

Prospectus

Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC III

(An open-ended investment company with variable capital incorporated with limited liability and registered in England and Wales under registered number IC105 and PRN 195207)

This document constitutes the Prospectus for the Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC III which has been prepared in accordance with the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook. Copies of this Prospectus have been sent to the FCA and the Depositary.

Valid as at: 22 April 2025

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Important Information about this Prospectus

If you are in any doubt about the contents of this Prospectus you should consult your professional adviser.

Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company, is the person responsible for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of its knowledge and belief (having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus does not contain any untrue or misleading statement or omit any matters required by the Collective Investment Schemes sourcebook to be included in it. Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited accepts responsibility accordingly.

No person has been authorised by the Company or the ACD to give any information or to make any representations in connection with the offering of Shares other than those contained in the Prospectus and, if given or made, such information or representations must not be relied on as having been made by the Company or the ACD. The delivery of this Prospectus (whether or not accompanied by any reports) or the issue of Shares shall not, under any circumstances, create any implication that the affairs of the Company have not changed since the date of this Prospectus.

This Prospectus has been prepared solely for, and is being made available to investors for the purposes of evaluating an investment in Shares in the Funds. Investors should only consider investing in the Funds if they understand the risks involved including the risk of losing all capital invested.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted. Persons into whose possession this Prospectus comes are required by the Company to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The Shares have not been and will not be registered in the United States of America under any applicable legislation. They may not be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States of America, any state of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, or in its territories and possessions or offered or sold to or for the benefit of US Persons (as defined in the Glossary). The Company and the ACD have not been and will not be registered in the United States of America under any applicable legislation.

In order to ensure compliance with the restrictions referred to above, the Company does not accept applications for the purchase or subscription of Shares from any US Person and does not accept requests for transfer of Shares to any person that is a US Person.

Each prospective investor will be required to represent that they are not a US Person and the Shares are not being acquired for the benefit or account of, directly or indirectly, any US Person.

Investors must notify the Administrator if they have moved to the United States or have otherwise become US Persons. Upon such notification, or if the Administrator or ACD determines that there is a reasonable basis for believing that the investor has become a US Person, the investor's account may be frozen and/or compulsorily redeemed and further investments or transfers between Funds will not be accepted. Other rights attaching to the Shares previously purchased will not be affected.

Notwithstanding the restriction above, the Company will accept applications in limited circumstances for the purchase of shares from a US Person, as determined by the ACD provided that such investment is made in accordance with the relevant UK and US regulations. These circumstances include purchases of shares by a parent company of the ACD for the purposes of providing seed capital.

In order to comply with legislation implementing UK obligations under intergovernmental agreements relating to the automatic exchange of information to improve international tax compliance (including United States FATCA) the Company will collect and report information about Shareholders to include information to verify identity and tax status.

When requested to do so by the Company or its agent, Shareholders must provide information to be passed on to HM Revenue & Customs and to any relevant overseas tax authorities.

The extent to which the ACD is able to report to HM Revenue & Customs will depend on each affected Shareholder providing the ACD or its delegate with any information that the ACD determines is necessary to satisfy such obligations.

By signing the application form to subscribe for Shares, each affected Shareholder is agreeing to provide such information upon request from the ACD or its delegate. The ACD may exercise its right to completely redeem the holding of an affected Shareholder (at any time upon any or no notice) if he fails to provide the ACD with the information the ACD requests to satisfy its obligations relating to the automatic exchange of information to improve international tax compliance (including United States FATCA) and will be required to report the Shareholder to HM Revenue and Customs.

Potential investors should not treat the contents of this Prospectus as advice relating to legal, taxation, investment or any other matters and are recommended to consult their own professional advisers concerning the acquisition, holding or disposal of Shares.

The provisions of the Instrument of Incorporation are binding on each of the Shareholders, who are taken to have notice of the provisions. A copy of the Instrument of Incorporation is available on request from Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited.

The distribution of this Prospectus in certain jurisdictions may require that this Prospectus is translated into the official language of those countries. Should any inconsistency arise between the translated version and the English version, the English version shall prevail. All communications in relation to this Prospectus shall be in English.

