

NN Strategy niet-fiscaal

NN Scala Invest

Precontractueel document inzake duurzaamheid

Precontractuele informatie voor financiële producten als bedoeld in artikel 8, leden 1, 2 en 2 bis, van Verordening (EU) 2019/2088 en in artikel 6, eerste alinea, van Verordening (EU) 2020/852, en overeenkomstig artikel 20 van Gedelegeerde Verordening (EU) 2022/1288

Versie : 20/10/2023

De duurzaamheidsinformatie in dit precontractuele productdocument werd naar best vermogen opgesteld door NN Insurance Belgium nv op basis van de informatie die hierover momenteel beschikbaar is bij de asset managers. De regelgeving die deze asset managers verplicht om deze informatie beschikbaar te stellen is echter pas op 1 januari 2023 in werking getreden. De informatie in dit document kan worden gewijzigd en/of aangevuld naargelang van de informatie die de asset managers in de komende maanden zullen verstrekken.

1. Transparantie van duurzaamheidsrisicobeleid

Op grond van artikel 3 van de Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR") is NN Insurance Belgium ("NN IB") verplicht om informatie te verstrekken over haar beleid inzake de integratie van duurzaamheidsrisico's in ons beleggingsbeslissingsproces. De SFDR definieert duurzaamheidsrisico als een milieu-, sociale of governance-gebeurtenis of -voorwaarde die, als deze zich voordoet, een feitelijke of een potentiële materiële negatieve impact op de waarde van de belegging kan veroorzaken. Deze openbaarmakingen worden hieronder vermeld.

Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factoren en risico's

NN IB beschouwt duurzaamheidsrisico's als risico's die verband houden met milieu-, sociale en governance factoren ("ESG-factoren") die een wezenlijk negatief effect kunnen hebben op de prestaties, reputatie, waarde, balans of activiteiten van NN Group op de lange termijn.

Met betrekking tot SFDR omvat dit ESG-factoren die een wezenlijk negatief effect kunnen hebben op de waarde van beleggingen in de financiële producten van NN IB-klienten. Voorbeelden van dergelijke Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factoren zijn:

- **Milieufactoren:** klimaatverandering, andere vormen van aantasting van het milieu (bv. luchtverontreiniging, waterverontreiniging, schaarste aan zoet water, bodemverontreiniging, verlies van biodiversiteit en ontbossing) en dierenwelzijn, naast corrigerende beleidsmaatregelen die gericht zijn op het aanpakken van dergelijke factoren. Klimaatverandering is verder onderverdeeld in
 - a) overgangseffecten als gevolg van de overgang naar een koolstofarme/groene economie en
 - b) fysische effecten als gevolg van veranderingen in weerpatronen, temperatuur, hydrologische omstandigheden of natuurlijke ecosystemen (zowel acute als langere termijnverschuivingen).
- **Sociale factoren:** Rechten, welzijn en belangen van mensen en gemeenschappen, waaronder mensenrechten, (on)gelijkheid, gezondheid, inclusie, diversiteit, werknemersrechten en arbeidsverhoudingen, gezondheid en veiligheid op de werkplek.
- **Governance factoren:** Het nastreven of toepassen van goede governance praktijken, waaronder uitvoerend leiderschap, beloning van bestuurders, audits, interne controles, belastingontwijking, onafhankelijkheid van de raad van bestuur, aandeelhoudersrechten, anticorruptie en anti-omkoping, en ook de manier waarop bedrijven of entiteiten milieu- en sociale factoren opnemen in hun beleid en procedures.

NN Risk taxonomie

NN IB heeft haar generieke inherente risicolandschap gedefinieerd en gecategoriseerd in een Risicotaxonomie. NN IB beschouwt duurzaamheidsrisico's als transversale risico's. Dit betekent dat we duurzaamheidsrisico's beschouwen als manifest door risicotypen die worden erkend in risicotaxonomie. De risico's die in de risicotaxonomie worden geïdentificeerd, hebben betrekking op verschillende risicogebieden, zoals opkomende risico's, strategische risico's, financiële risico's en niet-financiële risico's. Deze hebben betrekking op de eigen activiteiten en producten van NN IB, maar ook op de investeringen die worden gedaan. Binnen de risk taxonomie zijn ESG-factoren in kaart gebracht op belegging gerelateerde risicocategorieën. Deze ESG-factoren worden gezien als risicofactoren, wat betekent dat wij van mening zijn dat deze ESG-factoren de risiconiveaus van de verschillende geïdentificeerde belegging risicocategorieën kunnen bepalen. Voorbeelden van dergelijke risicocategorieën zijn activarisico.

