ANNEX IV

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: Climate Transition European Equity Fund **Legal entity identifier:** 549300X3QMTLFZK8OE93

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ 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 **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 made **sustainable investments 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 elements on the investment process to ensure underlying investments are inclusive of 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

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

- 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 AI ESG Analyst qualitative assessment is additive to this process to confirm if the failings are irredeemable based on company behaviours since the controversy. If we consider failings to be redeemable we will place the company into a structured and time bound engagement program.

Further details on the Investment Manager's baseline exclusions policy is available at https://www.avivainvestors.com/en-gb/about/responsible-investment/policies-and-documents/

B. In February 2021, Aviva Investors announced its Climate Engagement Escalation 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.

C. The Corporate Good Governance Qualitative Assessment criteria as outlined in the SFDR, is considered through the lenses outlined above. For corporates, the good governance principle introduced by SFDR will be met through a combination of the UNGC (as part of the Baseline Exclusions Policy noted above) and a qualitative assessment as part of the investment analyst research process. Good governance indicators form a substantial component of the Investment Manager's ESG scoring tools and ESG research.

In addition to the above, the Sub-Fund, as part of the Sustainable Transition fund range, is subject to the following sustainable outcomes approach:

1. The Investment Manager's Sustainable Transition Equity Exclusion Policy
2. Eligibility criteria
3. Sub-Fund-specific engagement programme

1. The Investment Manager's Sustainable Transition Equity Exclusion Policy

The Sub-Fund will follow the Investment Manager's Sustainable Transition EquityExclusion Policy which is designed to ensure no significant harm is caused to natural capital, people or the climate. It is comprised of three levels of exclusions:

A. The Investment Manager's ESG Baseline Exclusions Policy, as described above.

B. A set of exclusions that apply across all equity funds in the Sustainable Transition fund range focusing on nature, climate and social related issues. These are as follows:

- Fossil fuels (enhanced)

- ESG controversies

The fossil fuel (enhanced) exclusions will be based on:

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

- Thermal coal at 0%

- Arctic oil and gas production at 0%

- Natural gas power generation at 15%

- Liquid fuel power generation at 10%

- Unconventional oil and gas production at 0%

- Conventional oil and gas production at 10%

- Oil and gas extraction and production at 10%

- Oil and gas distribution and retail, equipment and services, petrochemicals, pipelines and transportation, refining and trading at 75%

The fossil fuel (enhanced) exclusions are identified using third party data, in some instances the Investment Manager will review a company's approved science based target and long term strategy to consider an exemption.

b) A maximum acceptable amount of reserves, the maximum reserve thresholds are:

- Thermal coal reserves 0 metric tonnes

- Shale oil and gas reserves at 0 mmboe

- Oil shale and tar sands reserves at 0 mmboe

- Unconventional oil and gas reserves at 0 mmboe

- Oil and gas reserves and 1000 mmboe

The ESG controversies exclusions will be based on MSCI's ESG controversy scoring methodology and include ongoing very severe (Red flag) ESG controversies relating to violations of national or international conventions and commonly accepted global norms (such as UN Global Compact), implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations

C. Where relevant, exclusions specific to the Sub-Fund.

This Sub-Fund does not have any level 3 exclusions.

Further information on the sustainable transition equity exclusion policy can be found on the website https://www.avivainvestors.com/en-gb/about/responsible-investment/policies-and-documents/ .

2. Eligibility criteria

The Sub-Fund's investment objectives are to increase the value of the Shareholder's investment over the long term (5 years or more) and aim to support the transition towards a net zero economy that is also more resilient to higher temperatures, by investing in equities of companies that are either providing solutions that help tackle the impacts of climate change or transitioning their business models towards a net zero and/or warmer economy, and by engaging with portfolio companies.

In its Core Investment (as described in section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" below), the Sub-Fund has two investment sleeves:

- a "Solutions" sleeve, which allocates to stocks of companies that are deemed to be contributing to the objective by providing products and services for climate change mitigation and adaptation;

- a "Transition" sleeve, which allocates to stocks of companies that are deemed to be contributing to the objective by reducing their impact on climate change through their operations or that are positively aligning to and orientating their business models to be resilient in a warmer climate and a low-carbon economy and, in doing so, better managing their environmental risks and opportunities.

