

State Street Asia Pacific Value Spotlight Fund

Website disclosure for an Article 8 fund



A. Zusammenfassung

Die Anlagepolitik des State Street Asia Pacific Value Spotlight Fund („**Fonds**“) besteht in aktiven Investitionen, wobei die Fundamental Value Equity Strategy des Anlageverwalters verwendet wird. Gleichzeitig werden Wertpapiere auf Basis einer Bewertung ihrer Einhaltung bestimmter ESG-Kriterien, d. h. internationaler Normen in Bezug auf Umwelt- und Sozialschutz, ausgefiltert.

Mit dem Fonds werden ökologische oder soziale Merkmale beworben und obwohl keine nachhaltigen Investitionen angestrebt werden, investiert er möglichst mindestens 25 % seines Portfolios in nachhaltige Investitionen gemäß Artikel 2 Nummer 17 der SFDR. Dabei kommt die eigene Beurteilungsmethode des Anlageverwalters zum Einsatz.

Die von dem Fonds beworbenen ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale sind normenbasierte Negativ-Screenings, die auf das Portfolio des Fonds angewandt werden, um Wertpapiere auf Basis einer Beurteilung ihrer Einhaltung von ESG-Kriterien, d. h. von internationalen Normen in Bezug auf Umwelt- und Sozialschutz, auszufiltern. Darüber hinaus bewirbt der Fonds ökologische Merkmale durch Investitionen in Unternehmen, die gemessen an der durchschnittlichen gewichteten CO₂-Intensität (Weighted Average Carbon Intensity – „**WACI**“) geringere Kohlenstoffemissionen als der Index aufweisen.

Der Anlageverwalter investiert im Namen des Fonds aktiv, indem er die Fundamental Value Equity Strategy anwendet, wie in Abschnitt 8.1 des Prospekts und des maßgeblichen Nachtrags näher beschrieben. Diese Strategie nutzt einen hausinternen, fundamental orientierten Bottom-up-Researchprozess zur Identifikation von Unternehmen, bei denen eine Verzerrung zwischen dem inneren Wert des Unternehmens und dem Preis seiner Aktienwerte besteht.

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.

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

Die Erreichung der ökologischen Merkmale wird durch die Erzielung eines höheren Engagements des Fondsportfolios in solchen Unternehmen gemessen, die bewirken, dass das Gesamtportfolio des Fonds gemessen an der WACI geringere Kohlenstoffemissionen aufweist (als der MSCI All Country Asia Pacific Index (der „**Index**“)). 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.

Zur Erreichung der vom Fonds beworbenen ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale setzt der Anlageverwalter die Fundamental Value Equity Strategy um, um ein konzentriertes Portfolio

bestehend aus 30 bis 40 Wertpapieren für den Fonds aufzubauen und gleichzeitig die Kohlenstoffemissionen eines Unternehmens, in das investiert wird, zu bewerten. 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
- zivile Feuerwaffen
- Tabak

Der Fonds verwendet folgende Datenquellen:

1. „MSCI for WACI“-Kennzahl
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, Hochrechnungen, Einschätzungen 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 and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will seek to invest a minimum of 25% of its portfolio in sustainable investments under article 2(17) of SFDR using the Investment Manager's proprietary assessment methodology.

The Investment Manager applies a negative and norms-based screen to the Fund to screen out securities based on an assessment of their adherence to ESG criteria including securities of companies identified as being non-compliant with UNGC Principles (relating to environmental protection, human rights, labour standards, anti-corruption), and securities of companies associated with Severe ESG Controversies, controversial weapons, civilian firearms, thermal coal, arctic oil & gas exploration, oil

sands extraction and tobacco. By applying the relevant negative and norms-based screen, the Investment Manager deems the Fund's sustainable investments not to cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

The Fund considers principal adverse impacts (“**PAI**”) on sustainability factors by applying the negative and norms-based ESG screen prior to the construction of the portfolio. Specifically, the Fund considers:

- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- Violations of UN Global Compact Principles
- Exposure to controversial weapons.

The Fund excludes companies that the Investment Manager has deemed to violate UNGC principles as part of the negative screening utilised by the Fund. The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are considered as part of the UNGC principles assessment.



C. Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund are negative and norms-based screens 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 and social protection. Specifically, the Fund promotes environmental characteristics through exclusion of investments in companies which violate UNGC principles relating to environment (Principles 7 to 9) and which are active in thermal coal, arctic oil & gas exploration, and oil sands extraction.

