

State Street Sustainable Climate Emerging Markets Enhanced Equity Fund

Website-Offenlegung von Informationen für einen Fonds nach Artikel 8



A. Zusammenfassung

Die Anlagepolitik des State Street Sustainable Climate Emerging Markets Equity Fund („Fonds“) ist das Erzielen einer mittel- und langfristigen Outperformance gegenüber dem MSCI Emerging Markets Index („Index“). Dabei wird in Unternehmen investiert, die geringere Kohlenstoffemissionen (aktuelle und zukünftige Emissionen, gemessen an den Reserven an fossilen Brennstoffen) aufweisen, „grüne“ Umsätze erzielen und für die physischen Risiken, die der Klimawandel birgt, besser aufgestellt sind. Gleichzeitig werden Wertpapiere auf Basis einer Beurteilung ihrer Einhaltung von ESG-Kriterien ausgefiltert, d. h. von internationalen Normen in Bezug auf Umweltschutz, Menschenrechte, Arbeitsstandards, Korruptionsbekämpfung, Tabak, Alkohol, Erwachsenenunterhaltung, Glücksspiel und kontroverse Waffen.

Der Fonds bewirbt ökologische oder soziale Merkmale, strebt aber keine nachhaltigen Investitionen an.

Der Fonds bewirbt bestimmte ökologische Merkmale durch Anlagen in Unternehmen, die geringere Kohlenstoffemissionen (aktuelle und zukünftige Emissionen, gemessen an den Reserven an fossilen Brennstoffen) aufweisen, „grüne“ Umsätze erzielen und für die physischen Risiken, die der Klimawandel birgt, besser aufgestellt sind. Darüber hinaus werden weitere ökologische und soziale Merkmale beworben und auf das Portfolio des Fonds ein normenbasiertes Negativ-Screening angewandt, um Wertpapiere auf Basis einer Beurteilung ihrer Einhaltung von ESG-Kriterien, d. h. von internationalen Normen in Bezug auf Umweltschutz, Menschenrechte, Arbeitsstandards, Korruptionsbekämpfung, Tabak, Alkohol, Erwachsenenunterhaltung, Glücksspiel und kontroverse Waffen, auszufiltern.

Der Anlageverwalter investiert im Namen des Fonds aktiv, indem er die Sustainable Climate Quantitative Equity Strategy anwendet, wie in Abschnitt 8.1 des Prospekts und des maßgeblichen Nachtrags näher beschrieben. Diese Strategie wendet eine quantitative Länderallokation und Aktienausswahl an sowie Multifaktor-Modelle, um die Attraktivität von Aktien zu beurteilen. Unter anderem wird eine systematische Methodik angewandt, um ein höheres Engagement in Unternehmen zu erhalten, die (im Vergleich zum Index) das Klimarisiko mindern und sich daran anpassen. Die Beurteilung der Verfahrensweisen einer guten Unternehmensführung erfolgt über das vom Fonds angewandte Negativ-Screening. Unternehmen, die nach Einschätzung des Anlageverwalters den Prinzipien des United Nations Global Compact („**UNGC**“) entsprechen, gelten als eine gute Unternehmensführung aufweisend.

Der Anlageverwalter verwendet eine verbindliche ESG-Methode, die den Aufbau eines Portfolios verfolgt, in dem mindestens 90 % des Fondsvermögens in Wertpapiere investiert sind, die auf die vom Fonds beworbenen ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale ausgerichtet sind. Der verbleibende Anteil (<10 %) des Portfolios, bestehend aus Zahlungsmitteln und Zahlungsmitteläquivalenten, die nach dem Ermessen des Anlageverwalters gehalten werden, wird nicht auf die beworbenen ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale ausgerichtet. Soweit der Fonds derivative Finanzinstrumente einsetzen kann, werden diese nicht zur Erreichung der vom Fonds beworbenen ökologischen oder

sozialen Merkmale verwendet.

Der Fonds verpflichtet sich nicht zu nachhaltigen Investitionen im Sinne der SFDR oder der Taxonomie-Verordnung.

