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# **Royal London Global Equity Diversified Fund (IRL)**

**Quarterly Investment Report**

**31 December 2025**



# Quarterly Report

## The fund as at 31 December 2025

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Royal London Global Equity Diversified Fund (IRL). The report has been produced by Royal London Asset Management. The report starts with a summary dashboard showing key information about the fund. A glossary is located at the end of the report covering the description of some of the more technical terms used within the report. All data is as at the report date unless otherwise stated.

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# The fund

## Fund performance objective and benchmark

The Fund's investment objective is to achieve capital growth over the long term, which should be considered as a period of 7-plus years. The Fund's performance target is to outperform, after the deduction of charges, the MSCI All Countries World Net Total Return Index USD (the "Benchmark") by 0.4 - 0.8% per annum over rolling three year periods. The Index is considered an appropriate benchmark for the Fund's performance, as the Fund's potential investments will predominantly be included in the Index.

## Fund value

	Total \$m
31 December 2025	346.39

## Fund analytics

	Fund
Fund launch date	20 July 2021
Fund base currency	USD
Benchmark	MSCI All Country World Index (MSCI ACWI) (Net Total Return, USD)
Number of holdings	202
Active share (%)	63.0
Tracking error (%)	1.9

Ex-post tracking error calculated since inception to 31 December 2025. Please refer to the glossary for a description of the tracking error used.

# Performance and activity

## Performance

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Relative (%)
Quarter	4.03	3.29	0.74
1 Year	21.31	22.34	(1.03)
3 Years (p.a.)	21.08	20.63	0.45
Since inception (p.a.)	11.36	9.97	1.39

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. The impact of fees or other charges, including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment. The impact of fees reduces your investment. Please refer to the Glossary for the basis of calculation and impact of fees. Performance and since inception date based on Z Acc USD. Source: Royal London Asset Management; Gross performance; Since inception date of the share class is 20 July 2021.

## Performance commentary

The fund outperformed its benchmark over the quarter, benefiting from strong stock selection. Holdings in the communications services sector performed relatively well. Amid concerns about valuations in parts of the market, investors began to appreciate companies with more defensive qualities, such as relatively reliable revenues. Some of our holdings benefited from these attributes and returned to favour over the quarter.

Eli Lilly was a key contributor to performance. The primary driver was the company's dominant position in the fast-growing GLP-1 drug market and a rotation into the defensive sectors of the market. Third-quarter results, released at the end of October, were exceptional, due to explosive demand for its metabolic franchise (Mounjaro for diabetes and Zepbound for obesity), which together generated more than \$10 billion in quarterly sales and captured leading U.S. market share.

The holding in semiconductor manufacturer Micron Technology continued to provide a positive contribution to returns. We view Micron as a Mature company in a historically commoditised memory market, but one now showing signs of transformation due to rising AI workloads and tight semiconductor supply. Demand for the company's products is benefiting from the AI boom. DRAM pricing has continued to rise sharply, creating a favourable environment for Micron, enabling improved profitability.

On the downside, Wolters Kluwer, a provider of software and information services across healthcare, legal, tax & accounting, and compliance, detracted from fund performance. In recent months shares have been hit by investor anxiety over AI disruptions in its clinical solutions division. There was also uncertainty around the CEO transition. The emergence of potential alternatives to their existing products diminished our conviction in the future growth and we reduced the fund's position in the company.

Lamb Weston, which makes frozen potato products in the US, detracted from performance. The shares fell sharply following disappointing quarterly results. The company reported weaker-than-expected volumes and flagged ongoing cost pressures, particularly in raw materials and logistics.

