

COMGEST ATTRIBUTES

- Quality Growth philosophy
- Focus on long-term EPS growth
- Team-based approach
- Broad partnership structure

INVESTMENT POLICY

The objective of the Sub-Fund ("the Fund") is to increase the value of the Fund (capital appreciation) over the long term. The Fund intends to achieve this objective through investment in a portfolio of high-quality, long-term growth companies. The Fund will invest at least two-thirds of its assets in securities issued by companies listed or traded on regulated markets that have their headquarters in, or principally carry out their activities in Japan or in securities issued or guaranteed by the Japanese government. The Fund is actively managed. The index is provided for comparative purposes only. The Fund is aimed at investors with a long-term investment horizon (typically 5 years or more).

RISK PROFILE



The indicator represents the risk profile presented in the PRIIPs Key Information Document. The indicator assumes you keep the product for 5 years otherwise the actual risk can vary significantly.

CUMULATIVE PAST PERFORMANCE (REBASED TO 100)



ROLLING PERFORMANCE (%)

	Annualised							Since Incep.
	1 Month	QTD	YTD	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	
Fund	-10.6	1.4	1.4	16.1	6.0	-1.6	--	4.6
Index	-10.0	3.9	3.9	18.2	13.5	7.0	--	6.4
Fund Volatility	--	--	--	17.1	18.1	18.4	--	18.4
Index Volatility	--	--	--	16.8	15.9	15.3	--	16.7

CALENDAR YEAR PAST PERFORMANCE (%)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fund	-2.2	26.1	32.3	-5.6	-23.2	3.4	9.5	7.0
Index	-9.7	21.0	3.3	8.4	-9.7	15.5	14.9	10.5

ANNUAL PERFORMANCE (%) AS AT QUARTER END

	1Q18	1Q19	1Q20	1Q21	1Q22	1Q23	1Q24	1Q25
	-1Q19	-1Q20	-1Q21	-1Q22	-1Q23	-1Q24	-1Q25	-1Q26
Fund	1.9	0.9	44.5	-14.5	-9.7	8.3	-5.2	16.1
Index	-0.4	-5.4	29.2	-2.3	-1.6	24.6	-0.8	18.2

Performance data expressed in EUR. Returns may increase or decrease as a result of exchange rate fluctuations. Index: Topix - Net Return. The index is used for comparative purposes only and the Fund does not seek to replicate the index.

Past performance does not predict future returns.

Performance figures are calculated net of investment management fees, administrative fees and all other fees with the exception of sales charges. If taken into account, sales charges would have a negative impact on performance.

The cumulative graph and "Since Inception" data may refer to the last relaunch date of the share class which may differ from its actual inception date. Calendar year past performance is only shown for years for which a full calendar year of past performance is available.

RATINGS (AS AT 28/02/2026)

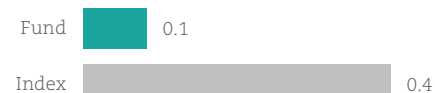


Morningstar Category: EAA Fund Japan Large-Cap Growth Equity (Number of funds in Category: 270)

SFDR CLASSIFICATION: Article 8

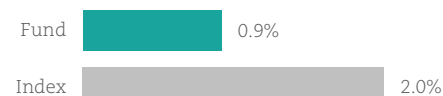
The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

CARBON FOOTPRINT¹



Source: MSCI as at 31/12/2025, tCO₂e per JPY m invested.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT¹



Source: Trucost as at 31/12/2025, estimation of the environmental costs per JPY m invested.

31 March 2026

FUND COMMENTARY

The Middle East crisis weighs on Japan less than on other Asian countries, thanks to its oil reserves of over 200 days and its large exposure to Australian gas. Japan is no stranger to resource shortages. At the same time, industries where Japan excels - such as aspirational consumer brands, innovative content and technology - serve clients in countries that are more vulnerable to the current dislocation than Japan itself.

The Bank of Japan again declined to change policy. What is known as the Value style in the Japanese market has been closely correlated with US yields since Covid and consequently saw its strongest period in 2021-23. While Value is still outperforming year to date, it has recently weakened. To the extent that Value reflected hopes for a significant Bank of Japan policy shift, those hopes have been rather tested.

