# Sustainability-related disclosures

Nordea 1 - Global Diversity Engagement Fund

Nordea
ASSET MANAGEMENT

27 February 2026

## Transparency of the promotion of environmental or social characteristics and of sustainable investments

**This document includes information relating to environmental and social characteristics of financial products and information relating to sustainable investments, in accordance with article 10 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)[1].**

**Product name: Nordea 1 - Global Diversity Engagement Fund**

**Legal entity identifier: 549300CYWEG7M5HTOM84**

## Summary

The fund promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics without having sustainable investment as its primary objective, but commits to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments.

**Environmental or Social Characteristics**
The fund promotes the following key characteristics:

- **Minimum proportion of sustainable investments** based on UN SDGs and EU Taxonomy.
- **Promoting diversity** by targeting companies that meet diversity expectations or are actively working to improve on diversity metrics.
- **ESG rating** requiring companies to meet minimum ESG criteria.
- **Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy** restricting exposure to fossil fuel companies.
- **Sector- and value-based exclusions** avoiding companies violating global norms and certain harmful business activities.

**Investment Strategy**
The strategy integrates ESG considerations through the impact of the above E/S characteristics on the security selection.

**Proportion of Investments**
At least 90% of investments are aligned with E/S characteristics promoted by the fund, and it commits to a minimum proportion of sustainable investments of 50%.

**Monitoring**
Key sustainability indicators, measuring the attainment of the E/S characteristics, are monitored on an ongoing basis.

**Methodologies**
Proprietary methodologies are used to ensure the attainment of the E/S characteristics, including a three-step proprietary process is applied for identifying sustainable investments ensuring contribution to environmental or social objectives, adherence to good governance standards without significantly harming any environmental or social objectives.

**Data Sources and Processing, Due diligence**
We use multiple external providers (ISS, MSCI, Clarity AI, Upright). Data quality is continuously assessed and we

[1]Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

strive to improve data accessibility and mitigate limitations. When selecting data vendors, thorough due diligence is performed.

**Engagement Policies**
Engagement is a key and distinctive part of the fund's investment approach and we engage proactively with companies on material ESG issues.

**Designated reference benchmark**
There is no reference benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics of the fund.

## Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

● ● ☐ Yes

- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%
  - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

● ○ ☒ No

- ☒ 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 50% of sustainable investments
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
  - ☒ with a social objective
- ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

This fund promotes environmental or social (“E/S”) characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment. The fund will have a minimum proportion of sustainable investments, as illustrated above.

**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?**

As part of NAM’s methodology to identify sustainable investments, any investments that cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives are excluded. To determine whether an investment causes significant harm, NAM considers significant harm with reference to principal adverse impact indicators as further described below in the section ‘How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?’.

In addition, exclusions to further limit negative externalities are applied to the investment universe of the fund. The fund’s exclusion policy is described in the section ”What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?”.

As part of the process to identify sustainable investments, companies are screened to ensure that they do not significantly harm (DNSH test) any other social or environmental objectives. The DNSH test uses PAI indicators, as described below, to identify and exclude companies that do not pass the thresholds.

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

We use a comprehensive quantitative process to ensure our investments do not cause significant harm to sustainability objectives. This involves automated screening of companies using the PAI's from table 1, as defined by SFDR regulations. This screening uses data from our approved external providers and applies specific metrics and thresholds for each PAI indicator to identify companies that may be causing significant harm to environmental or social factors.

We recognize that not all PAI indicators are equally relevant across different industries, so we have developed a materiality mapping approach that ensures companies are assessed on the indicators most relevant to their specific sector. This means that companies are evaluated fairly based on the sustainability factors that matter most for their particular business operations.

Our materiality-based approach ensures a balanced assessment process. Companies cannot meet our sustainability standards simply by having missing data on indicators that are critical to their industry. At the same time, companies are not unfairly excluded from our investment universe due to poor performance on indicators that are not material to their business operations or due to missing data on less relevant factors.

Companies that do not pass the quantitative assessment will not qualify as a sustainable investment, unless deemed sustainable based on a manual assessment by NAM's responsible investment analysts.