# Performance and activity

## Top 10 holdings

	Weighting (%)
NVIDIA CORP	5.34
ALPHABET INC CLASS A	4.90
APPLE INC	4.34
MICROSOFT CORP	4.31
AMAZON COM INC	2.99
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING	2.40
JPMORGAN CHASE	1.85
ELI LILLY	1.67
VISA INC CLASS A	1.29
BERKSHIRE HATHAWAY INC CLASS B	1.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>30.35</b>

## Fund activity

We introduced Ferrari following a recent fall in its share price. Ferrari is a Compounder with wide durable competitive advantages, combining brand (racing heritage as the oldest and most successful team in F1), scarcity (tightly controlled shipments), switching costs (you need to buy a Range model to be eligible for an Icona or Supercar), and a powerful combination of network- and Veblen-effects (as prices increase, the desirability increases, supporting the asset values of existing owners). These advantages translate into a sold-out order book 18-months in advance, high-single digit pricing power, sustained margin expansion and cash flow growth. It has limited Chinese exposure and almost no debt which enhances resilience. It has, however, fallen victim to its own success. The company recently suggested growth would be below the market's expected earnings for the next five years. While the market swiftly de-rated valuations, we view the long-term prospects as reinforced, and the entry point as attractive.

We initiated a position in Illinois Tool Work, a global manufacturer of industrial products and components serving a highly diverse set of end markets. Its decentralised structure fosters close customer engagement and incremental innovation, underpinning strong pricing power. While near-term growth is constrained by cyclical end markets and muted demand, the firm's track record of operational excellence and disciplined portfolio management supports a compelling long-term case for double-digit total shareholder returns.

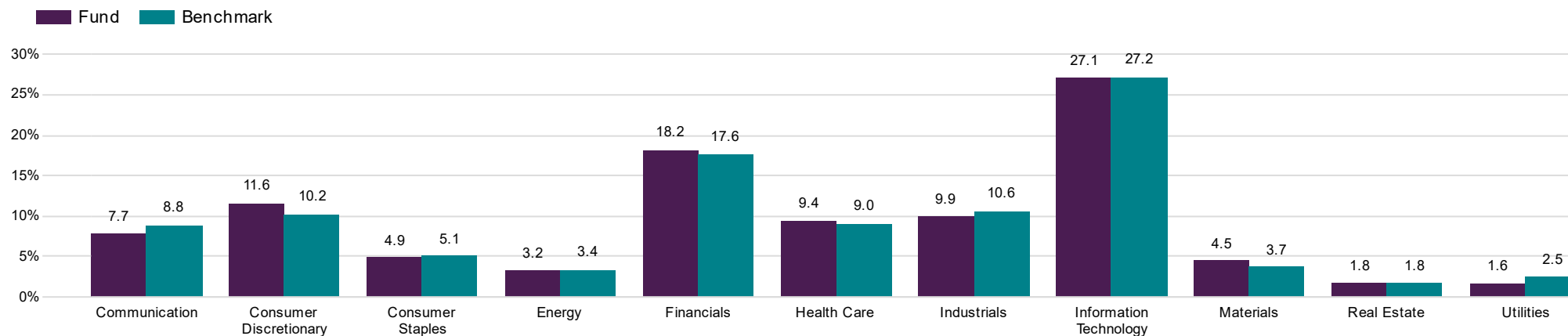
We also started a new position in Hensoldt, a European defence electronics company, which we classify as an Accelerator within the Life Cycle framework. The investment case is underpinned by the company's strong positioning in sensor solutions and electronic warfare, both of which are seeing heightened demand amid increased European defence spending. Hensoldt's robust order book, exposure to structural growth in defence budgets, and its technological edge in radar and optronics support a compelling long-term outlook for wealth creation.

We sold the position in Daito Trust Construction due to a deterioration in the external environment for this company. Rising costs in labour and steel along with vacancy rates cause concern while construction levels have dropped significantly. These factors reduce the viability of the investment case and we deemed the company to be fairly valued. Exiting this position allowed us to allocate capital to better opportunities.

