

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

Product name: Schroder International Selection Fund Global Multi-Asset Balanced

Legal entity identifier: N7RNP3PDV1GDWKYBBM36

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.

| Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? | |
|---|---|
| ●● <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | ●○ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10.00% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective ___% | <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments |



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than a bespoke asset-weighted blend of MSCI World Index (hedged to EUR), MSCI Emerging Market Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Bond Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global High Yield excl CMBS & EMD 2% Index (hedged to EUR), ICE BofA US Treasury Index (hedged to EUR), JPM GBI Emerging Market Index - EM Local (hedged to EUR), JPM EMBI Index EM Hard Currency (hedged to EUR), Thomson Reuters Global Convertible Bonds Index (hedged to EUR), based on the Investment Manager's rating system. The component benchmarks (which are each respectively a broad market index) do not take into account the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund. The blend will evolve over time in line with the actual asset allocation of the Fund.

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

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

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Investment Manager monitors compliance with the characteristic to maintain a higher overall sustainability score than the blend of the named benchmarks by reference to the weighted average sustainability score of the Fund in Schroders' proprietary tool compared against the weighted average sustainability score of the blend of the named benchmarks that reflects the Fund's asset allocation. Both scores are based on month-end data over the previous six month period. The overall sustainability score aggregates the effect of sustainability indicators including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

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

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

In respect of the proportion of the Fund's portfolio that is invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrates a net positive effect on one or more environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool. The environmental or social objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make may include, but are not limited to, increasing environmental and/or social benefits such as greater water access or fair pay and reducing environmental, and/or social costs such as carbon emissions or food waste. For example, greater water access as measured by Schroders' proprietary tool are the estimated societal benefits of the provision of clean drinking water to human health.

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

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

- Firm-wide exclusions apply to Schroders funds. These relate to international conventions on cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. A detailed list of all companies that are excluded is available at <https://www.schroders.com/en/sustainability/active-ownership/group-exclusions/>
- Schroders became a signatory to the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles on 6 January 2020. The Fund excludes companies in violation of the UNGC principles from the portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments, as Schroders considers violators cause significant harm to one or more environmental or social sustainable investment objectives. The areas determining whether an issuer is an UNGC violator include issues that are covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining. The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party and compliance with the list is monitored via our automated compliance controls. Exceptions may apply, if there is evidence to demonstrate that the company has addressed the violation and is not causing significant harm as described above.
- The Fund also excludes companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal, especially tobacco production, tobacco value chain (suppliers, distributors, retailers, licensors), thermal coal mining and coal fired power generation.
- The Fund may also apply certain other exclusions.
- Further information on all of the Fund's exclusions is to be found under "Sustainability Information" on the Fund's webpage, accessed via www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc.

● ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

Wherever the Investment Manager deems possible, in the context of an incomplete and developing data landscape, the Investment Manager sets levels or principles for what would be deemed to cause significant harm by applying appropriate values in relation to the principal adverse impacts applicable to sustainable products. Investee companies deemed to be in breach of these levels would not be eligible to be considered as a sustainable investment. Our framework is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability, and quality, of the data evolves.

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

We use a list of UNGC violators as provided by a third party. Issuers on that list cannot be categorised as sustainable investments. The areas considered when determining whether an issuer is an UNGC violator include those covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

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 EU criteria.

The “do not significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes, the Investment Manager’s approach to considering principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors involves classifying the indicators into three categories:

1. Set thresholds: these involve very explicit thresholds for considering an investment to be a “sustainable investment”. For example, PAI 10 on violations of UNGC principles.
2. Active ownership: these involve indicators on which we have a plan to engage with the underlying holding as set out in the Schroders Group document, accessed via <https://prod.schroders.com/en/sysglobalassets/about-us/schroders-engagement-blueprint-2022-1.pdf>, outlining our approach to active ownership. For example, PAI 1, 2 and 3 covering GHG emissions and PAI 13 on board gender diversity.
3. Improve coverage: these involve indicators where we consider data coverage to be too sparse to properly consider them and our focus is primarily on engaging with the underlying holdings to increase reporting. For example, PAI 7 on biodiversity, PAI 9 on hazardous waste ratio and PAI 12 on the gender pay gap.

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

Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund’s annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The sustainable investment strategy used by the Investment Manager is as follows:

The Fund is actively managed and invests directly or indirectly through derivatives in equity and equity-related securities, fixed income securities and Alternative Asset Classes.

Fixed income securities include fixed or floating rate securities such as government bonds, corporate bonds, emerging market debt, sub-investment grade (fixed and floating rate) securities (being securities with a credit rating below investment grade as measured by Standard & Poor’s or any equivalent grade of other credit rating agencies), convertible bonds and inflation linked bonds.