Die Erreichung der ökologischen Merkmale wird gemessen anhand des (im Vergleich zum Index) höheren Engagements des Fondsportfolios in Unternehmen, welche die Treibhausgasemissionen mindern und sich an klimabezogene Risiken anpassen, durch Aufbau eines Portfolio, das folgende Ziele hat:

- a) Minimierung der Intensität der Kohlenstoffemissionen (Emissionen abgestuft nach Umsatz), von „braunen“ Umsätzen und von Reserven fossiler Brennstoffe;
- b) Maximierung „grüner“ Umsätze; und
- c) Auswahl von Unternehmen, die so positioniert sind, dass sie vom Übergang in die kohlenstoffarme Wirtschaft profitieren; die Auswahl erfolgt anhand ihrer Ratings für Klimaanpassung.

Desweiteren wird die Erfüllung ökologischer und sozialer Merkmale gemessen anhand des Anteils des Portfolios, der in Wertpapieren investiert ist, welche im normenbasierten Negativ-Screening enthalten sind.

Der Fonds wendet einen systematischen Minderungs- und Anpassungsansatz an, der auf die Reduzierung der Kohlenstoffemissionen gemäß dem Pariser Abkommen und die Neuallokation von Kapital in Unternehmen abzielt, die von kohlenstoffarmen Technologien profitieren. Der Fonds strebt an, folgende Kriterien in Bezug auf fünf Klimakategorien zu erfüllen, die beim Portfolioaufbau angewandt werden: Minimierung der Kohlenstoffintensität, von „braunen“ Umsätzen und von Reserven fossiler Brennstoffe, Maximierung „grüner“ Umsätze und von Bemühungen zur Anpassung der Scores. Darüber hinaus wird auf das Portfolio des Fonds ein normenbasiertes Negativ-Screening angewandt, um Unternehmen nach den folgenden Ausschlusskriterien auszufiltern: Kontroverse Waffen, Verstöße gegen den UNGC, Kraftwerkskohle, arktische Bohrungen, Öl- und Teersande, schwerwiegende ESG-Kontroversen, Tabak, Alkohol, Erwachsenenunterhaltung, Glücksspiel, Ausschlüsse des Swedish Ethical Council und des Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global.

Der Fonds verwendet folgende Datenquellen:

1. S&P Trucost, FTSE Russell und ISS ESG für klimabezogene Daten
2. MSCI und Sustainalytics für ESG-Screenings

SSGA wendet in Bezug auf ESG-Datenanbieter ein kontinuierliches Due-Diligence-Verfahren an, durch das regelmäßige Datenqualitätsberichte erzeugt werden, und kann mit den maßgeblichen Datenanbietern in Bezug auf Daten, welche die SSGA-Teams identifiziert haben, in einen Dialog treten.

ESG-Daten können auf bestimmten Annahmen, Prognosen, Vorausschätzungen, Ansichten und Auffassungen basieren, denen aktuelle Markttrends oder erwartete künftige Ereignisse zugrunde liegen können. Angesichts der sich entwickelnden und innovativen Natur von Datenmodellen, Methoden und Annahmen sowie der mit der Vorhersage zukunftsgerichteter Ereignisse verbundenen Unsicherheit kann nicht garantiert werden, dass die ESG-Daten immer richtig oder korrekt sind oder dass die ESG-Daten den Zielen oder Anforderungen bestimmter Kunden oder Anleger gerecht werden. Des Weiteren kann es Daten geben, die aufgrund der fehlenden Verfügbarkeit von Datenquellen nicht erhoben werden können.

Die Mitwirkungspolitik von SSGA ist nicht direkt in die Anlagestrategie des Fonds eingebunden. Das Asset-Stewardship-Programm von SSGA fasst jedoch alle Stimmrechts- und Dialogaktivitäten in allen Anlageklassen zusammen, unabhängig von der Anlagestrategie oder geografischen Region, unter anderem für den Fonds.

Nähere Informationen und Details sind den nachstehenden Abschnitten, dem Prospekt und dem maßgeblichen Nachtrag zu entnehmen.

**B. No sustainable investment objective**

The Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

**C. Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product**

The Fund promotes certain environmental characteristics through investments in companies which exhibit lower carbon emissions in the way of current emissions and future emissions (measured by fossil fuel reserves), produce green revenues and are better positioned for the physical risks posed by climate change. In addition to this, further environmental and social characteristics are promoted by a negative and norms-based screen applied to the portfolio of the Fund to screen out securities based on an assessment of their adherence to ESG criteria, i.e. international norms in relation to environmental protection, human rights, labour standards, anti-corruption, tobacco, alcohol, adult entertainment, gambling and controversial weapons. The Fund may use additional ESG screens from time to time in order to exclude securities based on their involvement with an activity that is deemed non-compliant with one or more of such ESG criteria.

