ANNEX IV

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: CIM Investment Fund ICAV – CIM Dividend Income Fund
Legal entity identifier: 213800YSMJV1R5NC9798

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 >10% 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**

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

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

The Fund's investment policy promoted environmental and/or social characteristics primarily by fully integrating consideration of sustainability risks and opportunities within the Investment Manager's investment philosophy and process. This approach ensured that sustainable investing was not just an afterthought, but a fundamental aspect of the investment decision-making process. As a result, the Investment Manager was able to identify and capture opportunities that aligned with the Fund's environmental and social characteristics promoted while simultaneously managing risks effectively.

A key guiding principal for our alignment is the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ('UN SDGs') which provides a powerful framework for prioritising the most pertinent global ESG issues. In 2023, the Fund invested 33.7% of the weighted average portfolio in companies that materially contributed to their mapped UN SDGs and displayed significantly positive trajectory in their relevant sustainability indicators based on the latest available reported sustainability disclosure. Aligning with the SDGs allowed the Investment Manager to prioritise the ESG factors that had the greatest potential to contribute to positive social and environmental outcomes, including the Fund's targets goals such as Goal 3 - Good Health and Well-being, Goal 7 - Affordable and Clean Energy and Goal 9 - Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.

In addition to our focus on positive contributions, the Fund recognised the importance of considering our adverse impacts on society and the environment and had integrated Principal Adverse Impact (Indicators) as a key part of our investment process. The Investment Manager conducted monthly reviews of PAI Indicators to ensure optimal performance and that we were up-to-date with any new data points. Additionally, we had implemented a process for computing PAI data for any new potential investments that we considered, simulating the impact on the portfolio level PAI given various potential position sizings. This allowed the Investment Manager to assess the potential impact of these investments and make informed decisions that would minimise the Fund's adverse footprint.

Furthermore, in addition to ESG integration, the Investment Manger had also actively engaged with companies to drive more proactive positive change. Throughout the reference period, the Investment Manager met with 58 portfolio companies and had conducted engagements with more than 11 portfolio companies where we took a positive approach to encourage management to establish trackable targets and effective strategic roadmaps that allowed these portfolio companies to be held accountable towards. As discussed in the three examples in the subsequent section on management engagement, these active engagements have led to overall positive changes for both the performance of investee companies and the well-being of society as a whole.

- ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***[1]

SDGs – Following the thorough research by Investment Managers, over 72.0 % of invested companies in the weighted average portfolio were successfully mapped to a key primary United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ('UN SDGs') and material trackable indicator. Of which, more than half of this (33.7% of overall portfolio) were sustainable investments with a score of 7 and above based on SLAM's internal rating system, implying significant improving ESG metrics that

[1] All information regarding the degree to which investments are in environmentally sustainable economic activities were obtained from readily available public disclosures by the investee companies

were highly aligned with the core business of the portfolio company. The materiality of these positive alignments for portfolio companies were assessed both for their propensity for long-term positive impact as Pure-play investments (17.5%), significant mitigatory as Transition (6.3%) or supporting these goals as an Enabler (9.8%). 33.7% of mapped companies were also found to have set a relevant sustainability target that the Investment Manager will be tracking against.

PAI – Through the periodic PAI reviews and footprint analysis of each existing and prospective portfolio investment, the Investment Manager was able to effectively take into account the footprint of the Fund and the indicators of potential adverse impact to anticipate long-term risks for the fund's holdings

- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions** – The Fund's Total GHG emissions footprint was 759, 698.84 tonnes (t) – 193,577.19 t in Scope 1, 31,954.56 t in Scope 2, and 534,167.09 t in Scope 3. This represents a carbon footprint of 1,742.11 t / €M EV and intensity of 3,813.54 t / €M revenue. Overall disclosure was healthy for these metrics, with 100.0% coverage of the invested portfolio for Scope 1 and 2 data where 50.8% were company reported and 49.2% were based on Bloomberg's Smart Estimate. Coverage for footprint and intensity remains slightly limited by Scope 3 emissions, with a disclosure rate of 85.5%, of which 49.2% were company reported and 36.3% Smart Estimates.
- **Climate and other related Indicators** – The share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector was 8.0% (99.5% coverage) while the weighted average energy intensity per sales was 23.6 GWh/€M (62.6% coverage). The weighted average share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable consumption was 55.2%, however, this is given a limited disclosure of 24.0%.
- **Biodiversity** – This indicator stands 0.0% but it is worth noting that disclosure for this Indicator Group remains heavily limited at a coverage of 3.5% during this reference period given the highly sparse disclosure from companies on the metric in the Asian region. The Investment Manager will continue to screen for controversies and negative material factors for this impact in the interim while educating issuers and arguing for greater disclosure and adoption of policies.
- **Water** – The Fund had 0.033 t / €M EV in emissions to water and 69.44 t / €M EV in hazardous waste ratio with coverage at 6.7% and 37.4% respectively
- **Social and Employee Matters** – Based on an underlying dataset from ESG Book as disclosed by Bloomberg, the share of investments in companies without policies to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD guidelines was 32.0% (85.0% coverage) and the share of companies involved in potential violations of UNGC or OECD was 2.8% (89.6%

coverage), and the Investment Manager is engaging with these holdings as discussed further below. The average unadjusted pay gap was 5.0% (2.5% coverage) and the average ratio of female to male board members was 18.1% (69.7% coverage). The portfolio had 0.0% of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (81.5% coverage)

- **Optional Indicators** – The Investment Manager had selected share of investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives (0.9% of portfolio with 68.8% coverage) and share of investments in companies exposed to risk of child labour (12.1% of portfolio with 68.5% coverage) as the optional indicators because these were considered to be the most pertinent characteristics to align the portfolio with the Fund's values and contribution to the EU's sustainability efforts and appropriate context for Asia.

…and compared to previous periods?

- **Greenhouse Gas Emissions** – Overall significant increase in GHG emissions is largely due to the disclosure of the previous period being predominantly FY 2021 data for Asian issuers. Naturally given the ramp up for majority of companies post COVID, absolute and intensity footprints have increased across the board. We continue to assess all new investments on their emissions and PAI at the point of inception and periodically.
- **Climate and other related Indicators** – The share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector remained relatively flat at 8.0%, a 0.2pp increase while the weighted average energy intensity per sales increased from to 23.6 t/€m which was likely due to an increase in coverage. The weighted average share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable consumption was 55.2%, a slight improvement of 0.8pp.
- **Biodiversity** – This indicator maintains at 0.0% but the coverage remains limited at 3.5%, despite increasing from 0.0% in the previous period.
- **Water** – Emissions to water increased from 0.004 t/€m to 0.033 t/€m while hazardous waste ratio improved from 176.9 t/€m to 69.44 t/€m, do note that this on limited coverage with disclosure rate of 6.7% and 37.4% respectively.
- **Social and Employee Matters** – The share of companies involved in potential violations of UNGC or OECD was 2.5%, a 2.0pp increase. This was due to the flagging of new names over the year. We have worked with management to ensure that these issues are resolved. In fact, this was initially 5.3% of our portfolio but we have since worked with Hana Financial (2.8%) to successful resolve their flag. Investments without policies to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD guidelines increased slightly by 6.4pp but this was largely due to an increase in

disclosure rate from 62.1% to 85.0%. Average unadjusted gedner pay gap improved significantly by 20.8pp to 5.0% and the ratio of female to male board members improved by 3.8pp from 14.3% to 18.3%. Investments in companies involved in controversial weapons continues to be at a healthy 0.0%, with greater reassurance from more supporting data as disclosure rate improved from 29% to 80%.

- **Optional Indicators** – Companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives has greatly improved being reduced by 10.4pp to 0.9%. Share of investments in companies exposed to risk of child labour also showed similar magnitude of improvement, reducing 8.6pp to 11.8%

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

Our Fund recognizes the importance of financial inclusion as a key factor for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty. Over the last fiscal year, we had invested a total of 15.6% of our portfolio into investee companies that positively contributed to these financial inclusion goals. We aim to empower underserved individuals, with 1.0% of our portfolio invested in companies materially contributing to UN SDG Subgoal 1.4 (see Annex for full subgoal). We believe that everyone should have access to basic financial services, such as banking, credit, and insurance, regardless of their income level or social status. Furthermore, the Fund recognizes that financial inclusion can also drive entrepreneurship and job creation, with Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) contributing to the overall development of local economies, thus 14.6% of the portfolio was focused on positive material impacts to Subgoal 9.3. We hope this will enable these communities to build assets, and invest in their future.