Please refer to the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?" below and the prospectus for further details.

3. Sub-Fund-specific bespoke engagement programme

Each portfolio company has a bespoke, timebound engagement plan focusing on Science Based Targets and CDP disclosure. The Investment Manager will conduct an annual assessment of each company's progress on the engagement programme, scoring them in one of five categories ranging from laggard to leader. Where the Investment Manager does not see sufficient progress, it will take escalating action which will ultimately lead to divestment from those companies that fail to meet the minimum expectations.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Investment Manager will measure and report a suite of metrics across the following three areas:

1. Capital allocation

The Investment Manager will measure and report on various indicators aligning to its philosophy to avoid significant harm, invest in solutions and back transition. The Investment Manager's annual sustainability report will include, where possible:

- Solutions revenue
- Relevant PAI indicators:

1. GHG emissions

2. Carbon footprint

3. Carbon intensity

5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production

6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector

- Other indicators:

o Science Based Targets

o CDP Climate Scores

2. Active ownership

The Investment Manager systematically monitors progress against the asks within the Fund's engagement programme by conducting an annual assessment of companies ranking in categories 1 to 5, with 1 being the leaders. Below is a breakdown of the portfolio into these 5 categories:

1. 43%
2. 31%
3. 14%
4. 7%
5. 5%

The Investment Manager has an escalation pathway that may lead to divestment if the engagement asks of the Fund's programme are not met. Aviva Investors does however acknowledge the challenges of implementing these asks and evaluates companies on their ability to demonstrate progress over time. 2022 was the first year of the programme and therefore there was no action taken by way of escalation against companies. Progress will be considered within 2023 AGM voting action now that companies have had some time to react to the requests, such as voting on special and ordinary resolutions. Aviva Investor's Global Voting Policy provides more details on its approach and perspectives on governance and sustainability best practice, and the Annual ESG Review provides more details on the Investment Manager's approach to escalation. These documents are available on the Aviva Investors website here: https://www.avivainvestors.com/en-gb/about/responsible-investment/policies-and-documents/.

3. Market reform

Aviva Investors' Sustainable Finance Centre for Excellence ("SFC4Ex") works in partnership with clients, policymakers and regulators, sharing knowledge and collaborating to build a sustainable future. The SFC4Ex supports attainment of the Sub-Fund's environmental characteristics by planning campaigns linked to the Sub-Fund's objective. The annual sustainability report will report on the SFC4Ex's activity.

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	1,245.81
	Scope 2 GHG emissions	805.48
	Scope 3 GHG emissions	11,407.52
	Total GHG emissions	13,324.02
Carbon Footprint	Carbon footprint	314.11
GHG Intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	800.75
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	2.10%

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	70.32%
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	0.38
SBTi Targets Approved	Share of investments in companies that have approved SBTi Targets	63.79%
CDP Climate Score	Share of investments in companies that have a CDP climate score of A- or above	61.13%
Solutions Revenue	Share of investments in companies within the portfolio that have >20% revenue generated from solutions products	55.52%

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 artic oil based exclusions being particularly relevant to the protection of the delicate arctic ecosystem.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