In certain cases where a company does not pass the assessment on one or more indicators, bonds or other securities issued by such company may still be considered sustainable if the money raised is specifically used to fund activities that address the reasons for the company not passing the assessment.

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

The alignment of sustainable investments with the OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is confirmed as part of the process to identify sustainable investments. This alignment is ensured via both the norm-based screening criteria stated in NAM's Responsible Investments Policy and by using DNSH test, which excludes companies involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises from qualifying as sustainable investments.

## Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund is the direction of capital towards companies and issuers that adhere to certain ESG standards as described below, while following good governance practices and complying with international norms on environmental protection, human rights, labour standards and anti-corruption.

***Minimum proportion of sustainable investments*** The fund invests a minimum proportion of its assets in sustainable investments, across environmental and social objectives. We define sustainable investments as investments in companies and issuers that are involved in activities contributing to an environmental or social objective as outlined in UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and/or the EU Taxonomy, while not significantly harming any other environmental or social objectives and following good governance practices.

***Promoting diversity*** The fund aims to promote social characteristics by focusing on diversity in its investment choices. It targets companies that either already meet the investment manager's diversity expectations or are actively working to improve in this area. Currently, the fund's diversity focus is primarily on gender equality and gender diversity due to data availability. However, as data quality and accessibility improve over time, the fund's strategy may expand to include a broader range of diversity indicators such as ethnicity, age, and socioeconomic status.

***ESG rating*** The fund aims to promote environmental and social characteristics by investing in companies and issuers that meet or exceed minimum ESG criteria, primarily determined by ESG ratings, which assess how companies and issuers identify and monitor, mitigate and report on their material ESG risks and opportunities.

***NAM's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy*** The fund aims to promote environmental characteristics by investing in companies that do not have significant exposure to fossil fuels or that have a credible transition strategy.

***Sector- and value-based exclusions*** The fund aims to promote environmental and social characteristics by avoiding investments in companies that we find are violating global environmental and social norms. The fund also

applies specific exclusion criteria on companies involved in business activities deemed to be materially harmful to environment and society at large.

There is no reference benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics of the fund.

More information can be found below in the Investment Strategy and Methodologies sections.

## Investment strategy

**Description of the investment strategy used to meet the environmental or social characteristics of the financial product**

Investments are partly dedicated to sustainable investments. ESG ratings are taken into consideration as part of the security selection. Exposure to companies involved in fossil fuel related activities is restricted through NAM's Paris aligned Fossil Fuel Policy. The strategy applies PAB exclusions and other sector and value-based exclusions and the fund does not invest in companies that are on Nordea's exclusion list based on their business activities or conduct as further detailed in NAM's Responsible Investment Policy.

As part of the investment process, companies are screened to ensure that they follow good governance practices.

***Exclusions***
The fund's investment universe excludes companies significantly involved in specific activities. Exclusion thresholds vary based on revenues derived from these activities. Different thresholds apply for determining the level of involvement that will result in an exclusion of a company from the investment universe. This means that the fund may have exposure to excluded activities if the threshold is above zero %. The list shows an aggregation of exclusions that result from NAM's general RI Policy and the additional exclusions that are added to the specific investment strategy.

- Pornography
- Alcohol
- Conventional weapons
- Coal
- Gambling
- Gas
- Nuclear weapons
- Oil
- Arctic drilling and oil sand
- Palm oil
- Tobacco
- Controversial weapons