For further details of the exclusions applied by the Investment Manager at any time please refer to Section G below.

**D. Investment Strategy**

The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Fund, will invest actively using the Sustainable Climate Quantitative Equity Strategy as further described in section 8.1 of the Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement and in Section J below. This strategy uses quantitative country allocation, stock selection and multi-factor models to evaluate the attractiveness of stocks including the use of a systematic methodology to provide higher exposure (relative to the Index) to companies that are mitigating and adapting to climate risk.

In implementing this strategy, the Investment Manager constructs a portfolio of securities taking into account certain ESG factors such as: carbon intensity (emissions scaled by revenue, fossil fuel reserves, green revenues, brown revenues and ratings for climate adaptation. The resulting portfolio of the Fund intends to provide higher exposure (relative to the Index) to companies that are mitigating and adapting to climate related risks. The securities in the Fund are selected primarily from the constituents of the Index and the Investment Manager applies the negative and norms-based ESG screen prior to the construction of the portfolio of the Fund and on an ongoing basis.

Application of the ESG screens results in the exclusion of any securities from the portfolio based on an assessment of their adherence to certain ESG criteria defined by the Investment Manager. The

Fund will screen out securities of issuers identified as being non-compliant with UNGC Principles relating to environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption, as well as tobacco, alcohol, adult entertainment, gambling and controversial weapons. The Fund may use additional ESG screens from time to time in order to exclude securities of issuers based on their involvement with an activity that is deemed non-compliant with one or more of such ESG criteria.

The assessment of good governance practices is implemented through the negative screening utilised by the Fund. Companies deemed by the Investment Manager to not violate UNGC principles are considered to exhibit good governance.



E. Proportion of investments

The Investment Manager employs a binding ESG methodology which aims to build a portfolio where at least 90% of the Fund's assets are invested in securities which are aligned with environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The remaining portion (<10%) of the portfolio, consisting of cash as well as cash equivalents in place held at the Investment Manager's discretion, will not be aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics.

To the extent that the Fund may use financial derivative instruments, these will not be used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

The Fund does not commit to making sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR or the Taxonomy Regulation.



F. Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The attainment of the environmental characteristics is measured through the higher exposure of the Fund's portfolio (relative to the Index) to companies that are mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate related risks by constructing the portfolio that aims to:

minimise;
carbon emission intensity (emissions scaled by revenue);
brown revenues; and
fossil fuel reserves.

maximise green revenues; and

target companies that are positioned to benefit from the transition to the low-carbon economy based on their ratings for climate adaptation.

A further attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund is measured through the % of the portfolio invested in securities that are included in the negative and norms-based screen.

The environmental and social characteristics are embedded in the investment policy of the Fund and

the associated sustainability indicators are monitored by the Investment Manager through its investment oversight program including pre- and post-trade compliance monitoring for ESG screens and regular reviews by a sub-committee of the Investment Manager.

 **G. Methodologies**

The investment policy of the Fund is to outperform the Index over the medium and long term while investing in companies which exhibit lower carbon emissions in the way of current emissions and future emissions (measured by fossil fuel reserves), produce green revenues, and are better positioned for the physical risks posed by climate change while screening out securities based on an assessment of their adherence to ESG criteria (i.e. international norms in relation to environmental protection, human rights, labour standards, anti-corruption, tobacco, alcohol, adult entertainment, gambling and controversial weapons).

The Fund adopts a systematic mitigation and adaptation approach that targets Paris-aligned reductions in carbon emissions and reallocation of capital towards companies benefiting from low-carbon technologies. The Fund aims to achieve the following criteria in relation to five climate categories utilised in the portfolio construction process:

	Mitigation			Adaptation	
Criteria	Reduce Carbon Emission Intensity Direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions	Reduce Fossil Fuel Reserves Greenhouse gas emissions resulting from a company's fossil fuel reserves	Reduce Brown Revenues Revenues related to drilling, mining and other extractive activities	Increase Green Revenues Revenues from low-carbon technology and "clean" energy production	Score Adaptation Efforts Steps to protect a business from the physical, economic and regulatory impacts of climate change
Metric	CO ₂ emissions / \$M revenues	Embedded CO ₂ / M Tonnes CO ₂ emissions	% revenues from extractive activities	% revenues from low-carbon technology	Score on Climate Change Preparedness
Data Provider	S&P Trucost	S&P Trucost	S&P Trucost	FTSE Russell	ISS ESG

Mitigation – Aims to reduce the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and increase exposure to new energy and green companies.

