FSSA Investment Managers

FSSA Asia Focus Fund

Sustainability Product Report for the year ended 31 December 2025

This Fund is authorised in the UK and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. First Sentier Investors (UK) Funds Limited, the manager, is authorised in the UK and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority

Purpose of this document

This sustainability product report is published by First Sentier Investors (UK) Funds Limited in compliance with the requirements set out in chapter 2, 4 and 5 of the Environmental, Social and Governance sourcebook ("ESG Sourcebook") of the FCA Handbook.

In line with the FCA's guidance permitting the combination of sustainability and climate-related disclosures, this report consolidates the following:

1. Annual Sustainability Product Reporting
This section fulfils the obligations under the Sustainability Disclosure Requirements (SDR), providing detailed information on the product's sustainability characteristics, objectives, and performance against regulatory standards.
2. Climate-Related Product Disclosures
The second section addresses the public disclosures required by the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) framework, outlining climate-related risks, opportunities, governance, and strategy relevant to the product.

By integrating these disclosures into a single report, we aim to deliver a streamlined, transparent, and comprehensive view of the product's sustainability and climate-related considerations, ensuring clarity and accessibility for stakeholders.

Section 1 – Annual Sustainability Product Reporting

Product LEI: 549300UFB5P7JVHKV233

This product does not have a UK sustainable investment label.
Sustainable investment labels help investors find products that have a specific sustainability goal.
This product does not have a UK sustainable investment label as it does not have an objective to improve or pursue specific positive environmental or social outcomes through the assets it invests in or its investment activities.

FSSA Investment Managers (FSSA) operates as an autonomous investment team within First Sentier Group. FSSA is supported by First Sentier Group in various areas and is subject to First Sentier Group's governance and oversight.

At FSSA, we have always believed that sustainability is a core part of fundamental investing and can have a considerable impact on a company's returns. We actively seek to invest in businesses whose sustainable practices and products can meet the world's changing expectations. This matters to us because as long-term investors, we expect that companies will have to bear the costs of meeting these challenges over the course of our ownership.

Investment Policy

The Fund invests at least 80% of its Net Asset Value in a diversified portfolio of equity or equity-related securities of large and mid-capitalisation companies established or having a majority of their economic activities in the Asia Pacific region (excluding Japan) that are listed, traded or dealt in on Regulated Markets worldwide, and in equity-related securities listed, traded or dealt in on Regulated Markets worldwide which provide exposure to the Asia Pacific region (excluding Japan).

The Fund may invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in equity or equity-related securities which are not described above and which are listed, traded or dealt in on Regulated Markets worldwide.

Large and mid-capitalisation companies are currently defined for the purposes of this policy as companies with a minimum market capitalisation of US$1 billion at the time of investment.

Investment Strategy

The Fund's investment strategy is centred on identifying quality companies, buying them at a sensible price and holding for the medium to long-term (at least three years). The Manager looks for founders and management teams that act with integrity and risk awareness, and companies with a dominant market position that have the potential to deliver continual and predictable returns over the medium to long-term.

The strategy aims for capital preservation; the potential downside of an investment is evaluated as much as the upside. Benchmark indices are not used in the portfolio construction process as they may not fully represent the available opportunities in the markets. Instead the Manager relies on bottom-up stock selection (i.e. focusing on analysing individual companies rather than stock markets) to construct a high-conviction portfolio.

Particular attention is paid to the quality of management, the strength of the brand, the financials of the company, and the market valuation.

Although the Fund has a regional investment universe, the securities selected for investment based on the Manager's strategy may at times result in a portfolio that is geographically concentrated.

ESG Strategy

The Investment Manager has in place an exclusion policy which applies screens based on revenue thresholds which are applied to companies with exposure to coal, gambling, pornography, tobacco and controversial weapons, each as detailed further below under the heading "ESG Indicators".

Companies held by the Fund are subject to ongoing monitoring using the Investment Manager's initial exclusion policy, and ongoing threshold limit monitoring (as detailed further below under the heading "ESG Indicators"). Furthermore, bottom-up research is performed by the Investment Manager augmented with information from external data providers. The bottom-up research consists of fundamental research and analysis based on direct company meetings and the incorporation of ESG risk assessments in determining the quality of each company that the Investment Manager invests in. This includes reviews of corporate governance.

For further information, please refer to the First Sentier Investors ICVC prospectus

ESG Indicators and methodology

Coal exposure – the Fund will not invest in companies which, at time of purchase, have a material exposure to thermal coal mining and processing. Material exposure is defined as companies with revenues in excess of 10% from thermal coal. If subsequent reassessments by the Investment Manager of an existing investment identify thermal coal revenues in excess of 10% on a retrospective, rolling 3-year average, there will be further engagement with such companies, however the Fund is not obliged to sell the relevant stock and may purchase further stock (e.g., in order to maintain a consistent level of exposure to it in the portfolio). Coal exposure is checked annually by the Investment Manager.