The Fund intends to use derivatives (including total return swaps), long and short, with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk, mitigating losses in falling markets or managing the Fund more efficiently. Where the Fund uses total return swaps and contracts for difference, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its Investment Objective and Investment Policy. In particular, total return swaps and contracts for difference will be used on a continuous basis to gain long and short exposure on equity and equity related securities, fixed and floating rate securities and commodity indices.

The gross exposure of total return swaps and contracts for difference will not exceed 30% and is expected to remain within the range of 0% to 20% of the Net Asset Value. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The Fund may (exceptionally) hold up to 100% of its assets in cash and Money Market Investments. This will be limited to a maximum of six months (otherwise the Fund will be liquidated). During this period, the Fund will not fall within the scope of MMFR. The Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in open-ended Investment Funds.

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than a bespoke asset-weighted blend* of MSCI World Index (hedged to EUR), MSCI Emerging Market Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Bond Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global High Yield excl CMBS & EMD 2% Index (hedged to EUR), ICE BofA US Treasury Index (hedged to EUR), JPM GBI Emerging Market Index - EM Local (hedged to EUR), JPM EMBI Index EM Hard Currency (hedged to EUR), Thomson Reuters Global Convertible Bonds Index (hedged to EUR), based on the Investment Manager’s rating system.

*The blend will evolve over time in line with the actual asset allocation of the Fund.

The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under “Sustainability Information” on the Fund’s webpage, accessed via www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc

The Investment Manager applies governance and sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund. The investable universe is assessed using a number of proprietary tools, as well as external rating services.

The Investment Manager will assess companies against a variety of environmental, social and governance metrics, taking into account issues such as climate change, environmental performance, labour standards and board composition. The Investment Manager will decide whether an investment is eligible for inclusion taking

into account the overall ESG score. The multi-asset nature of the Fund means that the Investment Manager will analyse the ESG scores across asset classes as an input into the asset allocation of the Fund. The Investment Manager may select investments, which it deems to contribute to one or more environmental or social objectives, provided that they do no significant harm to any other environmental or social objectives. The sources of information used to perform the analysis include information provided by the companies, such as company sustainability reports and other relevant company material, as well as Schrodgers' proprietary sustainability tools and third-party data.

More details on the Investment Manager's approach to sustainability and its engagement with companies are available on the website www.schrodgers.com/en/lu/private-investor/strategic-capabilities/sustainability/disclosures

The Investment Manager ensures that at least:

- 90% of equities issued by large companies domiciled in developed countries; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries; and
- 75% of equities issued by large companies domiciled in emerging countries; equities issued by small and medium companies; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging countries,

held in the Fund's portfolio are rated against the sustainability criteria. For the purposes of this test, small companies are those with market capitalisation below €5 billion, medium companies are those between €5 billion and €10 billion and large companies are those above €10 billion.

● ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The following binding elements are applied throughout the investment process:

- The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than a bespoke asset-weighted blend of MSCI World Index (hedged to EUR), MSCI Emerging Market Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Bond Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global High Yield excl CMBS & EMD 2% Index (hedged to EUR), ICE BofA US Treasury Index (hedged to EUR), JPM GBI Emerging Market Index - EM Local (hedged to EUR), JPM EMBI Index EM Hard Currency (hedged to EUR), Thomson Reuters Global Convertible Bonds Index (hedged to EUR) based on the Investment Manager's rating criteria.
- The Fund invests at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments and such investments do not cause significant environmental or social harm.
- The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under "Sustainability Information" on the Fund's webpage, accessed via www.schrodgers.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc
- The Fund invests in companies that have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager's rating criteria.
- The Investment Manager ensures that at least:
 - 90% of equities issued by large companies domiciled in developed countries; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries; and
 - 75% of equities issued by large companies domiciled in emerging countries; equities issued by small and medium companies; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging countries, held in the Fund's portfolio are rated against the sustainability criteria.

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

In order to assess good governance practices, the Investment Manager utilises a Schrodgers' proprietary tool to help it develop a complete understanding of a company through a stakeholder lens.

Schrodgers' proprietary tool is data-driven and provides a systematic framework for analysing a company's relationship with its stakeholders. It identifies key performance drivers and data points to examine company strengths and weakness across different key stakeholder groups and is a central driver of the assessment of a company's stakeholder management.