Toepassing in investeringsbeslissingen

Er zijn verschillende manieren waarop NN IB duurzaamheidsrisico's meeneemt in het beleggingsbeslissingsproces. De exacte manier waarop dit wordt gedaan, is niet statisch, omdat onze aanpak in de loop van de tijd evolueert op basis van verkregen inzichten, opkomende marktpraktijken, beschikbaarheid van relevante en robuuste gegevens en tooling en ontwikkelingen in de regelgeving. Daarnaast hangt de manier waarop duurzaamheidsrisico's kunnen worden overwogen ook af van de specifieke investering of productpropositie – er kunnen dus verschillen zijn tussen de algemene benadering en de benadering die wordt toegepast op specifieke beleggings- of productproposities. De belangrijkste gebieden waarop NN IB duurzaamheidsrisico's in het beleggingsbeslissingsproces beschouwt, zijn de volgende.

#	Gebied	Omschrijving:
1	Toepassing door NN IB van het <i>Responsible Investment Framework policy</i> van NN Group ("RI Framework policy") bij de beheerders- en fondsselectie en op portefeuilleniveau	<p>NN Group heeft een uitgebreid Responsible Investment Framework beleid, dat een reeks onderwerpen omvat, zoals actief aandeelhouderschap (betrokkenheid en stemmen), beperkingen en de systematische integratie van materiële duurzaamheidsrisico's en -kansen in het onderzoek en de analyses van beleggingen. Wij geloven dat door de toepassing van deze eisen en methoden duurzaamheidsrisico's direct of indirect worden verlaagd voor de investeringen die we doen. Hoewel beperkingen vaak gebaseerd zijn op onze waarden en maatschappelijke normen, dragen ze ook bij aan het verlagen van activarisico's – beperkingen op investeringen in bedrijven die betrokken zijn bij thermische steenkool zullen naar verwachting bijvoorbeeld het risico verlagen dat dergelijke investeringen gestrande activa worden. Raadpleeg https://www.nn-group.com/sustainability/responsible-investment/responsible-investment-policy-framework.htm voor meer informatie over het beleid van het NN Group Responsible Investment Framework.</p> <p>Omdat NN IB belegt via externe beheerders, houden we rekening met ESG-criteria in het selectieproces van externe vermogensbeheerders. Deze vermogensbeheerders beheren hun fondsen volgens hun eigen strategie en NN IB beslist om er al dan niet in te beleggen.</p> <p>Deze criteria zijn opgenomen in het proces van due diligence en selectie, monitoring en evaluatie van de manager, waarin NN IB beoordeelt of de beheerder beschikt over passende structurele processen en methodologieën met betrekking tot de belangrijkste gebieden van het beleid van NN Group voor verantwoord beleggen, waaronder duurzaamheidsrisico's.</p>
2	Product Approval and Review ("PAR") proces	Als onderdeel van het Product Approval and Review (PAR) proces analyseert en documenteert NN IB hoe eventuele duurzaamheidsrisico's van invloed kunnen zijn op de verplichtingen (zogenaamde <i>claims</i>) van een specifiek product, waarbij ook rekening wordt gehouden met de looptijd van de verplichtingen.
3	Risicobeoordelingen	NN IB voert regelmatig risicobeoordelingen uit. Een kwalitatieve risicobeoordeling van duurzaamheidsrisico's wordt uitgevoerd om risico's te identificeren en waar nodig risicobeperkende maatregelen te bepalen.

2. Indeling van de fondsen (beleggingsopties)

NN Strategy-niet fiscaal/Scala Invest bestaat uit 40 onderliggende beleggingsfondsen, waarvan sommige ecologische en/of sociale kenmerken promoten of een duurzame beleggingsdoelstelling nastreven. Het interne fonds belegt voor 100% in het onderliggende beleggingsfonds. De doelstelling en beleggingsbeleid van het interne fonds komt 100% overeen met de doelstelling en het beleggingsbeleid van het onderliggende beleggingsfonds.