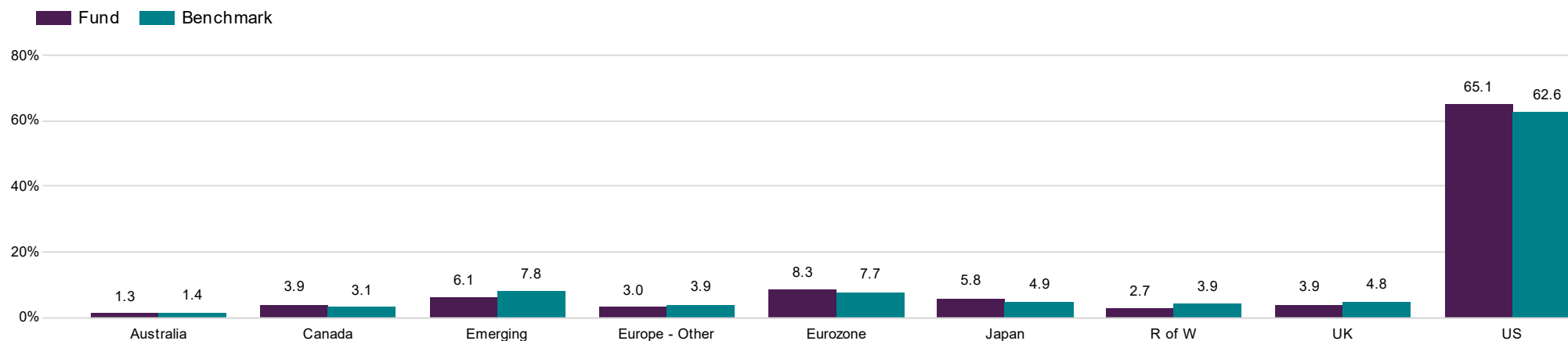
We also took some profits in Google owner Alphabet, and Hoya, the Japanese optical healthcare company. Both stocks had performed well during October and November, so we used the opportunity to raise some cash.

# Fund breakdown

## Sector weights



## Regional weights



# Characteristics and climate

## ESG characteristics rationale

The Fund seeks to promote environmental characteristics relating to climate change mitigation by promoting those corporates with willingness and ability to accelerate decarbonisation towards net zero by 2050. We consider mitigation efforts to be most credible if there are tangible improvements by 2030. The Fund also promotes good governance using a principles based approach.

## Climate metrics

	Fund	Benchmark	Difference (%)
Financed emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)	9,227	n/a	n/a
Financed emissions coverage	99.93%	n/a	n/a
Carbon footprint (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/\$M invested)	27.02	39.59	(31.76)
Carbon footprint coverage	99.93%	99.66%	0.28
Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO <sub>2</sub> e/\$M sales)	82.61	110.76	(25.42)
Weighted average carbon intensity coverage	99.93%	99.69%	0.25

All climate metrics presented above are for Scope 1-2 emissions. Unless specified in the objective, the data is for information only and should not be taken to mean they are being managed to/controlled.

## Implied temperature rise

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Difference (%)
Implied temperature rise (ITR) coverage	99.93	99.55	0.38
% of portfolio below 2°C ITR	47.97	50.35	(4.71)
% of portfolio below 1.5°C ITR	22.81	25.05	(8.95)

## SBTi net - zero

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Difference (%)
SBTi Net-Zero committed	17.20	20.03	(14.14)
SBTi Near-Term committed	1.85	3.44	(46.12)
SBTi Near-Term targets set	50.09	52.61	(4.80)

# Fund Engagement

## Engagement definition

Engagement is active dialogue with investee companies (or other entities). There are two types: engagement for information, which is dialogue as part of investment research or ongoing monitoring, without specific objectives for change, and engagement for change, which is purposeful dialogue to influence positive change, with defined objectives and demonstrable outcomes.

## Engagements

Engagement activity	Fund 3 months	Fund 12 months
Number of entities engaged	26	79
Number of engagements	35	174

This is an estimate. Some engagements at the issuer level may not have been attributed to the specific bond held in the fund, resulting in a lower number of engagement activities.

## Total engagements by theme and topic



Biodiversity	4
Climate	20
Climate - Transition Risk	20
Governance	10
Corporate Governance	6
Remuneration	4
Health	1
Health - Community	1
Social & Financial Inclusion	3
Just transition	2
Labour & Human Rights	1

Technology, Innovation & Society	7
Technology & Society	7

## Engagement focus

Firm-wide engagement activity is centred around six themes which we have identified in consultation with our clients. These are: climate change; nature and biodiversity; health; governance and corporate culture; social and financial inclusion; innovation, technology and society. Portfolio level engagements are not thematic and are focussed on issues specific to managing the portfolio and meeting the investment objective.

