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Product : Schroder ISF Global Climate Change Equity
Legal Entity Identifier : TA82RI0NRIZRTKERSH09

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: __%	☒ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 52% of sustainable investments
☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	☒ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ With a social objective
☐ It made sustainable investments with a social objective: __%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund were met.

The Fund maintained a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index, based on the Investment Manager's rating system. This means that the Fund's overall level of avoided emissions over a rolling six-month period up to the end of the reference period was higher than the benchmark's overall level of avoided emissions over the same period, based on month-end data. This benchmark (which is a broad market index) is not a reference benchmark for the purposes of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Avoided emissions are measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the future emissions saved indirectly by companies' products and services through the substitution of high carbon activities with lower carbon alternatives. It does this by identifying certain carbon-avoiding activities and industries that if adopted would contribute to reducing economy-wide emissions. Schroders' proprietary tool uses third party data as well as Schroders own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures. The level of avoided emissions of the Fund is the aggregate avoided emissions of all issuers in the Fund's portfolio covered by Schroders' proprietary tool. Avoided emissions are calculated per million dollars of investment and expressed as tons CO_2e / $M investment.

The reference period for this Fund is 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

The Fund also invested at least 40% of its assets in sustainable investments from when this commitment came into effect in August 2022 to the end of the reference period.

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

• How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Fund's level of avoided emissions at the end of the reference period was 207 CO_2e / $M and the benchmark's level of avoided emissions at the end of the reference period was 10 CO_2e / $M.

The Investment Manager monitored compliance with the characteristic to maintain a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index by reference to the weighted average avoided emissions of the Fund compared against the weighted average avoided emissions of the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index over a rolling six-month period up to the end of the reference period, based on month-end data.

The Investment Manager invested 52% of the Fund's assets in sustainable investments. This figure represents the average percentage of sustainable investments over the four months prior to the end of the reference period, based on month-end data.

The Investment Manager monitored compliance with the characteristic to invest at least 40% of its assets in sustainable investments by reference to the sustainability score of each asset in Schroders' proprietary tool. Compliance with this was monitored daily via our automated compliance controls.

The Fund also applied certain exclusions, with which the Investment Manager monitored compliance on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework.

• …and compared to previous periods?

As this is our first reporting period, this question is not applicable.

• What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

In respect of the proportion of the Fund's portfolio that was invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrated a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool.

The objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund made included, but were not limited to increasing benefits by way of the following:

- Avoided Emissions: the estimated environmental benefits of companies that enable system-or economy-wide reductions in carbon emissions;

- Connectivity: the estimated societal benefits from companies' that enable or support the connection of communities through telecommunication services;

- High Salaries: the estimated societal benefit of paying staff above local living wages (for regions in which they operate). Assigned in proportion to the surplus companies are paying employees compared to the average living wage;

- Medicine: the estimated societal benefits arising from the additional social value the sale of such products and services exhibits of the wider economy. Assigned in proportion to the company's involvement in the healthcare value chain and proportion of company market share to global sub-sector revenue;

- Power Provision: the estimated societal benefits of access to power and electricity. Assigned in proportion to a company's share of power provision revenues;

The above examples of the objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund made are based on data as at the end of the reference period. Other objectives may have applied during the reference period.

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 did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Investment Manager's approach to not causing significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective included the following:

- Firm-wide exclusions applied to Schroders funds. These relate to international conventions on cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. A detailed list of all companies that are excluded is available at https://www.schroders.com/en/sustainability/active-ownership/group-exclusions/.

- Schroders became a signatory to the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles on 6 January 2020. The Fund excluded companies in violation of the UNGC principles from the portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments, as Schroders considers violators cause significant harm to one or more environmental or social sustainable investment objectives. The areas determining whether an issuer is an UNGC violator include issues that are covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining. The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party and compliance with the list was monitored via our automated compliance controls. Schroders applied certain exceptions to the list during the reference period.

- Firm-wide exclusions also applied to companies that derived revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal, especially tobacco production, tobacco value chain (suppliers, distributors, retailers, licensors), thermal coal mining and coal fired power generation.

- The Fund also applied certain other exclusions.

- Further information on all of the Fund's exclusions is to be found under "Sustainability Related Disclosures" on the Fund's webpage, accessed via https://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

Where the Investment Manager set levels in relation to the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors, compliance with these thresholds was monitored on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework. Investee companies in breach of these levels were not eligible to be considered as a sustainable investment.