The Fund also promotes social characteristics through exclusion of investments in companies which violate UNGC Principles relating to human rights (Principles 1 and 2), labour standards (Principles 3 to 6), anti-corruption (Principle 10) and companies associated with controversial weapons, civilian firearms and tobacco. The UNGC Principles is the world largest corporate sustainability initiative aimed at companies to align their strategies and operations with universal principles on human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, and take actions that advance societal goals.

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.

The Fund further promotes environmental and social characteristics through its allocation of a portion of the portfolio to sustainable investments. In order for the security to qualify as a sustainable investment, it must be classified as a “Leader” or “Outperformer” as determined by the Investment Manager using the ESG score generated by its proprietary process.

In addition, the Fund promotes environmental characteristics through investments in companies which exhibit lower carbon emissions than the Index as measured using WACI.

No reference benchmark has been designated to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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 Fundamental Value Equity Strategy as further described in section 8.1 of the Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement. This strategy uses a proprietary fundamentally driven and bottom up research process to identify companies with a dislocation between the intrinsic value of the company and the price of its equity security.

In implementing this strategy, the Investment Manager builds a concentrated portfolio of 30-40 securities. The securities in the Fund are selected without taking into account the securities in 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 ESG criteria defined by the Investment Manager. The Fund will screen out securities identified as being non-compliant with UNGC Principles relating to environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption, as well as companies associated with Severe ESG Controversies, controversial weapons, civilian firearms and tobacco. The Fund may use additional ESG screening techniques 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 referred to in the previous sentence.

The assessment of good governance practices is implemented by the Investment Manager through the assessment of potential investments when implementing the Fundamental Value Equity strategy. The Investment Manager deploys a proprietary governance assessment framework that includes a governance scorecard and a qualitative assessment. The framework considers factors such as board independence, diversity and experience as well as the configuration of executive compensation and accounting and tax compliance. The assessment of good governance practices is further 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. The Investment Manager will only invest in companies that they deem to follow good governance practices.



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 Taxonomy Regulation.



F. Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The attainment of the environmental characteristics is measured through achieving a higher exposure of the Fund's portfolio to companies such that the Fund's overall portfolio exhibits lower carbon emissions (relative to the Index) as measured using WACI.

A further attainment of the environmental characteristics promoted by the Fund is measured through:

- % of the portfolio invested in securities that are included in the negative and norms based screen specifically related to environmental characteristics, namely companies violating UNGC Principles in regards to the environment and which are active in thermal coal, arctic oil & gas exploration, and oil sands extraction

The attainment of the social characteristics promoted by the Fund is measured through:

- % of the portfolio invested in securities that are included in the negative and norms based screen specifically related to social characteristics, namely companies violating UNGC Principles and companies associated with controversial weapons, civilian firearms and tobacco.

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 State Street Asia Pacific Value Spotlight Fund ("**Fund**") is to invest actively using the Investment Manager's Fundamental Value Equity Strategy while screening out securities based on an assessment of their adherence to certain ESG criteria i.e. international norms in relation to environmental and social protection.

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
- Civilian Firearms
- Tobacco

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.

2. 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.

3. **Thermal Coal:** Companies involved in the extraction or power generation of thermal coal are excluded.
4. **Arctic Drilling:** Companies involved in oil and gas exploration in the Arctic regions are excluded.
5. **Oil and Tar Sands:** Companies for whom a meaningful portion of their average daily production comes from oil sands are excluded.
6. **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.
7. **Civilian Firearms:** Companies involved in the manufacturing and/or retailing of small arms and associated ammunition/components for civilian use are excluded.
8. **Tobacco:** Companies that are involved in the production and manufacturing of tobacco-related products are excluded.

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

The ESG screen methodology and screening criteria applied to the Fund are subject to SSGA's governance approval process.



H. Data sources and processing

The Fund utilises the following data sources:

- MSCI for WACI metric

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.

Civilian Firearms 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.

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.

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 Fundamental Value Equity Strategy as further described in section 8.1 of the Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement.

This strategy uses a proprietary fundamentally driven and bottom up research process to identify companies with a dislocation between the intrinsic value of the company and the price of its equity security. 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

Der MSCI All Country Asia Pacific Index ist eine Marke der MSCI Inc.