Adaptation – Aims to increase exposure to companies working proactively to minimise their exposure to actual or expected physical, economic and regulatory impacts of climate change and the transition to a low-carbon economy.

ESG Screens

The ESG screens applied to the Fund include the following:

- Controversial Weapons
- UNGC Violations
- Thermal Coal
- Arctic Drilling
- Oil and Tar Sands
- Severe ESG Controversies

Tobacco
Alcohol
Adult Entertainment
Gambling
Swedish Ethical Council exclusions
Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global exclusions

Further details on the methodologies used for the ESG screens is as follows:

Controversial Weapons: Companies with focused involvement in the following controversial weapons are excluded.

Landmines Landmines are explosives that are designed to detonate at the presence, proximity or contact of a person or vehicle. After being planted, antipersonnel mines can remain undetonated for years, posing a serious risk to civilians after a conflict has ended.

Biological and chemical weapons Biological or chemical weapons are munitions that utilize pathogens such as viruses, bacteria, and disease-causing biological agents, toxins, or chemical substances that have toxic properties, to inflict death or harm. Either type can be dispersed in gas, liquid, or solid forms. As these munitions are based on organisms or chemicals, civilians are often unintended victims since the impact zone is constrained only by how far the particles can disperse. For biological weapons, person-to-person transmission of the illness can further exacerbate the civilian impact.

Cluster weapons Cluster weapons are air-dropped explosives: bombs, missiles, rockets, or shells that carry sub munitions and disperse them over an area. The sub munitions have a wide impact zone, and often remain undetonated on the ground. These munitions can remain dangerous for years after the conflict has ended, posing a serious risk to civilians.

Depleted Uranium Depleted Uranium (DU) munitions are projectiles (bullets, rockets, etc.) that have been equipped with the radioactive chemical substance DU, a byproduct of the uranium enrichment process used to make nuclear weapons and nuclear-reactor fuel. Because of its high density, DU is often used as a penetrator in ammunition to help pierce armor. However, areas where depleted uranium munitions have been used are exposed to its radioactive qualities, causing people living in the area to be more prone to cancers, congenital birth defects, and other illnesses.

Nuclear Weapons A nuclear weapon is a device that is capable of releasing nuclear energy in an uncontrolled manner, due to fusion and/or fission reactions, making it a highly destructive explosive. The indiscriminate and disproportionate impact on civilians makes nuclear weapons a controversial weapon.

White Phosphorus White phosphorus (WP) is an allotrope of the chemical element phosphorus, which burns fiercely when exposed to oxygen. A WP munition is any projectile (eg flares, grenades, or mortars) that is equipped with WP, in order to act as a smoke-producing agent, or as tracer, illumination, or incendiary munition.

UNGC Principles: Companies directly complicit in violations of core international norms and conventions, as described in the UNGC Principles are excluded.

The UNGC is the world's largest corporate sustainability initiative with 13,000 participants from 170 countries. It consists of a set of internationally recognized principles that encompass important

issues, such as human rights, labour, the environment, and anti-corruption practices. The 10 principles are as follows:

Human Rights

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and

Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

Thermal Coal: Companies involved in the extraction or power generation of thermal coal are excluded.

Arctic Drilling: Companies involved in oil and gas exploration in the Arctic regions are excluded.

Oil and Tar Sands: Companies for whom a meaningful portion of their average daily production comes from oil sands are excluded.

Severe ESG Controversies: Companies involved in incidents/events that may pose business or reputational risk due to the potential impact on stakeholders, the environment, or the company's operations are excluded.

Tobacco: Companies with direct involvement in the production/manufacturing of tobacco are excluded.

Alcohol: Companies involved in the production of alcoholic beverages or derive revenue from the

manufacture of alcoholic products are excluded.

Adult Entertainment: Companies involved in the production, direction, or publishing adult entertainment materials and/or owns/operates adult entertainment establishments. Those include sex shops, producers of adult movies and television programs, sexually explicit video games, magazines with adult content, adult websites, and ownership of strip clubs and topless bars (Live entertainment of an adult nature) are excluded.