Gambling – the Fund will not invest in companies whose primary business, at time of initial purchase, is gambling. Initial investments will not be made in companies with revenues in excess of 10% from gambling. This applies to companies that own or operate gambling facilities and those that produce gambling products or provide support services to the gambling industry. If subsequent reassessments by the Investment Manager of an existing investment identify gambling exposure in excess of 10% annually on direct revenues, there will be further engagement with such companies, however the Fund is not obliged to sell the relevant stock and may purchase further stock (e.g., in order to maintain a consistent level of exposure to it in the portfolio). Gambling exposure is monitored annually by the Investment Manager.

Pornography – the Fund will not invest in companies involved in, at time of initial purchase, the production and distribution of pornography or adult entertainment ("Adult Entertainment"), with an effective 0% revenue threshold. This applies to companies that are involved in the production or distribution or own any product categories of

pornographic or adult entertainment content. Existing companies held by the Fund are screened initially and exposure is monitored annually thereafter by the Investment Manager. Should a subsequent analysis by the Investment Manager identify a revenue exposure to the contrary then an orderly sale of such investments will be initiated with a reasonable timeframe.

Tobacco – the Fund will not invest in companies involved in, at time of purchase, the production of traditional cigarettes and other tobacco products (including cigars and chewing tobacco), with an effective 0% revenue from production threshold. This applies to companies that own more than a 50% interest in entities that derive any revenue directly from the manufacture of tobacco products. Companies are screened initially and monitored throughout the year by the Investment Manager. Should a subsequent analysis by the Investment Manager identify a revenue exposure to the contrary then an orderly sale of such investments will be initiated with a reasonable timeframe.

Controversial weapons – the Fund will not invest in companies that, at time of initial purchase, are involved in the production or development of cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, small arms, biological and chemical weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus munitions and nuclear weapons produced in support of the nuclear weapons programs of non-nuclear weapon State Parties and non-signatories to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This applies to all companies that manufacture controversial weapons and entities that own more than 50% of controversial weapons manufacturers, with an effective 0% revenue threshold.

ESG metrics
The Fund's exposure to harmful or controversial products, services and practices:

The number of investee companies:
(i) with a materially large exposure to thermal coal mining and processing; (ii) with revenues in excess of 10% from gambling;
(iii) involved in the production and distribution Adult Entertainment;
(iv) involved in the production of traditional cigarettes and other tobacco products (including cigars and chewing tobacco); and/or
(v) involved in the production or development of controversial weapons.

For the period ending 31 December 2025, there is no exposure to the above harmful or controversial products, services and practices over the stated thresholds

Stewardship and Engagement
Where the Investment Manager identifies breaches or failures of the ESG indicators summarised above or any ESG group criteria set out in the Responsible Investment and Stewardship Policy and Principles ("RI Policy and Principles"), the Investment Manager engages with the company in accordance with the commitments made under its RI Policy and Principles.

Limitations to methodologies and data
Limitations to the data provided from third parties will stem from their coverage and methodologies and from limited disclosures by issuer companies. Where data is not available, third party providers may use estimation models or proxy indicators. Methodologies used by data providers may include an element of subjectivity. Whilst data is collected on an ongoing basis, in this rapidly evolving environment, data can become outdated within a short time period.

Data sources and processing
The data sources that are used to monitor the environmental & social characteristics of the fund are from both third party research providers and from direct engagement with investee companies. The third party data providers include but are not limited to: Sustainalytics, ISS, and Reprisk. These data services are used to inform and supplement the data gathered directly from investee companies in the fund.

Prior to procurement, data vendor services are assessed for coverage, accuracy and timeliness by FSG's ESG Impacts Committee, which is managed by FSG's Responsible Investment team. Once procured, Investment managers will report back to the data vendors where they believe information is inaccurate. The data is processed by the RI team and made

available to the investment teams and the Executive Committee. The investment manager will use information sourced directly from investee companies where there are gaps in the vendors data.

Section 2- Climate-related Disclosures

Our climate ambitions

First Sentier Group and FSSA are targeting a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions across our investment portfolios consistent with an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050. Reflecting the available science on the impacts of climate change, we acknowledge there is an urgent need to accelerate the transition towards net zero emissions and support global efforts per the Paris Agreement to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-Industrial temperatures.

FSSA began its decarbonisation process at the end of 2021 with an assessment of how our holdings were positioned, how they performed at that point in time and their transition plans for the future. This process is based heavily on the "net zero alignment maturity scale" from the Net Zero Investment Framework Implementation Guide (NZIFIG) produced by the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change. Each portfolio company is assigned to one of four tiers ranging from leader to laggard. The nuance in our tiers provides flexibility around a company's direction of travel, resource constraints and purposefulness, which we think is essential in an emerging market context.