Engagement data represents all engagements undertaken at both firm and portfolio level across Royal London Asset Management, and may not be limited to those undertaken solely for the purpose of managing the fund.

The numbers of engagements and themes/topics discussed may differ where a single engagement covers multiple themes/topics.



# Fund Engagement

## Engagement outcomes

### HDFC Bank Ltd – Just Transition

#### Purpose:

HDFC Bank Ltd, a leading private lender in India, was engaged to encourage the integration of social considerations into its decarbonisation strategy. The discussion focused on how the bank plans to align its transition efforts with the principles of a just transition, ensuring fairness and inclusivity for workers and communities affected by the shift to a low-carbon economy.

#### Outcome:

HDFC Bank shared updates on its evolving approach to just transition and highlighted its conversations with relevant parties regarding the Indian Climate Finance Taxonomy. The bank indicated that once timelines are confirmed, it will consider making public commitments on just transition. Current initiatives include compliance with India's mandated Corporate Social Responsibility law and programmes aimed at workforce skilling for future green jobs. However, the company did not yet demonstrate a clear understanding of investor expectations for action beyond regulatory requirements. We agreed to hold a follow-up call once the taxonomy is published to assess progress and encourage stronger integration of social considerations into the bank's climate strategy.

### Heineken NV – Just Nature

#### Purpose:

Heineken NV, a global brewing company, undertook an exploration of its methods for incorporating regenerative agriculture and biodiversity, as well as their related social impacts.

#### Outcome:

Heineken emphasised that regenerative agriculture is at the heart of its sustainability strategy, with 75% of its barley and hops already sourced sustainably. The company requires supplier certification and supports compliance through practical tools and financial incentives. Its water stewardship efforts focus on improving efficiency, increasing recycling, and replenishing water in regions facing scarcity, while social initiatives include engaging communities through Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) processes and programmes that empower women farmers. Despite these advances, renewable thermal energy remains a significant challenge for the business. We will continue to monitor progress and evaluate if we should continue engaging with Heineken on just nature based on future disclosures.

# Fund Engagement

## Engagement outcomes

### Lloyds Banking Group plc – Just Transition

#### Purpose:

Lloyds Banking Group plc (Lloyds), a UK-based financial institution, was engaged as part of our long-running engagement with banks on just transition. We sought the integration of social considerations into the company's decarbonisation strategy.

#### Outcome:

Lloyds continues to integrate just transition across its strategy, committing £1 billion to its Regional Impact Fund to address regional inequality and drive inclusive economic growth. The bank showcased partnerships with the North East Combined Authority and Office of Investment to channel private investment into green infrastructure. It also expanded its 'Eco Home Reward' scheme, offering up to £2,000 cashback for energy efficiency measures, returning over £2 million to customers in 2025. Lloyds is working with Octopus Energy to reduce heat pump installation wait times and exploring property-linked financing. Before implementing mortgage policy changes, Lloyds conducted analysis to ensure alignment with just transition principles. We will continue this engagement to monitor disclosure improvements.