The Fund also greatly appreciates that there is a significant and urgent need to address climate change and its impact on our environment, economies, and societies. Portfolio companies positively contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation accounted for 13.2% of the overall portfolio. The Fund aimed to invest in companies and projects that are actively working to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, increase energy efficiency, and transition to clean energy sources. This resulted in 5.6% of investments being in companies that are increasing the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix under Subgoal 7.2, 1.2% in improving energy efficiency under Subgoal 7.3, and 6.4% in companies involved in developing innovative technologies and solutions to improve environmental efficiency under Subgoal 9.4. By integrating climate considerations into our investment decisions, we seek to not only generate financial returns for our investors but also contribute to a sustainable and resilient future for all. Finally, 4.9% of the fund materially contributed to other shortlisted goals including Goal 3: Good Health, Goal 10: Reducing Inequality, and Goal 12: Responsible Consumption.

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

The Fund's investments were not classed as sustainable if they harm any of the environmental or social objectives. The adverse impacts (as set out in Table 1, Annex 1 of the regulatory technical standards) under SFDR of the investee companies were monitored and where the impacts were judged to be significantly harmful either because over time they were moving in a less sustainable direction, or because they were not becoming sustainable sufficiently quickly especially with regard to carbon intensity metrics, or because the absolute level of the metric was considered to be significantly harmful, the company is not classed as sustainable.

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

The indicators for adverse impacts were taken into account both prior to acquiring an investment and on an ongoing basis. The Investment Manager had produced the principal adverse sustainability impact (PAI) template mandated in SFDR and utilised these indicators to not only track historical progress towards sustainability goals but to analyse relative performance to portfolio and peers. The Investment Manager also used these indicators to identify material ESG issues specific to the portfolio company and industry, guiding further research and potential points of management engagement. These steps were crucial in helping to ascertain the level impact which can lead to engagement for improvement or ultimately reclassification to 'not sustainable' and hence potential disinvestment.

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

The Fund's sustainable investments were checked to be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Under the principle of "Do No Significant Harm", the Investment Manager considered the impact of a portfolio selection against these minimum safeguards and operated on a pass/ fail principle. Any company failing the test of alignment with these standards was not considered sustainable and faced potential disinvestment if there are no mitigating factors. Following the Investment Manager's extensive due diligence and engagement with investee companies, a total of 0.0% of sustainable investments were found to be in violation of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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?

Upon investment and over the life of the Fund, the Investment Manager assessed and monitored indicators that were deemed to indicate the presence of a principal adverse impact. The analysis included both a stand-alone assessment as well as relative to the portfolio. Due to the current quality of data available, many indicators were not available consistently across the portfolio and investment universe. For example the biodiversity-related indicator, is unavailable for most Asian issuers. The Investment Manager also addressed adverse impacts by active stewardship – notably voting and engagement with investee companies.

Over the course of the year, two companies were found to be flagged by one outside source as potential UN GC violations - Hana Financial Group (2.8%) and Oil & Natural Gas Corp Ltd (2.5%). The manager had met with both companies last year to investigate and have confirmed that in both cases these were false alarms due to specific ESG Book mapping to internal complains and not material lawsuits at risk of a UN GC violation. We have since worked with Hana Financial (2.8%) to successful resolve their flag and will continue to work with ONGC to assist them on their resolution.

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: Jan 23 - Dec 23

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets*	Country
175330 KS Equity	Financials	4.1%	SOUTH KOREA
598 HK Equity	Industrials	4.1%	CHINA
RECL IN Equity	Financials	3.8%	INDIA
CLINT SP Equity	Real Estate	3.7%	SINGAPORE
2233 HK Equity	Materials	3.5%	CHINA
552 HK Equity	Industrials	3.4%	CHINA
IRBINVIT IN Equity	Others	3.3%	INDIA
PTCIN IN Equity	Utilities	3.3%	INDIA
142 HK Equity	Consumer Staples	3.1%	HONG KONG
956 HK Equity	Energy	3.0%	CHINA
3983 HK Equity	Materials	3.0%	CHINA
086790 KS Equity	Financials	2.8%	SOUTH KOREA
2001 HK Equity	Consumer Discretionary	2.6%	CHINA
NHPC IN Equity	Utilities	2.6%	INDIA
3669 HK Equity	Consumer Discretionary	2.6%	CHINA
257 HK Equity	Industrials	2.5%	HONG KONG
ONGC IN Equity	Energy	2.5%	INDIA
1378 HK Equity	Materials	2.4%	CHINA
HSBK LI Equity	Financials	2.2%	KAZAKHSTAN
BNGA IJ Equity	Financials	1.8%	INDONESIA