Across the team, our meetings with companies during the quarter - conducted to review our investment thesis and the context of their peers, suppliers and customers - point to a continuing recovery in electronics supply chain demand in China (for example at Keyence), a very strong outlook for semiconductor equipment companies such as Lasertec and Disco given the memory shortage, strong pipelines in game software as seen at Sony, and the remarkable ability of Japanese brands to capture the emerging Asian consumer, illustrated by Fast Retailing's strong figures in China despite the broadly uncertain consumer backdrop there.

As an example of the corroborating research we conduct, we met senior management at Cognex and ASML who respectively confirmed the start of a multi-year cycle for optical sensors whose effect we are already seeing at Keyence and the surprising strength, duration and visibility of Extreme Ultra Violet lithography demand - echoes of which we are seeing at Lasertec, which dominates photomask blank inspection equipment supply for Extreme Ultra Violet applications.

Disco was a strong contributor over the quarter, driven by recovering orders for its semiconductor wafer dicers, particularly for TSMC's so-called CoWoS (Chip on Wafer on Substrate) packaging technology. Shin-Etsu Chemical advanced on signs of tightening supply and demand in PVC, one of its core products, and despite cautious comments on its most recent earnings continue to show high-teens profit growth thanks to its penetration of a growing addressable market which continues to rise. Sony weakened as the unusually sharp rise in DRAM memory prices was perceived as a threat to margins, demand, and even both for its core PlayStation business. After meeting the company, we understand that it has secured the necessary DRAM supply through December 2026. NEC was similarly caught up in the AI disruption narrative, with the market concerned about its proprietary software installation business. This too appears misplaced as its recent earnings delivered another period of strong organic growth, and its pipeline of software development orders shows no signs of weakening.

Detractors included Recruit, which came under pressure on concerns that its Indeed.com job placement business could be disrupted by artificial intelligence. The trigger was Anthropic's launch of Claude, seen as a threat to legal software, with the market extrapolating that risk more broadly. Recruit has since demonstrated the contrary: that it stands to benefit from artificial intelligence, while its customised candidate optimisation tool for employers is gaining wide acceptance. GMO Payment Gateway sold off for similar reasons, with the same AI disruption concerns weighing on its core cashless payments business. This appears equally misplaced as its most recent earnings continue to show high-teens profit growth thanks to its penetration of a growing addressable market which continues to rise. Sony weakened as the unusually sharp rise in DRAM memory prices was perceived as a threat to margins, demand, and even both for its core PlayStation business. After meeting the company, we understand that it has secured the necessary DRAM supply through December 2026. NEC was similarly caught up in the AI disruption narrative, with the market concerned about its proprietary software installation business. This too appears misplaced as its recent earnings delivered another period of strong organic growth, and its pipeline of software development orders shows no signs of weakening.

We continue to add to positions where share prices have corrected, most recently in NEC following what seems an exaggerated reaction to Anthropic's artificial intelligence progress. Semiconductor-related themes have been and remain strong, driven by end demand particularly for data centre architecture and by the unique capabilities of our investee companies such as Disco in wafer dicing and new DRAM memory architecture. We continue to find compelling opportunities beyond this space as well.

We initiated a position in Sky Perfect JSAT, Japan's largest satellite operator, having monitored the company for several years and met senior management on a number of occasions. We are convinced that it can build on its legacy broadcasting business with major new applications in defence - where it has already been selected as part of a government consortium - as well as in industrial and agricultural surveillance.

As regards the outlook for Japan, the second Takaichi government appears determined not so much to defend, protect and regulate, but rather to build on the country's strengths in focus areas ranging from artificial intelligence to aviation, especially in its joint investments with the United States where the two countries are deepening cooperation in data centres, defence and energy. Many of our companies are active in these areas. Lasertec, Disco and others in data centre semiconductor equipment, and NEC and others in defence technology, are just a few examples.

Some strategists suggest that real aggregate earnings in Japan are already declining as the yen has stopped falling so sharply. The popular narrative that all Japanese companies have improved governance, sharpened their focus on returns and embraced profitability may therefore be challenged - the weak yen created many illusions, some argue. At the same time, Japan's genuine strengths in industries where it is competitive by global standards, or where it is often the sole supplier of certain products and services, should continue to be sources of growth - outperforming the broader Japanese market and other indices. These are precisely the strengths we seek to capture in our portfolio.