FSSA has set short, medium and long-term reduction targets to be achieved by 2025, 2030 and 2050. With every passing year, we aim to increase the number of assessed companies graduating into the top tier, Tier 1 (companies who have achieved net zero or are aligned to net zero). We will report on the progress annually. By 2025, we aim for 25% of assessed AUM to be assigned to Tier 1, aligned to net zero by 2050.

We will engage with all companies under assessment to meet 100% disclosure of scope 1 and scope 2 emissions by 2025 and encourage the alignment of targets to the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi). We recognise that companies in our portfolio are subject to different timeframes (i.e., carbon neutrality by 2060 for China and by 2070 for India). We expect our holdings to align with the Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC[1]) recommendation of limiting global warming to below 1.5° Celsius and to reach net zero emissions by 2050.

By 2030, we aim to have increased our assessment of companies to 100% of our AUM. Through our ongoing engagement, we also aim to increase the percentage of AUM assigned to Tier 1, aligned to net zero by 2050, from the initial 25%. We are initially committing 50% of our AUM to be aligned to achieving net zero in 2050 (assigned to Tier 1), with an aim to increase the portion of AUM towards 100% as economies gradually decarbonise.

Rather than penalise companies that are less advanced towards their net zero goals or those in hard to abate sectors, we aim to make and measure progress over the years to move all companies towards the top tier. We will achieve this through frequent engagement with company management to move towards genuine reductions and meaningful targets. For more information see our Climate Change Statement.

Governance of climate-related risks and opportunities

Climate change risks are overseen and monitored by multiple governance bodies within FSSA and First Sentier Group. At the portfolio level, the assessment and management of climate risks and opportunities is the responsibility of the investment team. Monitoring and oversight of investment portfolios occurs on a continuous basis, with the respective portfolio manager holding responsibility. Overall, the responsibility for the decisions of the investment team rests on our Managing Partners.

The FSSA investment team also participates in, and is subject to, the governance arrangements of First Sentier Group.

[1]The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations. It focuses on advancing scientific knowledge about climate change caused by human activities.

The Executive Committee is responsible for the management and oversight of the day-to-day activities of First Sentier Group. The ExCo's RI mandates include determining the Group's long-term strategic direction for RI, including its goal and ambition; and determining, overseeing and where necessary, approving, the Group's RI principles, policies and publicly stated commitments and disclosures.

First Sentier Group's Investment Risk Oversight (IRO) team provides independent oversight of investment risk across First Sentier Group. The IRO team partners with First Sentier Group's Responsible Investment team to assess and validate ESG and sustainability risks. The FSSA team engages with the First Sentier Group Responsible Investment team and First Sentier Group's management. Additionally, the FSSA team has representatives on First Sentier Group's ESG Impacts Committee.

FSG's internal audit function conducts periodic audits of investment functions. These audits include an assessment of whether an investment team's stated investment philosophy and process is what occurs in practice – including the management of climate change and ESG issues.

Further details of First Sentier Group's oversight and management of climate-related risks and opportunities across the firm can be found in the entity-level Climate and Nature Report on the reports and policy section of the First Sentier Investors website.

Strategy - Implications of climate change for our strategy

As allocators of capital and stewards of our clients' assets, we recognise that the decisions we make can influence the speed of the transition to a global, low carbon economy. As long-term investors, we are also focused on identifying companies that are driving sustainable outcomes.

The FSSA team manages climate-related risks from both a portfolio perspective and across individual companies, by integrating climate considerations throughout the research process. Assessing management quality is a critical component of our investment process. We look for founders and management teams that have high governance standards and whose interests are well-aligned with those of minority shareholders. In addition, we look for leaders who are forward thinking and receptive to our engagement. We believe such leaders can adapt to the evolving needs around climate change.

With every investment opportunity and existing holding, we consider the business model and its exposure to climate-related risks and opportunities, alongside other ESG factors and how they may affect key stakeholder groups (broadly – employees, customers, suppliers and society). We believe a company's approach to climate change should be integrated throughout the business. Our views on ESG factors, including climate change, are wholly integrated in our assessment of a company's overall quality, which in turn determines our investment decision.

Climate change is a complex issue and requires a committed approach. We introduced a decarbonisation process in 2021, which is focused on reducing the total carbon emissions of our holdings. Rather than selling our carbon-intensive assets or buying companies that mainly rely on offsets, we seek to encourage an aggressive reduction in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions among our investee companies. We focus on companies' actions rather than words.

While we plan to engage with all our companies on the topic of climate change, we initially started with an assessment of our largest positions and those in carbon-intensive sectors, with the aim of driving multi-year emissions reductions. The lowest-performing companies in our initial review have been prioritised for more pressing engagement. Companies are reviewed annually to evaluate how they are progressing towards these expectations.

