



GROUP RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT POLICY



Contents

1. Key Definitions	3
2. Introduction:	4
3. Policy Provisions	5
3.1 ESG Integration Framework	5
3.1.1 Research And Analysis	5
3.1.2 Portfolio Construction	5
3.1.3 Active Ownership	5
3.2 Minimum ESG Requirements	6
3.3 ESG Integration	8
3.4 Adverse Impacts	9
3.5 Additional Single Line Sustainable Investment Criteria For Portfolio Construction	10
3.6 Active Ownership	11
3.6.1 Voting	12
3.6.2 Engagement	12
3.7 Reporting And Transparency	12
3.8 Third-Party Managed Assets	13
3.8.1 Funds Managed By A Third-Party For Which Quintet Can Determine The Investment Approach	14
3.8.2 Funds Managed By A Third-Party For Which Quintet Cannot Determine The Investment Approach	14
3.8.3 Partner Products	14
3.8.4 Passive Funds	14
3.8.5 Alternative Investments	15
Appendix I – The UN Global Compact Principles	16
Appendix II – Thresholds For Product Involvement	17

1. KEY DEFINITIONS

- Active ownership – Represents actively exercising one's rights as the shareholder of a company, particularly active engagement with management, voting at Annual General Meetings (AGMs), and discussion on both financial and non-financial environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors. The Active Ownership Group, which consists of members of each of each affiliate of the Quintet Group, meets periodically to discuss the implementation and progress of its Active Ownership strategy.
- Engagement – The act of undertaking constructive dialogue with investee companies/issuers with a view to improve environmental, social, and governance (ESG) practises.
- ESG factors – environmental, social or governance aspects. Examples of such aspect are pollution, carbon emissions, health & safety, labour conditions, board diversity, and corruption.
- Exclusion – The act of barring an entity's securities from being purchased for a portfolio due to business activities that are deemed unethical, harmful to society, or in breach of laws or regulations.
- PAIs – principal adverse impacts (PAIs). This refers to the negative impacts of investment decision-making on sustainability factors.
- Responsible Investment – Being an active owner and incorporating ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes in order to achieve both financial and societal outcomes.
- SFDR – Regulation 2019/2088 of European Parliament and the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector, also referred to as Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). SFDR is a European regulation introduced to improve transparency in the market for sustainable investment products, to prevent greenwashing and to increase transparency around sustainability claims made by financial market participants.,.
- Sustainability risk – An environmental, social or governance (ESG) event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause a material negative impact on the value of the investment.
- Voting – Shareholders (typically) receive – and can choose to exercise – voting rights to be cast at annual or extraordinary general meetings on a range of strategic and environmental, social, and governance (ESG) matters.
- Quintet or Quintet Groups – means Quintet Private Bank Europe (S.A.) including its branches and subsidiaries

2. INTRODUCTION:

Where considered relevant, regulatory requirements and terminology of SFDR and the EU Taxonomy regulation have been taken into consideration in the development of the Policy as well as Climate and Environmental Risk. Responsible Investment is an integral part of Quintet's business and our clients and society expect no less. The aim of this document (hereafter: the "RI Policy") is to state the key rules, governance, and procedures related to Responsible Investment (RI) within Quintet. Where considered relevant, regulatory requirements and terminology have been taken into consideration in the development of the RI Policy. The RI Policy applies to Quintet investment activities, including funds managed by Quintet, advisory and Discretionary Portfolio Management (DPM) propositions.

The owner of this document is the Group head of the Investment & Client Solutions (ICS). This policy falls under the remit of the Group Investment Product Committee (GIPC).

Effective: 13/01/2026

3. POLICY PROVISIONS

3.1 ESG Integration Framework

Implementing a comprehensive ESG integration framework enables Quintet to align their investment practices with sustainable and responsible investing principles. By systematically incorporating ESG factors into research, portfolio construction, active ownership, and reporting, we can mitigate risks, uncover opportunities, and contribute to a more sustainable financial systems.

3.1.1 Research and analysis

We utilize third-party ESG data sources to evaluate material ESG risks and opportunities in our investment process. This involves assessing companies based on their ESG performance (see ESG risk score below). Some of the PAIs that are considered by Quintet in relation to their negative impacts (inside-out), are also included in the ESG risk scores given their potential double materiality (i.e. also having an outside-in effect). This includes factors such as carbon footprint, labour practices, and board diversity.