The views expressed in this document are valid at the time of publication only, do not constitute independent investment research and should not be interpreted as investment advice. The reference to specific companies does not constitute a recommendation to invest directly in these securities. Allocation is subject to change without notice. Remember that past performance does not predict future returns.

RISKS

This Fund has the following core inherent risks (non-exhaustive list):

- Investing involves risk including possible loss of principal.
- The value of all investments and the income derived therefrom can decrease as well as increase.
- There is no assurance that the investment objective of the Fund will be achieved.
- To the extent that the Fund is invested in or denominated in a currency other than yours, the cost and return in your currency may increase or decrease due to exchange rate fluctuations.
- A more detailed description of the risk factors that apply to the Fund is set out in the Prospectus.

Please see important information on following pages.

Issued by Comgest Asset Management International Limited, 46 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin 2, Ireland - info@comgest.com

Source: CAMIL / FactSet financial data and analytics, unless otherwise stated. All information and performance data is as at 31/03/2026, unless otherwise indicated, and is unaudited.

31 March 2026

PORTFOLIO CHARACTERISTICS

Total Net Assets (all classes, m)	€611.2
Number of holdings	45
Average weighted market cap (bn)	€36.8
Weight of top 10 stocks	37.1%
Active share	76.2%
<i>Holdings exclude cash and cash equivalents</i>	

SECTOR BREAKDOWN (%)

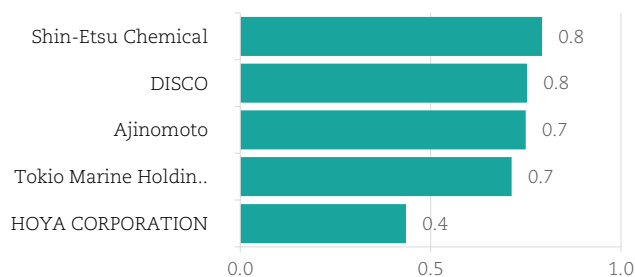
	Fund	Index
Information Technology	23.2	12.3
Consumer Discretionary	18.6	15.3
Industrials	13.8	27.7
Financials	13.4	16.6
Health Care	8.7	6.0
Consumer Staples	7.3	5.4
Communication Services	5.7	6.3
Materials	5.6	5.5
Real Estate	2.0	2.1
[Cash]	1.2	--
Energy	0.5	1.2
Utilities	--	1.5

Source: Comgest / GICS sector classification

CURRENCY BREAKDOWN (%)

	Fund	Index
JPY	100.0	100.0

Breakdown based on currencies in which holdings are priced.

TOP 5 QTD CONTRIBUTORS (%)**TOP 5 HOLDINGS (%)**

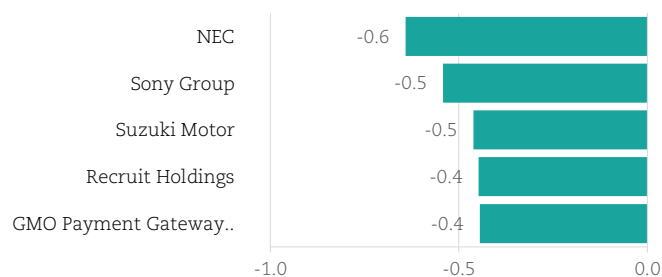
	Fund
FAST RETAILING	4.3
Daifuku Co. Ltd.	4.0
HOYA CORPORATION	4.0
Dai-ichi Life Holdings, Inc.	4.0
DISCO	4.0

Above holdings are provided for information only, are subject to change and are not a recommendation to buy or sell

COUNTRY BREAKDOWN (%)

	Fund	Index
Japan	98.8	100.0
[Cash]	1.2	--

Source: Comgest / MSCI country classification

BOTTOM 5 QTD CONTRIBUTORS (%)**Past performance does not predict future returns.** Data on holdings is provided for information purposes only and is not a recommendation to buy or sell the securities shown.