- Phase 1: We divided our portfolio holdings into several priority groups for assessment. In 2021, we covered approximately 50% of the team's AUM, rising to 75% by the end of 2022. In 2023 we covered 78% of AUM.[2] We aim to cover 100% of AUM by 2030.
- Phase 2: Previously assessed companies will be reviewed annually (unless they are no longer held in our portfolios). In 2024 we covered 82% of AUM.
- Phase 3: We prioritise engagement with investee companies based on their assigned tier and conducted those meetings throughout the year.

We may further express our views through votes on company proposals. Whilst we subscribe to proxy voting services such as Glass Lewis and Ownership Matters as a guide, the ultimate decision on how we cast our proxy votes lies with the respective investment analyst.

From a portfolio perspective, we conduct fund-level sustainability reviews with environmental and social indicators to identify the outliers and laggards, which then focuses our engagement efforts. Specific to climate risks, we review total carbon emissions, trends in emissions intensity, quality of disclosure and alignment of GHG emission reduction targets to SBTi.

Our progress

Decarbonising our portfolios is a multi-decade commitment that requires a careful and consistent increase in effort over the years to come. FSSA team continued the process started in 2021 with minimal changes to our engagement-led approach. We have, however, refined our company assessments to consider additional information including more details on transition plans and capital allocation towards solutions based on NZIFIG's recommendations and the availability of new data and sector pathways.

In 2024, we set 31 October as the date for Phase 2 of the decarbonisation process and covered approximately 82% of the team's AUM. This follows an increase of 4% of AUM towards 100% of AUM by 2030. This includes removing companies no longer held in our portfolios and adding new ones. We intend to adhere to this timeline going forward to allow sufficient time to conduct the analysis and plan for engagements in the upcoming year.

All in-scope companies from previous years were reassessed using our refreshed assessment template to allow for three full years of information per company (beginning from the end of 2021 through 2024). Each company was again assigned to a net-zero maturity tier based on a combination of their average data score as well as a qualitative assessment.
Our funds tend to have significantly lower carbon intensity than their respective benchmarks. However, we believe this data is best viewed as an output of our investment philosophy, which is centred on assessing the quality of companies holistically rather than selecting only those that perform well on this metric. We are hopeful that as the broader corporate world decarbonises, the gap between the benchmark and our portfolios will gradually close – and improve together.

[2]As at 31 October 2023.

More information about our process and progress can be found in the annual ESG report on FSSA's website.

Scenario analysis

We have taken preliminary steps towards the inclusion of components of climate scenario analysis as data availability and reliance has improved. We built a proprietary net zero model in 2024 that integrates implied temperate rise (company alignment or misalignment) to assess company emissions performance against company climate targets. This addition is aligned to our active management and qualitative engagement approach as it is rooted in company performance and a desire to better understand company activities. We acknowledge that climate scenario analysis can help investment managers investigate various energy transition trajectories under different climate scenarios. We continue to exercise caution that such models are complex tools that include inherent uncertainties due to the long-term nature of their projections. To better understand the risks associated with climate change using these models, the responsible investment representative of FSSA will collaborate with the FSG Responsible Investment team to contribute to climate scenario analysis models that will assist in informing our transition plan. As scenario analysis capabilities become more robust and reliable, we hope to integrate findings from our future analyses within the investment process.

Risk Management - Our approach to climate risk management

Many of the countries we invest in are vulnerable to climate-related risks given their geography and economic sensitivity. Therefore, we expect that every company we invest in will also be exposed to some form of climate risk. Specifically, we have sizable exposure to financial services, consumer staples and industrial companies. Whilst our direct exposure to fossil fuels, agriculture and mining is minimal, we acknowledge that these businesses form a meaningful part of our investee companies' supply chains.

Climate risks – including those related to the transition to low-carbon economies, the physical impacts of climate change, reputational concerns, and regulatory and legal requirements – are all interconnected. We have found that transition risks and physical risks are the most relevant to our portfolios, and we can address them directly with companies.

Transition risks are gaining attention as companies shift toward a low-carbon future amid increasing regulations. The added considerations include carbon taxes, disclosure penalties and green product requirements. These have the greatest implications for companies which rely on fossil fuels, particularly those in industrials (utilities and mining), consumer staples (agriculture), and those with coal assets. Companies that do not move towards lower carbon alternatives will also incur the burden of stranded assets[3]. FSSA's high exposure to financials (banks and insurance) will also be impacted by more stringent financing and lending terms, and diversification away from high-emitting sectors. We believe appropriately managing these transition risks will help to reduce the impacts from physical risks.
Some companies in our portfolio also face considerable opportunities as the world needs technology to transition to a low-carbon economy. Demand for lower-emission products and services may increase the need for certain metals, materials, and inputs. These demands need to be carefully managed to support the transition away from high GHG-emitting activities.