The ACD will process the personal information of Shareholders and of prospective investors who contact the ACD. As such, and in accordance with the ACD's obligations under data protection law, the ACD's privacy notice provides details about the collection, use and sharing of personal information in connection with Shareholders' or prospective investors' interest or investment in the Fund(s). Shareholders and prospective investors may obtain further information about how the ACD processes personal information relevant to the Fund(s) by reading the most up to date version of the ACD's privacy notice at <https://www.columbiathreadneedle.co.uk/en/retl/privacy-cookie-policy/>.

It is the responsibility of Shareholders or prospective investors to advise any other person whose personal information is provided by such Shareholders or prospective investors to the ACD (such as joint investors) about how the ACD processes personal information and to provide them with the link to the ACD's privacy notice.

This Prospectus is based on information, law and practice as at the date set out on the front cover of this Prospectus. The Company and the ACD cannot be bound by an out of date prospectus when a new version has been issued and investors should check with Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited that this is the most recently published prospectus.

This Prospectus has been issued for the purpose of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 by Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited.

This Prospectus is intended for distribution principally in the UK. The ACD has notified the Irish Financial Services Regulator of its intention to distribute Shares in Ireland in accordance with the Irish Financial Services Regulator's UCITS Notice 14.1 (1985 UCITS Directive).

Automatic exchange of information for international tax compliance

The UK government has enacted legislation enabling it to comply with its obligations in relation to international tax compliance. The Company is required to collect certain information about Shareholders and their investments to pass to HM Revenue & Customs who may, in turn, pass it on to relevant overseas tax authorities. Please see the Taxation section of this prospectus for further information.

Glossary

ACD	Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited, the authorised corporate director of the Company
ACD Agreement	an agreement between the Company and the ACD as may be amended from time to time
Administrator	SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as administrator of the Company from time to time
Approved Bank	as defined from time to time in the glossary to the FCA Handbook
Auditor	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, or such other entity as is appointed to act as auditor to the Company from time to time
Business Day	a day on which the London Stock Exchange is open for trading
Class or Classes	in relation to Shares, and according to the context, means a particular class of Share related to a Fund or all of the Shares related to a Fund, where there is only one class in that Fund
COLL or COLL Sourcebook	the Collective Investment Schemes Sourcebook (or, as appropriate, a chapter or rule thereof) as amended, restated or replaced from time to time which is issued by the FCA and forms part of the FCA Handbook
Company	Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC III
Conversion	the exchange where permissible of Shares of one Class of a Fund for Shares of another Class in the same Fund and "Convert" shall be construed accordingly
Custodian	State Street Bank and Trust Company, or such other entity as is appointed to act as the custodian of the Company from time to time
Cut Off Point	the point prior to which order to deal in Shares must be received by the Administrator in order for them to be actioned at the next Valuation Point. The Cut Off Point for each Fund, if relevant, is included in Appendix I.
Dealing Day	Monday to Friday where these days are Business Days
Depository	State Street Trustees Limited or such other entity as is appointed to act as depository of the Company from time to time
Director or Directors	the directors of the Company from time to time (including the ACD)
EEA State	a member state of the European Union and any other state which is within the European Economic Area
Efficient Portfolio Management or EPM	as defined in paragraph 18 of Appendix III.