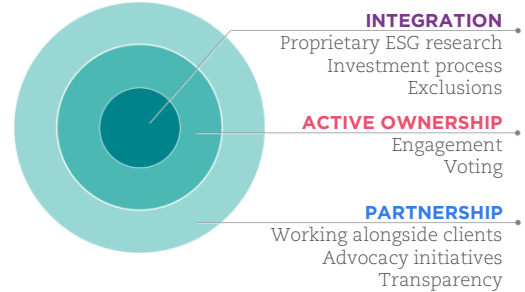
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Source: CAMIL / FactSet financial data and analytics, unless otherwise stated. All information and performance data is as at 31/03/2026, unless otherwise indicated, and is unaudited.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE DATA SHOWN BELOW IS THE OUTCOME OF OUR INVESTMENT PHILOSOPHY AND STOCK SELECTION. THESE METRICS ARE NOT ALL SPECIFICALLY TARGETED BY COMGEST BUT MAY BE ADDRESSED AS PART OF OUR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT PROCESS.

RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT APPROACH

We believe a responsible approach to environmental, social and governance issues has a positive impact on a company's growth over the long term. The assessment of ESG factors is part of our fundamental analysis. Comgest implements a three-pronged responsible investment strategy: Integration / Active Ownership / Partnership.



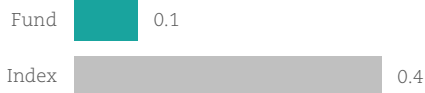
MAIN GROUP-WIDE EXCLUSIONS*

- Thermal coal:** Mining & electricity production
- Tobacco:** Producers & distributors
- Controversial weapons**
- Norm-based exclusions:** Severe violations
- Controversial jurisdictions:** High-risk jurisdictions & sanctions regime

* Further information on the exclusion policies and **applicable revenue thresholds** may be found in the Investment Manager's Responsible Investment Policy on the Comgest website at www.comgest.com/en/sustainability/esg

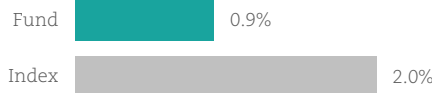
ENVIRONMENTAL

CARBON FOOTPRINT



Source: MSCI as at 31/12/2025, tCO₂e per JPY m invested.

ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT



Source: Trucost as at 31/12/2025, estimation of the environmental costs per JPY m invested.

SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS INITIATIVE (SBTi) PORTFOLIO COVERAGE



Source: SBTi as at 31/12/2025 and Comgest as at 31/12/2025

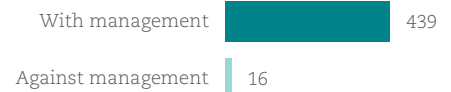
ALIGNMENT WITH SUSTAINABILITY PREFERENCES

Sustainable investments (SFDR):
 - Fund exposure: 35.8% of the NAV
 - Minimum commitment: 25.0% of the NAV
 Consideration of Principal Adverse Impact Indicators: Yes

Source: Comgest as at 31/03/2026

VOTING & ENGAGEMENT

VOTES



Source: ISS, for the 12 months to 31/12/2025

ESG ENGAGEMENT STATISTICS



Source: Comgest, for the 12 months to 31/12/2025

SOCIAL & GOVERNANCE

BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY



Source: MSCI as at 31/12/2025

NON-VIOLATION OF UNGC PRINCIPLES



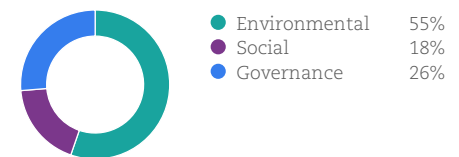
Source: MSCI as at 31/12/2025

TAX RATE AVERAGE



Source: MSCI and The Tax Foundation as at 31/12/2025

ESG ENGAGEMENT THEMES



Source: Comgest as at 31/12/2025

Please see methodologies and glossary on following pages. The information above is based on available data and data may not be available for all portfolio holdings.

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 Source: CAMIL / FactSet financial data and analytics, unless otherwise stated.

31 March 2026

FUND DETAILS**ISIN:** IE00BZ0X9Z19**Bloomberg:** CGJPZEA ID**Domicile:** Ireland**Dividend Policy:** Accumulation**Fund Base Currency:** JPY**Share Class Currency:** EUR**Share Class Inception Date:** 21/12/2017**Index (used for comparative purposes only):**

Topix - Net Return

Ongoing Charges: 0.98% p.a of the NAV**Investment Manager's Fees (part of ongoing charges):** 0.90% p.a of the NAV**Performance Fee:** None**Maximum Sales Charge:** 2.00%**Exit Charge:** None**Minimum Initial Investment:** EUR 10**Minimum Holding:** None**Contact for Subscriptions and Redemptions:**

