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Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Schroder International Selection Fund Sustainable European Market Neutral

Legal entity identifier: 55PC08X9J3DW3SSCX58

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.

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
●● <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	●○ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy 	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 10.00% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> 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 maintains a positive absolute sustainability score, based on the Investment Manager’s rating system. The sustainability score is measured by Schrodgers’ proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the net “impact” that an issuer may create in terms of social and environmental “costs” or “benefits”. It does this by using certain indicators with respect to that issuer, and quantifying them positively and negatively to produce an aggregate notional measure of the effect that the relevant underlying issuer may have on society and the environment. It does this using third party data as well as Schrodgers own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures. Examples of such indicators are greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

The result is expressed as an aggregate score of the sustainability indicators for each issuer, specifically a notional percentage (positive or negative) of sales of the relevant underlying issuer. For example, a score of +2% would mean an issuer contributes \$2 of relative notional positive impact (i.e. benefits to society) per \$100 of sales. The sustainability score of the Fund is derived from the scores of all issuers (including, where applicable, on a look through basis for indices and baskets of securities) in the Fund’s portfolio measured by Schrodgers’ proprietary tool. The Fund’s long and short positions contribute differently to the aggregate score. Long positions with positive scores and short positions with negative scores both contribute positively towards the aggregate score, while long positions with negative scores and short positions with positive scores both detract from the aggregate score.

The Fund invests at least 10% of its long exposure in sustainable investments, which are investments that the Investment Manager expects to contribute towards the advancement of one or more environmental and/or social objective(s). The long exposure excludes cash and cash equivalents.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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 Investment Manager monitors compliance with the characteristic to maintain a positive absolute sustainability score by reference to the weighted average sustainability score of the Fund in Schroders' proprietary tool over the previous six month period, based on month-end data. The overall sustainability score aggregates the effect of sustainability indicators including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

The Investment Manager monitors compliance with the characteristic to invest at least 10% of its long exposure in sustainable investments by reference to the sustainability score of each asset in Schroders' proprietary tool. Compliance with this is monitored on a periodic basis. The Fund also applies certain exclusions, with which the Investment Manager monitors compliance on an ongoing basis via its portfolio compliance framework.

● ***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?***

In respect of the proportion of the Fund's long exposure that is invested in sustainable investments, each sustainable investment demonstrates a net positive effect across a range of more environmental or social objectives, as scored by Schroders' proprietary tool. The environmental or social objectives of the sustainable investments that the Fund partially intends to make may include, but are not limited to, increasing environmental and/or social benefits such as greater water access or fair pay and reducing environmental, and/or social costs such as carbon emissions or food waste. For example, greater water access as measured by Schroders' proprietary tool are the estimated societal benefits of the provision of clean drinking water to human health.

● ***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?***

The Investment Manager's approach to investing in issuers that do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective includes the following:

- Firm-wide investment exclusions apply to Schroders funds. These relate to international conventions on cluster munitions, anti-personnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons and a list of those companies that are excluded is available at <https://www.schroders.com/en/sustainability/active-ownership/group-exclusions/>. Firm-wide exclusions also apply to companies generating more than 20% of their revenue from thermal coal mining.
- The Fund excludes single name long positions in companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal.
- The Fund excludes companies that are assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more 'global norms' thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these companies comprise Schroders' 'global norms' breach list. Schroders' determination of whether a company has been involved in such a breach considers relevant principles such as those contained in the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The 'global norms' breach list may be informed by assessments performed by third party providers and by proprietary research, where relevant to a particular situation.
- The Fund may also apply certain other exclusions in addition to those summarised above.

Further information on all of the Fund's investment exclusions is to be found under "Sustainability -Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage <http://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc>.

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

Wherever the Investment Manager deems it appropriate, in the context of an incomplete and developing data landscape, the Investment Manager sets levels or principles representing its views of what would constitute significant harm in respect of the indicators for the principal adverse impacts. Investee companies deemed not to satisfy these levels or principles would not be eligible to be considered as a sustainable investment. This framework is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability, and quality, of the data evolves.

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, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

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

Companies on Schroders' 'global norms' breach list cannot be categorised as sustainable investments. Schroders' determination of whether a company should be included on such list considers the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, among other relevant principles. The 'global norms' breach list is informed by third party providers and proprietary research, where relevant.