For example, the Fund excluded companies in violation of the UNGC principles (principal adverse impact (PAI) 10) from the portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments. The list of UNGC violators is provided by a third party and compliance with the list was monitored via our automated compliance controls. Schroders applied certain exceptions to the list during the reference period.

In addition, the Fund excluded companies that were deemed to contribute significantly to climate change (related to PAIs 1, 2 and 3 covering GHG emissions). The thresholds that were applied were companies deriving >10% revenue from thermal coal mining and >30% revenue from coal power generation. The Fund also excluded companies deriving >5% revenue from fossil fuel extraction and production and >5% revenue from the oil and gas value chain. The Fund also excludes companies on the Carbon Underground 200 list which includes the top 100 public coal companies globally and the top 100 public oil and gas companies globally, ranked by the potential carbon emissions content of their reported reserves. Compliance with these exclusions was monitored via our automated compliance controls.

In other areas Schroders set principles of engagement. We have aligned each of the PAIs to one of Schroders six core engagement themes. We summarise below the thresholds that apply and the engagement actions we have for each:

Climate Change

PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 19 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Climate Change. Details of our Engagement Blueprint can be found here: (Link https://prod.schroders.com/en/sysglobalassets/about-us/schroders-engagement-blueprint-2022.pdf). We engage to understand how companies are responding to the challenges climate change may pose to their long-term financial position. Through our engagement activity we seek to understand different areas, such as the speed and scale of emission reduction targets and steps being taken to meet climate goals.

Biodiversity and Natural Capital

PAIs 7, 8 and 9 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Biodiversity and Natural Capital. We recognise the importance of all companies assessing and reporting on their exposure to natural capital and biodiversity risk. We focus our engagement on improving disclosure around a number of themes such as deforestation and sustainable food and water.

Human Rights

PAIs 10 and 14 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Human Rights. There is increasing pressure on the role that businesses can and should play to respect human rights. We understand the higher operational and financial risks, and the reputational risk that human rights controversies cause. Our engagement focuses on three core stakeholders: workers, communities and customers.

Human Capital Management

PAIs 11, 12 and 13 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Human Capital Management. We identify human capital management as a priority issue for engagement, noting that people in an organisation are a significant source of competitive advantage and that effective human capital management is essential to drive innovation and long-term value creation. We also recognise a number of links between high standards of human capital management and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Our engagement activities address themes such as health and safety, corporate culture and investment into the workforce.

Diversity and Inclusion

PAIs 12 and 13 relate to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Diversity and Inclusion. Improving disclosure on board diversity and the gender pay gap are two of the priority objectives outlined in our Engagement Blueprint. We request that companies implement a policy that requires each board vacancy to consider at least one or more diverse candidates. Our engagement approach also addresses diversity of the executive management, the workforce and in the value chain.

Corporate Governance

PAIs 20, 12 and 13 align to the Engagement Blueprint theme of Corporate Governance. We engage with companies to seek to ensure businesses act in the best interest of shareholders and other key stakeholders. We also recognise that, in most cases, in order to see progress and performance on other material Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) issues, strong governance structures need to first be in place. We therefore engage on a number of corporate governance aspects such as executive remuneration, boards and management, and strategy.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The portion of the portfolio in sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

We used a list of UNGC violators as provided by a third party. Issuers on that list were not categorised as sustainable investments. The areas considered when determining whether an issuer is an UNGC violator included those covered by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, such as human rights, bribery and corruption, labour rights, child labour, discrimination, health and safety, and collective bargaining.

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 Union criteria.

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

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

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Investment Manager's approach to considering principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors involved classifying the indicators into three categories:

1. Set thresholds

For certain PAIs (e.g. PAI 10 on violations of UNGC principles), we set thresholds for considering an investment to be a sustainable investment. Investments in breach of these thresholds were not eligible to be held as sustainable investments. Compliance with these thresholds was monitored on an ongoing basis via the Investment Manager's portfolio compliance framework.

2. Active ownership

During the reference period, the Investment Manager engaged in line with the approach and expectations set out in our Engagement Blueprint (Link https://prod.schroders.com/en/sysglobalassets/about-us/schroders-engagement-blueprint-2022.pdf) and as further described above. A summary of Schroders firm-wide engagement activity during the reference period, including the relevant engagement theme, is shown below:

Engagement Theme	# Issuers
Climate Change	738
Diversity and Inclusion	72
Governance and Oversight	3,096
Human Capital Management	130
Human Rights	121
Natural Capital and Biodiversity	95

3. Improve coverage

Some of the engagements identified in the table above involved discussions where the primary focus was to increase reporting on sustainability data. The purpose is to improve coverage of the PAIs, for example PAI 9 on hazardous waste ratio.