More about our material ESG risk scores:

Material ESG factors are assessed using Clarity AI's proprietary ESG risk scores.

Clarity AI's ESG Risk Module allows us to measure the effect of non-financial (ESG) factors on the financial performance of a company or government. It aims to measure the ESG material factors that will drive long-term financial value in a particular business. The Module includes 115 company metrics and an additional 131 metrics related to sovereigns, selected from +1000 metrics in their sustainability database.

3.1.2 Portfolio construction

The above mentioned assessments are integrated into portfolio construction models that are used to underpin our financial products. ESG scores generated by our proprietary framework are an additional factor for the buy and sell decision-making, as well as the size of the investment relative to the portfolio. This can be achieved through a best-in-class approach, where investments are made in companies with superior ESG performance within each sector, or through exclusionary screening, where companies with poor ESG practices are excluded.

3.1.3 Active ownership

Active ownership is a critical component of ESG integration, involving ongoing dialogue with investee companies to influence their ESG practices. Companies are engaged through direct conversations and proxy voting to advocate for improved ESG performance. Engagement priorities currently include Board Effectiveness, Climate change, Human & Labour Rights, and Human Capital. Furthermore, where Quintet financial products invest in third-party funds, the following aspects are considered:

1. Quintet's Fund Solutions team conducts an extensive sustainability due diligence process on each third-party manager and collective investment vehicle in which Quintet invests, combined with extensive reporting requirements to third-party managers and continued monitoring of their practices.
2. Funds are required to demonstrate active ownership by a) structurally vote at shareholder meetings and b) structurally engage on environmental and social issues with companies that are invested in. For ETFs this involves engagement with the index provider on ESG topics about the constituents of the index.
3. For actively managed funds preference is given to funds that have an ESG integration approach (through Quintet's fund scoring methodology).

4. Quintet also assesses the exclusion policy of the vehicles to understand their process to avoid and limit exposures to certain sustainability risk areas.
5. Furthermore, the Fund Solutions team monitors external managers through their fund research due diligence process to ensure ESG factors are considered in the investment processes and proxy voting.

3.2 Minimum ESG requirements

Quintet has developed minimum ESG Requirements for its investments. The development of the Quintet Responsible Investment Policy has been based on the organisation's views on what constitutes being a good corporate citizen and internationally recognised standards such as the United Nations (UN) Global Compact principles (for an overview of the 10 UN Global Compact Principles, please refer to Appendix I.).

The minimum ESG requirements can be seen as the base expectation for all investments and are expected to evolve over time. Since the investment process and applicability differs per asset class and investment method, the application of the requirements will differ between investments, such as in the case of direct investments compared to externally managed assets (i.e. via third-party asset managers, see section E.7¹). Also, the consequences of a violation of the minimum ESG requirements depend on various criteria, such as regulatory requirements, the nature of the violation, and the feasibility of engaging with the entity that is considered to be in violation.

Exclusions

If an issuer operates in violation of Quintet's defined exclusion criteria and either the desired changes related to resolving the violation cannot be achieved given the nature of the violation, or the issuer has not resolved the violation with the timeframe set by Quintet, such issuer is excluded from Quintet's investment universe. The exclusion criteria for direct investments are categorised as follows:

1. Equities and bonds issued by companies directly and indirectly involved in controversial weapons;
2. Bonds issued by countries under an EU arms-embargo, as well as equities and bonds of companies owned by these countries;
3. Equities and bonds issued by companies deriving significant revenue from the extraction of thermal coal or thermal coal power generation;
4. Equities and bonds issued by companies that are non-compliant with the principles of the UN Global Compact (UNGC) when engagement is not or no longer considered feasible.

For further information on each of these categories, see below:

- **Controversial Weapons:**

Controversial weapons are weapons that can have a disproportionate and indiscriminate impact on the civilian population. The following weapon types are considered controversial by Quintet: anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, chemical weapons, cluster munitions, depleted uranium ammunitions, and white phosphorus weapons. In addition, involvement by corporate issuers in nuclear weapons related to countries that

¹ As the minimum ESG requirements are most applicable to equities and bonds, more specific guidelines may be developed to ensure that all investment instruments are suitably covered, such as structured products and derivatives, in line with any emerging market practices, data availability or regulatory guidance.

are not a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) is considered to be a violation of Quintet's minimum ESG requirements.²

² Please note that these criteria always include what is mandated by (local) law and regulation, but also go beyond these requirements (and are therefore stricter), for example with respect to the types of weapons that are considered a violation.

