

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

Product name:

Emerging Leaders Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier:

549300RVZ11RNS16PV05

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: __%**

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 __% 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

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

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?

Firstly, the fund promotes the environmental characteristic of contributing towards climate change mitigation by seeking to achieve a lower carbon footprint than the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net) Index in aggregate at the portfolio level.

Secondly, the fund avoids investments in certain industries with the potential to cause harm to the environmental and to human health and wellbeing, such as tobacco and weapons, by applying binding exclusions. Further detail on the nature of these exclusions is set out below (in response to the question, "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?").

The fund does not use a reference benchmark to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the fund's environmental and social characteristics:

| Objective | Sustainability indicators |
|--|--|
| 1. ESG exclusions | The application of the exclusionary screens to the fund's investments is measured by the percentage of the fund's investments which breach the exclusionary screens. The relevant sustainability indicator is therefore that 0% of the fund's investments are in violation of the fund's exclusionary screens. |
| 2. Lower carbon footprint than MSCI Emerging Markets (Net) Index at an aggregate portfolio level | Weighted Average Carbon Intensity of portfolio compared against MSCI Emerging Markets (Net) Index. |

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?

Not applicable.

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?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

— How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprise and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

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

Principle 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.

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

No

The fund considers some of the principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) on sustainability factors through the fund’s exclusionary criteria as follows:

- The fund excludes issuers whose core business is in thermal coal mining and extraction, thermal coal power generation and fossil fuels. The fund therefore partly considers PAI indicator number 4: exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
- The fund excludes issuers which derive any revenue from controversial weapons manufacturing or retail. The fund therefore considers PAI indicator number 14: exposure to controversial weapons.

The fund will make information available on how it has incorporated the PAIs in its periodic reports to investors.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment manager integrates environmental, social, or governance (ESG) risks into the investment process by using certain ESG criteria as a lens for additional fundamental research, which can contribute to investment decision-making. The investment manager seeks to understand how certain ESG criteria may affect a company’s risk profile and may engage with company management on what it deems to be materially important.

Carbon footprint: The fund promotes the environmental characteristic of contributing towards climate change mitigation by seeking to achieve a lower carbon footprint than the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net) Index in aggregate at the portfolio level (based on third-party data).

ESG exclusions: The fund avoids investments in certain industries with the potential to cause harm to the environmental and to human health and wellbeing by applying binding exclusions.

Investments shall not knowingly include any company involved in the manufacturing or production of:

- tobacco (5%)
- adult entertainment (0%)
- civilian firearms (0%)
- controversial weapons (0%)
- fossil fuels (10%)
- coal (10%)
- oil sands (5%)
- Arctic oil and gas (5%)
- gambling (5%)

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

Further to the above, the investment manager may, in its discretion, elect to apply additional ESG-related investment restrictions over time that it believes are consistent with its investment objectives. Such additional restrictions will be disclosed in the fund's SFDR Website Disclosure.

The exclusions are determined using third party data except on rare occasions where the data is proven to be incorrect. The exclusions criteria are applied to all equity investments within the fund based on available data from third parties. Investments that are held by the fund but become restricted after they are acquired due to the application of the ESG criteria will be sold. Such sales will take place over a time period to be determined by the investment manager, taking into account the best interests of the shareholders of the fund.

The fund references third party ESG data during the security research process, but does not rely on third party ESG data for the purposes of constructing the portfolio. The investment manager relies on its own proprietary analysis for security selection and portfolio construction rather than third party analysis. However, in some cases data on specific issuers or the exclusions noted above may not be available and/or may be estimated by the investment manager using reasonable estimates or third party data. The investment process is subject to regular review, as part of a control and monitoring framework implemented by the investment manager and the management company. The investment manager's Compliance, Risk and Portfolio Surveillance teams collaborate with the investment teams to conduct regular portfolio/performance reviews and systemic checks to ensure compliance with portfolio investment objectives, investment and client guidelines, taking into account changing market conditions, information and strategy developments.

● ***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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to achieve the environmental / social characteristics promoted are the following:

- The exclusionary criteria applied by the fund.
- The fund seeking to achieve a lower carbon footprint than the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net) Index in aggregate at the portfolio level.