Our approach is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability, and quality, of PAI data evolves.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

During the reference period the top 15 investments were:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: **1 Jan 2022 to 31 Dec 2022**

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
MICROSOFT CORPORATION COMMON STOCK USD0.0000125	Information Technology	4.81	United States
ALPHABET INCORPORATED CL A NPV	Communication Services	4.09	United States
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INCORPORATED COMMON STOCK USD1	Information Technology	3.38	United States
AMAZON.COM INCORPORATED USD0.01	Consumer Discretionary	2.76	United States
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC SE EUR4	Industrials	2.71	United States
BAYERISCHE MOTOREN WERKE AG	Consumer Discretionary	2.59	Germany
IBERDROLA SA EUR0.75	Utilities	2.50	Spain
DANAHER CORPORATION COMMON STOCK USD0.01	Health Care	2.47	United States
NEXTERA ENERGY INCORPORATED COMMON STOCK USD0.01	Utilities	2.45	United States
JOHNSON CONTROLS INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY CHF0.5	Industrials	2.20	United States
CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY COMMON STOCK NPV	Industrials	2.19	Canada
VESTAS WIND SYSTEMS	Industrials	2.16	Denmark
SAMSUNG SDI COMPANY LIMITED KRW5000	Information Technology	2.09	South Korea
KROGER COMPANY (THE) COMMON STOCK USD1	Consumer Staples	2.08	United States
DEERE & COMPANY COMMON STOCK USD1	Industrials	2.08	United States

The list above represents the average of the Fund’s holdings at each quarter end during the reference period.

The largest investments and % of assets referred to above are derived from the Schroders Investment Book of Record (IBoR) data source. The largest investments and % of assets detailed elsewhere in the Audited Annual Report are derived from the Accounting Book of Record (ABoR) maintained by the administrator. As a result of these differing data sources, there may be differences in the largest investments and % of assets due to the differing calculation methodologies of these alternative data sources.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

• *What was the asset allocation?*

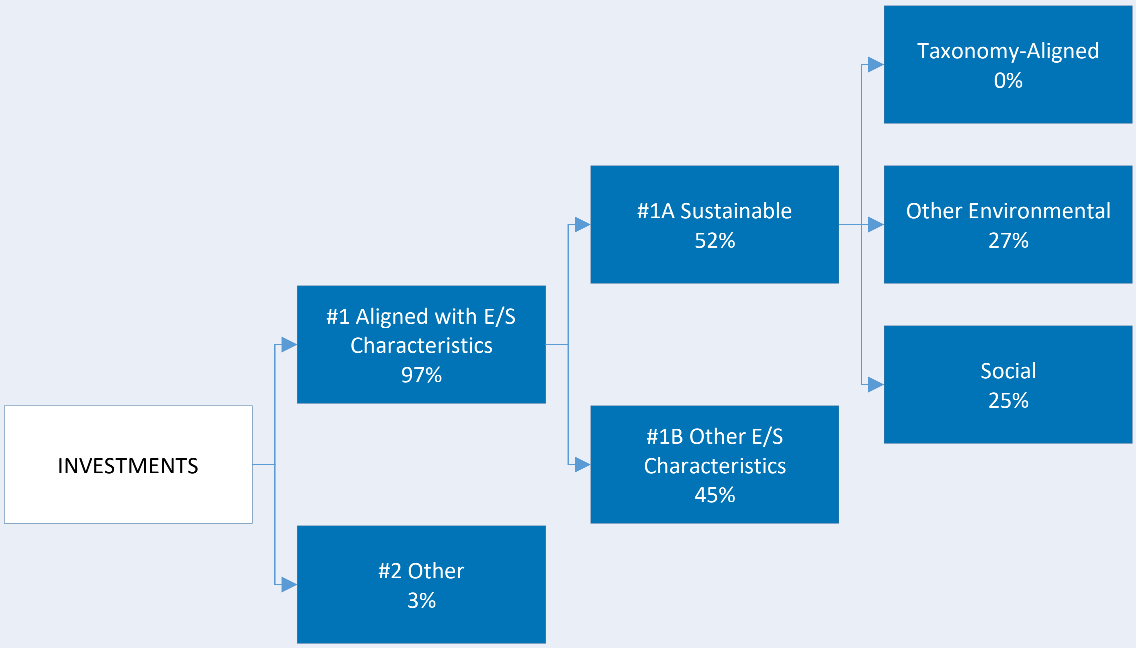
The Fund’s investments that were used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the Fund’s assets that were used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 97%. The Fund maintained a higher overall level of avoided emissions than the MSCI All Country World (Net TR) Index and so the Fund’s investments that were measured by Schroders’ proprietary sustainability tool are included within #1 on the basis that they contributed to the Fund’s overall level of avoided emissions (whether such individual investment had a high or low level). The percentage in #1 Aligned E/S characteristics represents the average of the last four months of the reference period, based on month-end data. Also included within #1 is the proportion of assets that were invested in sustainable investments, as indicated in #1A.