** Quarterly weighted average for reference period Jan 2023 – Dec 2023*

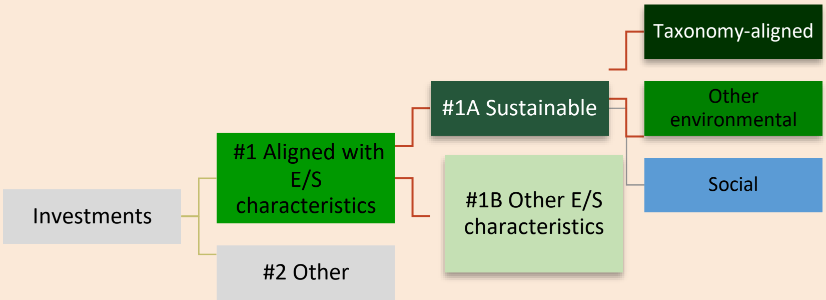
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

33.7% of the weighted average portfolio was invested in #1A Sustainable where the Investment Manager had mapped each investment's alignment to at least one goal or target of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs", as per the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs) and where the company scored a 7 and above based on SLAM's internal rating system. This implies that the relevant indicator was not only highly aligned to the portfolio's core business model but displayed a significant positive trajectory as well.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?

The Fund had 72.0% of the portfolio fufil #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics where investments were used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. Of which, the Fund had 33.7%invested in #1A Sustainable as described in the above section.



#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	
Industrials	13.50%
Real Estate	9.95%
Materials	9.42%
Communication Services	2.31%
Financials	22.80%
Utilities	6.13%
Consumer Staples	3.44%
Energy	9.53%
Consumer Discretionary	12.46%
Information Technology	2.89%
Others	7.57%

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.

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

At present, we cannot officially report alignment as non-NFRD (Non-Financial Reporting Directive) investments are out of scope of the EU Taxonomy and hence should not be considered during the calculation of alignment. We will however, continue to align investments with the environmental objectives and look to report on the official alignment statistics once these tickers become included in the Taxonomy regulation's scope.

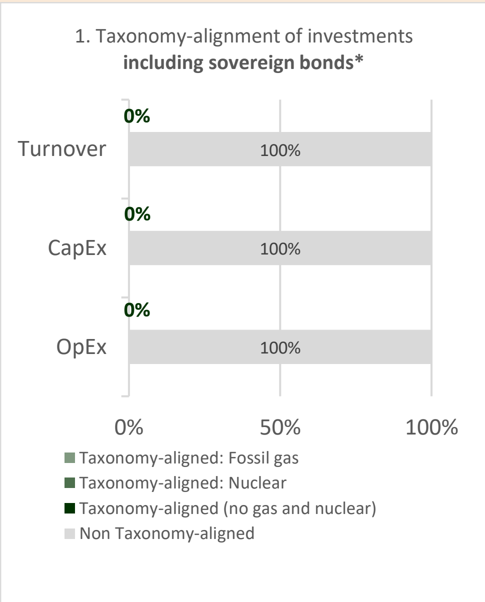
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[2]?

