

ANNEX IV

Template periodic 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: Aviva Investors – Global Convertibles Fund

Legal entity identifier: 549300NYEIC5SS63DO03

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☐ ☐ **Yes**

☐ It made **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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%

☒ ☐ ☒ **No**

☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ____% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



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

The below criteria are binding on the investment process to ensure underlying investments are inclusive of those securities promoting environmental or social characteristics:

The exclusions detailed below will be applied to this universe:

- A. The Investment Manager's ESG Baseline Exclusions Policy which includes the following exclusions:
- Controversial weapons including nuclear weapons

- Civilian firearms
- Thermal Coal
- Non-conventional fossil fuels (arctic oil and tar sands)
- Breaches of principles of the UN Global Compact (“UNGC”); and
- Tobacco.

The exclusions are based on:

a) A maximum acceptable percentage of estimated revenue derived from the specific activities, the maximum acceptable percentage of revenue thresholds are:

- Controversial weapons 0%, except for nuclear weapons which are at 5%
- Civilian firearms 5%
- Thermal Coal 5%*
- Non-conventional fossil fuels (arctic oil and tar sands) at 10%*
- Tobacco producers at 0% and tobacco distribution or sale at 25%

*Companies that have an approved SBTi (Science Based Target) which has a classification of 1.5°C or Well Below 2°C are an exception to these thresholds.

b) MSCI’s controversy screening data to identify recent controversies to the Principles set out under the UN Global Compact. An Aviva Investors ESG Analyst qualitative assessment is additive to this process to confirm if the failings are irredeemable based on company behaviors since the controversy. If failings are considered to be redeemable, the Investment Manager will place the company into a structured and time bound engagement program.

Further details on the Investment Manager’s ESG Baseline Exclusions Policy are available at <https://www.avivainvestors.com/en-gb/about/responsible-investment/policies-and-documents/>.

B. ESG Sovereign Assessment on the sustainability characteristics of sovereign issuers and minimum thresholds applied across sovereign issuers based on the Investment Manager’s proprietary ESG scores.

A minimum threshold ESG score for sovereigns at 4 is applied to the investment universe, with the aim of screening out those with the worst ESG characteristics.

The scores are derived from the Investment Manager’s proprietary ESG Sovereign Monitor, and an exceptions process will operate in limited pre-determined circumstances (namely, where it can be shown to the satisfaction of an Aviva Investors ESG specialist the data is outdated, inaccurate or incomplete) that will be overseen by the ESG specialist teams.

The Investment Manager believes providing debt financing to sovereigns supports the pivotal role they play in the transition to a more sustainable future. The Investment Manager also recognises associated sustainability risks. Effective state governance reduces those risks but, where appropriate, sovereigns are excluded from the Sub-Fund’s investment universe, subject to exceptions that mitigate unintended consequences and data limitations.

Assessments are made using: the Investment Manager’s proprietary sovereign ESG model (which assigns ratings on a scale of 0 to 10 where sufficient information is available) as a starting point, external data, and qualitative

judgements from the Investment Manager's in-house ESG specialists. The ESG Sovereign Monitor's quantitative scoring approach assigns a composite ESG score to over 170 countries. These scores are derived from over 400 individual data points, which form 11 composite indicators.

Following a considered review of these ESG research insights, a decision may be taken to exclude a sovereign issuer from the Sub-Fund's investment universe in order to mitigate the Investment Manager's judgement of sustainability risks and falling below the Investment Manager's minimum standard.

More information on the Investment Manager's proprietary sovereign ESG model and the rating methodology can be found on the website: <http://www.avivainvestors.com/en-lu/about/responsible-investment/>

C. In February 2021, Aviva Investors announced its Climate Engagement Escalation Programme (the "Programme") which will require 30 companies regarded as 'systemically important carbon emitters' to deliver net zero scope 3 emissions by 2050 and establish robust transition roadmaps to demonstrate their commitment to immediate action on climate change as the world's carbon budget diminishes.

The Programme will run for between one and three years, depending on individual company circumstances, and incorporate clear escalation measures for non-responsive businesses or those that do not act quickly enough. Aviva Investors is committed to full divestment of targeted companies that fail to meet its climate expectations. Divestments will apply across the firm's equity and debt exposures.

D. For corporates, the good governance principle introduced by SFDR will be met through a combination of the UNGC (as part of the Investment Manager's ESG Baseline Exclusions Policy noted above) and a qualitative assessment as part of the investment analyst research process. For sovereigns, good governance will be covered through the ESG assessment and minimum Sovereign monitor scores. Good governance indicators form a substantial component of the Investment Manager's ESG scoring tools and ESG research.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

The fund applied the baseline exclusions policy described above on 1 July 2022 - any holdings in breach of the policy were sold from this date in line with the divestment period outlined in the policy. The fund will continue to be managed in line with the policy and any revisions made to it over time, there have been no breaches of the policy on the fund since implementation.