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 not 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, the Investment Manager's approach to considering principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors involves classifying the indicators into three categories:

1. Set thresholds: these involve very explicit thresholds for considering an investment to be a "sustainable investment". For example, PAI 10 on violations of UNGC principles.
2. Active ownership: these involve indicators on which we have a plan to engage with the underlying holding as set out in the Schroders Group document outlining our approach to active ownership. For example, PAI 1, 2 and 3 covering GHG emissions and PAI 13 on board gender diversity.
3. Improve coverage: these involve indicators where we consider data coverage to be too sparse to take action and our focus is primarily on engaging with the underlying holdings to increase reporting. For example, PAI 7 on biodiversity, PAI 9 on hazardous waste ratio and PAI 12 on the gender pay gap.

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

Information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors will also be disclosed in due course in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sustainable investment strategy used by the Investment Manager is as follows:

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least two-thirds of its assets in equity and equity related securities of European companies. The Fund may (exceptionally) hold up to 100% of its assets in Money Market Investments or cash. This will be limited to a maximum of six months (otherwise the Fund will be liquidated). During this period, the Fund will not fall within the scope of MMFR.

The Fund adopts a Market Neutral strategy which aims to deliver returns that are not closely correlated to returns of the European equity markets.

The Fund maintains a positive absolute sustainability score, based on the Investment Manager's rating system.

The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under "Sustainability-Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage <http://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc>

The Fund invests in companies that have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager's rating criteria.

The Investment Manager may also engage with companies held by the Fund to challenge identified areas of weakness on sustainability issues. More details on the Investment Manager's approach to sustainability and its engagement with companies are available on the webpage <https://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/strategic-capabilities/sustainability/disclosures>

The Fund may also invest up to one-third of its assets directly or indirectly in other securities (including other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, Investment Funds, and warrants.

The Fund may use derivatives, long and short, with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently. Where the Fund uses contracts for difference, the underlying consists of instruments in which the Fund may invest according to its Investment Objective and Investment Policy. Contracts for difference may be used to gain long and short exposure or to hedge exposure on equity and equity related securities. The gross exposure of contracts for difference will not exceed 250% and is expected to remain within the range of 0% to 230% of the Net Asset Value. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.

The Investment Manager will only use derivatives (including short positions) in a way that is consistent with the Fund's sustainability criteria.

The Investment Manager applies sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund.

The Investment Manager targets long positions in companies that have a positive impact on society and/or demonstrate best in class corporate behaviours, and short positions in companies that are having a negative impact on society and/or demonstrate poor corporate behaviours.

Corporate behaviours are assessed based on a company's relationship with its key stakeholders, specifically employees, regulators, customers, suppliers and local communities. This is combined with an assessment of governance, management quality and environmental impact. Impact on society is assessed using a proprietary tool which rates a company's overall performance on sustainability issues. This analysis provides the Investment Manager with a framework to examine a company's overall sustainability profile and identify those companies with high standards of corporate behaviours and a positive impact on society relative to peers.

The Investment Manager also seeks to ensure that the portfolio is low carbon by assessing issuers' carbon emissions and carbon intensity levels.

The primary inputs into the investment process are internal bottom-up fundamental research, Schroders' proprietary sustainability tools and third party ESG research.

The Investment Manager ensures that at least 90% of the portion of the Fund's Net Asset Value composed of investments in companies is rated against the sustainability criteria. As a result of the application of sustainability criteria, at least 20% of the Fund's potential investment universe is excluded from the selection of investments.

For the purposes of this test, the potential investment universe is the core universe of issuers that the Investment Manager may select for the Fund prior to the application of sustainability criteria, in accordance with the other limitations of the Investment Objective and Policy. This universe is comprised of equity and equity related securities of European companies.

● **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 binding elements are applied throughout the investment process:

- The Fund maintains a positive absolute sustainability score based on the Investment Manager's rating criteria.
- The Fund invests at least 10% of its long exposure in sustainable investments and such investments do not cause significant environmental or social harm.
- Exclusions are applied to direct investments in companies. The Fund applies certain exclusions relating to international conventions on cluster munitions, antipersonnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. The Fund also excludes single name long positions in companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal, especially companies that generate at least 10% of their revenues from tobacco production, companies that generate at least 25% of their revenues from the tobacco value chain (such as suppliers, distributors, retailers and licensors), companies that generate at least 10% of their revenues from thermal coal mining and companies that generate at least 30% of their revenues from coal fired power generation. The Fund excludes companies that are assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more 'global norms' thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these companies comprise Schroders' 'global norms' breach list. Further, the Fund may apply other exclusions as listed under "Sustainability-Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage <http://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc>
- The Fund invests in companies that have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager's rating criteria.
- The Investment Manager ensures that at least 90% of the portion of the Fund's Net Asset Value composed of investments in companies is rated against the sustainability criteria.
- As a result of the application of sustainability criteria, at least 20% of the Fund's potential investment universe is excluded from the selection of investments.