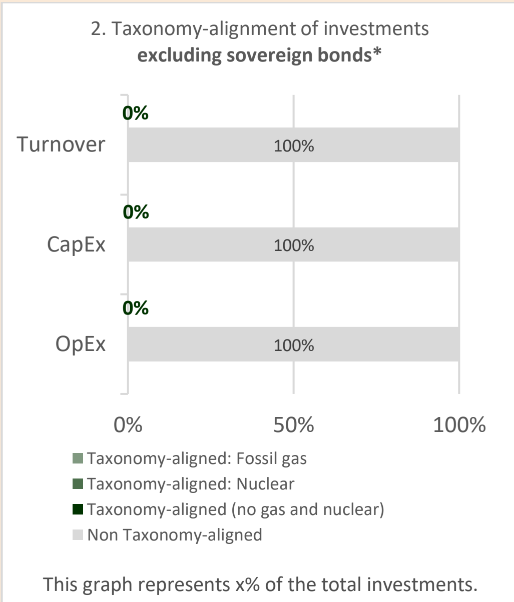
☐ Yes:

☐ 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.*

** ***Auditor has not provided assurance** on the qualification of these investments as taxonomy-aligned*

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.

[2] 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?***

  As discussed above, our investments are out of scope of the EU Taxonomy.

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

  As discussed above, our investments are out of scope of the EU Taxonomy.

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?

17.3% of the portfolio were sustainable investments that directly contributed to environmental objectives, including but not limited to: SDG Subgoal 7.2, SDG Subgoal 7.3 and SDG Subgoal 9.4 (see Appendix for full subgoal)

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

16.4% of the portfolio were sustainable investments that directly contributed to socially sustainable objectives, including but not limited to: SDG Subgoal 1.4, SDG Subgoal 3.9 and SDG Subgoal 9.3 (see Appendix for full subgoal)

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

Investments under "other" includes all investments that were not aligned with ESG characteristics – cash, receivables and derivates for heding purposes.

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

By actively engaging with the management of companies in its portfolio and advocating for greater sustainability performance, the Investment Manager was able to produce meaningful change and drive positive impact in various areas of environmental sustainability, social responsibility, and corporate governance. Below are 3 key examples of such engagement:

- **BANK BTPN SYARIAH (BTPS IJ)** – During a one-on-one meeting, we communicated with management our strong concerns of high employee turnover which had significantly increased from 40% to 60%. Management believed that this was due to the higher workload employees were facing this year as the economy at the grass root level was not doing too well, less government social spending as well in the first half of this year meant the staff was required to do more collection efforts including visiting customers' houses. Management has responded that they are in the process of adding 1,500 new staff. As of July they had successfully added 700. This has improved the workload condition and management reports that employee turnover in the month of July had started to trend down. SLAM will continue to monitor this line of engagement to ensure that this material social factor continues to improve.

- **SEMEN INDONESIA PERSERO (SMGR IJ) –** We engaged one of Indonesia's largest cement producers regarding a limestone quarry operated by their subsidiary regarding the monitoring of rock art sites. Our engagement led to their increased awareness and contributed to the push for improvement in the preservation effort. They took quick responses by limiting access to the site and coordinating with BPCB ("Balai Pelestarian Cagar Budaya", Indonesia's authority for cultural properties) in regard to its preservation. Following which, their initiatives include 1) protect the surrounding area and dedicate it as conservation area, 2) promote revegetation and reclamation in the conservation area, 3) control operations to ensure the vibration and dust remain below threshold standards, 4) continue to monitor dust and vibration parameters around plant operations, 5) educate the surrounding community regarding the preservation of cultural sites to prevent vandalism and destruction, 6) install signs and access restrictions, coordinating with Cultural Heritage Management Agency for conservation efforts, 7) conduct dust handling activity including carrying out routine maintenance and watering quarry road. We also understand that management indeed promoted the area to become a UNESCO site, which we view as a vote of confidence given the high requirements for inclusion and to maintain the status. Management is committed to continuously improve their initiatives in environmental preservation and managing such cultural heritage and welcome shareholders participation in monitoring the executions of management initiatives.

- **POWERLONG REAL ESTATE (1238 HK) –** During a one-on-one meeting with a major Chinese commercial real estate manager, we discovered that their shopping malls did not make full use of the chiller systems and believe there is potential room for improvement. As such, during out meeting we offered to introduce management to our contacts at a Singaporean energy-as-a-service business that optimises building energy efficiency for major companies with large footprint including, but not limited to, Micron, Genting, Capitaland.

Finally, these approaches continue to be backed by a strong practice of exclusions to avoid investments in companies that engage in activities that are harmful to society and the environment. The Investment Manager continued to actively maintain and update a comprehensive list of exclusions that limited the investment universe of the Fund, thereby aligning the portfolios with our values, mitigate risks and promote a more sustainable and equitable future.