Eligible Institution	one of certain eligible institutions as defined in the glossary of definitions to the FCA Handbook
EUWA	the European Union (Withdrawal) Act 2018
FATCA	the provisions, enacted in the US, commonly known as Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (as amended, consolidated or supplemented from time to time) including any regulations issued pursuant to it
FCA	the Financial Conduct Authority or any other regulatory body which may assume its regulatory responsibilities from time to time
FCA Handbook	the handbook of rules and guidance made under FSMA and published by the FCA as amended from time to time
FSMA	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000, as amended or replaced from time to time
Fund or Funds	a sub-fund of the Company (being part of the Scheme Property of the Company which is pooled separately) to which specific assets and liabilities of the Company may be allocated and which is invested in accordance with the investment objective applicable to such sub-fund
Fund Accountant	State Street Bank and Trust Company, or such other entity as is appointed to act as fund accountant to the Company from time to time
ICVC	investment company with variable capital
Instrument of Incorporation	the instrument of incorporation of the Company as amended from time to time
Investment Manager	the investment manager to the ACD in respect of the Company or a particular Fund as set out in this Prospectus
IOSCO	the International Organisation of Securities Commissions
Net Asset Value or NAV	the value of the Scheme Property of the Company or of any Fund (as the context may require) less the liabilities of the Company (or of the Fund concerned) as calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation
OEIC Regulations	the Open-Ended Investment Companies Regulations 2001 as amended or re-enacted from time to time
OTC	over-the-counter derivative: a derivative transaction which is not traded on an investment exchange
PRN	the FCA's Product Reference Number for the Company or a Fund, as the context requires
Register	the register of Shareholders
Registrar	SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited, or such other entity as is appointed to act as registrar to the Company from time to time
Regulated Activities Order	the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Regulated Activities) Order 2001 (SI 2001/544)

Regulations	the OEIC Regulations and the FCA Handbook
Scheme Property	the scheme property of the Company or a Fund (as appropriate) required under the COLL Sourcebook to be given for safekeeping to the Depositary
Share or Shares	a share or shares in the Company (including larger denomination shares, and smaller denomination shares equivalent to one hundredth of a larger denomination share)
Shareholder	a holder of registered Shares
Sustainability Risk	means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact on the value of the investment
Switch	the exchange where permissible of Shares of one Fund for Shares of another Fund and "Switching" shall be construed accordingly
UK UCITS scheme	an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities scheme constituted in accordance with the rules in the FCA Handbook
US Person	a person who is in any of the following categories: (a) a person included in the definition of "US person" under Rule 902 of Regulation S under the United States Securities Act 1933, as amended ("1933 Act"), (b) a person excluded from the definition of "Non-United States person" as used in the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) Rule 4.7 or (c) a person included in the definition of "Specified US person" for the purposes of FATCA. For the avoidance of doubt, a person is excluded from this definition of US Person only if he/she or it does not satisfy any of the definitions of "US person" in Rule 902 and "Specified US person" under FATCA and qualifies as a "Non-United States person" under CFTC Rule 4.7
Valuation Point	the point, whether on a periodic basis or for a particular valuation, at which the ACD carries out a valuation of the Scheme Property for the Company or a Fund (as the case may be) for the purpose of determining the price at which shares may be issued, redeemed or cancelled. The Valuation Point for each Fund is set out in Appendix I.
VAT	value added tax

1. Details of the Company

1.1 General information

1.1.1 Authorisation

The Company is an investment company with variable capital incorporated in England and Wales under registered number IC105 and authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority with effect from 18 May 2001. The Company has an unlimited duration.

1.1.2 Registered and Head Office

The registered and head office of the Company is at Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AG.

1.1.3 Address for Service

Notices or other documents required or authorised to be served on the Company should be sent to the head office.

1.1.4 Base Currency

The base currency of the Company and each Fund is Pounds Sterling.

1.1.5 Share Capital

Maximum: £100,000,000,000

Minimum: £5,000,000

Shares have no par value. The share capital of the Company at all times equals the sum of the Net Asset Values of each of the Funds.

1.1.6 Marketing outside of the United Kingdom

If the ACD so decides, Shares in the Company may be marketed in Member States of the European Union and in countries outside the European Union and European Economic Area, subject to the Regulations, and any regulatory constraints in those countries.

1.1.7 Shareholder liability

Shareholders are not liable for the debts of the Company. A Shareholder is not liable to make any further payment to the Company after he has paid the price on purchase of the Shares.

1.1.8 Longer term investment

Each of the Funds is designed and managed to support longer-term investment and active trading is discouraged. Information on the typical investor profile for each Fund is set out in Appendix I. Short-term or excessive trading into and out of a Fund may harm performance

by disrupting portfolio management strategies and by increasing expenses. The ACD may at its discretion refuse to accept applications to deal in Shares, especially where transactions are deemed disruptive, particularly from possible market timers or investors who, in its opinion, have a pattern of short-term or excessive trading or whose trading has been or may be disruptive to a Fund(s). For these purposes, the ACD may consider an investor's trading history in the Fund(s) or other Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited funds and accounts under common ownership or control.

1.2 The structure of the Company

1.2.1 The Funds

The Company is structured as an umbrella company, in that different Funds may be established from time to time by the ACD with the approval of the FCA. On the introduction of any new Fund, a revised prospectus will be prepared setting out the relevant details of each Fund. Approval by the FCA in this context refers only to approval under the OEIC Regulations 2001 (as amended) and does not in any way indicate or suggest endorsement or approval of the Funds as an investment.

The Company is a UK UCITS scheme.

The assets of each Fund will be treated as separate from those of every other Fund and will be invested in accordance with the investment objective and investment policy applicable to that Fund. Investment of the assets of each of the Funds must comply with the COLL Sourcebook and the investment objective and policy of the relevant Fund. Details of the Funds, including their investment objectives and policies, are set out in Appendix I.

The eligible securities markets and eligible derivatives markets on which the Funds may invest are set out in Appendix II. A detailed statement of the general investment and borrowing restrictions in respect of each type of Fund is set out in Appendix III.

The Funds are segregated portfolios of assets and, accordingly, the assets of a Fund belong exclusively to that Fund and shall not be used or made available to discharge (directly or indirectly) the liabilities of, or claims against, any other person or body, including the Company and any other Fund and shall not be available for any such purpose.

Subject to the above, each Fund will be charged with the liabilities, expenses, costs and charges of the Company attributable to that Fund, and within each Fund charges will be allocated between Classes in accordance with the terms of issue of Shares of those Classes. Any assets, liabilities, expenses, costs or charges not attributable to a particular Fund may be allocated by the ACD in a manner which it believes is fair to the Shareholders generally. This will normally be pro rata to the Net Asset Value of the relevant Funds.

1.2.2 Classes of Share within the Funds

The Share Classes currently available in each Fund are set out in Appendix I with full details of the current investment and holding limits.

Further Classes of Share may be established from time to time by the ACD with the agreement of the Depositary and in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation and the Regulations.

Shares will be issued in larger and smaller denominations. There are one hundred smaller denomination Shares to each larger denomination Share. Smaller denomination Shares represent what, in other terms, might be called fractions of a larger Share and have proportionate rights.

Shares have no par value and, within each Class in each Fund subject to their denomination, are entitled to participate equally in the profits arising in respect of, and in the proceeds of, the liquidation of the Company or termination of a relevant Fund. Shares do not carry preferential or pre-emptive rights to acquire further Shares.

The currency in which each new Class of Shares will be denominated will be determined at the date of creation and set out in the Prospectus issued in respect of the new Class of Shares.

The net proceeds from subscriptions to a Fund will be invested in the specific pool of assets constituting that Fund. The Company will maintain for each current Fund a separate pool of assets, each invested for the exclusive benefit of the relevant Fund.

Each Fund may issue income and accumulation Shares in a number of Classes.

Holders of income Shares are entitled to be paid the distributable income attributed to such Shares on any relevant interim and annual allocation dates.

Holders of accumulation Shares are not entitled to be paid the income attributed to such Shares, but that income is automatically transferred to (and retained as part of) the capital assets of the relevant Fund on the relevant interim and/or annual accounting dates. This is reflected in the price of an accumulation Share.

Where a Fund has different Classes, each Class may attract different charges and so monies may be deducted from the Scheme Property attributable to such Classes in unequal proportions. In these circumstances, the proportionate interests of the Classes within a Fund will be adjusted accordingly.

Shareholders are entitled (subject to certain restrictions) to exchange all or part of their Shares in a Class or a Fund for Shares of another Class within the same Fund or for Shares of the same or another Class within a different Fund of the Company. Details of this Switching and Conversion facility and the restrictions are set out in paragraph 2.5.

