State Street Sustainable Climate World Equity Fund
Website disclosure for an Article 8 fund

A. Resumen

La política de inversión del State Street Sustainable Climate World Equity Fund (el «**Fondo**») consiste en invertir en empresas que muestran menores emisiones de carbono tanto actuales como futuras (medidas según las reservas de combustibles fósiles), generan ingresos de actividades ecológicas y se encuentran mejor posicionadas para los riesgos que plantea el cambio climático, al tiempo que descarta valores basándose en la evaluación de su cumplimiento de determinados criterios ASG que define el Gestor de inversiones.

El Fondo promueve características medioambientales o sociales y, si bien no tiene como objetivo la inversión sostenible, tratará de invertir como mínimo el 25% de su cartera en inversiones sostenibles con arreglo al apartado 17 del artículo 2 del Reglamento sobre la divulgación de información relativa a la sostenibilidad en el sector de los servicios financieros (SFDR) empleando la metodología de evaluación propia del Gestor de inversiones.

El Fondo promueve determinadas características medioambientales mediante inversiones en empresas que muestran menores emisiones de carbono tanto actuales como futuras (medidas según las reservas de combustibles fósiles), generan ingresos de actividades ecológicas y se encuentran mejor posicionadas para los riesgos que plantea el cambio climático. Además, se promueven otras características medioambientales y sociales mediante una selección negativa basada en normas aplicada a la cartera del Fondo a fin de descartar aquellos valores en función de la evaluación de su grado de cumplimiento de los criterios ASG, es decir, normas internacionales relativas a la protección ambiental y social.

El Gestor de inversiones, actuando por cuenta del Fondo, invertirá activamente aplicando la estrategia de renta variable climática sostenible, tal como se describe más detalladamente en la sección 8.1 del Folleto y del correspondiente Suplemento. Esta estrategia emplea una metodología sistemática para ofrecer una mayor exposición (en comparación con el Índice MSCI World (el «**Índice**»)) a las empresas que mitigan el riesgo climático y se adaptan a él. La evaluación de las prácticas de buen gobierno se aplica mediante la selección negativa que emplea el Fondo. El Gestor de inversiones considera que muestran una buena gobernanza aquellas empresas que no incumplen los principios del Pacto Mundial de las Naciones Unidas («**Pacto Mundial de las Naciones Unidas**»).

El Gestor de inversiones emplea una metodología ASG vinculante cuyo objetivo es elaborar una cartera en la que al menos el 90% de los activos del Fondo se inviertan en valores que se ajustan a las características medioambientales y sociales que promueve el Fondo. El resto de la cartera (<10%), consistente en efectivo y equivalentes de efectivo que se mantienen conforme al criterio del Gestor de inversiones, no se ajustarán a las características medioambientales y sociales que promueve. En la medida en que el Fondo pueda emplear instrumentos financieros derivados, estos no se utilizarán a fin de lograr las características medioambientales o sociales que promueve el Fondo.

El Fondo no se compromete a realizar inversiones sostenibles en el sentido del Reglamento de taxonomía.

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El logro de las características medioambientales se mide mediante la mayor exposición de la cartera del Fondo (con respecto a Índice) a empresas que mitigan las emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero y se adaptan a los riesgos asociados con el clima, mediante la construcción de una cartera cuyo objetivo es:

a) Minimizar la intensidad de las emisiones de carbono (escala de emisiones según los ingresos), los ingresos de actividades no sostenibles y las reservas de combustibles fósiles, la sensibilidad a los riesgos climáticos, el aumento implícito de la temperatura y el valor en riesgo climático;
b) maximizar los ingresos verdes; y
c) centrarse en empresas que están posicionadas para beneficiarse de la transición a la economía hipocarbónica en función de sus calificaciones del riesgo de carbono.

El logro adicional de las características medioambientales y sociales que promueve el Fondo se mide mediante el % de la cartera que se invierte en valores incluidos en la selección negativa y basada en las normas.

El Fondo adopta un enfoque sistemático de mitigación y adaptación que pretende lograr reducciones de las emisiones de carbono y la reasignación de capital hacia empresas que se benefician de tecnologías con bajas emisiones de carbono. El Fondo pretende lograr los siguientes criterios con relación a las categorías climáticas empleadas en el proceso de construcción de la cartera: minimizar la intensidad de las emisiones de carbono, los ingresos de actividades no sostenibles, las reservas de combustibles fósiles, la sensibilidad a los riesgos climáticos, el aumento implícito de la temperatura, el valor en riesgo climático, maximizar los ingresos de actividades ecológicas y puntuar los esfuerzos de adaptación. Además, se aplica una selección negativa y basada en normas a la cartera del Fondo a fin de descartar valores con arreglo a los siguientes criterios de exclusión:

- Armas controvertidas
- Violaciones del Pacto Mundial de las Naciones Unidas
- Carbón térmico
- Prospección en el Ártico
- Petróleo y arenas bituminosas
- Graves controversias ASG
- Armas de fuego de uso civil
- Tabaco

El Fondo emplea las siguientes fuentes de datos:
1. S&P Trucost, FTSE Russell, MSCI e ISS ESG para los datos relacionados con el clima
2. MSCI y Sustainalytics para las selecciones ASG

SSGA aplica un proceso de diligencia debida continuo con relación a los proveedores de datos ASG que da lugar a informes periódicos sobre la calidad de los datos y puede implicarse con los proveedores de datos pertinentes con relación a cualquier problema con los datos que hayan identificado los equipos de SSGA.