CACEIS Ireland Limited

Dublin_TA_Customer_Support@caceis.com

Tel: +353 1 440 6555 / Fax: +353 1 613 0401

Dealing Frequency: Any business day (D) when banks in Dublin and the primary trading exchanges in Japan are open for business**Cut Off:** 3:00 pm Irish time on day D-1

An earlier deadline for receipt of application or redemption requests may apply if your request is sent through a third party. Please enquire with your local representative, distributor or other third party

NAV: Calculated using closing prices of D**NAV Known:** D+1**Settlement:** D+3

Legal Structure: Comgest Growth Japan, a sub-fund of Comgest Growth plc (an open-ended investment company with variable capital authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland), is an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS)

Management Company: None as Comgest Growth plc is self-managed**Investment Team:** Team-based approach. For further details, please refer to our [website](#)

Investment Manager: Comgest Asset Management International Limited (CAMIL) Regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland and registered as an investment adviser with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission SEC registration does not imply a certain level of skill or training

Sub-Investment Manager: Comgest S.A. (CSA) Regulated by the Autorité des Marchés Financiers - GP 90023

Investment Advisor: Comgest Asset Management Japan Ltd. (CAMJ) Regulated by the Japanese Financial Services Agency

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This is a marketing communication. Please refer to the fund prospectus and to the PRIIPS KID before making any final investment decisions. UK investors should refer to the UCITS KIID. Tax applicable to an investment depends on individual circumstances. Depending on where you live, the Fund may not be available to you for subscription. In particular this Fund cannot be offered or sold publicly in the United States. Consult your financial or professional adviser for more information on investing and taxation. The Prospectus, the PRIIPS KID, the UCITS KIID (UK investors), the latest annual and interim reports and any country specific addendums can be obtained free of charge from the Investment Manager (at www.comgest.com) or the Administrator and from local representatives/paying agents listed below. For a full list of the local representatives/paying agents please contact Comgest at info@camil.com. Prospectus may be available in English, French or German and the PRIIPS KIDs in a language approved by the EU/EEA country of distribution.

- Sweden: SEB Merchant Banking, Custody Services, Global Funds, RB6, Rissneleden 110, SE-106 40 Stockholm.
- Spain: Allfunds Bank S.A., c/Estafeta no. 6 (La Moraleja), Complejo Plaza de la Fuente, Edificio 3, 28109, Alcobendas, Madrid, Spain. The CNMV registration number of Comgest Growth plc is 1294.
- Switzerland: BNP Paribas, Paris, Zurich Branch, Selnaustrasse 16, 8002 Zürich.

Further information or reporting may be available from the Investment Manager upon request.

Complaints handling policies are available on our website at www.comgest.com in the regulatory information section. Comgest Growth Plc may decide to terminate at any time the arrangements made for the marketing of its UCITS.

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Morningstar Medalist Rating™ is a forward-looking measure derived through research of three key pillars, People, Process, and Parent. It is expressed on a five-tier scale running from Gold to Negative. The Medalist Rating is not a statement of fact, nor is it a credit or risk rating, and should not be used as the sole basis for investment decisions. It is not intended to be nor is a guarantee of future performance.

Carbon Footprint: estimates the apportioned Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gases emissions of investee companies.

Environmental Footprint: estimates the apportioned ratio of annual costs linked to greenhouse gases, water use, waste generation, air, land & water pollutants, and natural resource use associated with the investee companies per JPY m invested.

Environmental Footprint Source: S&P Trucost Limited © Trucost 2026. All rights in the Trucost data and reports vest in Trucost and/or its licensors. Neither Trucost, nor its affiliates, nor its licensors accept any liability for any errors, omissions or interruptions in the Trucost data and/or reports. No further distribution of the Data and/or Reports is permitted without Trucost's express written consent.

Board Gender Diversity: this indicator represents the weighted average ratio of female board members to total board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.

Non-Violation of UNGC Principles: this indicator represents the percentage of investee companies that have not been involved in violations of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles.

Effective and Statutory Tax Rates: these indicators represent the average effective tax rate and average statutory tax rate of investee companies.