1.2.3 Hedged Share Classes

Hedged Share Classes attempt to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate of the currency of assets of the relevant hedged Share Class relative to the base currency of the relevant Fund. Where hedged Share Classes are issued in currencies other than the Base Currency of the relevant Fund, these hedged Share Classes could also attempt to mitigate the effect of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the designated currency of the Share Class and the base currency of the relevant Fund.

The ACD will seek to mitigate these risks (where relevant) by using financial instruments such as currency forwards to hedge the currency of the Share Class provided that such instruments shall not result in hedged positions exceeding 105% of the Net Asset Value attributable to the relevant Share Class. In practice the ACD expects to hedge around 95%-

105% of the Net Asset Value of assets denominated in currencies other than the base currency of the Class attributable to the relevant hedged Share Class. The ACD will hedge the capital value of the assets attributable to the relevant hedged Share Class. Income will not be hedged.

There is no guarantee that a hedging transaction will be successful and even where the ACD hedges 100% of the assets attributable to the relevant hedged Share Class this will not be a perfect hedge. Whilst hedging transactions aim to protect hedged Share Classes from adverse fluctuations in currencies, this may not always be achieved. In addition, investors should also be aware that this strategy may substantially limit Shareholders of the relevant Class from benefitting if the designated currency falls against the base currency and / or the currency in which assets of the relevant Fund are designated. The ACD has procedures in place to monitor the hedging strategies of the Funds and will review the hedging position of each hedged Share Class on each Dealing Day and on each day on which there is a Valuation Point and may adjust the hedges following such review. The ACD may in addition adjust hedges where the ACD considers that there has been a material change to dealing volume.

Hedging techniques incur transaction costs which are borne by the relevant hedged Share Class. Gains and losses resulting from hedging transactions will accrue to the relevant hedged Share Class although there is a risk that if the assets attributed to the relevant hedged Share Class are not sufficient to cover any costs or losses resulting from a hedging transaction, then other classes within the Fund may be adversely affected. The financial instruments used to implement such hedging strategies shall be assets or liabilities of the relevant Fund as a whole. This may adversely affect the Net Asset Value of the other Classes within the relevant Fund as well as the hedged Share Class in question. In addition, given that there is no segregation of liabilities between Share Classes, there is a risk that, under certain circumstances like winding up, the settlement of currency hedging transactions or the requirement for collateral (if such activity is collateralised) in relation to one Share Class could have an adverse impact on the net asset value of the other Share Classes in issue.

2. Dealing in Shares

2.1 **General**

The dealing office of the ACD is normally open from 9.00 a.m. to 5.00 p.m. (London time) on each Business Day to receive requests by post or by telephone for the purchase, sale, Conversion or Switching of Shares. The ACD also supports the use of EMX and Calastone messaging systems for purchase and sale transactions. The ACD may vary these times at its discretion.

In addition, the ACD may at its discretion make arrangements to allow Shares to be bought on-line or through other communication media in the future. At present, transfer of title by electronic communication is not accepted with the exception of stock transfers placed via Crest and re registrations through the TEX system.

Telephone calls may be recorded by the ACD, its delegates, their duly appointed agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies for records keeping, security and/or training purposes, please see paragraph 10.8 for further information.

In its dealings in Shares of the Funds the ACD is dealing as principal. The ACD does not actively seek to make a profit from dealing in Shares as principal but does so in order to facilitate the efficient management of the Company. The ACD is not accountable to Shareholders for any profit it makes from dealing in Shares as principal.

For details of dealing charges see paragraph 2.6 below.

2.2 **Money laundering**

As a result of legislation in force in the UK to prevent money laundering and the financing of terrorism, the ACD is responsible for compliance with anti-money laundering regulations. In order to implement these regulations, investors will be asked to provide proof of identity when buying or redeeming Shares.

Until satisfactory proof of identity is provided, the ACD reserves the right to refuse to issue Shares, pay the proceeds of a redemption of Shares, or pay income on Shares to the investor.