**Description of the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies**

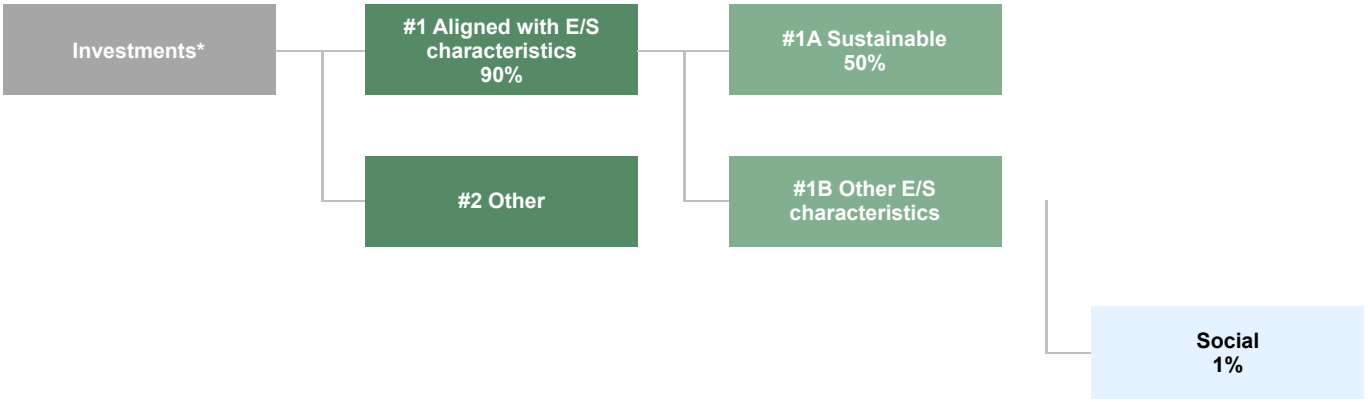
NAM’s Responsible Investment Policy provides the basis for assessing investee companies’ good governance practices. NAM’s norm-based and controversies screening, which identify companies allegedly involved in breaches of international law and norms, also apply to this strategy. The screening process focuses on identifying companies that do not follow good governance practices. For example by being in breach of the principles of the UN Global Compact, UN Guiding Principles of Business and Human rights, OECD guidelines or ILO guidelines. These guidelines encompass topics related to corporate governance, human rights, labour standards, anti-corruption, and environmental issues.

If a company is identified in this screening process, an internal assessment of the company and the incident is initiated and NAM’s Responsible Investments Committee (RIC) decides whether to exclude the company in accordance with NAM’s Responsible Investment Policy. Any governance related breaches identified in this process will feed into the good governance assessment.

In addition to the norm-based screening described above, the fund applies a good governance test based on pre-set indicators for sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

## Proportion of investments

The fund commits to minimum proportion of investments as illustrated below. Where no percentage proportion or 0% is displayed, such investments may be relevant for the strategy but the fund is not committed to holding a specific proportion at all times, and the proportion of such investments may be as low as 0% at the investment manager's discretion. The investment manager has some flexibility to allocate between different types of investments and the sum of the minimum proportions may not equal the fund's total commitments.




**#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.

*Investments refer to the fund's NAV which is the total market value of the fund.

## Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

**Description of how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product and the sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of those environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal or external control mechanisms.**

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the E/S characteristics of the fund:

- **% of sustainable investments:** Measures the proportion of the fund's total investments that are classified by NAM as sustainable investments as per SFDR article 2(17)
- **Executive level diversity:** Measures the ratio of female representation on executive level % of total executive leadership
- **Board gender diversity:** Measures the ratio of female board member in % of all board members in investee companies
- **% of Investments, aligned with the E/S characteristics, with an ESG rating that do not meet the minimum threshold:** Measures the proportion of the E/S aligned investments in % of the fund's total investments where the investee company's or issuer's s ESG rating does not meet the minimum requirement that applies to the fund's investment universe
- **% of investments, aligned with the E/S characteristics, that do not comply with NAM's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy:** Measures the proportion of the E/S aligned investments in % of the fund's total investments that do not comply with NAM's Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy
- **% of investments, aligned with the E/S characteristics, that do not comply with PAB exclusions and other sector- and value based exclusions:** Measures the proportion of the E/S aligned investments in % of the fund's total investments that are in breach with the PAB and other sector and value based exclusions that apply to the investment strategy.

The binding restrictions are monitored in the limit system which is run internally by the Risk Management Limit Team (the “Limit Team”). When we decide to limit exposure to certain sectors or activities, we build those into our internal limit monitoring system that runs both pre- and daily post-trade screenings for the fund's investments. Pre-trade limits block the unfit investment opportunities from our portfolio management tool, and post-trade limits flag any exposure or activity that is not aligned with the fund's investment restrictions. In case an investment is no longer aligned with the fund's investment restrictions, relevant actions may be taken in the interest of investors, including divestment.