- **EU arms embargo:**

Quintet considers sovereign issuers and sovereign-related issuers to be in violation of the minimum ESG requirements in case of EU arms embargoes targeted at the central government. Since Quintet already adheres to regulations concerning various types of sanctions, these regulations are assumed to be co-equal with the minimum ESG requirements. As such, any explicit criteria in this Policy related to sovereign or sovereign-related issuers must be understood as being in addition to any applicable regulations.

- **Thermal coal:**

Thermal coal is widely used as a principle means of generating electricity in much of the world. The International Energy Agency (IEA) found that CO₂ emitted from coal combustion was responsible for over 0.3°C of the 1°C increase in global average annual surface temperatures above pre-industrial levels. This makes coal the single largest source of global temperature increase. Thermal coal is inherently in contradiction with the ambitions of the Paris Agreement.

When corporate issuers are deriving more than 10% of revenues either from thermal coal extraction or thermal coal power generation, they are excluded.

An exception to this requirement are Green Bonds, as Quintet believes that investing in green bonds can help companies fund environmental projects that will decrease their reliance on thermal coal in favour of greener technologies. This is consistent with Quintet's philosophy to deploy investment in order to create positive change.

- **United Nations Global Compact principles:**

Quintet expects companies it invests in to operate in accordance with international law and regulations. Quintet uses the United Nations Global Compact principles as a reference framework to assess the conduct of corporate issuers. Corporate issuers that we have determined to severely and structurally violate these principles are considered to be in violation of Quintet's minimum ESG requirements. When that's the case, such issuers are only eligible for investment when there's an active engagement process with that issuer to resolve the violation. This is maximised at three years. When engagement is not or no longer considered feasible, such issuers need to be excluded.

3.3 ESG integration

Quintet believes that investors can make better investment decisions if Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors and responsible business practices are an integral part of the investment process. ESG integration provides a fuller picture of the opportunities and risks related to individual investments and a portfolio as a whole.

In this policy document, the term ESG integration refers to the use of ESG factors in the investment process to enhance the risk-adjusted return profile by either increasing returns or lowering risk.

The investment processes within Quintet's entities are different between asset classes, strategies, and funds, as well as between individual portfolio or fund managers. As such, the ESG integration approaches are likely to be different as well, including implementation at the two levels mentioned above. Quintet Group does therefore not have a centralised, prescriptive approach on how to integrate ESG factors, but has taken the following steps:

- In order to stimulate and facilitate ESG integration, investment staff members have access to relevant ESG research and are expected to consider this information in their investment process and to demonstrate how they have done so.
- Quintet Group investment teams have developed internal guidelines, tools, training modules, and supporting materials to further enhance the ESG integration efforts. ESG integration may be either a quantitative or qualitative approach, at either level.

- Quintet Group has identified sustainability risks in the form of environmental, social or governance (ESG) events or conditions that, if they occur, could cause a material negative impact on the value of an investment. These precede and influence investment decisions, continuously managed and monitored. For further details on our approach to the integration of sustainability risks in investment decision-making, please refer to our Sustainability Risks in Investments Policy.
- In addition, where external (investment) research is a significant part of the investment process, Quintet Group will engage with the investment research provider to ensure ESG factors are considered in the financial analysis and valuation of individual securities.

3.4 Adverse impacts

For the Quintet funds and DPM propositions Quintet considers and mitigates principal adverse impacts (PAIs) of its investment decision-making, where possible and feasible, through a combination of methods (exclusion, the incorporation of ESG factors and limits in portfolio construction, engagement, and voting). The first two methods are specifically used by Quintet to consider various adverse impacts in the investment due diligence process for single lines (equities, bonds). For investments in funds managed by external fund managers this is conducted via Quintet's fund due diligence process. The exact way adverse impacts are taken into account differs between external fund managers.

The methods mentioned in the previous paragraph are further described in this Policy document. Quintet does not prioritise certain adverse impacts over others, however, some adverse impacts are steered on more explicitly than others. This is particularly the case for those PAIs for which explicit criteria have been formulated in this Policy document. Given the large variety of financial products that Quintet employs to meet different client needs, the exact way and degree the adverse impacts are considered depends on the type of financial product and is further detailed in product-specific disclosures.