Los datos ASG pueden basarse en determinados supuestos, previsiones, proyecciones, puntos de vista y opiniones que pueden fundamentarse en tendencias actuales del mercado o acontecimientos futuros previstos. Dada la naturaleza innovadora y en desarrollo de los modelos metodologías y supuestos de datos, y la incertidumbre propia de predecir eventos futuros, no puede garantizarse en todo momento la precisión o corrección de los datos ASG ni que estos vayan a cumplir los objetivos o requisitos de cualquier cliente o inversor concreto. Además, es posible que haya datos que no puedan obtenerse debido a la falta de fuentes de datos disponibles.

Las políticas de implicación de SSGA no están integradas directamente en la estrategia de inversión del Fondo. Sin embargo, el programa de Administración de activos de SSGA consolida todas las actividades de votación e implicación en las distintas clases de activos, con independencia de la estrategia de inversión o la región geográfica, incluido para el Fondo.

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Para obtener detalles e información adicional remítase a las secciones oportunas a continuación, el Folleto y el Suplemento pertinente.

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 and anti-corruption) and securities of companies associated with Severe ESG Controversies, controversial weapons, civilian firearms, tobacco, thermal coal, arctic oil & gas exploration and oil sands extraction. 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 as part of the Sustainable Climate Equity Strategy and by applying the negative and norms-based ESG screen prior to the construction of the portfolio. Specifically, the Fund considers:

- Greenhouse Gas emissions
- Carbon footprint
- Greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production
- 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 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 risks posed by climate change. In addition to this, further environmental and social characteristics are promoted by a

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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 and social protection. Specifically, the Fund promotes certain 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 certain 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, the company must be a “Leader” or “Outperformer” as determined by the Investment Manager using the ESG score generated by its proprietary process.

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 Equity Strategy as further described in section 8.1 of the Prospectus and the Relevant Supplement and in Section J below. This strategy uses 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 employs a quantitative process to construct a portfolio of securities taking into account certain ESG factors such as: carbon intensity (emissions scaled by revenue), fossil fuel reserves, sensitivity to climate risks, implied temperature rise, climate value at risk, green revenues, brown revenues and ratings for carbon risk. 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 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, tobacco,

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thermal coal, arctic oil & gas exploration and oil sands extraction. 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 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:

a. Minimise carbon emission intensity (emissions scaled by revenue), brown revenues and fossil fuel reserves, sensitivity to climate risks, implied temperature rise, climate value at risk;
b. maximise green revenues; and
c. target companies that are positioned to benefit from the transition to the low-carbon economy based on their carbon risk ratings.

The further attainment of the environmental characteristics is measured through the % 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.

A further attainment of the social characteristics is measured through the % 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.

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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 invest 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 risks posed by climate change while screening out securities based on an assessment of their adherence to ESG criteria defined by the Investment Manager and described below.
The Fund adopts a systematic approach that targets 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 the climate categories utilised in the portfolio construction process:

Direction	Metric
Backward Looking	**GHG intensity** CO_2e Emissions per $m Revenues
	Fossil Fuel Reserves Embedded CO_2e Emissions per $m EVIC
	Brown Revenues % Revenues from Fossil Fuel related activities
	Green Revenues % Revenues from low-carbon tech
Forward Looking	**Climate Beta** Sensitivity to brown-green portfolio
	Implied Temperature Rise °C Implied temperature in 2100
	Climate VaR % financial value at risk
	Carbon Risk Rating Score on climate preparedness

ESG Screens

The ESG screens applied to the Fund include the following:

1. Controversial Weapons
2. UNGC Violations
3. Thermal Coal
4. Arctic Drilling
5. Oil and Tar Sands
6. Severe ESG Controversies

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7. Civilian Firearms
8. Tobacco

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

1. 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

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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.

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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 thar 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 related to climate:

- **Carbon Intensity:** MSCI. 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:** MSCI. Fossil Fuel Reserves are defined as total GHG emissions from proven and probable fossil fuel reserves expressed in million tons CO2.
- **Brown Revenues:** MSCI. 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.
- **Implied Temperature Rise:** MSCI. Provides an indication of how companies and investment portfolios align to global climate targets.

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- **Carbon Risk Rating:** ISS. A bottom-up measure assessing climate risks and opportunities including their carbon footprint, and the management of their industry-specific carbon risks.
- **Climate VaR:** MSCI. Provides a forward-looking and return-based valuation assessment to measure climate related risks and opportunities in an investment portfolio.
- **Climate Beta:** SSGA Proprietary Factor. This is a capital market-based metric to quantify Carbon Risks and Carbon Opportunities.

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.

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

This strategy uses 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 based on the following climate characteristics: carbon intensity (emissions scaled by revenue), fossil fuel reserves, sensitivity to climate risks, implied temperature rise, climate value at risk, green revenues, brown revenues, and ratings for carbon risks. In following this strategy, the Investment Manager employs a quantitative process to construct the portfolio and invest directly in equity securities. The securities in the portfolio are selected primarily from the securities in the Index. Non-index securities can be held in the portfolio subject to defined risk parameters that mean that each Fund's weighting to countries, sectors and 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.

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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 World Index is a trademark of MSCI Inc.

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