The proprietary tool includes over 250 data points to assess how well companies are governed and how likely they are to adapt to changing social and environmental pressures. It draws on both conventional and unconventional data sources. Examples of unconventional data are employee review reports, consumer product reviews, revenue from green products, community donations and frequency of lawsuits. By drawing on such unconventional sources that do not rely on company reporting, the

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Investment Manager is able to build a more complete picture of companies' performance and reduce its reliance on corporate disclosure, which remains incomplete, particularly among smaller companies in emerging regions.

The proprietary tool considers a number of good governance metrics, grouped into the categories of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The planned composition of the Fund's investments that are used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the minimum proportion of the Fund's assets used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 60%. The Fund commits to maintain a higher overall sustainability score than the MSCI World Index (hedged to EUR), MSCI Emerging Market Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global Aggregate Corporate Bond Index (hedged to EUR), Barclays Global High Yield excl CMBS & EMD 2% Index (hedged to EUR), ICE BofA US Treasury Index (hedged to EUR), JPM GBI Emerging Market Index - EM Local (hedged to EUR), JPM EMBI Index EM Hard Currency (hedged to EUR), Thomson Reuters Global Convertible Bonds Index (hedged to EUR), and so the Fund's investments that are scored by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool are included within the minimum proportion stated in #1 on the basis that they will contribute to the Fund's sustainability score (whether such individual investment has a positive or a negative score). Also included within #1 is the minimum proportion of assets that are invested in sustainable investments, as indicated in #1A. The minimum proportions stated apply in normal market conditions. The actual proportion stated in #1 is expected to be higher.

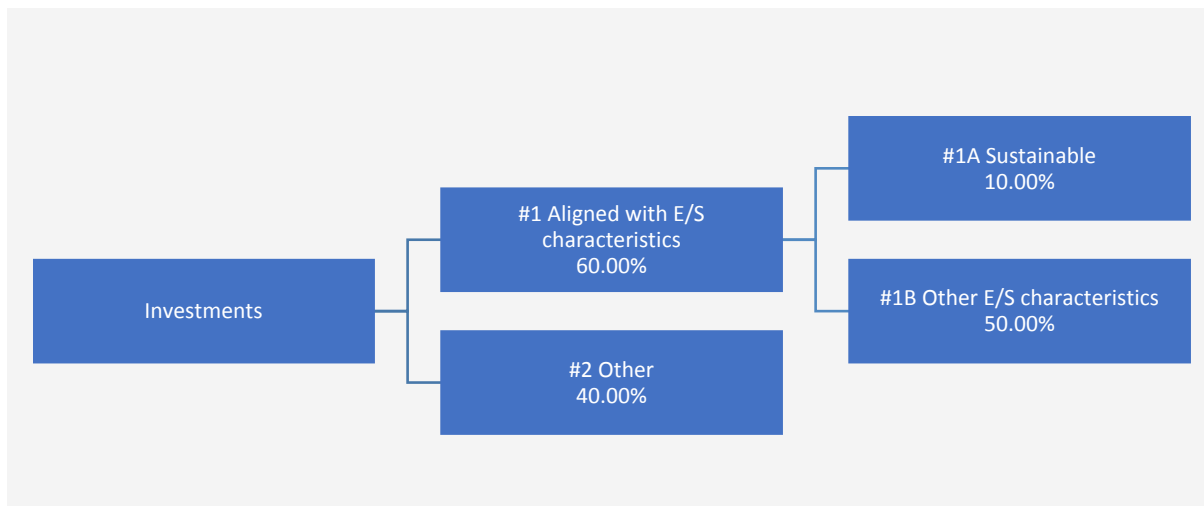
The sustainability score is measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the net "impact" that an issuer may create in terms of social and environmental "costs" or "benefits". It does this by using certain indicators with respect to that issuer, and quantifying them positively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

The Fund will invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this, there is no commitment to invest a minimum proportion of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective or in sustainable investments with a social objective. This means that the proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective and those with a social objective will vary over time.

#2 Other includes investments that are treated as neutral for sustainability purposes, such as cash. #2 also includes investments that are not scored by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool and so do not contribute towards the Fund's sustainability score. As #1 states a minimum proportion that is in practice expected to be higher, the proportion stated in #2 is expected to be lower.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are ownership links or exposure to higher risk countries (for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax evasion and sanctions risks). A firm-wide risk assessment considers the risk rating of each jurisdiction; which includes reference to a number of public statements, indices and world governance indicators issued by the UN, the European Union, the UK Government, the Financial Action Task Force and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), such as Transparency International and the Basel Committee.

In addition, new counterparties are reviewed by Schroders' credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is based on a holistic review of the various sources of information available, including, but not limited to, quality of management, ownership structure, location, regulatory and social environment to which each counterparty is subject, and the degree of development of the local banking system and its regulatory framework. Ongoing monitoring is performed through a Schroders' proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty's management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders' proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders' credit risk team.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

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

#1 The minimum proportion stated applies in normal market conditions.

● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Derivatives such as equity index futures may be used as a proxy for direct investments which would otherwise be held by the Fund in line with its sustainability criteria. Such derivatives may therefore be used to attain the Fund's sustainability score in Schroders' proprietary tool which is one of the binding elements of the Fund. The Fund may use derivatives that are scored in Schroders' proprietary tool to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, as such derivatives would contribute to the Fund's sustainability score (whether such individual investment has a positive or a negative score).



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

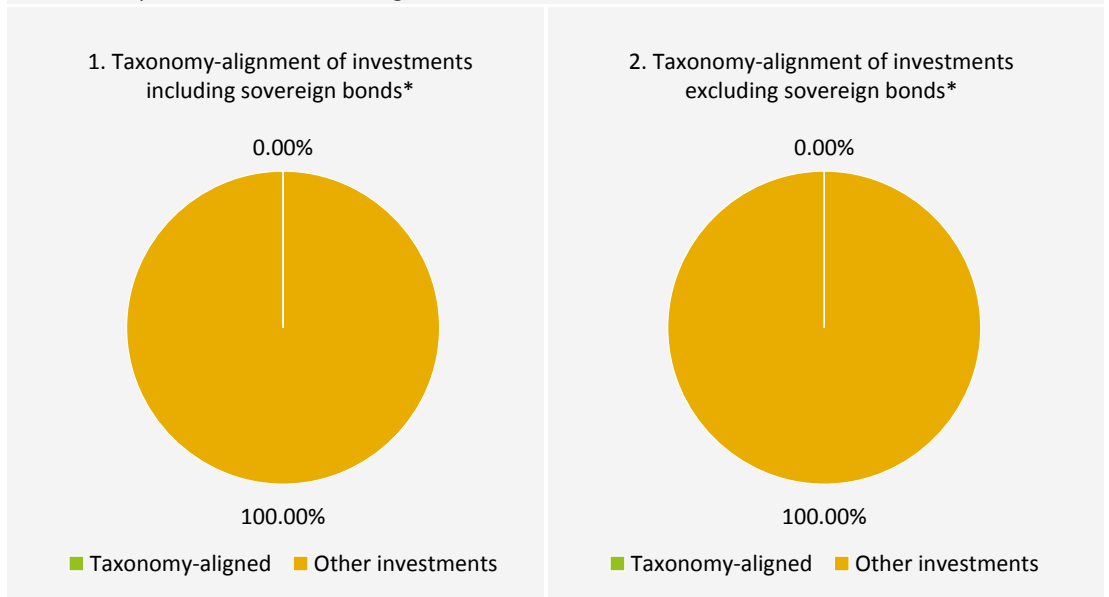
There is no minimum extent to which the Fund's investments (including transitional and enabling activities) with an environmental objective are aligned with the Taxonomy. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as a result been deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

In future it is expected that the Fund will assess and report on the extent to which its underlying investments are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy, along with information relating to the proportion of enabling and transitional activities. This Prospectus will be updated once it is possible in the Investment Manager's opinion to accurately disclose to what extent the Fund's investments are in Taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities, including the proportions of investments in enabling and transitional activities selected for the Fund.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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

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.

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

As per the above, at the date of this Prospectus the share of investments by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities is currently deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no minimum commitment to invest in sustainable investments with an environmental objective. This means that the proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will vary.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund commits to invest at least 10% of its assets in sustainable investments. Within this overall commitment, there is no minimum commitment to invest in sustainable investments with a social objective. This means that the proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective will vary.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

#2 Other includes investments that are treated as neutral for sustainability purposes, such as cash. #2 also includes investments that are not scored by Schroders’ proprietary sustainability tools and so do not contribute towards the Fund’s sustainability score.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are ownership links or exposure to higher risk countries (for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax evasion and sanctions risks). A firm-wide risk assessment considers the risk rating of each jurisdiction; which includes reference to a number of public statements, indices and world governance indicators issued by the UN, the European Union, the UK Government, the Financial Action Task Force and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), such as Transparency International and the Basel Committee.

In addition, new counterparties are reviewed by Schroders’ credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is based on a holistic review of the various sources of information available, including, but not limited to, quality of management, ownership structure, location, regulatory and social environment to which each counterparty is subject, and the degree of development of the local banking system and its regulatory framework. Ongoing monitoring is performed through a Schroders’ proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty’s management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders’ proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders’ credit risk team.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc