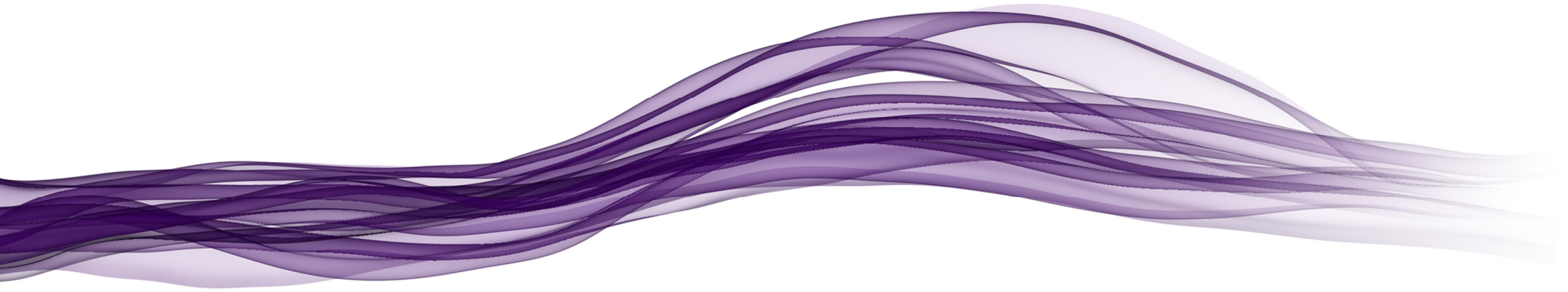


For professional clients only, not suitable for retail clients. This is a marketing communication.



Royal London European Sustainable Credit Fund

Quarterly Investment Report

30 September 2025

Quarterly Report

The fund as at 30 September 2025

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on the Royal London European Sustainable Credit Fund. 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 outperform the ICE BofAML Euro Corporate & Pfandbrief Total Return EUR Index (the "Benchmark") by 0.50% per annum over rolling three year periods (gross of fees) by investing in bonds that are deemed to make a positive contribution to society. Investments in the Fund will adhere to the Investment Manager's Ethical and Sustainable Investment Policy, as detailed in the "responsible investment" section of the Prospectus. Investors should note that the Benchmark is being used by the Fund for performance comparison purposes only and the Fund does not intend to track the Benchmark. For further information on the Fund's index, please refer to the Prospectus.

Fund value

	Total €m
30 September 2025	140.96

Fund analytics

	Fund	Benchmark
Fund launch date	29 July 2021	
Fund base currency	EUR	
Benchmark	ICE BofA Euro Corporate & Pfandbrief Index (Total Return, EUR)	
Duration (years)	4.77	4.49
Gross redemption yield (FX-adjusted) (%)	3.42	
Number of holdings	226	4,815
Number of issuers	131	1,015

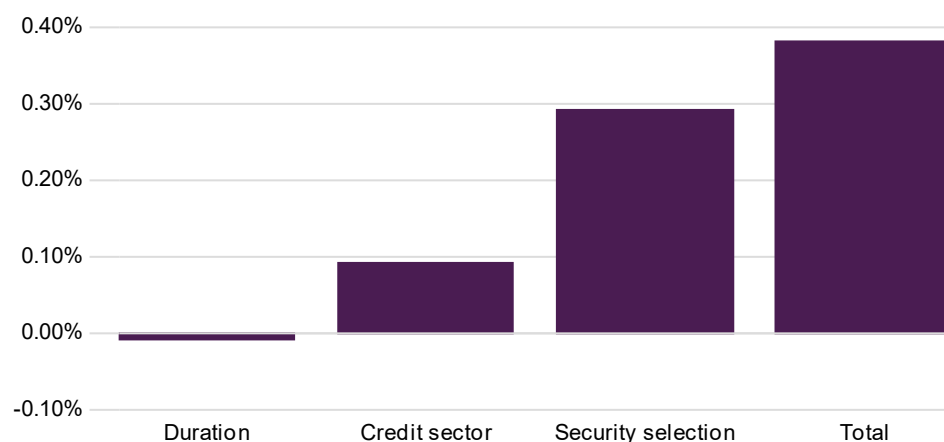
Performance and activity

Performance

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Relative (%)
Quarter	1.28	0.89	0.39
YTD	3.06	2.73	0.33
1 Year	4.24	3.53	0.71
3 Years (p.a.)	6.33	5.45	0.88
Since inception (p.a.)	0.07	(0.47)	0.54

Past performance is not a guarantee or reliable indicator of future returns. Please refer to the Glossary for the basis of calculation and impact of fees. Performance and since inception date based on Z Acc EUR. Source: Royal London Asset Management; Gross performance; Since inception date of the share class is 29 July 2021.

Attribution over the quarter



Performance commentary

The fund outperformed the index over the quarter (Z Acc EUR), producing a positive return. For the first half of the year returns were driven by the carry in this asset class and the falling government bond yields, with spreads marginally tighter. For the third quarter, government bond yields were broadly flat, but carry and spread tightening were again supportive.

Stock selection effects were the main drivers of returns over the quarter. We saw positive effects from holdings in the insurance sector, with exposure to subordinated bonds from ASR, Allianz and Achmea all supportive. We also saw positive impact from general industrials, notably German railway operator Deutsche Bahn and sustainable paper and packaging company Smurfit Kappa. Finally, in utilities, our exposure to Dutch national grid operator Tennet was helpful as the bonds were re-rated, while exposure to Severn Trent also contributed to returns.

All issuers within our sustainable holdings offer a net benefit to society through either their products/services or their operations. As well as reducing risk, we seek out opportunities that are under-researched e.g., bonds that do not fall into mainstream indices or benchmarks and/or are unrated by ratings agencies. Importantly, the sustainable credit proposition provides access to critical sectors that most investors can't access via equity markets. Key themes in the funds include social housing, social & environmental infrastructure, community funding (regulated banks and building societies focused on SME and retail lending), financial inclusion & resilience (such as insurers offering products which protect individuals and businesses from unexpected events) and the energy transition. On sustainability grounds, we have no exposure to bonds of oil & gas companies or extractive industries. We are also underweight in the general industrial and consumer goods sectors, and to a lesser extent in consumer services.

Performance and activity

Top 10 holdings

	Weighting (%)
HANNOVER RUECK SE 1.375 30 Jun 2042	1.88
HSBC HOLDINGS PLC 6.364 16 Nov 2032	1.81
ALLIANDER NV 0.875 24 Jun 2032	1.44
GEWOBA WOHNUNGSBAU AG BERLIN 0.125 24 Jun 2027	1.39
NATWEST GROUP PLC 5.763 28 Feb 2034	1.29
AKELIUS RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY FINAN 1 17 Jan 2028	1.17
ALLIANZ SE 2.121 08 Jul 2050	1.17
BUNZL FINANCE PLC 3.375 09 Apr 2032	1.16
EAST JAPAN RAILWAY COMPANY 4.389 05 Sep 2043	1.15
ABN AMRO BANK NV 5.5 21 Sep 2033	1.14
Total	13.61

Fund activity

We continued to invest in bonds that meet both our demanding financial and sustainable criteria, and which fit into the sustainable themes that we think will endure and offer long-term solutions to the challenges that the world faces. We also aim to construct the fund to ensure that it yields more than the benchmark index. We believe that this positioning will be beneficial in the medium term, given the current valuation of credit markets and attractive opportunities we see.

Activity over the quarter was focused in two areas – new issues and relative value switches. New issue activity was focused on banks, notably senior bonds which came to market at attractive credit spread premia to the market, with examples including Rabobank, NatWest, SEB and Credit Agricole.

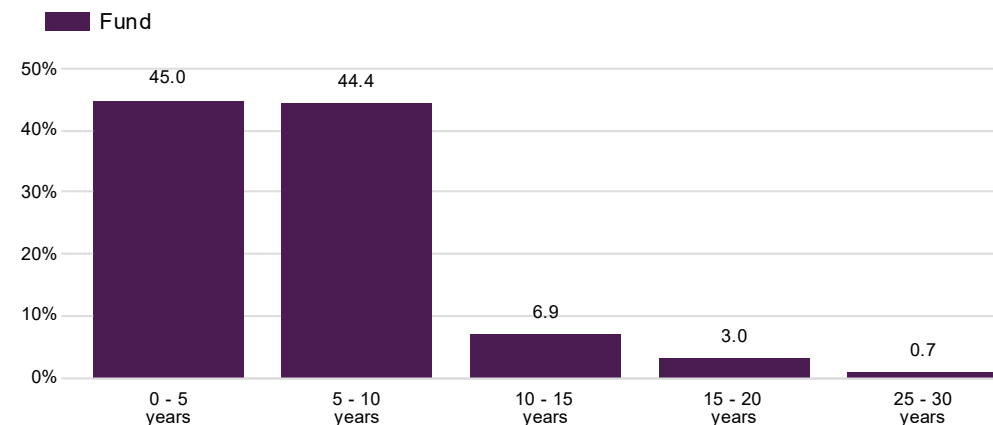
Switches are an efficient way to increase credit spread or reduce risk. During the quarter we sold 2028 bonds from US pharmaceutical company Abbvie, adding 2029 bonds from UK pharmaceutical giant AstraZeneca, also adding 2032 bonds Dutch energy network operator Alliander, selling 2028 bonds from the same issuer. Similarly, we funded a position in French Transmission System Operator RTE by selling bonds in parent company Coentreprise de Transport d'Électricité. As well as adding credit spread, these switches extending maturity, helping maintain overall portfolio duration and benefiting from additional yield given curves are steep at present.

Financials are a major part of credit indices. We added euro-denominated senior bond new issues from both HSBC and NatWest, both at material yield premium to the market. We had added to subordinated exposure in recent quarters and with this part of the market having performed well, we were happy to take profits in names such as ABN Amro, Credit Agricole and Rabobank.

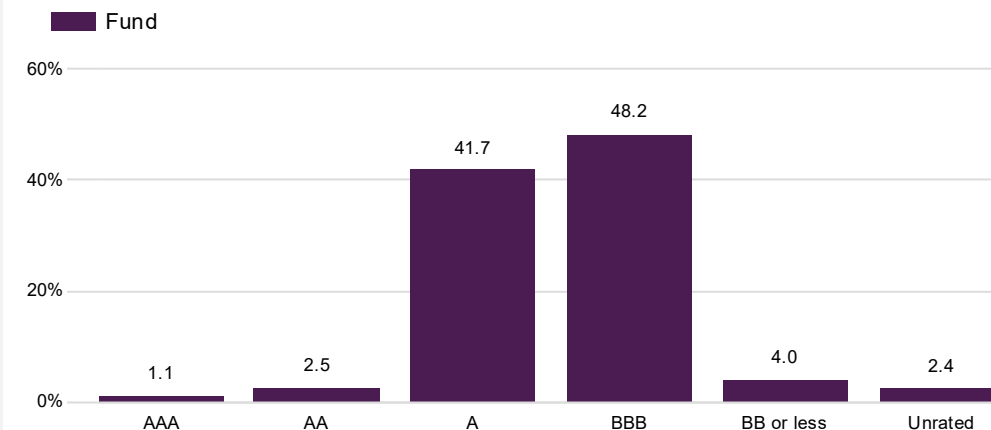
Other activity was across diversified sectors, including adding a euro new issue from UK mobile phone company Vodafone, shopping centre owner Klepierre and Dutch national grid operator Tennet – the latter taking advantage of a market inefficiency, as we bought the bonds ahead of a debt restructuring that saw the bonds gain a Dutch government guarantee and rating upgrade, leading to strong performance.

Fund breakdown

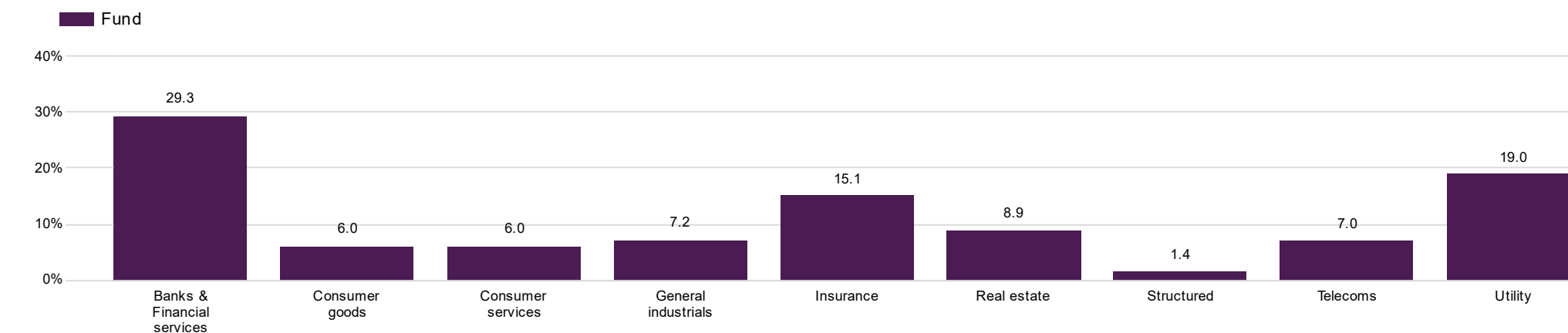
Maturity profile



Credit ratings



Sector breakdown



Characteristics and climate

Sustainable investment rationale

The Fund focuses on the sustainability of the products and services of the companies it invests in, as well as their standards of environmental, social, governance ("ESG") management, alongside financial analysis. The investment approach is fundamentally based on positive screening; identifying companies that are making a positive contribution towards a cleaner, healthier, safer and more inclusive society, through assessing both what a company does and how it does it, and through active engagement to encourage continual improvement. The fund will not invest in companies that undertake business activities deemed to be detrimental to society and that breach our Do No Significant Harm principle. Further details of the Funds Sustainable Investment process can be found in the ethical and sustainable investment policy at

www.rlam.com/uk/individual-investors/policies-and-regulatory/

Fund exclusions

Exclusion criteria that make sure a fund does not invest into a specific service or product. Royal London Asset Management has a controversial weapons exclusion across all investments.

 Adult entertainment	✓	 High environmental impact	✓
 Alcohol	✓	 Human rights issues	✓
 Animal welfare	✓	 Nuclear power	✓
 Armaments	✓	 Nuclear weapons	✓
 Fossil fuels	✓	 Tobacco	✓
 Gambling	✓	 UNGC / OECD violators	✓

Climate metrics

	Fund	Benchmark	Difference (%)
Financed emissions (tCO2e)	3,672	n/a	n/a
Financed emissions coverage	93.49%	n/a	n/a
Carbon footprint (tCO2e/\$M invested)	22.24	51.25	(56.61)
Carbon footprint coverage	93.49%	94.53%	(1.10)
Weighted average carbon intensity (tCO2e/\$M sales)	60.25	84.98	(29.11)
Weighted average carbon intensity coverage	95.81%	96.11%	(0.31)

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	84.16	91.54	(8.06)
% of portfolio below 2°C ITR	61.45	50.92	20.67
% of portfolio below 1.5°C ITR	38.55	21.28	81.14

SBTi net - zero

	Fund (%)	Benchmark (%)	Difference (%)
SBTi Net-Zero committed	18.29	17.68	3.44
SBTi Near-Term committed	9.81	4.99	96.70
SBTi Near-Term targets set	25.37	31.66	(19.85)

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	12	36
Number of engagements	17	85

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	2
Climate	3
Climate - Physical Risk	2
Climate - Transition Risk	1
Environment	1
Governance	7
Corporate Governance	6
Board	1
Social & Financial Inclusion	7
Just transition	6
Social & Financial inclusion	1
Technology, Innovation & Society	4
Technology & Society	4

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

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.

Fund Engagement

Engagement outcomes

Bunzl Plc - Workplace culture

Purpose:

The purpose of the engagement meeting with Bunzl, a global distribution and outsourcing company, was to discuss the company's approach to workforce engagement, whistleblowing, and reporting on workplace conduct, as well as to explore opportunities for improving transparency and disclosures.

Outcome:

Bunzl has shown a strong commitment to workforce engagement, with directors leading listening sessions across regions and languages. Although its decentralised model creates challenges for centralised reporting, the company is open to improving disclosures and performance monitoring. Bunzl shared whistleblowing data, noting an increase in reports, particularly from recent acquisitions in Latin America, which the company suggests growing employee confidence in reporting mechanisms. Serious cases are escalated to the board, with outcomes ranging from dismissals to educational interventions. The company is strengthening local reporting, conducting annual self-assessments, and using employee surveys, including discrimination-specific questions, to monitor culture, with positive results observed.

We encouraged Bunzl to enhance the granularity of its Speak Up data, benchmark performance against industry standard, provided by Navex, a leading compliance and risk management platform, and showcase positive survey outcomes. The company is considering tracking substantiation rates for future board reporting. Next steps include delivering a more detailed breakdown of Speak Up data, exploring external benchmarking, and reporting substantiation rates by risk category.

Tesco Plc - Workplace culture

Purpose:

The purpose of this engagement with Tesco PLC, a multinational retailer, was to follow up on RLAM's workplace culture-related concerns, specifically around the transparency of misconduct reporting. The meeting aimed to understand the company's current approach, recent policy developments, and future plans for data collection and reporting, particularly in light of upcoming regulatory obligations.

Outcome:

Tesco acknowledged our concerns and confirmed that improving data collection systems is now a strategic priority. The company has introduced new policies and operational protocols covering bullying, harassment and third-party conduct, including customers and contractors. Legal changes around employer responsibility to prevent sexual harassment have prompted Tesco to strengthen its controls and training programmes. While there is no defined timeline for improved disclosures, the company is actively developing mechanisms to support effective reporting and expects greater clarity on timelines later this year.

Tesco confirmed that it will be subject to Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) obligations by 2027 or 2028 and aims to have a comprehensive dataset in place by then. Current disclosures lack sufficient detail on reported cases of harassment, bullying, racism and other misconduct. The workplace relations team, responsible for policies, redundancies, store closures and union relations, has shaped the company's response to sexual harassment. New policies now cover third party conduct and customer interactions, with a 2024 anti-harassment training refresher planned. Tesco has developed a group wide sexual harassment blueprint and continues to run annual awareness campaigns. Risk assessments are under way to identify higher risk roles, and specialist support is being provided for line managers. The Protector Line whistleblowing service has seen more consistent reporting, attributed to increased awareness. RLAM reiterated its request for improved disclosures and offered to share best practice examples. Further engagement is planned to explore collaborative improvements in workplace culture transparency.

Market commentary

Market overview

Following a turbulent second quarter shaped by the initial shock of US trade tariff announcements, markets stabilised during the third quarter. Globally, attention shifted towards fiscal policy and government debt sustainability. With central banks circumspect about the prospects for further rate cuts, uncertainty around potential rate cuts influenced bond yields and investor confidence.

Risk assets generally performed well over the period. US markets navigated mixed signals. While second-quarter earnings generally exceeded subdued expectations, and business surveys reflected a sense of optimism, signs of a cooling labour market and renewed concerns over the Federal Reserve's independence added a layer of uncertainty during the period. The US dollar softened slightly, while equities—especially in the tech sector—remained buoyant, driven by ongoing enthusiasm for artificial intelligence despite growing concerns over near-term revenue potential.