Physical risks refer to the potential impacts of climate change on business assets such as offices or supply chains. Weather disruptions are increasing in their frequency and intensity. This is particularly concerning for companies in the materials, consumer staples, and consumer discretionary sectors that require large manufacturing facilities and

[3]Stranded assets are assets that are at risk of suffering significant write-downs or devaluation due to changing market behaviour.

depend on land resources (water, soil, minerals). We plan to expand our integration of physical risk assessments in our investment process.

Beyond these two risks, companies also face more stringent regulatory and legal risks. The governments of countries in which we invest have begun to implement penalties for non-compliance. We expect these risks to increase over time.

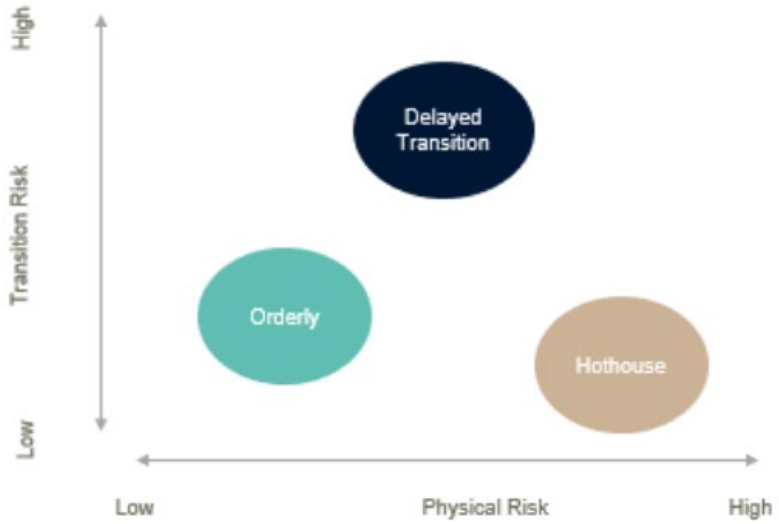
How we identify these risks

We identify climate-related risks throughout the research process, from the initial company assessment to ongoing monitoring and review. We believe the most effective way is through regular engagement with company management. This also provides us with an opportunity to assess other "soft factors" and determine whether a company's efforts to manage climate risks are genuine.

To prepare for these conversations with management, we review company disclosures and when applicable, note adherence to the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. We also review data on a company's historical carbon intensity and scope 1 and scope 2 emissions, from third-party data providers such as ISS. Additionally, we use providers including Sustainalytics and RepRisk to alert us of significant recent events and controversies.

For companies included in our decarbonisation process, we assess details such as the company's targets and disclosure, emissions reduction performance, and investments into transitional activities. As we engage with the companies, we offer recommendations and external resources that may assist in the process. For example, we encourage companies to utilise established frameworks such as TCFD and the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) to report on climate-related disclosure and targets.

A qualitative scenario analysis was conducted by FSG and was presented to the FSSA investment team. FSG's qualitative analysis is based on the assumptions made under the three scenario narratives for the 'Orderly', 'Delayed transition' and 'Hothouse' scenarios, in addition to IEA Net Zero Scenario (NZE), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS) and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS) carbon budget data.



Source: NGFS scenario portal[4]

[4] NGFS Scenarios: NGFS Scenarios Portal

The ‘Orderly’ transition scenario assumes that climate policies are introduced smoothly and likely limit global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The ‘Delayed transition’ assumes that climate policies are delayed leading to a disorderly transition requiring steeper emission reductions at a higher cost to limit temperature rise to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The late and aggressive policy shift results in higher transition risks, including economic disruptions and stranded assets. The ‘Hothouse’ scenario assumes that some climate policies are implemented in some jurisdictions, but globally efforts are insufficient to halt significant global warming. The scenario results in higher physical climate impacts and severe social and economic disruption.

For transition risk exposure FSG considered stranded asset and carbon pricing risk by measuring the portfolio’s exposure to investee company’s involvement in fossil fuel related activities, whether they have set science-based targets and the sector’s contribution to portfolio emissions (see Key Metrics Section). For the physical risk impact exposure, FSG focused on 6 hazards (wildfires, tropical cyclones, droughts, coastal floods, river floods and temperature rise) and potential exposure to business/supply chain interruption.

Due to a high exposure to industrials, under an ‘Orderly’ scenario, our stranded asset risk will remain high in the short term if companies are not implementing robust transition plans and significantly reduce GHG emissions. Over the medium term, the impact of an ‘Orderly’ versus disorderly transition may become more divergent. Under an ‘Orderly’ transition, there are likely to be significant opportunities for companies that are contributing to climate solutions and those that reduce their emissions substantially within this decade. This may include financials which we have sizable exposure to. Additionally, companies that are not transitioning fast enough are likely to face more negative financial impact driven by increased regulatory and reputational risks.

On the other hand, under a more disorderly transition, climate-related opportunities may be less obvious for the particular regions the strategy is exposed to. This is due to variations in government-driven climate policies, e.g. minimal penalties for noncompliance or country decarbonisation goals that stretch to 2070. While the direct financial costs for mitigating climate change may be low in a disorderly scenario, companies may be faced with asset depreciation or loss of revenue resulting from heightened physical climate risks in the medium and long term.