Gambling: Companies deriving revenue by owning and/or operating gambling establishments (operation of casinos, lotteries, bookmarking, online gambling, etc.) are excluded.

Swedish Ethical Council: All companies on the recommended exclusion list by the Council on Ethics, Swedish National Pension Funds, are excluded. The Ethical Council is a body operated jointly by four Swedish national pension funds — AP1, AP2, AP3 and AP4 (known as the AP funds). The Council seeks to drive positive change in foreign companies implicated in violating international environmental and human rights conventions, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations treaties and the International Labour Organization's Core Conventions. Excluded companies from their investment universe are directly involved in the production or marketing of anti-personnel landmines and cluster munitions. Companies can also be divested if they violate the UNGC and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and where dialogue with the companies has not led to improvements.

Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global: All companies on the recommended exclusion list by Norges Bank Investment Management in relation to the Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global are excluded.

The Norwegian Ministry of Finance has established ethically motivated guidelines for observation and exclusion of companies. The guidelines contain criteria for exclusion based either on the companies' products or on their conduct. Companies that produce certain types of weapons, base its operations on coal, or produce tobacco are excluded as are companies that through their conduct contribute to violations of fundamental ethical norms. The Norwegian Ministry of Finance has established an independent Council on Ethics to make ethical assessments of companies. The Council on Ethics sends its recommendations to Norges Bank's Executive Board, which then makes the final decision on exclusion, observation or active ownership.

Finally, the Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global itself may divest from companies that impose substantial costs on other companies and society as a whole and so are not long-term sustainable. Examples of activities that are unsustainable are business models that do not conform to prevailing technological, regulatory or environmental trends.

The exclusion list generated by the ESG screening process is updated once per quarter.

The ESG screen methodology (with the exception of the Swedish Ethical Council and Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global lists which, as described above, is generated by the Council of Ethics, Swedish National Pension Funds and Norges Bank Investment Management respectively) and screening criteria applied to the Fund are subject to SSGA's governance approval process. A description of both the Swedish Ethical Council and Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global list can be found detailed above.



H. Data sources and processing

The Fund utilises the following data sources related to climate:

Carbon Intensity: S&P Trucost. Carbon intensity covers the GHG (Green House Gases) emissions over which the company has direct control, and derives from direct suppliers (indirect control), divided by revenue.

Fossil Fuel Reserves Embedded Emissions: S&P Trucost. Fossil Fuel Reserves are defined as total GHG emissions from proven and probable fossil fuel reserves expressed in million tons CO₂.

Brown Revenues: S&P Trucost. Brown revenue is defined as the proportion of revenues a company derives from activities related to the extraction of fossil fuels, or power generation using fossil fuel-based energy sources. It reflects firms tied to conventional energy value chains.

Green Revenues: FTSE Russell. Green revenues measure the revenue exposure of public companies in the transition to the green economy.

Adaptation Score: ISS ESG. Adaptation score is a measure of a company's position and actions on climate change.

The Fund utilises the following data sources to derive the ESG screens:

Controversial Weapons State Street Global Advisors receives universe-level data from two ESG screening data providers: Sustainalytics and MSCI. A screen is then applied to the data to generate lists from each data provider of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee. Companies are excluded if they appear on either or both of the lists from the two data providers.

UNGC Violations Data is sourced from Sustainalytics. A screen is then applied to the data to generate a list of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee.

Thermal Coal Data is sourced from Sustainalytics. A screen is then applied to the data to generate a list of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee.

Arctic Drilling Data is sourced from Sustainalytics. A screen is then applied to the data to generate a list of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee.

Oil and Tar Sands Data is sourced from Sustainalytics. A screen is then applied to the data to generate a list of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee.

Severe ESG Controversies Data is sourced from Sustainalytics. A screen is then applied to the data to generate a list of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee.

Tobacco State Street Global Advisors receives universe-level data from two ESG screening data providers: Sustainalytics and MSCI. A screen is then applied to the data to generate lists from each data provider of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the

parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee. Companies are excluded if they appear on either or both of the lists from the two data providers.

Alcohol State Street Global Advisors receives universe-level data from two ESG screening data providers: Sustainalytics and MSCI. A screen is then applied to the data to generate lists from each data provider of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee. Companies are excluded if they appear on either or both of the lists from the two data providers.