## Methodologies

**Description of the methodologies used to measure how the social or environmental characteristics promoted by the financial product are met.**

The methodologies that apply to measure how environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund are met, are set out here below.

### Minimum proportion of sustainable investments

Sustainable investment is defined under the SFDR as 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. We take into consideration the regulatory framework for sustainable finance, as well as proprietary investment methodologies, to ensure that sustainable investments can be identified, invested in and measured. In order to select sustainable investments, we apply three tests. The investment should pass all three tests to qualify as a sustainable investment.

**Step 1:** Good governance test – investee companies are screened on topics related to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, and must not be subject to significant controversies related to any of these topics

**Step 2:** Do no significant harm test – a company or an issuer cannot perform negatively on selected principal adverse impact ("**PAI**") indicators. 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 thresholds defining negative outliers and poor performance vary for each PAI indicator. For use-of-proceeds instruments, such as green or social bonds, the specific purpose of the issuance may be considered to pass the do no significant harm test if mitigating the issuers adverse impact.

**Step 3:** Environmental or Social Contribution – NAM's proprietary process applies a pass/fail criteria on contribution to one or more of the UN SDGs or one or more of the environmental objectives in the EU Taxonomy, with a 20% threshold. Contribution may be measured on the proportion of revenue that can be linked to the above objectives. For sectors where capital expenditure or operating expenses or other relevant activity measures are more relevant, these will be used. Bonds that are issued under ICMA or equivalent frameworks (labelled bonds) are considered sustainable if their adherence under the relevant standard has been verified by an approved external auditor.

For any proportion of the fund that may be invested in ***labelled bonds***, supplementary information to "Step 3" above is provided in this section. For certain types of labelled bonds with specific ESG features, the assessment of environmental and social contribution may deviate from traditional bonds or additional metrics may be considered. Labelled bonds include use-of-proceed bonds like green bonds, social bonds and sustainability bonds (combining social and green) as well as sustainability-linked bonds. Use-of-proceed bonds are issued to provide financing for new and existing projects or economic activities with environmental and/or social contribution. Sustainability-linked bonds proceeds are used to finance general corporate purposes in the same way as traditional corporate bonds, however, financing conditions are linked to explicit sustainability or ESG objectives that the issuer has committed to achieving. These objectives are measured through the issuer's predefined key performance indicators that monitor the development in the specific sustainability performance targets.The approach to determining whether use-of-proceeds bonds can be classified as sustainable investments as per SFDR article 2(17), focuses on the issuer's green or social bonds framework. Issuers of use-of-proceeds bonds use a predefined and documented framework that is set up by the issuing entity to describe the project categories that are eligible for financing under the framework. NAM conducts an assessment of the issuers' frameworks to determine if the projects can be classified as sustainable investments i.e. that proceeds are allocated to the financing of activities that contribute to a sustainable investment objective as defined in the EU Taxonomy or by contribution to one or more of the UN SDGs.It is also ensured that eligible bonds adhere to a recognized market standard on use-of-proceeds, process, reporting and transparency such as EU Green Bond Standard or ICMA- or similar standards that are approved by NAM. As an extra precaution, it is also a requirement that adherence to such standard is confirmed by a Second Party Opinion(SPO) from a recognized external auditor.When investing in sustainability-linked bonds, the strength of the sustainability linked KPIs is assessed, as well as the related sustainability performance targets and their financial incentives. Issuers of sustainability-linked bonds are classified as sustainable using a pass/fail criteria on contribution to one or more of the UN SDGs or one or more of the environmental objectives in the EU Taxonomy, with a 20% threshold.