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Annual Average
GHG Emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	8,042.90
	Scope 2 GHG emissions	3,387.55
	Scope 3 GHG emissions	43,728.85
	Total GHG emissions	54,440.77
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	217.37
GHG Intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	721.71
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	4.75%

Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	74.05%
Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector	0.74
Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0.00%
Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	74.93%
Board Gender Diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	28.87%
ESG Sovereign Monitor	Scores below 4	0.00%
	Score between 4 and 6	0.00%
	Scores above 6	0.00%

AI Disclaimer:

Please note: The accuracy of the data obtained during the course of the reference period is reliant on: (i) data provided by third party data providers and investee companies; and (ii) AI and third party proprietary models. Data from third party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. Where we seek to rely on proprietary models these may similarly rely on information which is incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there is a risk that AI may, from time to time, incorrectly represent a security, issuer, fund or index climate metrics. There is also a risk that AI, or the third-party data providers on which we may depend, may not interpret or apply the relevant ESG characteristics or climate metrics correctly. AI does not warrant the fairness, accuracy or completeness of any data used, or assessment made, in connection with this template.

We have reported greenhouse gas emissions data and related carbon footprint and intensity metrics covering Scope 1 (direct), Scope 2 (indirect) and Scope 3 (from a company's value chain), of these Scope 3 is the least established and hardest to quantify and ideally we would want to ensure information we use is reliable before we incorporate it into our reports, but the regulation stipulates Scope 3 should be used and reported so we have done so based on the information we have available including climate metrics partly based on estimates of emissions from our data providers.

● ***...and compared to previous periods?***

Please note that there are no previous reference periods where the fund can report on performance against the relevant sustainability indicators.

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

Please note the fund does not intend to make sustainable investments in accordance with the definition under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. As such, this question is not applicable to the fund for the reference period of January – December 2022.

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

Please note the fund does not intend to make sustainable investments in accordance with the definition under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. As such, this question is not applicable to the fund for the reference period of January – December 2022.

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

Please note the fund does not intend to make sustainable investments in accordance with the definition under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. As such, this question is not applicable to the fund for the reference period of January – December 2022.

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

Please note the fund does not intend to make sustainable investments in accordance with the definition under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. As such, this question is not applicable to the fund for the reference period of January – December 2022.

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?

Our exclusions policies set out those exclusions that we apply across the fund. These result in binding consideration of the following corporate social and environmental PAI indicators

- Social PAI 14 - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)
- Social PAI 10 relating to violations of UN Global Compact Principles and OECD Guidelines
- Environmental PAI 4 relating to companies active in the Fossil Fuel sector

Biodiversity PAI 7 relating to activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (exclusions relating to thermal coal and unconventional fossil fuels limit the share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas. Although this doesn't place a limit on the

fund potential exposure to investments negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas it does prevent a significant part of the mining sector impact being investible, the arctic oil based exclusions being particularly relevant to the protection of the delicate arctic ecosystem.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country of Issue
SOLAREGE TECHNOLOGIES INC	Information Technology	2.61%	United States
JAZZ INVESTMENTS I LTD	Health Care	2.54%	Bermuda
SBI HOLDINGS INC RegS	Financials	2.16%	Japan
ENPHASE ENERGY INC	Information Technology	2.10%	United States
KINGSOFT CORP LTD RegS	Communication	1.89%	Cayman Islands
SINGAPORE AIRLINES LTD RegS	Industrials	1.88%	Singapore
AKAMAI TECHNOLOGIES INC	Information Technology	1.86%	United States
ASCENDIS PHARMA A/S 144A	Health Care	1.85%	Denmark
JPMORGAN CHASE FINANCIAL COMPANY L RegS	Financials	1.80%	United States
DROPBOX INC	Information Technology	1.76%	United States
NEXTERA ENERGY PARTNERS LP 144A	Utilities	1.71%	United States
LAGFIN SCA RegS	Financials	1.68%	Luxembourg
INSMED INC	Health Care	1.65%	United States
BENTLEY SYSTEMS INCORPORATED	Information Technology	1.63%	United States
CELLNEX TELECOM SA MTN RegS	Communication	1.61%	Spain

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:

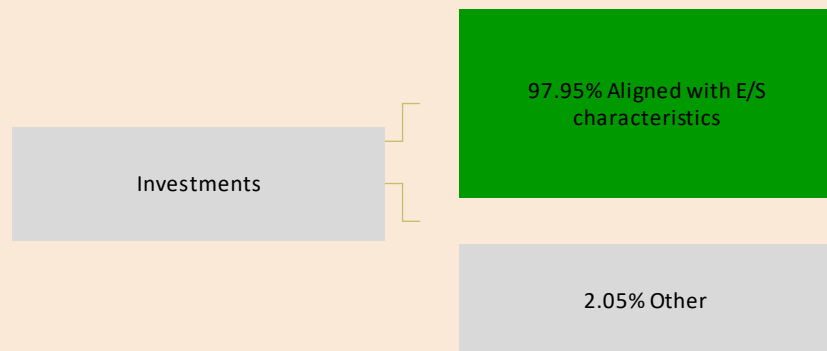
1st January 2022 – 31st December 2022



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#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.