Op basis van de informatie van de vermogensbeheerder van de onderliggende beleggingsfondsen werden deze onderliggende beleggingsfondsen ingedeeld als artikel 6¹ of 8² of 9 SFDR³.

31 van de fondsen (77,50 % van het totaal aantal fondsen) zijn ingedeeld als artikel 8 SFDR, 6 fondsen (15,00 % van het totaal aantal fondsen) zijn ingedeeld als artikel 9 SFDR en 3 fondsen (7,50 % van het totaal aantal fondsen) zijn ingedeeld als artikel 6 SFDR.

Voor fondsen ingedeeld als artikel 8 en 9, is nadere informatie over de duurzame kenmerken beschikbaar op de productpagina op onze website :

- **NN Strategy niet-fiscaal:** <https://www.nn.be/nl/prive/beleggen/nn-strategy-vrij-beleggen-tak-23-niet-fiscaal>
- **NN Scala Invest:** <https://www.nn.be/nl/product/nn-scala-invest-vrij-beleggen-tak-23>

onder “Belangrijke documenten”.

De informatie met betrekking tot het in overweging nemen van de belangrijkste ongunstige effecten van beleggingsbeslissingen op de duurzaamheidsfactoren opgenomen door de onderliggende beleggingsfondsen is beschikbaar in de precontractuele informatieverschaffing voor elk van deze beleggingsopties. Bij de selectie van de beleggingsopties voor dit product was de inachtneming van deze belangrijkste ongunstige effecten echter niet doorslaggevend.

3. Classificatie van het product

NN Insurance Belgium nv heeft dit product geclassificeerd als artikel 8 SFDR omdat het ecologische en/of sociale kenmerken promoot. Opdat het product voor de verzekeringnemer onder artikel 8 SFDR kan worden ingedeeld, moet het financiële product worden belegd in ten minste één van de beleggingsopties die worden ingedeeld als artikel 8 of 9 in de onderstaande lijst en moet ten minste één van deze beleggingsopties worden aangehouden gedurende de periode dat het product wordt aangehouden.

¹ Artikel 6 SFDR: het fonds promoot geen ecologische en/of sociale kenmerken en streeft geen duurzame beleggingsdoelstellingen na.

² Artikel 8 SFDR: het fonds promoot ecologische en/of sociale kenmerken.

³ Artikel 9 SFDR: het fonds streeft een duurzame beleggingsdoelstelling na.

Lijst van beleggingsfondsen:

Naam van het interne fonds	Naam van de vermogensbeheerder	Naam van het onderliggende beleggingsfonds	ISIN code	SFDR classificatie
NN BlackRock BGF Global Allocation Fund A2 Fund	BlackRock	BGF Global Allocation Fund A2 EUR (CAP)	LU0171283459	6 (2)
NN Capital Group Global Allocation Fund	Capital Group	Capital Group Global Allocation Fund (LUX) B EUR	LU1006075656	6 (3)
NN Carmignac Emergents Fund	Carmignac Gestion	Carmignac Emergents A EUR Acc	FR0010149302	9
NN Carmignac Patrimoine Fund	Carmignac Gestion	Carmignac Patrimoine A EUR Acc	FR0010135103	8
NN DNCA Invest Eurose Fund	DNCA Investments	DNCA Invest Eurose	LU0284394235	8
NN Ethenea Ethna-AKTIV Fund	ETHENEA Independent Investors S.A.	Ethna-AKTIV -T-	LU0431139764	8
NN FFG European Equities Sustainable Moderate Fund	Funds For Good	FFG European Equities Sustainable Moderate	LU0945616984	8
NN FFG Global Flexible Sustainable Fund	Funds For Good	FFG Global Flexible Sustainable	LU1697917083	8
NN Fidelity America Fund	Fidelity International	Fidelity Funds - America Fund	LU0251127410	8
NN Fidelity Pacific Fund	Fidelity International	Fidelity Funds - Pacific Fund	LU0368678339	8
NN Fidelity World Fund	Fidelity International	Fidelity Funds - World Fund	LU1261432659	8
NN Flossbach von Storch - Bond Opportunities Fund	Flossbach von Storch	Flossbach von Storch - Bond Opportunities - RT	LU1481583711	8
NN Flossbach von Storch Multiple Opportunities II RT Fund	Flossbach von Storch	Flossbach von Storch Multiple Opportunities II RT	LU1038809395	8
NN GS Emerging Markets Debt Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Emerging Markets Debt (Hard Currency)	LU0546915058	8
NN GS Euro Bond Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Euro Bond	LU0546917773	8
NN GS Europe Sustainable Equity Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Europe Sustainable Equity	LU0991964320	8
NN GS Eurozone Equity Income Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Eurozone Equity Income	LU0127786431	8
NN GS Global Social Impact Equity Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Global Social Impact Equity	LU0332192961	9
NN GS Global Sustainable Equity Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Global Sustainable Equity	LU0119216553	8
NN GS Multi Asset Factor Opportunities Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Multi Asset Factor Opportunities	LU2055071596	6 (1)
NN GS Patrimonial Aggressive Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Patrimonial Aggressive	LU0119195450	8
NN GS Patrimonial Balanced Europe Sustainable Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Patrimonial Balanced Europe Sustainable	LU1444115874	8
NN GS Patrimonial Balanced Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Patrimonial Balanced	LU0119195963	8
NN GS Patrimonial Defensive Fund	Goldman Sachs Asset Management	Goldman Sachs Patrimonial Defensive	LU0119196938	8
NN JP Morgan Euro Liquidity Fund	JPMorgan Asset Management	JPMorgan Liquidity Funds - EUR Standard Money Market VNAV Fund	LU2095450479	8
NN JPM US Technology Fund	JPMorgan Asset Management	JPM US Technology Fund	LU0159052710	8
NN Lazard Patrimoine Opportunities SRI Fund	Lazard Frères Gestion	Lazard Patrimoine Opportunities SRI RC EUR	FR0007028543	8
NN M&G Dynamic Allocation Fund	M&G Investments	M&G (Lux) Dynamic Allocation Fund	LU1582988058	8
NN M&G Global Listed Infrastructure Fund	M&G Investments	M&G (Lux) Global Listed Infrastructure Fund	LU1665237704	8
NN M&G Optimal Income Fund	M&G Investments	M&G (Lux) Optimal Income Fund	LU1670724373	8
NN Nordea Global Climate and Environment Fund	Nordea Asset Management	Nordea Global Climate and Environment Fund	LU0348926287	9
NN Nordea Global Real Estate Fund	Nordea Asset Management	Nordea Global Real Estate Fund	LU0705259769	8
NN Pictet-Global Megatrend Selection Fund	Pictet Asset Management	Pictet-Global Megatrend Selection	LU0386882277	8
NN R-co Valor Balanced Fund	Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe	R-co Valor Balanced	FR0013367281	8
NN R-co Valor Fund	Rothschild & Co Asset Management Europe	R-co Valor	FR0011261197	8
NN Schroder ISF Global Energy Transition Fund	Schroders	Schroder ISF Global Energy Transition	LU2390151400	9

NN Threadneedle Global Focus Fund	Columbia Threadneedle Investments	Threadneedle (Lux) Global Focus	LU0757431068	8
NN Threadneedle Global Smaller Companies Fund	Columbia Threadneedle Investments	Threadneedle (Lux) Global Smaller Companies	LU0570870567	8
NN Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund	Triodos Investment Management	Triodos Euro Bond Impact Fund	LU0278272504	9
NN Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund	Triodos Investment Management	Triodos Global Equities Impact Fund	LU0278271951	9

De Europese SFDR-verordening voorziet niet in een specifieke bijlage voor artikel 6-fondsen. Waar relevant wordt informatie over de belangrijkste negatieve effecten (PAI) op duurzaamheidsfactoren verstrekt via een link hieronder.

(1) <https://www.gsam.com/responsible-investing/nl-BE/non-professional/about/verklaring-belangrijkste-ongunstige-effecten-op-duurzaamheid>

(2) <https://www.blackrock.com/corporate/literature/continuous-disclosure-and-important-information/sfdr-principal-adverse-sustainability-impact-statement.pdf>

(3) [https://www.capitalgroup.com/content/dam/cgc/tenants/eacg/esg/files/statement-on-impacts-of-investment-decisions-on-sustainability-factors\(en\).pdf](https://www.capitalgroup.com/content/dam/cgc/tenants/eacg/esg/files/statement-on-impacts-of-investment-decisions-on-sustainability-factors(en).pdf)

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product Name: M&G (Lux) Investment Funds 1 - M&G (Lux) Optimal Income Fund
Legal Entity Identifier: 5493008ON3OV4FEXKY59

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

● ● ☐ Yes

● ● ☒ No

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____%

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**:

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with a social objective

☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**



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

The Fund promotes the use of an Exclusionary Approach and a Positive ESG Tilt (as defined below):

The Fund excludes certain potential investments from its investment universe to mitigate potential negative effects on the environment and society. For securitised investments such as asset-backed securities (ABS), this also includes assessing them against the Investment Manager's proprietary scoring methodology ("Exclusionary Approach"). Accordingly, the Investment Manager is promoting environmental and/or social characteristics by excluding certain investments that are considered to be detrimental to ESG factors.

The Fund maintains a weighted average ESG rating that is higher than that of its investment universe ("Positive ESG Tilt"). In constructing a portfolio positively tilted towards investments with better ESG characteristics, the Investment Manager may nonetheless invest in investments across the full spectrum of ESG ratings. At an individual security level, the Investment Manager favours investments with better ESG characteristics where this is not detrimental to the pursuit of the financial investment objective.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the Fund's promoted environmental and/or social characteristics.

Sustainability indicators

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

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

The sustainability indicators selected to demonstrate the attainment of the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics are:

- Exclusionary approach: Percentage (%) of NAV held in excluded investments
- Exclusionary approach: Percentage (%) of ABS below the Investment Manager's threshold for alignment
- Positive ESG Tilt: Portfolio weighted average ESG score versus investment universe weighted average ESG score.

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

The Fund may allocate to sustainable investments of any type, i.e. investments with an environmental, and/or a social objective. The Fund is not required to favour any specific type of sustainable investment.

The Investment Manager uses a series of proprietary tests based on available data to determine whether and how an investment makes positive contribution(s) towards environmental and social objectives.

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

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

Sustainable investments that the Fund intends to make do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective as they are required to pass a series of tests, including:

1. Whether they represent significant exposure to businesses the Investment Manager considers harmful
2. Principal Adverse Impact indicators considered to render the investment incompatible with sustainable investment (violations of the UN Global Compact Principles or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, social violations by sovereigns such as being subject to sanctions, negative effects on biodiversity sensitive areas)
3. Other Principal Adverse Impact indicators form part of a materiality assessment to understand whether any exposures are compatible with sustainable investment

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

The Investment Manager's research process includes consideration of Principal Adverse Impact indicators for all investments where data is available (i.e. not just for sustainable investments), which allows the Investment Manager to make informed investment decisions.

The Fund's consideration of Principal Adverse Impact indicators is used as part of understanding the operating practices of the investments purchased by the Fund.

Investments held by the Fund are then subject to ongoing monitoring and a quarterly review process.

Further information on the Principal Adverse Impact indicators which are taken into account by the Investment Manager can be found in the Annex to the Investment Manager's website disclosures for the Fund.

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

All investments purchased by the Fund must pass the Investment Manager's good governance tests, and in addition, sustainable investments must also pass tests to confirm they do no significant harm, as described above. These tests embed a consideration of the OECD Guidelines and UN Guiding Principles.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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



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

- ☒ Yes, for sustainable investments, principal adverse impacts are a key part of assessing such investments do not do significant harm as explained above. For other investments the Investment Manager's research process includes consideration of Principal Adverse Impact indicators for all investments where data is available, which allows the Investment Manager to make informed investment decisions, as explained above.

Further information on the Principal Adverse Impact indicators which are taken into account by the Investment Manager can be found in the Annex to the Investment Manager's website disclosures for the Fund. Information on how the principal adverse impacts were taken into account will be provided in the Fund's annual report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Consideration of ESG Factors is fully integrated into analysis and investment decisions.

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

In order to identify securities for purchase, the Investment Manager reduces the potential investment universe as follows:

1. The exclusions listed in the ESG Criteria are screened out.
2. The Investment Manager then performs further analysis, including consideration of ESG factors, to identify and take advantage of investment opportunities. The Investment Manager favours issuers with better ESG characteristics where this is not detrimental to the pursuit of the financial investment objective. This process should result in a portfolio with better ESG characteristics. In constructing a portfolio positively tilted towards investments with better ESG characteristics, the Investment Manager may nonetheless invest in investments across the full spectrum of ESG ratings.
3. The Investment Manager then performs further analysis to consider the valuation of these companies and the appropriate time to purchase in consideration of the Fund's financial objective.