For any proportion of the portfolio that may be invested in ***covered bonds***, the process described in “Step 3” above is replaced by a methodology that is tailored to covered bonds.Classification of covered bonds as sustainable investments, requires a methodology that captures the specific characteristics of these instruments which are issued on the basis of an underlying pool of real estate assets. NAM has developed a methodology that is applicable to covered bonds based on residential housing and commercial real estate assets.We take outset in the EU Taxonomy’s climate change mitigation objective which, for this purpose, translates into green- house gas emission from the energy use in housing. Due to widely lagging data from covered bonds issuers, GHG emissions must be estimated. As a measure of green-house gas emission (GHG emission) per m2 of housing space, we use the standard provided by Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) and estimated data from the International Energy Agency on average energy use and mix in residential buildings which is available for each country. To determine whether a certain level of GHG emission is to be considered sustainable, it is measured against the targeted GHG emission reduction per m2 that is needed to reach the Paris Agreement of a 91% reduction in GHG emission in 2050 from a 2019 baseline, as defined by the Carbon Risk Real Estate Monitor (CRREM).The model estimates the degree of alignment of the underlying pool of real estate with the targeted greenhouse gas emission level, and the proportion that is aligned is counted as sustainable investment. The sustainability level is adjusted with any labelled covered bonds that may have been issued on the same underlying asset pool. As data is currently mostly available on country level, the sustainable proportion is based on country average GHG emission numbers, assuming that the real estate pools underlying the covered bonds are sufficiently diversified to represent GHG emission levels close to the country average. When the issuers report data on GHG emissions or energy use this data will be prioritized.

### Promoting diversity

MISSING STANDARD TEXT M7.0.2????

### ESG rating

Direct investments made by the fund must meet a minimum ESG rating standard. The fund uses the ESG ratings of a recognised external provider selected by NAM. Ratings are built upon different quantitative ESG factors that are relevant for the investments. Quantitative factors are weighed and compiled in ESG ratings that provide a measure of companies’ exposure to ESG factors and their ability to manage such exposure. The rating scale ranges from the highest AAA and AA ratings to the lowest B and CCC ratings with A, BBB and BB representing average levels. The fund only invests in companies and issuers rated in the BB to AAA range, excluding the B and CCC rating categories. ESG rating data is sourced from selected external providers.

### Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy

NAM’s Paris-Aligned Fossil Fuel Policy (“**PAFF**”), has been developed with the Paris agreement in mind. The Paris agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. Its goal is to limit global warming, preferably to 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels. The NAM PAFF Policy sets thresholds for companies’ exposure to fossil fuel production, distribution and services, which are implemented and monitored as specific exclusions in our limit system. However, investments may be allowed in companies that help accelerate the transition to clean energy and phase out of fossil fuel. The NAM PAFF policy can be found here.

### Sector- and value-based exclusions

Exclusions aim at limiting the investment exposure to certain sectors or activities that may be considered to be damaging for the environment and/or the society at large, including those referred to in the Paris-aligned Benchmark (PAB) exclusions. Sector screenings assess a company’s involvement in a specific activity measured by the revenue derived from this activity. Sector exclusions are the result of screenings based on the data and methodology of our selected data vendors.

## Data sources and processing

### a) What are the data sources used to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

We use a range of different external data sources and data providers (including ISS, MSCI, Clarity AI and Upright) to ensure that the fund attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by it. Data received from external providers may be complemented by internal research and analysis provided by our Investment Teams and the Responsible Investment Team.

More information about the external data sources used by NAM is available upon request.

### b) What are the measures taken to ensure data quality?

We apply various measures to control the quality of the external and internal data sets used. This may include internal control measures commonly used in computer programming such as:

- Quality assurance test whereby controls are made to check that the external data values are in the expected range and behave as intended
- Unit testing whereby individual data and functions created to generate insights or transform said data are tested to determine if they are fit for use and produce the expected output
- Four-eyes review of any code changes by our specialists
- Segregation of duties whereby there is a separation of responsibilities of key processes between more than one person, based on their area of expertise
- Segregation of IT environments that protects the integrity and availability of the environment producing the data and allows for testing of new data in terms of quality and robustness before it is used in a production environment
- Sanity test whereby the functionality and output of the system is tested to ensure that it works as expected
- Review of the data and insights generated by said data by our analysts/specialists

Furthermore, to the extent possible, data reported by companies, regulatory authorities and/or non-governmental organisations are prioritised over data from data providers' estimation models. This is done in order to minimize the reliance on third party estimation efforts which in turns improves the overall quality of the data we use as input in our investment processes.

The external data providers and other data sources are assessed on an ongoing basis for data quality, coverage and other attributes.

### c) How is data processed?

As described above, the data used partly derives from external data providers that provide raw data on issuer level. We seek to obtain as much and the most granular company data possible.