In the case of a purchase of Shares where the applicant is not willing or is unable to provide the information requested within a reasonable period, the ACD also reserves the right to sell the Shares purchased and return the proceeds to the account from which the subscription was made. These proceeds may be less than the original investment.

2.3 **Buying Shares**

2.3.1 **Procedure**

Shares may be bought directly from the ACD or through a professional adviser or other intermediary. Some intermediaries who recommend an investment in the Company may be entitled to receive commission from the ACD. An on-going commission, based on the value of Shares held, may also be made to qualifying intermediaries.

Shares can be bought either by:

- 2.3.1.1 sending a completed application form to the ACD at Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited, PO BOX 9040, Chelmsford, Essex CM99 2XH; or
- 2.3.1.2 telephoning the dealing line on 0330 123 3798.

Application forms may be obtained from the ACD. Telephone calls may be recorded by the ACD, its delegates, their duly appointed agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies for records keeping, security and/or training purposes, please see paragraph 10.8 for further information.

Valid applications to purchase Shares will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the application, except in the case where dealing in a Fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 2.11.

Any subscription monies remaining after a whole number of Shares have been issued will not be returned to the applicant. Instead, smaller denomination Shares will be issued.

For any Funds with a Cut Off Point, valid applications must be received by that Cut Off Point to be dealt with at the next Valuation Point. The Cut Off Point for each Fund (where applicable) is set out in Appendix I.

2.3.2 Settlement and Cancellation

Settlement for the purchase of Shares may be made by either cheque or electronic transfer. Settlement is due within four Business Days of the Valuation Point. An order for the purchase of Shares will only be deemed to have been accepted by the ACD once it is in receipt of cleared funds for the application.

The ACD, at its discretion, has the right to cancel a purchase deal if settlement is materially overdue (being more than four Business Days of receipt of an application form or other instruction) and any loss arising on such cancellation shall be the liability of the applicant. The ACD is not obliged to issue Shares unless it has received cleared funds from an investor.

The ACD reserves the right to charge interest at 4% above the prevailing Bank of England base rate, on the value of any settlement received later than the fourth Business Day following the Valuation Point. No interest will be paid on funds held prior to investment. Shares that have not been paid for cannot be redeemed.

A purchase of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. Applications to purchase are, except in the case where cancellation rights are applied, irrevocable.

However, subject to its obligations under the Regulations, the ACD has the right to reject, on reasonable grounds relating to the circumstances of the applicant, any application for Shares in whole or part, and in this event the ACD will return any money sent, or the balance of such monies, at the risk of the applicant.

Applicants who have received advice may have the right to cancel their application to buy Shares at any time during the 14 days after the date on which they receive a cancellation notice from the ACD. If an applicant (except for those investors who subscribe through the Regular Savings Plan) decides to cancel the contract, and the value of the investment has fallen at the time the ACD receives the completed cancellation notice, they will not receive a full refund as an amount equal to any fall in value will be deducted from the sum originally invested.

The ACD may extend cancellation rights to other investors but is under no obligation to do so.

The ACD makes use of the "Delivery versus Payment Exemption" as set out in the FCA Handbook, which provides for a one day window during which money, held for the purposes of settling a transaction in relation to shares in a collective investment scheme, is not treated as client money if the ACD receives the money from a person for the subscription of Shares and the money is passed to the Depositary for the purpose of creating Shares in the relevant Fund within the timeframes set out in the FCA Handbook. The ACD will be entitled to assume that when a new investor, or an existing Shareholder, buys Shares in a Fund they consent to the ACD's use of the Delivery versus Payment Exemption.

2.3.3 Documents the buyer will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares bought will be issued no later than the end of the Business Day following the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined, together with, where appropriate, a notice of the applicant's right to cancel.

Share certificates will not be issued in respect of Shares. Ownership of Shares will be evidenced by an entry on the Register. Tax vouchers in respect of periodic distributions on Shares will show the number of Shares held by the recipient.

2.3.4 Regular Savings Plan

The ACD may make available certain Classes of Shares through the Regular Savings Plan (details of current Classes of Shares and Funds which are available are shown in Appendix I). Further information on how to invest through the Regular Savings Plan is available from the Administrator.