FSG’s scenario analysis was a standalone exercise and was not integrated into FSSA’s investment decision process. Due to the nature of this high-level assessment, it is not possible to draw specific conclusions on the financial impacts from climate change risks.

Key metrics (as at end of December 2025)

The following metrics are used as part of our assessment of climate-related risks and opportunities across the portfolio. These metrics include but are not limited to the Carbon Footprint, Weighted Average Carbon Intensity and Total Emissions of the portfolio as required by the UK Financial Conduct Authority’s product-level climate disclosure rules. These rules also require First Sentier Group to determine if a portfolio has concentrated exposures or high exposures to carbon intensive sectors, and, if so, to include quantitative scenario analysis metrics.

Note on data availability

The metrics presented in this section may not cover the entirety of holdings within the portfolio. Details of the percentage of the portfolio for which data is reported, estimated or unavailable can be found in the Targets and Metrics section below. Cash is presently excluded. In addition, Scope 3 emissions are harder for a company to measure, as they originate from processes that take place across the value chain and are not directly within the company's control and as a result there is limited reporting available.

Access to reliable data continues to be a challenge. An issue we are grappling with is definitions: we still need more industry convergence of terminology around net zero ambitions, target setting and the credibility of transition plans. This will enable us to properly assess the quality of a company’s ambitions. FSG actively contributes to industry working groups to address those challenges.

Emissions Metrics (in GBP) - FSSA Asia Focus Fund as at 31 December 2025

Total AUM: GBP £ 435,26 Million
Covered AUM: GBP £ 433,62 Million[5]
Benchmark: MSCI AC Asia Pacific ex Japan Index

Emissions data availability and disclosure:

Percentage of total AUM invested in holdings where **reported** Scope 1 & 2 emissions data is available from our data provider	Percentage of total AUM invested in holdings where **estimated** Scope 1 & 2 emissions data is available from our data provider
94.97	**5.03%**

Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG at 31 December 2025

The above measures the percentage of AUM that is covered with company reported versus modelled GHG emissions data. Measuring GHG emissions is a critical first step as it enables companies to identify different types of direct and indirect emissions throughout the value chain and as such, enables them to design decarbonisation plans. The challenge remains access to robust GHG emissions data. We experience large differences in both coverage of reporting entities as well as the vendors' modelling methodology.

Portfolio Carbon Footprint

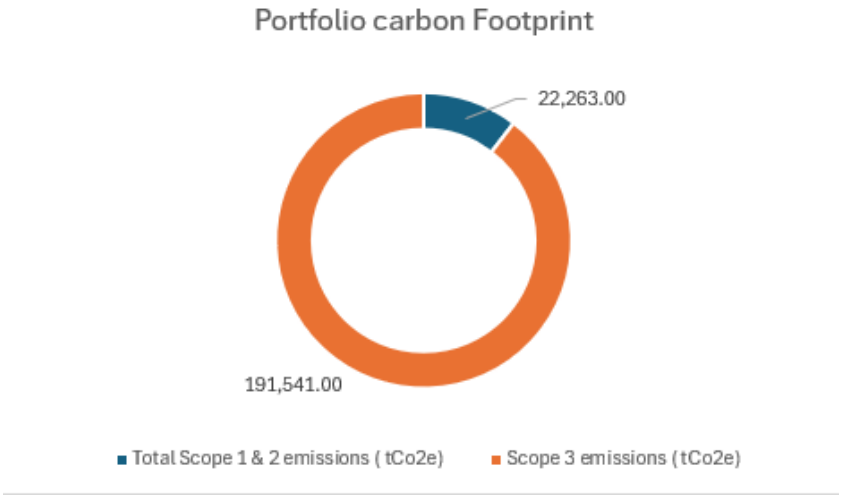
The carbon footprint discloses the amount of carbon dioxide emitted by investee companies at a portfolio level. It aggregates the carbon dioxide emitted of all investee companies proportionally based on how much of the investee companies' activities are financed by the investment manager based on the percentage of ownership.

Further, total Scope 1 and 2 emissions is a commonly used metric that accounts for all GHG emissions occurring from sources controlled or owned by an organisation.

Financed Emissions	2025 tCo2e	2024 tCo2e	2023 tCo2e
Total Scope 1 & 2 emissions	22,263	14,597	20,117
Scope 3 emissions	191,541	219,565	322,205
Total Scope 1, 2 & 3 emissions	213,804	234,162	342,322

Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG at 31 December 2025

[5] Cash is excluded, as well as companies with no emissions data.



Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG at 31 December 2025

Scope 1: Direct GHG emissions from assets owned and controlled by the organisation in the course of its operation.

Scope 2: Indirect GHG emissions caused by the energy used or purchased by an organisation including the generation of electricity, heating/cooling, or steam purchased for its own consumption.