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

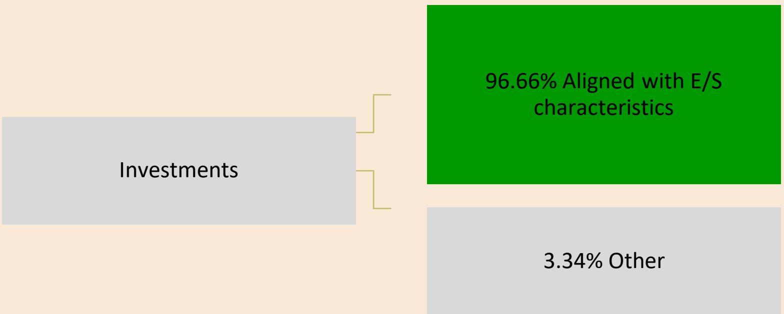
1st January 2022 – 31st December 2022

Largest Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
NESTLE SA	Consumer Staples	5.44%	Switzerland
ASTRAZENECA PLC	Health Care	4.26%	United Kingdom
NOVARTIS AG	Health Care	3.83%	Switzerland
ASML HOLDING NV	Information Technology	3.49%	Netherlands
SIEMENS N AG	Industrials	2.83%	Germany
SAP	Information Technology	2.65%	Germany
ARCADIS NV	Industrials	2.28%	Netherlands
LOREAL SA	Consumer Staples	2.25%	France
SCHNEIDER ELECTRIC	Industrials	2.24%	France
SMITH (DS) PLC	Materials	2.21%	United Kingdom
ASHTEAD GROUP PLC	Industrials	2.20%	United Kingdom
SPIE SA	Industrials	2.18%	France
DANONE SA	Consumer Staples	2.17%	France
MUENCHENER RUECKVERSICHERUNGS-GESE	Financials	2.13%	Germany
COMPAGNIE DE SAINT GOBAIN SA	Industrials	2.03%	France

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments

Asset allocation describes the share of investments

What was the asset allocation?



#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.

#2Other 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.

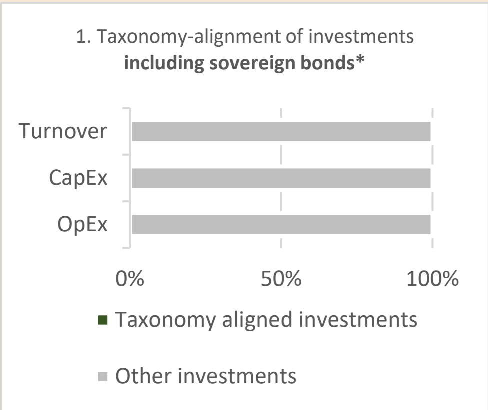
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

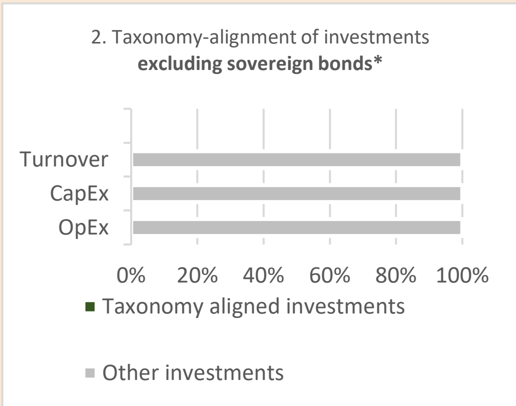
In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Proportion (%)
Industrials	25.86%
Consumer Staples	12.97%
Financials	11.99%
Materials	11.15%
Information Technology	10.96%
Health Care	9.23%
Consumer Discretionary	7.28%
Utilities	5.20%
Cash Securities	3.35%
Energy	2.03%

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?

The Fund does not commit to making investments in transitional and enabling ativities 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?

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 ativities 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.

Engagement Case Study

UBS

Issue

Many companies are still compensating senior executives in ways that foster short-termism at the expense of long-term sustainability. To drive the transition to a sustainable future, incentive schemes need to be innovative, tying sustainability performance to executive compensation and in turn weaving sustainability into the fabric of companies’ practices.

Action

Aviva Investors participated in an investor initiative led by the Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change (IIGCC) which involved sending letters to the CEOs of the world's largest banks outlining our expectations for climate change.

Outcome

In March, we were pleased to see that UBS revealed, along with the publication of its 2021 Sustainability Report and its Climate Report, that it has strengthened the link between ESG and compensation. The company revised the performance scorecards for all members of its Group Executive Board (GEB) and group CEOs, introducing explicit sustainability objectives linked to the firm’s priorities, and measured through robust quantitative metrics and qualitative criteria. Each member’s sustainability objectives are individually assessed, which directly impacts their performance assessments and compensation decisions. Additionally, UBS provided more detail on the company’s climate roadmap which will be supportive in helping the company to achieve its net zero commitments.

Macro Stewardship case study

Advocacy for the transformation of the financial system to finance the transition to a low-carbon economy

Issue

A world with two degrees of warming might be uninsurable; a four-degrees world certainly would be.