A shadow was cast over the UK's economic outlook during the summer quarter. Inflation proved more persistent than expected, prompting the Bank of England to strike a more cautious tone—even as it proceeded with a rate cut in August. Expectations for further easing were dampened and resulted in upward pressure on gilt yields. There were mounting concerns over the government's fiscal health, leading to speculation about potential tax increases or further gilt issuance in the forthcoming autumn budget.

The eurozone also faced a mixed quarter. While robust activity data and strong earnings in select sectors offered encouragement, political uncertainty sparked volatility and weighed on market performance. This was perhaps most visible in France, where the resignation of Prime Minister Bayrou, after losing a confidence vote over plans to address debt levels, added to pressure on President Macron.

Government bond markets proved volatile over the summer. Benchmark 10-year gilt yields rose from 4.48% to end at 4.70%, but with sharp rallies in both early August and September. Meanwhile at 5.75%, UK 30-year gilt yields hit their highest levels in almost 30 years. In the US, 10-year treasury yields stood at 4.13% at the end of September, slightly lower than levels seen at the start of July but with considerable volatility in the interim. In the eurozone, the spread between 10-year bonds in France and Germany expanded to the widest level in more than a year as French bond yields climbed higher amid the country's debt crisis. The German 10-year bund yield was 2.67% at the end of the third quarter, broadly in line with previous months.

Global investment grade credit markets saw positive returns over the quarter. Tighter credit spreads and attractive yields supported returns, as did falling government bond yields in the US market. US investment grade saw the largest returns, ahead of both euro and sterling equivalents.

Outlook

There is no let-up in market uncertainty. Geopolitics are perhaps a bigger factor than at any time this century given the ongoing situation in Ukraine, wider Russian belligerence in Europe and the potential for spillover effects. At the same time, policy uncertainty has also not eased, with tariffs still very much on the US agenda, the current administration still announcing policies without details appearing to be complete and doing nothing to erase concerns about political interference in monetary policy. On top of these, budget concerns are also a significant factor in both the US and UK. Monetary policy settings are generally seen as supportive of fixed income markets, but even here, there is uncertainty around the timing and quantum of rate cuts as inflation is still not fully subdued. These factors help explain why government bond yields have been relatively volatile in 2025, and there seems little prospect of a material change in this in the next few months.

Yet risk markets generally, including global credit markets, have continue to produce attractive returns. With investment grade credit spreads having compressed in recent months, it is natural to look at absolute levels to determine whether the market still offers 'value'. With default rates low, and new issuance active, we continue to believe the all-in yield on global credit remains attractive. Furthermore, we continue to find attractive investment opportunities, partly through the new issue market but also by focusing on exploiting market inefficiencies. By focusing on bottom-up analysis, we continue to build overall portfolios that we believe offer attractive risk / return profiles with above-market yields.

While near-term absolute performance is likely to be heavily influenced by movements in the yields of underlying government bond markets, we believe that continued emphasis on diversification, as well as our focus on income, will continue to support returns as has been the case through the present environment of volatile yields.

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, including regular updates from our Fixed Income, Global Equity, Sustainable and Multi Asset teams.

Disclaimers

Important information

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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. A summary of investor rights is also available in English, and can be accessed at 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.

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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.

Credit risk

Should the issuer of a fixed income security become unable to make income or capital payments, or their rating is downgraded, the value of that investment will fall. Fixed income securities that have a lower credit rating can pay a higher level of income and have an increased risk of default.

Exchange rate risk

Changes in currency exchange rates may affect the value of your investment.

Interest rate risk

Fixed interest securities are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital. Unlike the income from a single fixed interest security, the level of income (yield) from a fund is not fixed and may go up and down. Bond yields (and as a consequence bond prices) are determined by market perception as to the appropriate level of yields given the economic background.

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.