### Microsoft Corp – Sustainable and Ethical AI

#### Purpose:

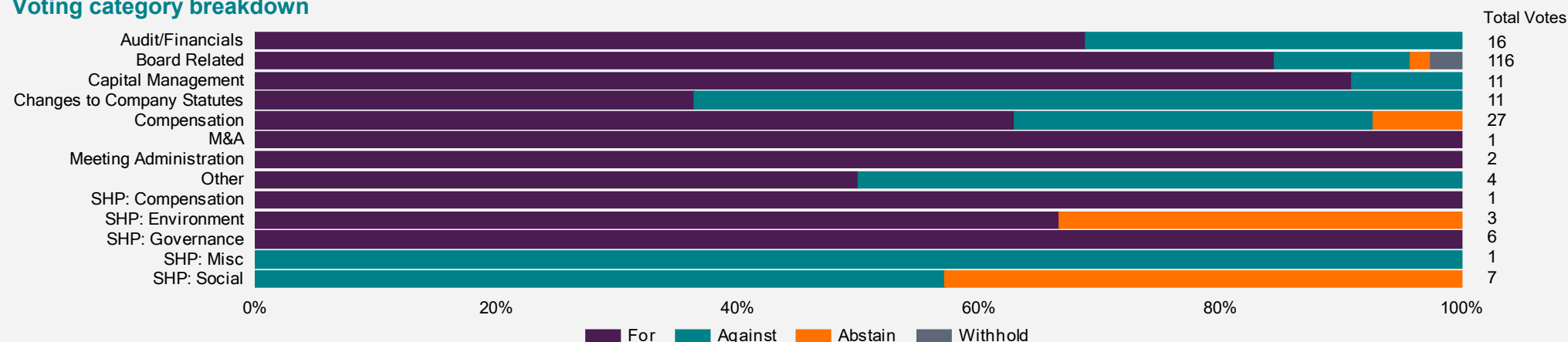
Microsoft Corp was engaged to review its sustainability performance and address investor concerns related to human rights and ethical AI practices.

#### Outcome:

Microsoft reaffirmed its commitment to achieving hourly carbon-free energy matching, a leading-edge approach that ensures its data centres run on clean energy every hour of the day rather than relying on annual averages. This positions Microsoft ahead of many peers in decarbonisation efforts. However, the company acknowledged gaps in its human rights due diligence for commercial agreements, particularly following concerns about the use of its cloud and AI services in sensitive contexts. In response, Microsoft has launched a review of its ethical AI governance and oversight framework. The company is evaluating when additional safeguards should apply beyond standard protocols and plans to share its findings in a forthcoming report. We will continue to monitor progress and encourage Microsoft to strengthen its governance framework and provide clearer evidence of how these measures mitigate human rights risks.

# Fund Voting

## Voting category breakdown



## Notable votes

### BHP Group Limited

Re-elect Catherine Tanna - abstain: As Chair of the ESG Committee and given the company's exposure to biodiversity risks, we would encourage further disclosures in this area and are open to engage on this topic.

### Copart, Inc.

Elect A. Jayson Adair - against: The nominee is the founder and former co-CEO. We would prefer to see the appointment of a fully independent Chair and raise concerns over an Executive Chair role.

Elect Daniel J. Englander - against: The nominee serves as Chair of the Remuneration Committee and we have long standing concerns with remuneration at the Company.

Elect Diane M. Morefield - against: As chair of the Nominating, Governance, and Sustainability Committee, we note ongoing concerns regarding the board's approach to improving gender diversity and limited progress on climate-related disclosures.

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation - against: While we note the lack of equity grants to the CEO this year, we continue to find the LTIP wanting in terms of sufficient long-term aligned performance elements and would prefer more transparency over non-financial bonus metrics.

# Fund Voting

## Notable votes

### Microsoft Corporation

Elect Hugh F. Johnston - against: We are concerned that holding two external public board roles, in addition to an executive position, may limit the nominee's ability to devote sufficient time to their core responsibilities and shareholder obligations.

Elect Satya Nadella - against: The nominee serves as both Chairman and CEO. We would prefer to see these roles separated and an independent chair appointed.

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation - abstain: While CEO pay is performance-based, with equity delivered exclusively through performance stock awards, we hold an ongoing concern over the relatively short LTIP performance period.

Ratification of Auditor - against: We have concerns with the independence of the Auditor, Deloitte & Touche, which has served for over 40 years.

### Oracle Corp.

Elect George H. Conrades - withhold: The nominee serves as Chair of the Remuneration Committee and we have long standing concerns with remuneration at the Company.

Elect Lawrence J. Ellison - withhold: We would prefer to see the appointment of a fully independent chair to the board.

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation - against: We continue to hold concerns over the overall pay structure, noting awards granted under the long-term incentive plan are not sufficiently performance based.

Ratification of Auditor - against: We have concerns over the independence of the auditors given the length of tenure.

### Tesla Inc

Elect Ira Ehrenpreis - against: We have governance concerns about the nominee's role on the board, particularly regarding board diversity and shareholder rights.