The external data received is enriched with additional external data sets, it may be complemented by in-house ESG analysis of the data, and company identifiers (ISIN) are matched with the incoming raw data to companies that we can potentially invest into as well as current investee companies.

### d) What proportion of data is estimated?

ESG data reported by investee companies is used where available. Although we prioritise reported data over estimated data, we do rely to some extent on estimations and on estimated data provided by external data providers, where reported data is not available or of adequate quality. Some data providers do not differentiate between estimated and reported data, making it challenging to precisely calculate the proportion of data that is estimated. We expect the proportion of estimated data to decrease over time. The proportion of estimated data used at a given point in time is not currently tracked per fund.

## Limitations to methodologies and data

### a) Are there any limitations to the methodologies and data sources used?

The fact that some proportion of the data received from external data providers may be estimated data, may be seen as a limitation to the methodologies and data sources.

Information is mainly based on historical data and may not reflect the future ESG performance or risks of the investments.

**b) How do those limitations not affect how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are met?**

To mitigate the limitations to data sources, we have ensured to have solid due diligence measures in place in relation to external data providers. Manual verification processes is another mitigating factor.

We evaluate the quality of internal and external data on an ongoing basis, and continuously assess if new data providers can improve the analysis and models. We have also implemented a Supplier Code of Conduct for data providers to follow. Prior to a data provider being chosen as a supplier, extensive market research is conducted, and the potential data providers are assessed on issues such as: data quality, coverage, security, methodology, price, reliability and conflict of interest.

## Due diligence

**Description of the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets of the fund, including the internal and external controls on that due diligence.**

NAM conducts due diligence reviews of all internal and external data on an ongoing basis, and continuously assesses if new data providers can improve the analysis and models. As set out above, we have also implemented a Supplier Code of Conduct for data providers to follow. Prior to a data provider being chosen as a supplier, extensive market research is conducted, and the potential data providers are assessed on issues such as data quality, coverage, security, methodology, price, reliability and conflict of interest.

When it comes to calculation of any potential alignment with the EU Taxonomy, we strive to source data directly from companies, but as self-reported data remains scarce, this may be supplemented with data sourced from third party providers. ESG data in general is continually maturing and the data coverage is improving. NAM is constantly searching the market for the data which adheres to EU regulation requirements and can be used to provide our clients with necessary reports on the products' ESG profiles.

## Engagement policies

**Description of the engagement policies implemented where engagement is part of the environmental or social investment strategy, including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies.**

Supplementary to the binding security selection criteria on diversity, the investment manager may engage with companies on diversity matters. Companies living up to the expected standards may be incentivized to exploit untapped potential for further improvement. Engagement may also be used to address deteriorating diversity metrics or to highlight any significant upside potential in cases where the company is responsive to dialogue.

In addition, on behalf of our clients, we undertakes a range of engagement activities with investee companies and corporate- and sovereign issuers in order to encourage them to improve their ESG practices, and promote a long-term approach to decision-making.

Please refer to our Engagement Policy for additional detail. Engagement Policy for NIFSA can be found here and Engagement Policy for NIM can be found here.

## Designated reference benchmark

**Description of whether an index has been designated as a reference benchmark to meet the environmental or social characteristics of the financial product and how such index would be aligned with the environmental or social characteristics of the financial product.**

There is no reference benchmark designated for the purpose of attaining the E/S characteristics of the fund.

# Appendix

## UN sustainability Goals

The UN SDGs are a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a call for action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure peace and prosperity by 2030.

## Amendments

| Date | Version | Amendment |
|---|---|---|
| 2024-04-03 | 1 | Additional details are provided to align with the updated prospectus, other minor updates |
| 2024-08-19 | 2 | Additional details are provided to align with the updated prospectus, other minor updates |
| 2025-04-08 | 3 | Additional details are provided to align with the updated prospectus, other minor updates |
| 2025-07-04 | 4 | Additional details are provided to align with the updated prospectus |
| 2025-10-16 | 5 | Additional details are provided to align with the updated prospectus, other minor updates |
| 2026-01-20 | 6 | Enhancement of summary section. |
| 2026-02-27 | 7 | Additional details are provided to align with the updated prospectus |