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

Not applicable.

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

All investee companies within the fund are assessed on their governance which is embedded in the investment process and considered as part of initial research and stock selection. The team also engages with companies and boards directly on issues material to governance, among other issues. An investment has to be considered by the investment manager to have good governance to be included within the portfolio.

As an input to its governance assessment, the investment team has also chosen several third-party binary (pass/fail) proxy indicators to assess issuer management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance, to the extent they are covered by third party providers. In the event that an issuer fails under one of these proxy indicators, the default position is that the issuer will be excluded from the fund. The investment manager may include issuers that fail on one or more of these proxy indicators where (i) it considers that the third party data is inaccurate or out of date; or (ii) it considers that, upon review, the issuer is exhibiting good governance practices overall (such that the results of the proxy indicator tests do not in fact indicate a material impact on good governance). In reaching this determination, the investment manager may take into account any remedial actions being undertaken by the company.

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

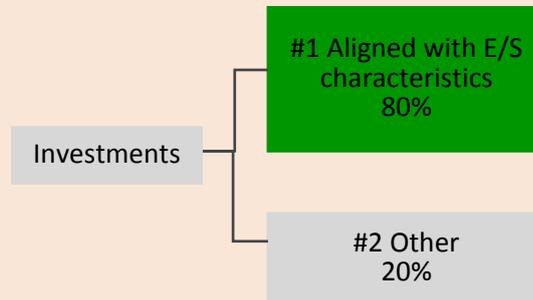


What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

A minimum of 80% of the fund's investments will be aligned with environmental and social characteristics.

As explained above, the fund's aim to maintain a lower carbon footprint than the MSCI Emerging Markets (Net) Index is applied at a portfolio level (and not at the level of individual holdings, some of which may on an individual basis have a higher carbon intensity than the portfolio level average or target).

The remaining 20% of the fund's investments will be invested in (i) hedging instruments and/or (ii) cash held for ancillary liquidity ("#2 Other"). These investments are not subject to minimum environmental or social safeguards. The fund does not intend to make any sustainable investments within the meaning of the SFDR.

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

Not applicable.



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

The fund does not commit to making a minimum portion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

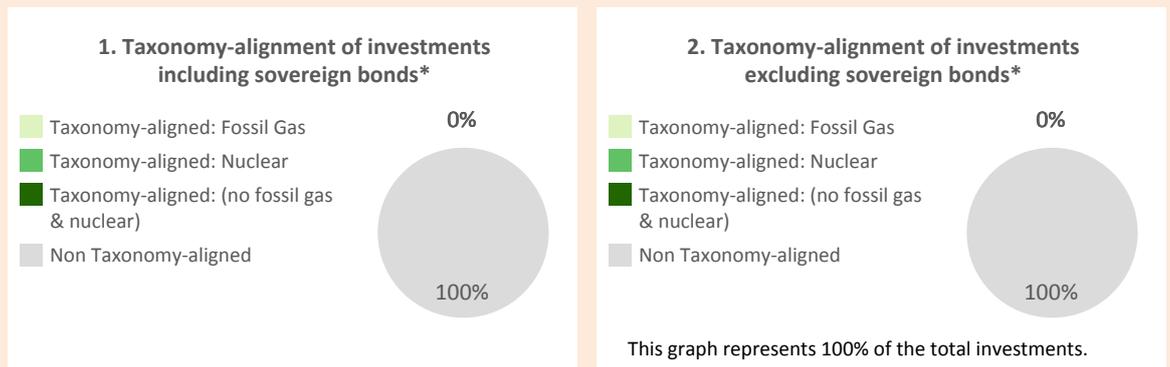
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?**¹
 - Yes:**
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
 - No**

The two graphs below show in green 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.



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

As the fund does not commit to invest any sustainable investment within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore also set at 0%.



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

The fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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

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 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.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



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

The “#2 Other” category is expected to be made up of (i) hedging instruments and/or (ii) cash held for ancillary liquidity. These investments are not subject to minimum environmental or social safeguards.



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?

Not applicable.

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



Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

https://www.morganstanley.com/im/publication/msinvf/regulatorypolicy/sfdwebsite_msinvf_emergingleadersequity_en.pdf