For the funds and DPM propositions Quintet is considered to be a Financial Market Participant (FMP) based on the SFDR. In that capacity Quintet is required to publish a detailed "Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors". This statement is updated on an annual basis before 30 June of each calendar year, based on Quintet's policies, as well as on the activities and PAI figures of the preceding calendar year. The entities within Quintet that manage mutual funds are considered to be separate FMPs, and are therefore required to publish their own statement.

Quintet acknowledges that to date there is not full clarity on what considering PAIs means in practice. Furthermore, data availability is limited in relation to many of the PAIs. Quintet will continue to monitor market developments and to engage with investee companies, external fund managers, and data providers to improve the availability, reliability, and timeliness of the data, which we expect will improve future PAI disclosures.

For Quintet's Advisory propositions, Quintet is considered to be a Financial Advisor based on the SFDR. In that capacity Quintet is required to publish a "Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment advice on sustainability factors", which is not required to have any PAI figures. Quintet considers and mitigates adverse impacts of its investment advice, where possible and feasible, through a combination of exclusions and engagement, as set out in this Policy document.

3.5 Additional single line sustainable investment criteria for portfolio construction

Quintet has developed a sophisticated additional ESG criteria for portfolio construction for single lines, which are applied to most funds and portfolios managed by Quintet and are in these cases applied on top of the minimum ESG requirements described in section E.1. Given the large variety of financial products that Quintet employs, the exact way in which the additional single line ESG investment criteria are considered depends on the type of financial product and is detailed in product-specific disclosures.

These criteria reflect Quintet's view on activities, products and conduct of companies that are, or are not considered sustainable. They cover a range of indicators that ensure investee companies align with our expectations with regards to involvement in controversial practices, sustainability risk, and provision of products and services in line with a sustainable future. Please note that the portfolio construction rules described below are in some areas less strict and some areas stricter than the SFDR definition of a sustainable investment. For any product disclosures related to for example the percentage of the sustainable investments in a financial product, Quintet applies additional criteria to ensure that such investments meet the SFDR definition of sustainable investments. For more information please refer to our Sustainable Investment Framework.

Principles for ESG portfolio construction:

- i. **Product involvement:** the company's revenue derived from activities listed below is within boundaries (refer to point iv below).
- ii. **Controversy severity level:** A company shall pass if it has a maximum controversy level of 20 or above, as per Clarity AI's methodology.
- iii. **Sustainability score at company level of most material ESG risks:** A company will pass if the ESG risk score of the company is below the 90th percentile relative to the entire investment universe.
- iv. **ESG risk at subindustry level:** Subindustries with an average ESG risk rating outside the bottom 10th percentile will pass. If the average ESG risk rating for a subindustry is in the bottom 10th percentile, or if the subindustry is exposed to high ESG risk according to Quintet's worldview, a company may still qualify if it ranks in the top 50th percentile for ESG risk within that subindustry.

For further information for each, see below:

i. Product involvement

This research includes details on how a company is involved in one or more business activities that can be considered of a controversial nature as well as the degree of involvement, generally using revenue as a proxy.

For greater detail on the product involvement approach, please refer to Appendix VII.

Exemptions:

Some corporates may be exempt from the above rules providing that there are sound arguments and rationale as to why they do not meet these thresholds. More information on the exemption process can be found in Appendix 3.

ii. Controversy severity level

Controversies are incidents and events that may pose a business or reputation risk to a company due to the potential impact on stakeholders or the environment. Controversies are classified by Clarity AI in six category scores; none (100) minor(80), moderate (60), significant (40), severe (20) and very severe (1). Very severe controversies (1) have a highly negative impact on the environment and society with serious business risk. They reflect exceptional egregious behaviours, high frequency of incidents, and / or companies with poor management of the controversy.

If a score is not available for a company a score of n/a is given.

iii. Sustainability score at company level of most material ESG risks

Material ESG risks are assessed using Clarity AI's ESG risk scores. Clarity AI's ESG Risk Module allows us to measure the effect of non-financial (ESG) factors on the financial performance of a company. To be considered relevant in the ESG Risk score, an issue must have a potentially substantial impact on the economic value of a company and, hence, its financial risk- and return profile from an investment perspective. A combination of 115 datapoints is used to calculate this score. For more information on ESG risk score, please refer to Clarity AI's methodology.

iv. ESG Risk at subindustry level:

The sustainability score at the subindustry level is derived from Clarity AI's ESG risk scores, which evaluate both the level of ESG risk exposure and the strength of a company's management of those risks. Subindustries with an average ESG risk score outside the bottom 10th percentile are deemed acceptable, while those within the bottom 10th percentile are considered higher risk.

