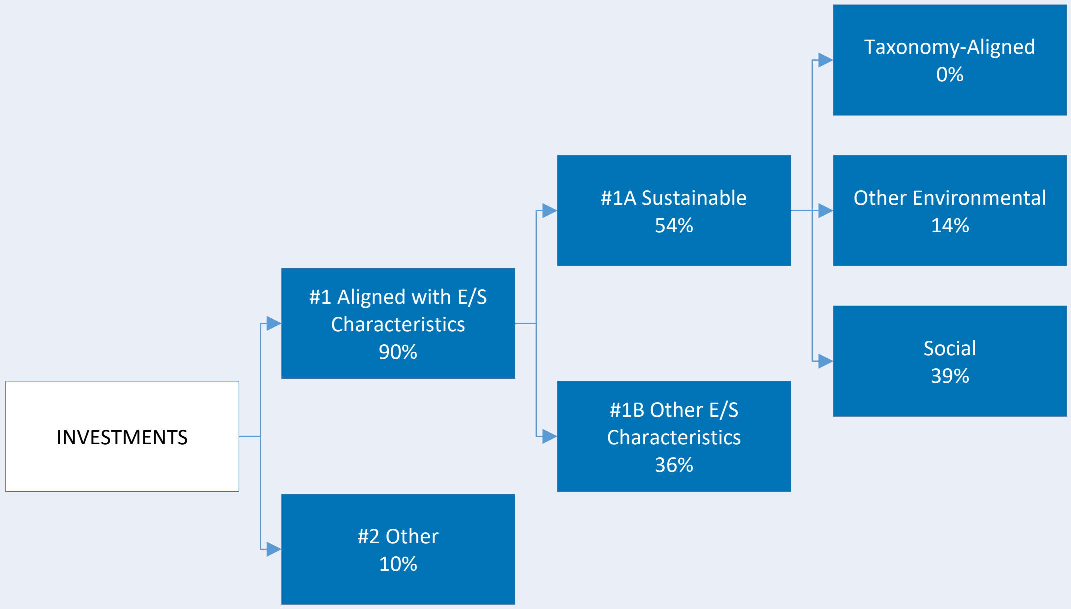


#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics *includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*
#2 Other *includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments*

The category ***#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics*** *covers:*
- The sub-category ***#1A Sustainable*** *covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments*
- The sub-category ***#1B Other E/S Characteristics*** *covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments*

• In which economic sectors were the investments made?

During the reference period investments were made in the following economic sectors:

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	13.10
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	7.92
Information Technology	Software & Services	1.71
Financial	Banking	13.68
Financial	Insurance	6.28
Financial	Financial Services	1.68
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	5.99
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	5.63
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	4.86
Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	0.77
Collective Investments	Unit Trusts	8.50
Industrial	Capital Goods	7.21
Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	6.09
Health Care	Health Care Equipment & Services	2.79
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	0.98
Materials	Materials	3.63
Real Estate	Real Estate Management & Development	3.54
Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	2.63
Energy	Integrated Oil & Gas	1.55
Energy	Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing	0.15
Cash	Cash	1.31

The list above represents the average of the Fund's holdings at each quarter-end during the reference period.

The % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors referred to above are derived from the Schroders Investment Book of Record (IBoR) data source. The % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors detailed elsewhere in the Audited Annual Report are derived from the Accounting Book of Record (ABoR) maintained by the administrator. As a result of these differing data sources, there may be differences in the % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors, due to the differing calculation methodologies and data availability of these alternative data sources.

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

There was no extent to which the Fund's investments (including transitional and enabling activities) with an environmental objective were aligned with the EU 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.

• Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying 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 no significant harm to 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.

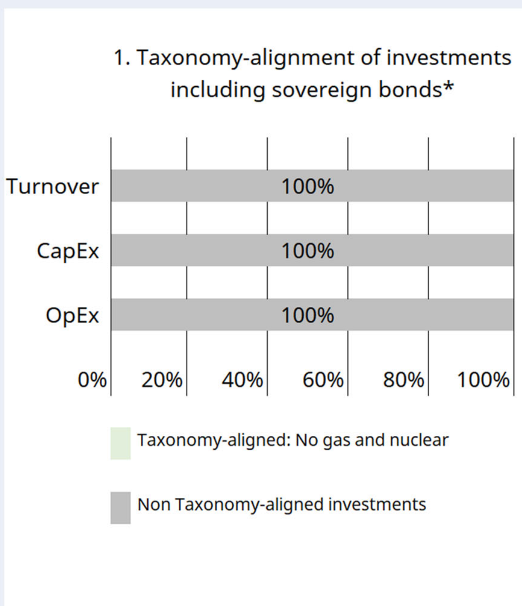
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

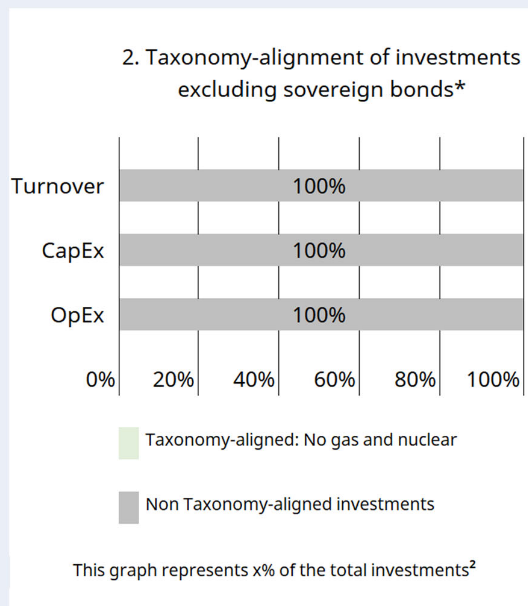
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- **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 graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

Appendix V – Sustainable Finance Disclosure (Unaudited)

[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.

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

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

• What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As per the above, the share of investments by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities has been deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

• How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

This question is not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 14%.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of sustainable investments with a social objective was 39%.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

#2 Other includes cash, which was treated as neutral for sustainability purposes. #2 also includes investments that were not scored by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool and so did not contribute towards the Fund's sustainability score.

Minimum safeguards were applied where relevant to investments and derivatives by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there were 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 were reviewed by Schroders' credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty was 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 was performed through a Schroders' proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty's management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges.

Schroders' credit risk team monitored the counterparties and during the reference period, to the extent counterparties were removed from the approved list for all funds in line with our policy and compliance requirements, such counterparties were ineligible for use by the Fund in respect of any relevant investments from the date they were removed.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The actions taken during the reference period to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund were the following:

- The Investment Manager applied sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund;

- The Investment Manager considered the sustainability score of the Fund when selecting the assets held by the Fund;

- The Investment Manager utilised a Schroders' proprietary tool to help assess good governance practices of investee companies; and

- The Investment Manager undertook engagements covering one or more of the six priority themes set out in our Engagement Blueprint (link https://mybrand.schroders.com/m/3222ea4ed44a1f2c/original/schroders-engagement-blueprint.pdf). A summary of the Fund's engagement activity, including the number of issuers engaged with and the related theme, is shown above in the question 'How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?'. Through our engagement activities, we build relationships and have a two-way dialogue with our investee companies.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Reference

No index was designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or

benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

• How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

This question is not applicable.

• How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

This question is not applicable.

• How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

This question is not applicable.

• How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

This question is not applicable.

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