Responsible investment style risk

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

Performance to 30 September 2025

Cumulative (%)

Annualised (%)

	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	3 Years	Since Inception	3 Years (p.a.)	Since Inception (p.a.)
Fund (gross)	1.28	3.06	4.24	20.23	0.29	6.33	0.07
Fund (net)	1.20	2.89	3.91	19.09	(1.04)	5.99	(0.25)

Year on year performance (%)

	30/09/2024 - 30/09/2025	30/09/2023 - 30/09/2024	30/09/2022 - 30/09/2023	30/09/2021 - 30/09/2022	30/09/2020 - 30/09/2021
Fund (gross)	4.24	11.49	3.46	(15.71)	-
Fund (net)	3.91	11.13	3.13	(15.98)	-

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.

Source: RLAM as at 30 September 2025. All figures are mid-price to mid-price for the Royal London European Sustainable Credit Fund Z Acc EUR share class. Since inception date 29 July 2021.

Glossary

Asset allocation

Breakdown of the assets by asset classes. Based on RLAM asset classification scheme.

Attribution

Attribution is shown for the most recent quarter. Attribution figures are based on close of business returns for both the fund and the index whereas performance figures are based on midday returns for the fund and close of business for the index. Therefore the performance will not include market moves between midday when the fund is priced, and close of business when the index is calculated. This may result in a different figure being shown for the quarterly performance vs attribution data.

Bonds

Securities that represent an obligation to repay a debt, with interest. Investment grade bonds are high quality bonds that are viewed as being highly likely to make all scheduled payments of interest and principal. Low quality bonds carry higher risk but also typically pay higher rates of interest. Corporate bonds are those issued by companies to raise finance.

Carbon footprint

Exposure to high emitters in the portfolio, expressed in tCO₂e/\$M invested. Financed emissions are divided by the portfolio value, the same approach for listed companies and private issuers is applied in this metric.

Credit ratings

Credit ratings are based on RLAM composite ratings which uses a hierarchy of S&P, Moody's and then the Fitch rating.

Currency hedged share classes

Currency Hedged Share Classes aim to provide investors with a return highly correlated to the return of the base currency share class by minimising the impact of exchange rate fluctuations between the base currency of the Fund and the investor's chosen currency. Derivatives are typically used to hedge the relevant share classes.

Derivatives

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

Duration

Measure of sensitivity of a Fixed Income instrument to changes in interest rates, indicating the potential impact of interest rate fluctuations on the value of the investment.

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.

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.

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.

Environmental, social and governance

A list of predefined criteria that determines how a company operates in terms of sustainability and overall corporate governance.

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 tCO₂e. 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 analytics

All figures exclude cash. Credit bonds include non-sterling bonds and CDs where held within the fund or benchmark. This is applicable to the following sections: fund Asset Allocation, Duration, Yield curve, Sector breakdown, Financial holdings, Credit ratings.

Glossary

Fund restrictions definitions

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

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.

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.

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

Fund restrictions definitions

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).

Gross redemption yield

Gross redemption yield is the rate of discount at which a bond's future obligations of interest and capital payments equates to its current price. The gross redemption yield shown for the fund is the average for its individual holdings, weighted by their current value, gross of relevant fund management costs and gross of tax.

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.

Number of issuers

Number of unique issuers of all assets held by the Fund, excluding cash, currency and derivatives.

Performance

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

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.

SBTi

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

Sector breakdown

Breakdown of the fixed income assets, excluding derivatives and cash by RLAM's internal industry sector classification scheme. Figures are subject to rounding.

Sustainable fund objective

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

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

In line with our bespoke and targeted approach to credit analysis, we have developed an in-house carbon data tool that addresses coverage and mapping issues with third party systems. The development of this tool has been a critical element of RLAM's ESG integration into our credit process, addressing coverage and mapping issues with third party systems. This enhanced coverage is reflected in the WACI figures provided in this report, with all other metrics instead being based on data from MSCI.

Glossary

Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (WACI)

Portfolio's exposure to carbon-intensive companies, expressed in tCO₂e / \$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.