Avoided emissions are measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the future emissions saved indirectly by companies' products and services through the substitution of high carbon activities with lower carbon alternatives. It does this by identifying certain carbon-avoiding activities and industries that if adopted would contribute to reducing economy-wide emissions. Schroders' proprietary tool uses third party data as well as Schroders own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures.

The Fund invested 52% of its assets in sustainable investments. This percentage represents the average of the last four months of the reference period, based on month-end data. Within this, 27% was invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective and 25% was invested in sustainable investments with a social objective. In respect of the proportion of the Fund's portfolio that was invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrated a net positive effect across a range of environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool. A sustainable investment is classified as having an environmental or social objective depending on whether the relevant issuer has a higher score in Schroders' proprietary tool relative to its applicable peer group for its environmental indicators or its social indicators. In each case, indicators are comprised of both "costs" and "benefits".

#2 Other includes cash and warrants, which were treated as neutral for sustainability purposes.



#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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments*
- The sub-category ***#1B Other E/S Characteristics*** *covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments*

• *In which economic sectors were the investments made?*

During the reference period investments were made in the following economic sectors:

Sector	Sub-Sector	% Assets
Industrials	Capital Goods	29.79
Industrials	Transportation	2.19
Information Technology	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	11.38
Information Technology	Software & Services	6.29
Information Technology	Technology Hardware & Equipment	4.86
Consumer Discretionary	Retailing	5.17
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Durables & Apparel	4.10
Consumer Discretionary	Automobiles & Components	2.67
Utilities	Utilities	9.42
Materials	Materials	6.25
Consumer Staples	Food & Staples Retailing	3.03
Consumer Staples	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	1.34
Communication Services	Media & Entertainment	4.09
Financials	Insurance	1.89
Financials	Diversified Financials	1.27
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	2.47
Cash	Cash	1.97
Real Estate	Real Estate	1.80

The list above represents the average of the Fund's holdings at each quarter end during the reference period.

The % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors referred to above are derived from the Schroders Investment Book of Record (IBoR) data source. The % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors detailed elsewhere in the Audited Annual Report are derived from the Accounting Book of Record (ABoR) maintained by the administrator. As a result of these differing data sources, there may be differences in the % of assets and sector classifications aligned to economic sectors, due to the differing calculation methodologies and data availability of these alternative data sources.

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

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

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

There was no extent to which the Fund's investments (including transitional and enabling activities) with an environmental objective were aligned with the Taxonomy. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as a result been deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

• Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

☐ 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 no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective - 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.

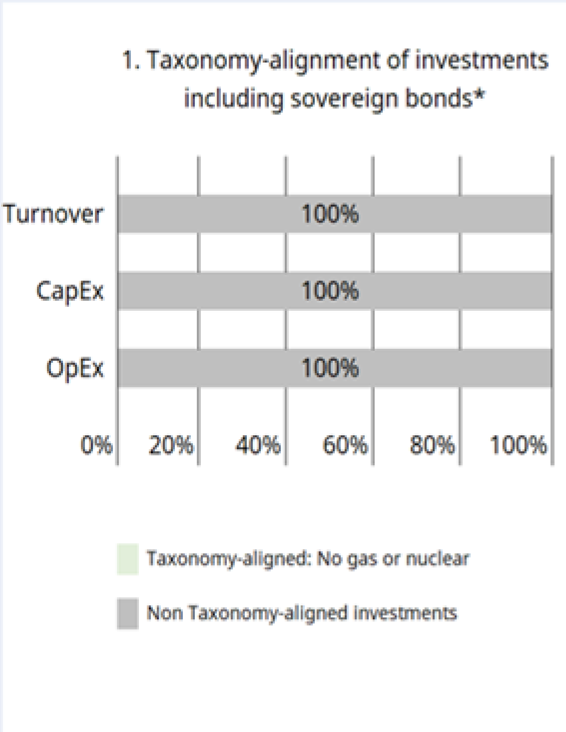
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