Elect Kathleen Wilson-Thompson - against: We have governance concerns about the nominee's role on the board, particularly regarding executive pay oversight and governance accountability.

Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation - against: While Tesla's pay structure prioritises long-term equity incentives, the proposed CEO awards raise serious concerns due to their unprecedented size and potential share concentration, discretionary one-off grants for NEOs, selective board oversight, and generous provisions that risk undermining alignment with shareholder interests and accountability.

Amendment to the 2019 Equity Incentive Plan - against: We believe the dilution associated with this request is excessive.

Approval of 2025 CEO Performance Award - against: While Tesla's pay structure prioritises long-term equity incentives, the proposed CEO awards raise serious concerns due to their unprecedented size and potential share concentration, selective board oversight, and generous provisions that risk undermining alignment with shareholder interests and accountability.

# Market commentary

## Market review

Global equities rose over the quarter, adding to a positive year as a whole. There was strong performance from all major markets – the US, Europe, UK and Japan – with the US lagging in common currency terms after the US dollar weakened significantly. But beneath the surface there were some signs of rising risk awareness and concerns about the ongoing trajectory of technology-sector earnings.

Most major economies produced growth in the fourth quarter, continuing to show some resilience in the face of this year's higher US tariff rates and global trade tensions. Despite inflation generally remaining above central bank targets, there were further rate cuts, from the US Federal Reserve and Bank of England. However, the US rate cut in December was accompanied by language suggesting a pause after three cuts in the final four months of 2025.

Asian and emerging markets again performed strongly over the quarter, despite some profit taking in the fourth quarter at the end of an excellent year. Chinese equities were among the strongest gainers over the quarter. Advances in Chinese AI stocks boosted the technology sector, while investors also took confidence from evidence that China has succeeded in diversifying its trade partners to help offset the impact of US tariffs.

Japan was one of the standout markets over 2025 and the fourth quarter, powered by technology stocks. Sentiment was also boosted by election results. The country's new Prime Minister, Sanae Takaichi is regarded as a supportive to corporate reform and likely to enact growth policies, including an increase in government spending.

The effect of currency movements had a strong impact on returns. European equities underperformed in local currency terms during 2025 and over the quarter. However, for sterling- and euro-based investors, actual returns were very different. Over 2025, the trade-weighted US dollar suffered its steepest decline since 2009. The euro and sterling were major beneficiaries and after accounting for currency moves, European equities were among the top performers.

## Outlook

Corporate earnings revisions and geopolitical developments, including trade tensions and energy price volatility, remain key factors determining market direction. Overall, while the backdrop for equities is improving with inflation trending lower, near-term volatility is likely as markets balance hopes for monetary easing against concerns about slowing global growth.

Within the market, the focus over the last year has all been about the generative AI super cycle and the magnificent few companies that drive it. This concentration has been so extreme, and the narrative so compelling, that it has left huge parts of the equity universe completely ignored. This includes many companies defined by old-fashioned quality, consistency, and profit. Some of the most fundamentally sound, profitable, and dependable businesses are currently trading on the lowest relative valuations that we have seen for years, when compared to the broader index. As AI productivity gains finally trickle down to the 'real economy' (e.g. industrials, manufacturing, services), we are likely to see an acceleration of quality company earnings that the market simply cannot ignore forever.

Overall, the portfolio continues to navigate a complex and momentum-driven market with a disciplined yet adaptive approach. Strategic research prioritisation, risk-aware positioning, and a focus on long-term value creation remain central to the investment philosophy. The team is committed to refining its responsiveness to market signals and maintaining competitive performance.

## Further Information

Please click on the links below for further information:



### Find out more

In an uncertain geopolitical and economic environment, we recognise the importance of keeping our clients updated on our current investment thinking.

Articles, videos, podcasts and webinars giving the latest views of our investment experts can be found in the Our Views section of [www.rlam.com](http://www.rlam.com), including regular updates from our Fixed Income, Global Equity, Sustainable and Multi Asset teams.