Adult Entertainment State Street Global Advisors receives universe-level data from two ESG screening data providers: Sustainalytics and MSCI. A screen is then applied to the data to generate lists from each data provider of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee. Companies are excluded if they appear on either or both of the lists from the two data providers.

Gambling State Street Global Advisors receives universe-level data from two ESG screening data providers: Sustainalytics and MSCI. A screen is then applied to the data to generate lists from each data provider of excluded securities for this category. State Street Global Advisors determines the parameters that define the screen which are then approved by the firm's Investment Committee. Companies are excluded if they appear on either or both of the lists from the two data providers.

Swedish Ethical Council The exclusion list of the Swedish Ethical Council is determined by the Swedish Ethical Council and provided by Sustainalytics to State Street Global Advisors.

Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global The exclusion list of the Norwegian Government Pension Fund Global is determined by Norges Bank Executive Board or by Norges Bank Investment Management and provided by Sustainalytics to State Street Global Advisors.

SSGA receives ESG data from a wide variety of data providers covering various themes including, but not limited to, climate, controversies and governance and leverages multisource data architecture for the analysis and dissemination of ESG data.

SSGA implements an ongoing due diligence process in relation to ESG data providers resulting in regular data quality reports. Such process tracks correlation and coverage dimensions of key ESG and climate metrics and scores between a selection of data providers over time for the covered universe. SSGA may engage with the relevant data providers in relation to any data issues identified by the SSGA teams.



I. Limitations to methodologies and data

ESG data may be based on certain assumptions, forecasts, projections, views and opinions which may be based on current market trends or anticipated future events. To assess company involvement in different activities and to estimate revenue shares as accurately as possible, data providers strive to obtain information directly from companies and issuers. Sources of data include annual reports, regulatory filings, sustainability reports, press releases, investor presentations,

company websites, and other company disclosures. Given the developing and innovative nature of data models, methodologies and assumptions and the inherent uncertainty in predicting forward-looking events, it cannot be guaranteed that the ESG data is always accurate or correct or that the ESG data will satisfy the aims or requirements of any specific client or investor. Furthermore, there may be data that cannot be sourced due to the lack of availability of data sources.



J. Due diligence

The Investment Manager, on behalf of the Fund, will invest actively using the Sustainable Climate Quantitative Equity Strategy as further described in section 8.1 of the Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement.

This strategy uses quantitative country allocation, stock selection and multi-factor models to evaluate the attractiveness of stocks including the use of a systematic methodology to provide higher exposure (relative to the Index) to companies that are mitigating and adapting to climate risk, by constructing a portfolio of stocks that takes into account climate characteristics such as carbon intensity (emissions scaled by revenue), fossil fuel reserves, green revenues, brown revenues, and ratings for climate adaptation. In following this strategy, the Investment Manager may invest in or gain exposure to securities registered in or trading in markets other than those included in the Index. The Investment Manager has limited discretion regarding deviation from the Index and thus any deviation from the performance of the Index is expected to be limited under normal market conditions as the investment strategy uses defined risk parameters that mean the Fund's weighting to countries, sectors and/or securities relative to the Index will be limited. The Investment Manager employs a negative and norms-based screen prior to the construction of the portfolio and on an ongoing basis.



K. Engagement policies

Is engagement part of the environmental or social investment strategy?

- Yes
 No

While SSGA engagement policies are not directly embedded into the Fund's investment strategy, for SSGA the informed exercise of voting rights coupled with targeted and value-driven engagement is the most effective mechanism of creating value and managing Sustainability Risk for the investors. SSGA's Asset Stewardship programme consolidates all voting and engagement activities across asset classes, irrespective of investment strategy or geographic region. The engagement strategy is built on SSGA's ability to prioritise and allocate resources to companies and issues that have the greatest potential impact. SSGA's Asset Stewardship programme is underpinned by 3 separate pillars, that is, (i) providing information and guidance to investee companies on the development of ESG practices across key issues, (ii) engaging with portfolio companies to encourage transparent, accountable, high performing boards and companies, and (iii) by exercising voting rights in a manner

that reflects long term investment objectives for the purpose of influencing the activity or behaviour of the issuers. To support this process, SSGA has developed proprietary in-house tools to help identify companies for active engagement based on various financial and ESG indicators.



L. Reference benchmark

Has a reference benchmark been designated for the purpose of attaining these characteristics promoted by the Fund?

- Yes
- No

The MSCI Emerging Markets Index is a trademark of MSCI Inc.