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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

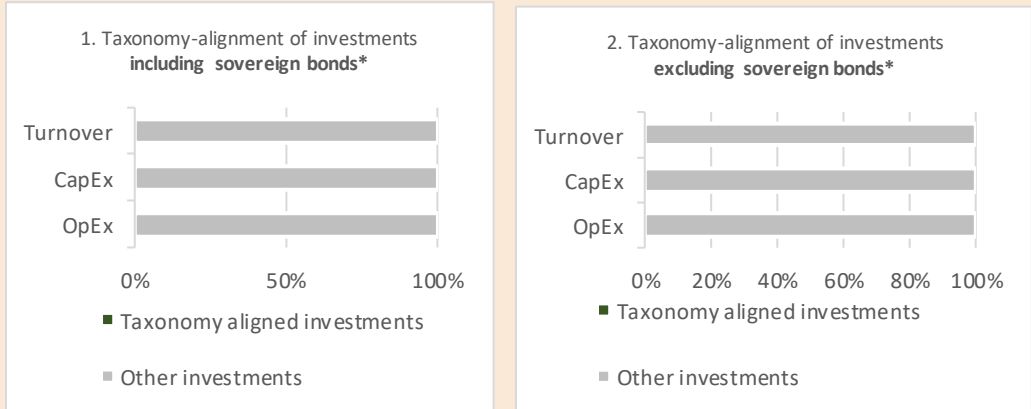
● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sector	Proportion (%)
Information Technology	19.54%
Health Care	19.29%
Financials	12.87%
Industrials	11.82%
Consumer Discretionary	8.60%
Communication	8.60%
Utilities	7.09%
Materials	6.73%
Cash Securities	2.06%
Energy	1.32%
Real Estate	1.14%
Consumer Staples	0.93%
FX	-0.02%



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

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?**
[include a breakdown of the proportions of investments during the reference period]



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.

The Fund does not commit to making investments in transitional and enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy. As a result, this is not applicable

● ***How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?***

The Fund does not commit to making investments in transitional and enabling activities as defined under the EU Taxonomy. As a result, this is not applicable



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

The Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments defined under SFDR and does not commit to making investments aligned to the EU taxonomy. As a result, this is not applicable.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund does not commit to making Sustainable Investments as defined under SFDR. As a result, this is not applicable.



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

There may on occasion be investments in financial techniques and instruments and derivatives used for efficient portfolio management purposes, or for liquidity holding purposes (such as ancillary liquid assets, eligible deposits, money market instruments, money market funds, cash FX) which would fall within “#2 Other”. However, given the nature of the Sub-Fund “#2 Other” investments, it is not possible to apply environmental and/or social safeguard tests to such investments.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

In January, we sent our annual letter to the chairs of companies we invest in, as well as those we do not but would like to use our influence with. This letter set out our stewardship priorities that shaped our voting and engagement activities of 2022: Climate change, biodiversity, human rights, and executive pay. The letter highlights our belief that companies most likely to outperform are those that mitigate their environmental impacts and invest in their people, customers, suppliers and communities. Where engagement with companies, whether on strategic, performance, general ESG or specific voting issues, is undertaken, the effectiveness of such engagements will be measured and evaluated on a regular basis. We maintain a database to record our voting and engagement with companies, which allows us to review the effectiveness of our activities. Where companies do not adequately address our concerns, the matter may be escalated via a number of tools available to us such as voting, collaborative engagement and potentially divestment.

As well as our chair letter, Aviva Investors continued our Climate Engagement Escalation Programme (CEEP) which targets the world’s 30 most systemically important carbon emitters across our credit and equity portfolios. This programme will run for between one and three years, depending on individual company circumstances. All engagement activities with these 30 companies are tracked and clear escalation measures are incorporated for non-responsive businesses or those that do not act quickly enough. Ultimately, Aviva

Investors will fully divest from those who fail to do more to tackle climate change during the timescales of the programme.



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

The fund does not have a designated reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics that the fund is promoting.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***
Not Applicable.
- ***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?***
Not Applicable.
- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***
Not Applicable.
- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***
Not Applicable.

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