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

As a result of the application of the Fund's sustainability criteria, at least 20% of the Fund's potential investment universe is excluded from the selection of investments. For the purposes of this test, the potential investment universe is the core universe of issuers that the Investment Manager may select for the Fund prior to the application of sustainability criteria, in accordance with the other limitations of the Investment Objective and Policy.

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

In order to assess good governance practices, the Investment Manager utilises a Schroders' proprietary tool to help it develop a complete understanding of a company through a stakeholder lens.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee

relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Schroders' proprietary tool is data-driven and provides a systematic framework for analysing a company's relationship with its stakeholders. It identifies key performance drivers and data points to examine company strengths and weakness across different key stakeholder groups and is a central driver of the assessment of a company's stakeholder management.

The proprietary tool includes over 250 data points to assess how well companies are governed and how likely they are to adapt to changing social and environmental pressures. It draws on both conventional and unconventional data sources. Examples of unconventional data are employee review reports, consumer product reviews, revenue from green products, community donations and frequency of lawsuits. By drawing on such unconventional sources that do not rely on company reporting, the Investment Manager is able to build a more complete picture of companies' performance and reduce its reliance on corporate disclosure, which remains incomplete, particularly among smaller companies in emerging regions.

The proprietary tool considers a number of good governance metrics, grouped into the categories of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Good governance principles are applied to single name long positions used for investment purposes only.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The planned composition of the Fund's investments that are used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the minimum proportion of the Fund's assets used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 70%. The Fund commits to maintain a positive absolute sustainability score, and so the Fund's investments (both long and short) that are scored by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool are included within the minimum proportion stated in #1 on the basis that they will contribute to the Fund's sustainability score (whether such individual investment has a positive or a negative score). Also included within #1 is the minimum proportion of the Fund's long exposure that is invested in sustainable investments, as indicated in #1A. The minimum proportion in #1 includes both long and short positions but the minimum proportion in #1A only includes long positions, as short positions are not deemed to be sustainable investments. Cash and cash equivalents are excluded from the minimum proportions in #1 and #1A. The minimum proportions stated apply in normal market conditions. The actual proportion stated in #1 is expected to be higher.

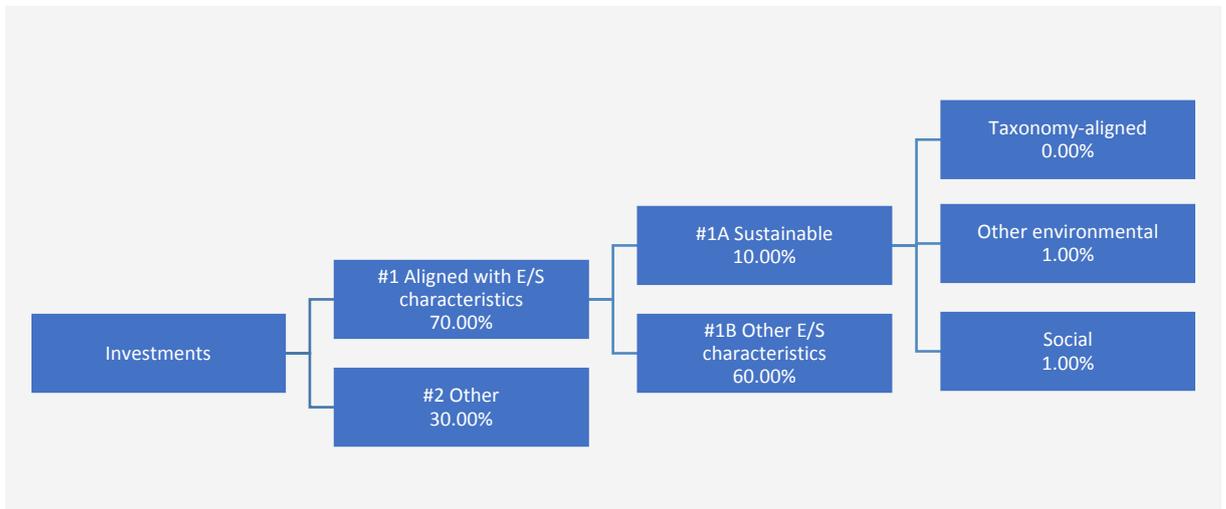
The sustainability score is measured by Schroders' proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the net "impact" that an issuer may create in terms of social and environmental "costs" or "benefits". It does this by using certain indicators with respect to that issuer, and quantifying them positively and negatively to produce an aggregate notional measure of the effect that the relevant underlying issuer may have on society and the environment. Examples of such indicators are greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

The Fund will invest at least 10% of its long exposure in sustainable investments. 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 investments that are not scored by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tool and so do not contribute towards the Fund's sustainability score. Cash and cash equivalents are excluded from #2 due to the long / short nature of the Fund's investment strategy. As #1 states a minimum proportion that is in practice expected to be higher, the proportion stated in #2 is expected to be lower.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to other investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are 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 are reviewed by Schroders' credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is 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 is performed through a Schroders' proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty's management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders' proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders' credit risk team.