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

This financial product does not have a reference benchmark.

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

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

  This financial product does not have a reference benchmark.

- ***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 financial product does not have a reference benchmark.

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

  This financial product does not have a reference benchmark.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad mar***

  This financial product does not have a reference benchmark.

Appendix

Appendix 1 – Full Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) Indicators ***Latest data available as at 26.03.2024***

Mandatory/ Optional	Details	Metric	Units	Disclosure Rate
Mandatory	Scope 1 GHG emissions	**193,577.19**	**t CO2e**	***100.0%***
Mandatory	Scope 2 GHG emissions	**31,954.56**	**t CO2e**	***100.0%***
Mandatory	From 1 January 2023, Scope 3 GHG emissions	**534,167.09**	**t CO2e**	***85.5%***
Mandatory	Total GHG emissions	**759,698.84**	**t CO2e**	***85.5%***
Mandatory	Carbon footprint	**1,742.11**	**t / €m**	***85.5%***
Mandatory	Carbon footprint (Scope 1 + 2)	**517.18**	**t / €m**	***100.0%***
Mandatory	GHG intensity of investee companies	**3,813.54**	**t / €m**	***85.5%***
Mandatory	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	**7.97%**	**%**	***99.5%***
Mandatory	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	**55.22%**	**%**	***24.0%***
Mandatory	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	**23.58**	**GWh / €m**	***62.6%***
Mandatory	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	**0.0%**	**%**	***3.5%***
Mandatory	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	**0.03**	**t/€m**	***6.7%***
Mandatory	Tonnes of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	**69.44**	**t/€m**	***37.4%***
Mandatory	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	**2.8%**	**%**	***89.6%***
Mandatory	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	**32.0%**	**%**	***85.0%***
Mandatory	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	**5.0%**	**%**	***2.5%***
Mandatory	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	**18.1%**	**%**	***69.7%***
Mandatory	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	**0.0%**	**%**	***81.5%***
Optional	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement	**0.9%**	**%**	***68.8%***
Optional	Share of investments in investee companies exposed to operations and suppliers at significant risk of incidents of child labour exposed to hazardous work in terms of geographic areas or type of operation	**12.1%**	**%**	***68.5%***

Appendix 2 - Shortlisted SDG Goals and Subgoals

1: No Poverty
1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance
2: Zero Hunger
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality
3: Good Health and Well-being
3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being
3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all
3.9 By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination
4: Quality Education
4.3 By 2030, ensure equal access for all women and men to affordable and quality technical, vocational and tertiary education, including university
5: Gender Equality
5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women
6: Clean Water and Sanitation
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
6.3 By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
7: Affordable and Clean Energy
7.1 By 2030, ensure universal access to affordable, reliable and modern energy services
7.2 By 2030, increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix
7.3 By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency
8:Decent Work and Economic Growth
8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment
9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
9.1 Develop quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all
9.3 Increase the access of small-scale industrial and other enterprises, in particular in developing countries, to financial services, including affordable credit, and their integration into value chains and markets

9.4 By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities

10: Reduced Inequality

10.1 By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national average

11: Sustainable Cities and Communities

11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

12: Responsible Consumption and Production

12.2 By 2030, achieve the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources

12.3 By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

12.4 By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment, Widerspruch (int. Framework zu significantly)

12.5 By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

13: Climate Action

13.1 Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries

14: Life Below Water

14.2 By 2020, sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems to avoid significant adverse impacts, including by strengthening their resilience, and take action for their restoration in order to achieve healthy and productive oceans

14.4 By 2020, effectively regulate harvesting and end overfishing, illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and destructive fishing practices and implement science-based management plans, in order to restore fish stocks in the shortest time feasible, at least to levels that can produce maximum sustainable yield as determined by their biological characteristics

15: Life on Land

15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements

15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase afforestation and reforestation globally

15.4 By 2030, ensure the conservation of mountain ecosystems, including their biodiversity, in order to enhance their capacity to provide benefits that are essential for sustainable development

17: Partnerships to achieve the goal

17.11 Significantly increase the exports of developing countries, in particular with a view to doubling the least developed countries’ share of global exports by 2020