Scope 3: All indirect GHG emissions (not included in scope 2) that the organisation is responsible for that occurs up and down the value chain.

Scope 3 is divided across 15 categories for both upstream (supply chain[6]) and downstream (lifecycle of products) activities. [1]

[1] Not all greenhouse gases warm the atmosphere equally, some gases (such as methane) have a greater global warming potential, or warming effect, than carbon dioxide. To account for this, the term CO2e is used and means that greenhouse gases other than carbon dioxide can be converted, or normalized, to the equivalent amount of CO2, based on their relative contribution to global warming. This provides for a single, uniform means of measuring emissions reductions for multiple greenhouse gases. Source: UN-REDD (https://www.un-redd.org/glossary/carbon-dioxide-equivalent-co2e)

[1] Supply chain: the linear sequence of processes, actors and locations involved in the production, distribution and sale of a commodity from start to finish.

FSG uses the PCAF[7] methodology for measuring the portfolio carbon footprint or financed emissions

Relative Carbon footprint of portfolio

Total carbon emissions for a portfolio normalised by the market value of the portfolio, expressed in tonnes CO2/£M invested. It enables for easier comparison with a benchmark, between portfolios and between individual investments.

Relative carbon footprint	Scope 1&2 emissions (tCO2e) per £M invested 2025	Scope 1&2 emissions (tCO2e) per £M invested 2024	Scope 1&2 emissions (tCO2e) per £M invested 2023
Fund	51.34	28.18	24.84
Benchmark	116.26	127.41	149.48

Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG at 31 December 2025

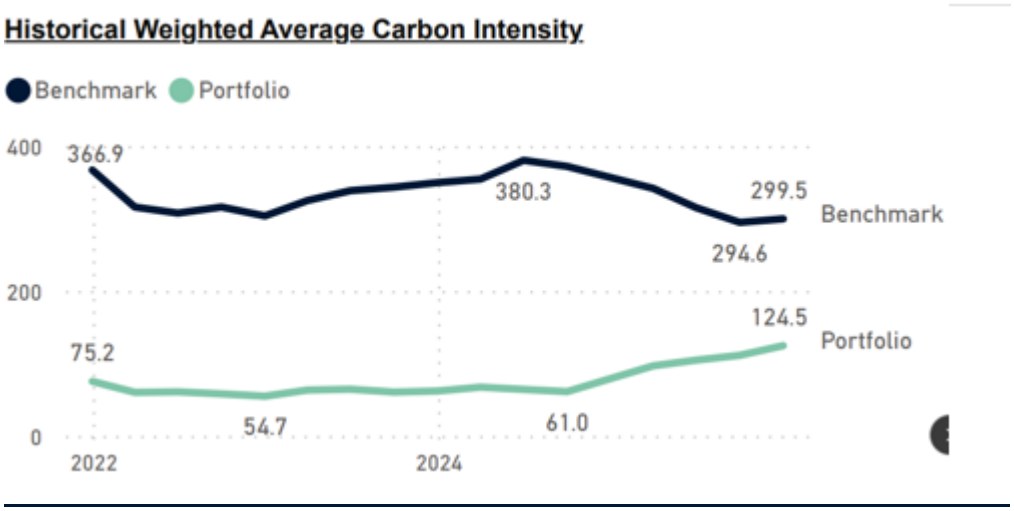
Weighted Average Carbon Intensity of portfolio

The carbon intensity is the amount of GHG emitted per million (currency) of revenue generated. Weighted average carbon intensity (WACI), applied to an investment portfolio, is the key climate-related metric that is recommended by the Taskforce for Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). On a company level, carbon intensity provides insights into the carbon efficiency of a company: how much GHG emissions an organisation emits per unit of output.

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity	Scope 1 & 2 emissions (tCO2e) per £M revenue 2025	Scope 1 & 2 emissions (tCO2e) per £M revenue 2024	Scope 1 & 2 emissions (tCO2e) per £M revenue 2023
Fund	124.46	79.71	61.84
Benchmark	299.47	348.33	349.51

Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG at 31 December 2025

5 Year- Historical Weighted Average Carbon Intensity



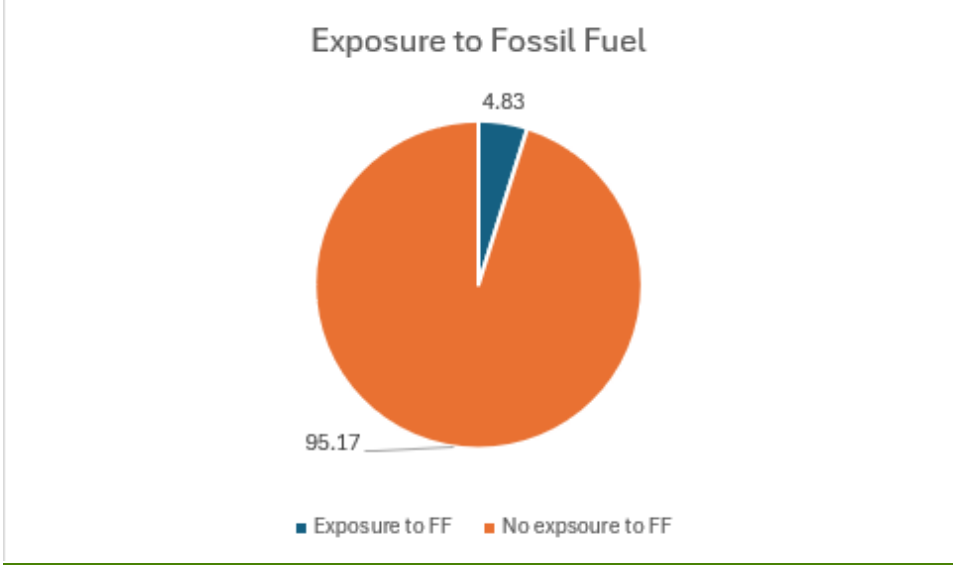
Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG at 31 December 2025

Metrics providing additional insights into climate-related risks and opportunities

Exposure to Fossil Fuel (Transition Risk)

This indicator measures the portion of exposure to companies involved in fossil fuels as defined by Sustainalytics, this includes the (i) exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite; (ii) exploration, extraction, distribution (including transportation, storage and trade) or refining of liquid fossil fuels; and (iii) exploration, extraction, distribution (including transportation, storage and trade) of gaseous fossil fuels.

The percentage of total AUM invested in companies exposed to fossil fuel is 4.83%.



Source: First Sentier Group, Sustainalytics at 31 December 2025

This measure is useful in understanding the potential stranded asset risk within the portfolio as the world is transitions to a low carbon economy.

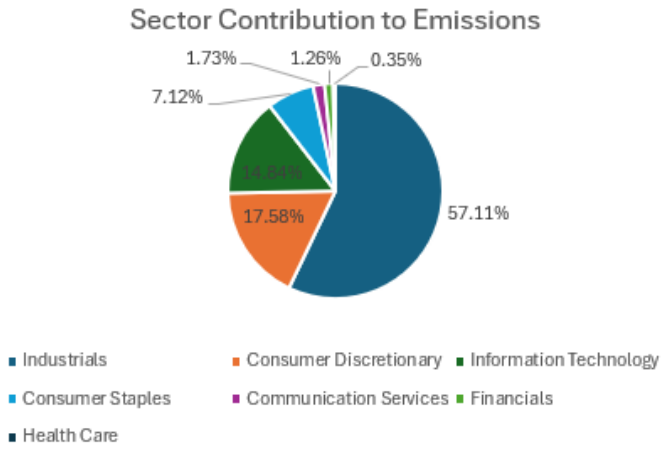
Science-Based Target Alignment (Transition Risk)

This measures the proportion of the portfolio that is invested in companies that have either set or committed to set science-based targets. Science-based targets are based on the latest climate science and have objectives that are consistent with the goals of the Paris Agreement[8].

% companies with targets **committed** to Science-Based Targets Initiative	% companies who have targets **approved** by the Science-Based Targets Initiative
3.55%	**28.2%**

Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG, Science-Based Targets initiative at 31 December 2025

Sector Contributor to Emissions



Source: First Sentier Group and ISS ESG at 31 December 2025

Measures the proportion of the Fund invested in sectors that are more vulnerable to transition risk within the Fund.

[8] The Paris Agreement is a legally binding international treaty on climate change. It was adopted by 196 Parties at COP21 in Paris, on 12 December 2015 and entered into force on 4 November 2016. Its goal is to limit warming to well below 2, preferably 1.5 degrees Celsius, compared to pre-industrial levels.

According to the value at risk analysis, approximately 0.98% of the Fund's value may potentially be at risk under a high climate transition risk scenario. While 1.7 % may potentially be at risk from future physical risk impacts under the most likely scenario RCP 4.5[1] (Source: ISS ESG). The Fund is associated with a potential temperature increase of 2.2 degrees Celsius by 2050. (Source: First Sentier Group, ISS ESG)

[1] Representative concentration pathways (RCP) portray possible future greenhouse gas and aerosol emissions scenarios. RCP 4.5 is described by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) as a moderate scenario in which emissions peak around 2040 and then decline.

Legal Notices

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ISS ESG takes an exhaustive approach for data collection, analysis and delivery to its clients. The ISS ESG methodologies provide details about the underlying models used for estimating non-disclosed data. The ISS ESG methodology documents describe the limitations and uncertainties attached to the models; and subsequently detail the ways to address these limitations using multiple metrics and via continuous improvement of these models

ISS ESG methodology: https://www.issgovernance.com/esg/methodology-information/

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