#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.

#1 The minimum proportion stated applies in normal market conditions. The minimum proportion in #1 includes both long and short positions but the minimum proportion in #1A only includes long positions, as short positions are not deemed to be sustainable investments.

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

The Fund uses derivatives extensively to implement its investment strategy. Long and short derivative positions contribute to the Fund’s overall sustainability score. Long positions with positive scores contribute positively towards the aggregate score, while long positions with negative scores detract from the aggregate score. Short positions with negative scores contribute positively towards the aggregate score, while short positions with positive scores detract from the aggregate score. The Fund may use equity and index derivatives and other derivatives that are scored in Schroders’ proprietary tool to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, as such derivatives would contribute to the Fund’s sustainability score (whether such individual investment has a positive or a negative score). Such equity and index derivatives would be scored in the same way as physical holdings, on a look-through basis.



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

There is no minimum extent to which the Fund’s investments (including transitional and enabling activities) with an environmental objective are 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.

In future it is expected that the Fund will assess and report on the extent to which its underlying investments are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy, along with information relating to the proportion of enabling and transitional activities. This Prospectus will be updated once it is possible in the Investment Manager’s opinion to accurately disclose to what extent the Fund’s investments are in Taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities, including the proportions of investments in enabling and transitional activities selected for the Fund.

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

Yes:

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and

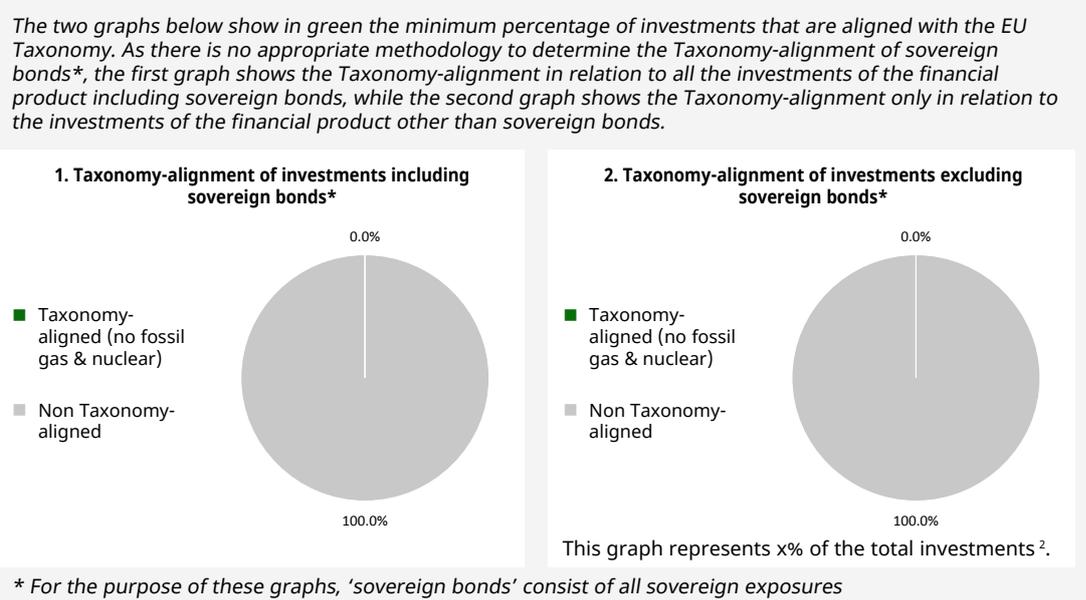
¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

- In fossil gas
- In nuclear energy
- No

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.

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.



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.

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

As per the above, at the date of this Prospectus the share of investments by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities is currently deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.



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

The Fund commits to invest at least 1% of its long exposure in 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

² 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 socially sustainable investments?

The Fund commits to invest at least 1% of its long exposure in sustainable investments with a social objective.



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

#2 Other includes investments that are not scored by Schroders’ proprietary sustainability tools and so do not contribute towards the Fund’s sustainability score. Cash and cash equivalents are excluded from #2 due to the long / short nature of the Fund’s investment strategy.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to other investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are 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 are reviewed by Schroders’ credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is 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 is performed through a Schroders’ proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty’s management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders’ proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders’ credit risk team.



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?

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?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

This question is not applicable for the Fund.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the webpage <http://www.schroders.com/en/lu/private-investor/gfc>