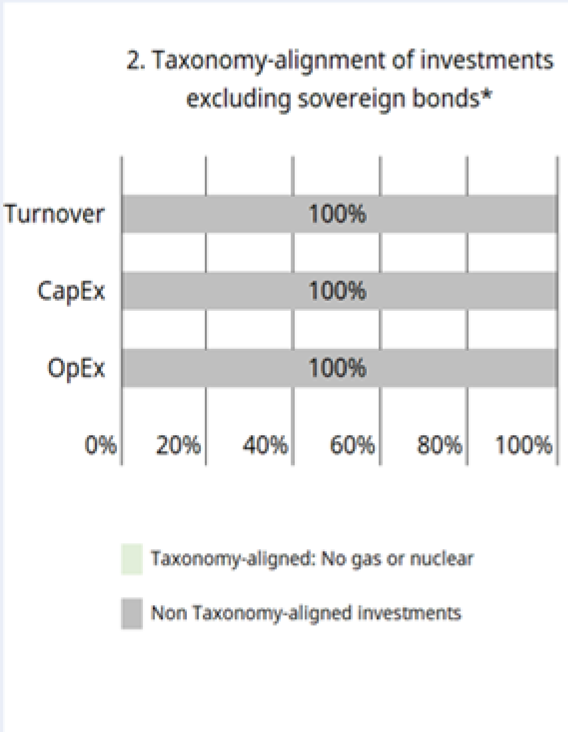
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- **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.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*





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

• What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

As per the above, the share of investments by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities has been deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

• How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

As this is our first reporting period, this question is not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund invested 27% of its assets in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. This percentage is a proportion of the total percentage of sustainable investments, which is calculated as the average of the last four months of the reference period, based on month-end data.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund invested 25% of its assets in sustainable investments with a social objective. This percentage is a proportion of the total percentage of sustainable investments, which is calculated as the average of the last four months of the reference period, based on month-end data.

What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

#2 Other includes cash and warrants, which were treated as neutral for sustainability purposes.

Minimum safeguards were applied where relevant to investments and derivatives by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there were ownership links or exposure to higher risk countries (for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax evasion and sanctions risks). A firm-wide risk assessment considers the risk rating of each jurisdiction; which includes reference to a number of public statements, indices and world governance indicators issued by the UN, the European Union, the UK Government, the Financial Action Task Force and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), such as Transparency International and the Basel Committee.

In addition, new counterparties were reviewed by Schroders' credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty was based on a holistic review of the various sources of information available, including, but not limited to, quality of management, ownership structure, location, regulatory and social environment to which each counterparty is subject, and the degree of development of the local banking system and its regulatory framework. Ongoing monitoring was performed through a Schroders' proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty's management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges.

Schroders' credit risk team monitored the counterparties and during the reference period a number of counterparties were removed from the approved list for all funds in line with our policy and compliance requirements. This meant that such counterparties were ineligible for use by the Fund in respect of any relevant investments from the date they were removed.

What actions have been taken to meet the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

The actions taken during the reference period to meet the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund were the following:

- The Investment Manager applied sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund;

- The Investment Manager considered the level of avoided emissions of the Fund when selecting the assets held by the Fund;

- The Investment Manager utilised a Schroders' proprietary tool to help assess good governance practices of investee companies; and

- The Investment Manager undertook engagements covering one or more of the six priority themes set out in our Engagement Blueprint (Link https://prod.schroders.com/en/sysglobalassets/about-us/schroders-engagement-blueprint-2022.pdf). A summary of Schroders engagement activity, including the number of issuers engaged with and the related theme, is shown above in the question ‘How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?’. Through our engagement activities, we build relationships and have a two-way dialogue with our investee companies. We aim to drive change that protects and enhances the value of our investments.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

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

No index was designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

• How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

This question is not applicable for this Fund.

• How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

This question is not applicable for this Fund.

• How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?

This question is not applicable for this Fund.

• How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

This question is not applicable for this Fund.