In line with Quintet's worldview, certain subindustries — specifically Aerospace & Defence, Oil & Gas Exploration and Production, and Integrated Oil & Gas Production— are considered inherently exposed to high-risk, regardless of their relative ESG ratings.

Quintet acknowledges that some companies in high- or severe-risk subindustries can nonetheless play a transformative role in advancing sustainability across their fields. Within these subindustries, eligibility is limited to issuers demonstrating above-average management of ESG risk (top 50%). By supporting best-in-class issuers that lead on ESG integration, transparency, and transition readiness, Quintet seeks to encourage meaningful change and foster positive industry evolution while maintaining a disciplined approach to sustainability risk management.

3.6 Active ownership

Quintet believes that active ownership enhances the long term economic and societal value of the investee company over time. As such, exercising the influence Quintet has as an investor and investment manager in order to achieve beneficial change, is consistent with both our fiduciary duty towards our clients and our objective to be a responsible company. Quintet's ownership practices consist of dialogue and engagement with investee companies, and the exercise of voting rights to hold investee companies' management accountable.

In addition, since Quintet invests a significant share of the assets entrusted to us by our clients via third-party funds, Quintet is well positioned to stimulate active ownership and Responsible Investment practices of fund managers through the work of the Quintet's Fund Solutions Team. By actively engaging with fund management companies and allocating capital to their funds on the basis of ESG and RI considerations, Quintet can further contribute to the development of Responsible Investment in the asset management value chain.

3.6.1 Voting

Quintet believes that exercising shareholder rights enhances the economic value of companies and contributes to the goal of providing an optimal return to our clients. In addition, Quintet considers voting to be an essential part of being an active owner, and will therefore seek to vote, where possible and feasible, at shareholder meetings of the companies in which we invest for our clients. Our Active Ownership policy and voting guidelines, which draw upon the expertise of our external service provider, emphasises governance, environmental, and social matters. We partner with GlassLewis, a global proxy voting provider, for proxy research and recommendations and to cast our votes. The Active Ownership Group reviews in detail voting when the investment is large or there is an increased level of controversy, or on request from members of our investment team, as further explained in our Group Active Ownership Policy.

Voting is currently implemented for direct line equities within funds managed by Brown Shipley, Insinger Gillissen Asset Management and KTL (Rivertree and Essential Portfolio Selection fund ranges).

3.6.2 Engagement

The primary focus of Quintet's engagement is to address companies' key risks, challenges, and opportunities, covering environmental, social, governance, strategy, risk and communication matters. Our ultimate objective is to create value for investors, the company, and people and the planet.

Since Quintet represents a diverse group of clients with diverse holdings across the investment universe, we invest in a wide range of companies. As many of these companies are large, our direct investments may be small relative to the size of the firm. To be effective in engaging with these companies, we believe that collaborative engagement is likely to achieve better results than efforts we might undertake on our own. We have, therefore, developed a customised engagement programme developed in partnership with Glass Lewis, enabling a more strategic and data-driven approach. This allows us to focus our efforts on the companies we hold directly—particularly those most relevant to our clients' portfolios and values.

Quintet has instructed its engagement partner to give special attention to companies that violate the principles of the UN Global Compact, or that are involved in significant ESG controversies.

Quintet allocates a significant portion of its client's assets to external managers. In addition to engagement for direct lines, Quintet engages with external fund managers. Active ownership to create sustainable investor value is important for all investments, and we incorporate this conviction into the selection and monitoring of external managers. We also engage with these managers to communicate our beliefs and to understand theirs, and for insight into their active ownership policy and practice.

For more information on our engagement policy and practices please refer to our Group Active Ownership Policy.

3.7 Reporting and transparency

Reporting is an integral part of being a responsible investor. In addition to any regulatory requirements for entity and product level reporting, Quintet reports to external stakeholders about Quintet's Responsible Investment activities in the following ways:

- Annual group active ownership report
- Disclosure of Quintet's voting decision's online, dating back to the past 12 months.
- PRI Transparency Report

Furthermore, depending on the exact product or proposition, Quintet also provides Responsible Investment related reporting to clients beyond regulatory requirements, such as for example on specific engagement cases and the ESG performance of their portfolios.