The Fund's ESG Criteria apply to at least:

- 90% of debt securities, money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; sovereign debt issued by developed countries; and equities issued by large capitalisation companies in developed countries;
- 75% of debt securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; sovereign debt issued by emerging market countries; equities issued by large capitalisation companies in emerging market countries; and equities issued by small and mid-capitalisation companies in any country.

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

The following elements are binding, as part of the Investment Manager's strategy for this Fund:

- The Fund's exclusions;
- The Fund's Positive ESG Tilt;
- The amount of the Fund aligned to the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics, as set out in the section "What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?"; and
- Minimum levels of sustainable investments, as set out in the section "What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?".

Where it is in the best interests of investors, the Fund may temporarily deviate from one or more of these elements, for example if the Investment Manager considers it prudent to hold high levels of cash in response to market conditions.

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

0%

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

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

The Investment Manager operates a data driven quantitative good governance test used to consider investments into companies. M&G excludes investments in securities that are considered as failing the Investment Manager's good governance test. When assessing good governance practice the Investment Manager will, as a minimum, have regard to matters it sees relevant to the four identified pillars of good governance (sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance).



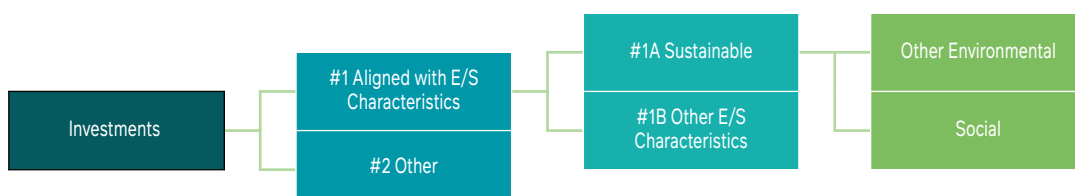
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Investment Manager expects at least 70% of the Fund to be aligned to the promoted E/S characteristics. At least 20% of the Fund will be in Sustainable Investments.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

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

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

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

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

Derivatives may be considered aligned with the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics on the following basis:

Exclusions:

1. Where a derivative represents exposure to a single name it must be a permitted investment for the Fund.
2. Where a derivative represents exposure to a diversified financial index, it must deliver an evidencable alignment to the promoted characteristics.



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

0%

Whilst the minimum mandatory allocation to Taxonomy-aligned sustainable investments is 0%, the Fund is permitted to allocate to such investments, which would form part of its overall allocation to sustainable investments with environmental objectives.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives -see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

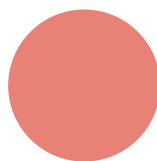
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

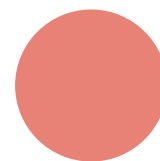
1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*

■ Taxonomy-aligned (0%)
■ Other investments (100%)



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*

■ Taxonomy-aligned (0%)
■ Other investments (100%)



This graph represents X% of the total investments.**

* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

** As there is no Taxonomy-alignment, there is no impact on the graph if sovereign bonds are excluded (i.e. the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments remains 0%) and the Management Company therefore believes that there is no need to mention this information.

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

0%

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



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

5%



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

5%



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

The Fund may hold cash, near cash and money market funds, FX, interest rate derivatives and similar derivatives (which may include certain technical trades such as government bond futures used for duration trades) as “Other” investments, for any purpose permitted by the Fund’s investment policy. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied.

Derivatives used to take investment exposure to diversified financial indices (excluding technical trades), and funds (i.e. UCITS and other UCIs) may be held for any reason permitted by the Fund’s investment policy and will be subject to such minimum environmental or social safeguard tests as the Investment Manager considers appropriate, for example a minimum weighted ESG score test.

The Fund may also hold as Other investments those investments where insufficient data exists to determine the investments’ alignment with the promoted characteristics.

It is also possible that the Fund may hold investments that are not in line with the promoted characteristics, e.g. as a result of a merger or other corporate action, or as a result of the characteristics of a previously acquired investment changing. Where this happens, the Fund will generally seek to dispose of them in the best interests of investors, but may not always be able to do so immediately.



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

No

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

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

www.mandg.com/country-specific-fund-literature