Index Source: TOPIX. The TOPIX Index Value and the TOPIX Marks are subject to the proprietary rights owned by JPX Market Innovation & Research, Inc. or affiliates of JPX Market Innovation & Research, Inc. (hereinafter collectively referred to as "JPX") and JPX owns all rights and know-how relating to TOPIX such as calculation, publication and use of the TOPIX Index Value and relating to the TOPIX Marks.

For more detailed information on ESG integration please consult our website:

www.comgest.com/en/sustainability/esg

Active Share: The percentage of fund holdings that is different from the reference index holdings. A fund that has no holdings in common with the reference index will have an active share of 100%, and a fund that has exactly the same holdings as the reference index considered will have an active share of 0%.

ADR - American Depositary Receipt: A negotiable security that represents securities of a foreign company and allows that company's shares to trade in the financial markets of the United States.

Annualised: A figure converted into an annual rate. Figures covering a period of more than one year are averaged to present a figure for a 12-month period.

Bp(s) - Basis point(s): One basis point is equal to one hundredth of 1% (i.e. 0.01%).

BV - Book Value: The value of the company assets minus its liabilities.

CAGR - Compound Annual Growth Rate: The rate of return that would be required for an investment to grow from its beginning balance to its ending balance, assuming the profits were reinvested at the end of each year of the investment's lifespan.

CapEx - Capital Expenditure: The money invested by a company to acquire or upgrade fixed, physical, non-consumable assets such as property, plants, buildings, technology, or equipment.

Cash Flow: The net amount of cash and cash equivalents being transferred in and out of a company. Cash received signifies inflows, and cash spent signifies outflows.

CPI - Consumer Price Index: An index that measures the overall change in consumer prices based on a representative basket of goods and services over time. It is the metric often used to measure inflation.

DY - Dividend Yield: A ratio that shows how much a company pays out in dividends each year relative to its share price.

EBITDA - Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation: Used to measure a company's core profitability and is calculated by adding interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation expenses to net income.

EBIT - Earnings Before Interest and Taxes: Used to measure a company's core profitability and is calculated by adding interest and tax expenses to net income.

EPS - Earnings Per Share: The profits of a company attributed to each share, calculated by dividing profits after tax by the number of shares. EPS serves as an indicator of a company's profitability.

FCF - Free Cash Flow: The cash generated by a company from its normal business operations after subtracting any money spent on capital expenditures.

GDP - Gross Domestic Product: The total market value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's border in a specific time period.

GDR - Global Depositary Receipt: A certificate issued by a bank that represents shares in a foreign stock on two or more global markets. A GDR is similar to an American depositary receipt (ADR), except an ADR only lists shares of a foreign country in the markets of the United States.

LTM - Last 12 Months: LTM multiples are backward-looking and are based on historical performance.

Market Capitalisation: A measure of a company's size, calculated by multiplying the total number of shares in issue by the current share price. Companies are commonly grouped according to size, such as small cap, mid cap, large cap or all cap. There is no consensus on the definition of these groupings and they may vary from portfolio to portfolio depending on the country of investment.

NAV - Net Asset Value: The current market value of the portfolio's assets minus the portfolio's liabilities.

NTM - Next 12 Months: NTM multiples are forward-looking and are based on projected performance.

Ongoing Charges: A fund's operational costs over a year. Ongoing Charges are calculated as a percentage of the average fund size over the year and include, for example, investment manager's fees, administration fees and custody costs.

Operating Margin: Measures how much profit a company makes on a dollar (or relevant currency) of sales after paying for variable costs of production, such as wages and raw materials, but before paying interest or tax.

Operating Profit: A company's gross income less operating expenses and other business-related expenses, such as wages, cost of goods sold (COGS) and depreciation.

Organic Growth: Growth a company achieves by increasing output and enhancing sales through the business' own operations and internal processes. This does not include profits or growth attributable to mergers, acquisitions, divestitures and foreign exchange but rather an increase in sales and expansion through the company's own resources.

Organic Sales: Sales generated from within a company that are a direct result of the company's existing operations and internal processes. Organic sales do not include the impacts of mergers, acquisitions, divestitures and foreign exchange.

P/B or P/BV - Price-to-Book Value Ratio: Measures the market's valuation of a company relative to its book value. P/B or P/BV is calculated by dividing the company's stock price per share by its book value per share.

P/E - Price-to-Earnings Ratio: A ratio used to value a company's shares. It is calculated by dividing the current market price by the earnings per share.