We are currently way off track to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels by the end of the century. This is despite 198 countries committing to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the outcomes of the Paris Agreement, as reiterated in the Glasgow Climate Pact from COP26. To finance a just transition to a net-zero economy, finance must align with the temperature and sustainable development goals of the Paris Agreement. The “international financial architecture” (IFA) describes the international institutional governance arrangements that seek to uphold the effective functioning of the global monetary and financial systems. The IFA was not designed with the climate crisis in mind. In fact, it was not designed at all, but has evolved over time in response to successive financial crises. The bodies within the IFA are taking some actions in respect to climate risks, most notably in increased disclosure by financial market participants through initiatives like the TCFD (the recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures). They are also increasingly considering climate risks, principally transition risks, through their financial stability mandates.

However, the work to date is insufficient to address the systemic risks and market failures linked to the climate crisis. The Sustainable Finance Roadmap of the G20 Sustainable Finance Working Group and publications like the Financial Stability Board’s Roadmap for Addressing Climate-Related Financial Risks provide a starting point. But the world lacks a comprehensive plan for the orderly and just transition of the financial system to net zero by or before 2050 and the realisation of the aim of Article 2.1..c of the Paris Agreement to make “…finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development.”

Action

Building on the proposals for reform of the IFA published in April 2021, and the ongoing work of the Aviva Investors-convened Coalition for an International Platform for Climate Finance, in November 2022 we published Act Now – A climate emergency roadmap for the International Financial Architecture. This was published just before COP27 in Sharm el-Sheikh and formed the focus of our advocacy efforts at the conference.

The report outlines risks to the integrity and stability of the financial system posed by the long-term physical impacts the current three-degrees-plus trajectory will produce by the end of the century. The financial system as we know it and the economic and development benefits its growth have delivered are at risk if extreme consequences of the warming planet are not avoided by actions taken now. The tragedy of the horizon means that once climate change threatens financial stability, it will already be too late to take actions to avoid it.

In “Act Now”, we set out five clear policy asks for each of the institutions within the IFA:

1. Create a roadmap or transition plan to place the supervision of the just transition to net zero on or before 2050 on a science-based pathway at the centre of its purpose and work programmes.

2. Review its mandate and constitution and request stakeholders to implement changes to support the reorienting of the institution towards putting climate at its heart.

3. Report annually on the progress of the institution and those it supervises, regulates, coordinates and oversees, towards delivery of the net-zero ambition.

4. Collaborate with other elements of the architecture to create and collectively steward a global net-zero transition plan for finance, reporting annually on progress and making recommendations to governments for the policies needed for the successful transition of the global finance system.

5. Convene a summit or summits to agree and implement necessary reforms; for example, marking 80 years since the Bretton Woods conference by plotting a pathway for the financial system to be harnessed to tackle the biggest challenge of the next 80 years – the climate emergency.

Outcome

COP27 saw the reform of the IFA as one of its defining narratives on finance. Momentum built from the World Bank and IMF annual meetings in October, and powerful advocacy from Barbados Prime Minister, Mia Mottley, for her Bridgetown Agenda that found supporters in the halls of Sharm, most notably French President Emmanuel Macron. COP26 President, Alok Sharma, used his speech at the Wilson Centre at the World Bank annual meetings to outline the need for institutions to put tackling the climate crisis at the heart of everything that they do. He also spoke repeatedly at COP27 about the need for a "Bretton Woods 2 moment" to repurpose the IFA for climate action, including at the launch of a report at a meeting of leading businesses at Chatham House setting out actions focussed on the achievement of the 1.5-degrees goal, including IFA reform. Our own advocacy for IFA reform and the policy recommendations of the Act Now report included meetings and events with finance ministers, heads of bodies within the IFA and the Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero (GFANZ), the UN Secretary General's Global Investors for Sustainable Development, WWF, and the UK Transition Plan Taskforce.

The outcome text from COP27, the Sharm el-Sheikh Implementation Plan includes, for the first time, acknowledgement that delivering the investment needed for the transition to a low carbon global economy will "… require a transformation of the financial system and its structures and processes, engaging governments, central banks, commercial banks, institutional investors and other financial actors".

This is welcome. But it is only the start of the systemic change needed to transition finance such that it can finance the transition. Encouraging those with their hands on the levers of power to deliver the reforms needed to match the scale of the climate challenge will be a key focus for us in 2023.

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

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

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.