3.8 Third-party managed assets³

Since Quintet's RI Policy includes all asset classes, Quintet also applies RI requirements to third-party managed assets, which are intended to reflect the intentions and objectives behind the guidelines for internally managed assets.

While Quintet Group cannot unilaterally determine the investment approach in pooled investment funds, we can leverage our position in the asset management value chain as a fund selector. By asking questions, stimulating certain types of behaviour/approaches, and ultimately, allocating capital accordingly, Quintet can positively influence the development of the Responsible Investment field as a whole.

³ In this section, we refer interchangeably to "assets," "funds," and "mandates."

Quintet Group makes a distinction between:

- Funds managed by a third-party for which Quintet can determine the investment approach
- Funds managed by a third-party for which Quintet cannot determine the investment approach
- Passive Funds
- Alternative investments

3.8.1 Funds managed by a third-party for which quintet can determine the investment approach

For third-party managed assets that are managed for any Quintet entities on a discretionary basis (i.e. where Quintet has a formal say on how the assets are managed) external managers are expected to follow the same requirements and guidelines as Quintet applies to its internally managed assets. Feasibility and (potential) cost implications will be assessed on a case by case basis.

3.8.2 Funds managed by a third-party for which quintet cannot determine the investment approach

Quintet has developed specific third-party fund selection RI guidelines, which utilises research in order to validate that fund managers stick to their commitments. The Group Fund Solutions team require fund managers to fill out a rigorous questionnaire in order to assess how ESG factors have been integrated into the investment process.

All fund managers should at least meet Quintet's Responsible Investment criteria:

1. Integrate ESG factors in financial analysis and portfolio construction (for active funds)
2. Be active owners: engage with investee companies and where applicable vote at shareholder meetings.
3. Exclude issuers involved in controversial weapons (applies only to issuers of cluster munitions)

Funds with stronger sustainable characteristics are analysed based on 5 key pillars.

1. Intentionality (explicit and intended link to ESG in the objectives)
2. Sustainability of the portfolio (sustainable characteristics of the holdings)
3. Quality of sustainable research (sufficient skill, capacity & tools embedded in robust methods and processes)
4. Active ownership (high quality engagement and proxy voting, supported by clear policies)
5. Transparency (frequent reporting on voting, engagement and progress on ESG targets)

For a more detailed overview of our sustainable funds selection process please refer to our fund sustainability due diligence policy. The Sustainable Investment team and Group Fund Solutions team have been mandated to jointly develop the RI requirements and related thresholds that funds need to meet. This also applies to the timelines that funds are granted to meet the requirements and to the differences between current investments and 'new' funds.

3.8.3 Partner products

Quintet has several partner products, which are manufactured by Blackrock in collaboration with Quintet, or under Quintet Guidelines. Quintet has provided investment guidelines for these products which must follow the rules set out in this policy.

3.8.4 Passive funds

With passive funds or ETFs no interview with the fund manager is conducted. The questionnaire is partly answered by the fund manager and partly by the underlying index provider.

In line with our requirement that funds should engage with investee companies, when the fund managers engage with the index provider on ESG matters with regards to the constituents of the index, we consider this as meeting our expectation.

3.8.5 Alternative investments

When we invest in alternatives managed by external managers, we leverage on the SFDR disclosures by the product manufacturers. Furthermore, our Alternative Investment team follows a detailed due diligence process as part of the investment process where they work with external partners when needed to complete a detailed operational and investment due diligence. As part of this process they also get the managers to fill out a responsible investment questionnaire for each fund.

APPENDIX I – THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES

Human Rights

Principle 1: Businesses should support and respect the protection of internationally proclaimed human rights; and

Principle 2: make sure that they are not complicit in human rights abuses.

Labour

Principle 3: Businesses should uphold the freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining;

Principle 4: the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour;

Principle 5: the effective abolition of child labour; and

Principle 6: the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.