P/S - Price-to-Sales Ratio: A valuation ratio that compares a company's stock price to its revenues. It is an indicator of the value that financial markets have placed on each dollar of a company's sales or revenues.

PEG - Price/Earnings-To-Growth Ratio: A stock's price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio divided by the growth rate of its earnings for a specified time period. The PEG ratio is used to determine a stock's value while also factoring in the company's expected earnings growth.

PMI - Purchasing Managers' Index: An index of the prevailing direction of economic trends in the manufacturing and service sectors.

Reference Index: Index against which a fund's performance is compared.

ROE - Return On Equity: Measures financial performance and is calculated by dividing net income by shareholders' equity. ROE is a gauge of a company's profitability and how efficiently it generates those profits.

ROIC - Return On Invested Capital: Calculation used to assess a company's efficiency at allocating the capital under its control to profitable investments.

SME - Small- Or Medium-Sized Enterprise: A company, or companies considered as a group, that are neither very small nor very large and which employ fewer than a given number of employees. This number varies across countries.

Volatility: Measures the movements of an asset up and down over time. Volatility is generally considered to be a measure of risk.

Engagement: Proactive, targeted dialogue with companies or other industry stakeholders (e.g. policymakers, industry bodies) in order to make known areas of concern and to incite tangible, positive change to improve outcomes for stakeholders.

Environmental Factors: Issues related to pollution, climate change, energy efficiency, natural resource use, waste management, biodiversity and other environmental challenges and opportunities.

ESG - Environmental, Social and Governance: The three key factors when measuring the sustainability and ethical impact of an investment in a business or company.

GHG - Greenhouse Gases: Gases that trap heat in the atmosphere and warm the planet. The best known greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases.

Governance Factors: Governance refers to a set of rules or principles defining rights, responsibilities and expectations between different stakeholders in the governance of corporations. Governance factors include a company's leadership, executive pay, audits, internal controls and shareholder rights.

Net Zero: Achieving a balance between emitting carbon and absorbing carbon from the atmosphere. This balance, or net zero, will be achieved when the amount of carbon added to the atmosphere is no more than the amount removed.

PAI - Principal Adverse Impact: A list of sustainability factors that firms need to take into account for their investment policies and decisions. These indicators relate to environmental and social topics.

Proxy Voting: A form of voting whereby a shareholder delegates their vote to another who votes on their behalf at company meetings. This allows the shareholder to exercise their right to vote without being physically present.

RI - Responsible Investment: The integration of environmental, social and governance factors (ESG) into the selection and management of investments.

Scope 1 Emissions: Emissions directly generated by a company, such as an airline emitting exhaust fumes.

Scope 2 Emissions: Emissions indirectly generated by a company, such as emissions from the electricity or energy used to heat and cool a company's office.

Scope 3 Emissions: All other indirect emissions that occur in the value chain of a company and are not already included within scope 2. These emissions are a consequence of the company's business activities but occur from sources the company does not own or control. For example, emissions from a company's employees commuting to work. Scope 3 emissions are often difficult to measure.

SFDR Classification: SFDR product classifications fall under three categories and aim to make the sustainability profiles of funds more comparable and easier to understand by investors.

SFDR - EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation: An EU regulation which aims to make the sustainability profile of funds more comparable and better understood by end-investors. The regulation requires firms to advise whether principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are considered in their investment decision making process.

Social Factors: Factors that examine how a company communicates with employees, suppliers, customers, governments, regulators and the communities where it operates.

tCO₂e: Tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent. Carbon dioxide equivalent is a standard unit for counting greenhouse gas emissions regardless of whether they are from carbon dioxide or another gas, such as methane.

UNGC - UN Global Compact: A voluntary pact of the United Nations (UN) to encourage businesses and firms worldwide to adopt sustainable and socially responsible policies, and to report on their implementation.

UN Global Compact (UNGC) Principles: Ten principles defined as part of the UNGC framework to promote responsible investment. Companies, investors and other participants are called upon to align their strategies and operations with the principles in the areas of human rights, labor, the environment and anti-corruption.

Voting: A mechanism for active owners to influence companies, usually done with the aim of influencing a company's governance or operations. Public equity investors typically have the right to vote on company and shareholder resolutions at annual and extraordinary general meetings (AGMs and EGMs).