# Disclaimers

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### Notice for UK Investors

The Fund is recognised in the UK under the Overseas Fund Regime (OFR) but is not a UK authorised fund and is not authorised by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). It is therefore not subject to the same regulatory oversight as UK authorised Funds and is not required to adhere to the UK sustainable investment labelling disclosure requirements. Most of the protections provided by the UK regulatory system, and the compensation under the Financial Services Compensation Scheme, will not be available. Investors are strongly encouraged to seek independent financial advice before making any investment decisions.

The Fund is a sub-fund of Royal London Asset Management Funds plc, an open-ended investment company with variable capital (ICVC), with segregated liability between sub-funds.

Incorporated with limited liability under the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland as a UCITS Fund. It is a recognised scheme under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000.

The Management Company is FundRock Management Company SA, Registered office: Airport Center Building, 5 Heienhaff, L-1736 Senningerberg, Luxembourg and is authorised and regulated by the Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (CSSF).

The Investment Manager is Royal London Asset Management Limited.

The Prospectus and Key Investor Information Document (KIID) are available in English via the relevant Fund Information page on [www.rlam.com](http://www.rlam.com). A summary of investor rights is also available in English, and can be accessed at [www.rlam.com/uk/policies-and-regulatory](http://www.rlam.com/uk/policies-and-regulatory)

RLAM may terminate the arrangements made for marketing of the fund pursuant to Article 93a of Directive 2009/65/EC.

For more information on the Fund or the risks of investing, please refer to the Prospectus or Key Investor Information Document (KIID), available via the relevant Fund Information page on [www.rlam.com](http://www.rlam.com).

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# Risks and Warnings

## Investment risk

The value of investments and any income from them may go down as well as up and is not guaranteed. Investors may not get back the amount invested.

## Exchange rate risk

Investing in assets denominated in a currency other than the base currency of the Fund means the value of the investment can be affected by changes in exchange rates.

## Liquidity risk

In difficult market conditions the value of certain fund investments may be difficult to value and harder to sell, or sell at a fair price, resulting in unpredictable falls in the value of your holding.

## Emerging markets risk

Investing in Emerging Markets may provide the potential for greater rewards but carries greater risk due to the possibility of high volatility, low liquidity, currency fluctuations, the adverse effect of social, political and economic instability, weak supervisory structures and accounting standards.

## Counterparty risk

The insolvency of any institutions providing services such as safekeeping of assets or acting as counterparty to derivatives or other instruments, may expose the Fund to financial loss.

## Responsible investment risk

The Fund can only invest in holdings that demonstrate compliance with certain sustainable indicators or ESG characteristics. This reduces the number securities in which the Fund can invest and there may as a result be occasions where it forgoes more strongly performing investment opportunities, potentially underperforming non-sustainable funds.

## Derivative risk

Derivatives are highly sensitive to changes in the value of the underlying asset which can increase both Fund losses and gains. The impact to the Fund can be greater where they are used in an extensive or complex manner, where the Fund could lose significantly more than the amount invested in derivatives.



# Performance to 31 December 2025

## Cumulative (%)

	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception		
<b>Fund (gross)</b>	4.03	10.89	21.31	77.62	61.43	21.08	11.36
<b>Fund (net)</b>	3.95	10.70	20.91	75.87	59.06	20.69	10.99

## Annualised (%)

## Year on year performance (%)

	31/12/2024 - 31/12/2025	31/12/2023 - 31/12/2024	31/12/2022 - 31/12/2023	31/12/2021 - 31/12/2022	31/12/2020 - 31/12/2021
<b>Fund (gross)</b>	21.31	17.90	24.19	(16.03)	-
<b>Fund (net)</b>	20.91	17.51	23.78	(16.31)	-

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. The impact of fees or other charges, including tax, where applicable, can be material on the performance of your investment. The impact of fees reduces your investment.

Source: RLAM as at 31 December 2025. All figures are mid-price to mid-price for the Royal London Global Equity Diversified Fund (IRL) Z Acc USD share class. Since inception date 20 July 2021.

# Glossary

## Active share

Active share is a measure used to assess the degree of difference between the portfolio's holdings and its benchmark.

## Carbon footprint

Exposure to high emitters in the portfolio, expressed in tCO<sub>2</sub>e/\$M invested. Financed emissions are divided by the portfolio value, the same approach for listed companies and private issuers is applied in this metric.