Environment

Principle 7: Businesses should support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges;

Principle 8: undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility; and

Principle 9: encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

Anti-Corruption

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

APPENDIX II – THRESHOLDS FOR PRODUCT INVOLVEMENT

Product Involvement	Criteria		
	Adult Entertainment participation		Unit of measurement
Adult Entertainment Participation includes companies that produce sex toys or produce or distribute pornography, defined as explicit images of sexual behavior that are intended to cause sexual excitement. This extends to the production of products & services labeled 'erotica', 'porn' or 'adult entertainment', to their publication through print or film or their distribution both direct through media (e.g. broadcasting, magazines or internet retail) and indirect, as facilitation of distribution (e.g. hotels, telecommunications). Owners of Nightclubs are also included.	15%		revenue %
Alcoholic Beverages	Alcoholic Beverages Production	Alcoholic Beverages Participation	Unit of measurement
Alcohol Participation comprises retail, wholesale, or provision of alcoholic beverages, including liquor stores, supermarkets, bars, and restaurants as well as services associated with the specialized distribution or the marketing and promotion of alcoholic beverages, including the production of cans, bottles or caps used only for alcoholic beverages	25%	25%	revenue %
Alcohol Production includes all the activities of fermentation or distillation of alcoholic beverages, comprising distillers, vintners, and producers of beer and malt liquors. Growing grapes for winemaking is also included. Note that our methodology does not cover the production nor the participation in alcohol products for medical or industrial use.			
Gambling	Gambling Production	Gambling Production	Unit of measurement
Gambling participation includes companies generating revenue from gambling-related activities like the manufacturer of gambling machines, receiving a royalty from gambling machines, retailing low-risk gambling items such as lottery tickets, marketing or promotion of wagering money on a game or event, or the development of platforms for activities involving wagering money for bets (software). It includes	5%	15%	revenue %

<p>whether the company has a stake in betting shops, amusement arcades, casinos, running a range of betting and gaming activities, or any other business deriving revenue from gambling.</p> <p>Gambling Provision Includes companies generating revenue from gambling activities involving the wagering of money on a game or event. Includes owners and operators of casinos and gaming facilities, as well as companies providing lottery and betting services. Note that all types of gambling are covered, including online gambling (from online casinos and poker rooms to sports betting websites and virtual lotteries).</p>			
<p>Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) Products</p>	<p>Genetically Modified Organisms Products Organisms – Resear</p>		<p>Unit of measurement</p>
<p>GMO Products include companies that derive any revenue from producing and/or selling genetically modified products such as seeds and crops, or other organisms intended for agricultural and industrial use, human consumption (including non-food items such as cleaning and beauty products, and smoking), as well as companies that derive any revenue selling genetically modified products at their stores. Companies that have filed for notification with the USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for field testing of organisms engineered to produce compounds intended for agricultural use; companies included in the European Union (EU) – Food Safety Administration (EFSA) list that have applied for permits to market genetically engineered material for food or food additives in the EU; and companies found in the GM crop database from the Center for Environmental Risk Assessment (CERA) are considered in this category. Note that GMO products that were developed for medical purposes are not considered.</p>	<p>15%</p>		<p>revenue %</p>
<p>Tobacco</p> <p>Tobacco participation considers whether the company is involved in services or products related to the production of tobacco like retail or wholesale of tobacco products (including supermarkets), the specialized distribution, licensing, marketing, and promotion of tobacco products, or the production of acetate tow which is used in cigarette filters</p> <p>Tobacco Production encompasses companies that manufacture cigarettes and other tobacco</p>	<p>Tobacco Products Production-</p>	<p>Tobacco Products Participation</p>	<p>Unit of measurement</p>

<p>products (cigars, snuff, and pipe tobacco) and/or grow tobacco plants. Companies that manufacture electronic cigarettes with nicotine from tobacco are also included.</p> <p>.</p>			
Small Arms	Exposure to Small Arms		Unit of measurement
<p>Small Arms includes companies that manufacture or retail handguns, pistols, shotguns, rifles, revolvers, and ammunition for both civilian (non-military) or military use. Companies manufacturing firearm/ammunition accessories are excluded from this category</p>	<p>5%</p>		<p>revenue %</p>
Nuclear weapons Production	Nuclear Weapons Production		Unit of measurement
<p>Nuclear Weapons Production comprises companies manufacturing either whole strategic parts or platforms for nuclear weapons, nuclear weapon systems, or nuclear weapon components, as well as trading of nuclear weapons. Companies involved in the production of nuclear submarines are also included.</p>	<p>involvement</p>		<p>Involvement or no involvement</p>

Important information

Add disclaimer.