## Derivatives

A financial instrument whose price is dependent upon or derived from one or more underlying asset.

## ESG Integration

The consideration of environmental, social and governance (ESG) risk as part of the investment process. ESG integration does not mean the fund is trying to achieve a particular positive ESG outcome. Please check prospectus documentation for details on specific fund-level objectives.

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## Efficient Portfolio Management (EPM) techniques

The Fund may engage in EPM techniques including holdings of derivative instruments. The use of these instruments may expose the Fund to volatile investment returns and increase the volatility of the net asset value of the Fund. EPM techniques may involve the Fund entering into transactions with counterparties where there may be a risk of counterparty default. The Fund's ability to use EPM strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations.

## Exclusions

Explicitly prohibits investing in a particular company, sector, business activity, country or region.

## Financed emissions

The emissions from activities in the real economy that are financed through lending and investment portfolios, expressed in tCO<sub>2</sub>e. Emissions are attributed to a portfolio based on the portion of the company's value the portfolio holds, and using different accounting values for public and private corporates. We provide financed emissions for scope 1 and 2 emissions.

## Fund restrictions definitions

**Alcohol:** Companies which have involvement in brewing, distillation or sale of alcoholic drinks.

**Animal Welfare:** Companies that conduct animal testing (other than for purposes of human or animal health and/or where it is required by law or regulation).

**Armaments:** Companies who manufacture armaments or nuclear weapons or associated products.

**Controversial Weapons:** Weapons which have an indiscriminate and disproportional impact on civilians or weapons that are illegal and prohibited by international conventions and treaties.

**Fossil Fuels:** Companies involved in the exploration, extraction or refining of oil, or gas, or coal, plus any activity relating to thermal coal.

**Gambling:** Companies who promote irresponsible gambling which includes betting shops, casinos or amusement arcades.

## Fund restrictions definitions

**High Environmental Impact:** Companies which have a high environmental impact, and which have 'no evidence' of appropriate environmental management systems.

**Human Rights Risks:** Companies with a strategic presence operating in countries of concern and which have 'no evidence' of policies or systems to manage human rights risks.

**Nuclear Power:** Companies who generate energy from Nuclear Power.

**Nuclear Weapons:** Companies that manufacture, nuclear; or are involved in the production of intended-use parts, whole weapons systems, or exclusive delivery platforms.

**Tobacco:** Companies which are growing, processing or selling tobacco products.

**Adult Entertainment:** Companies which own or produce adult entertainment services, or engage in the distribution or sale of adult entertainment services.

## Implied temperature rise (ITR)

ITR aims to measure the global warming outcome from the emissions trajectory of a company, if the whole economy followed the same trajectory.

## Number of holdings

Total number of unique holdings of the Fund excluding cash, currency and derivatives.

## Performance

Both the Fund and Index performance are based on close of business prices.

# Glossary

## Pricing

The Fund's price may swing to bid or offer to protect existing investors from the costs associated with buying or selling the fund's underlying assets when other investors are entering or leaving the fund. Performance is based on this pricing.

## Promotes environmental or social factors

An ESG Fund promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices.

## Regional weights

Breakdown of holdings by country of risk relative to the benchmark index and grouped using RLAM's proprietary regional classification scheme.

## Rolling 3-year period

A rolling 3-year period is any period of three years, no matter which day you start on.

## SBTi

The Science-Based Targets initiative is a consortium of organisations that set up the definition and promotion of science-based target setting.

## Sector weights

Breakdown of holdings by GICS (Global Industry Classification Standard) sector relative to the benchmark index.

## Sustainable fund objective

A product that has sustainable investment or a reduction in carbon emissions as its objective.

## Top 10 holdings

Top 10 assets held by market value, excluding derivatives and cash.

## Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

Portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tCO<sub>2</sub>e / \$M revenue. Scope 1 and scope 2 GHG emissions are divided by companies revenues, then multiplied based on portfolio weights (the current value of the investment relative to the current portfolio value). The WACI is calculated as a weighted average sum of the holdings with carbon intensity coverage.