Investors who invest through the Regular Savings Plan will be entitled to cancel their first subscription only; if a Regular Saver decides to cancel their contract within 14 days after the date on which they receive the cancellation notice then they will receive back the full amount of their initial subscription.

2.3.5 Minimum subscriptions and holdings

The minimum initial subscriptions, subsequent subscriptions and holdings levels for each Class are set out in Appendix I.

The ACD may at its sole discretion accept subscriptions and/or holdings lower than the minimum amount(s).

If following a redemption, Switch, Conversion or other transfer, a holding in any Class should fall below the minimum holding for that Class, the ACD has the discretion to effect a redemption of that Shareholder's entire holding in that Class. The ACD may use this discretion at any time. Failure not to do so immediately after such redemption, Switch, Conversion or other transfer does not remove this right.

2.4 Redeeming Shares

2.4.1 Procedure

Every Shareholder is entitled on any Dealing Day to redeem their Shares, which shall be purchased by the ACD dealing as principal.

Shares can be redeemed either by:

2.4.1.1 writing to the ACD at Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited, PO BOX 9040, Chelmsford, Essex CM99 2XH; or

2.4.1.2 telephoning the dealing line on 0330 123 3798.

Telephone calls may be recorded by the ACD, its delegates, their duly appointed agents and any of their respective related, associated or affiliated companies for records keeping, security and/or training purposes, please see paragraph 10.8 for further information.

Valid instructions to the ACD to redeem Shares will be processed at the Share price calculated, based on the Net Asset Value per Share, at the next Valuation Point following receipt of the instruction, except in the case where dealing in the relevant Fund has been suspended as set out in paragraph 2.11.

A redemption instruction in respect of Shares in writing or by telephone or any other communication media made available is a legally binding contract. However, an instruction to the ACD to redeem Shares, although irrevocable, may not be settled by either the Company or the ACD if the redemption represents Shares where the money due on the earlier purchase of those Shares has not yet been received or if insufficient documentation or anti-money laundering information has been received by the ACD.

The ACD makes use of the "Delivery versus Payment Exemption" as set out in the FCA Handbook, which provides for a one day window during which money, held for the purposes of settling a transaction in relation to shares in a collective investment scheme, is not treated as client money if the ACD holds the money in the course of redeeming Shares provided that the proceeds of that redemption are paid to a Shareholder within the timeframes set out in the FCA Handbook. The ACD will be entitled to assume that when a Shareholder redeems Shares they consent to the ACD's use of the Delivery versus Payment Exemption.

2.4.2 Documents a redeeming Shareholder will receive

A confirmation giving details of the number and price of Shares redeemed will be sent to the redeeming Shareholder (or the first named Shareholder, in the case of joint Shareholders) together with (if sufficient written instructions have not already been given) a form of renunciation for completion and execution by the Shareholder (or, in the case of a joint holding, by all the joint Shareholders) no later than the end of the Business Day following

the later of the request to redeem Shares or the Valuation Point by reference to which the price is determined.

2.4.3 Payment of redemption proceeds

Payment of redemption proceeds will normally be made by cheque to the first named Shareholder (at their risk), or, at the ACD's discretion, via electronic transfer in accordance with any instruction received (the ACD may recover any bank charge levied on such transfers). Instructions to make payments to third parties (other than intermediaries associated with the redemption) will not normally be accepted.

Such payment will be made within four Business Days of the later of (a) receipt by the ACD of the form of renunciation (or other sufficient written instructions) duly signed and completed by all the relevant Shareholders together with any other documentation and appropriate evidence of title, any required anti-money laundering related documentation, and (b) the Valuation Point following receipt by the ACD of the request to redeem.

No interest will be paid on funds held whilst the ACD awaits receipt of all relevant documentation necessary to complete a redemption. Shares that have not been paid for cannot be redeemed.

2.4.4 Minimum redemption

Part of a Shareholder's holding may be redeemed but the ACD reserves the right to refuse a redemption request if the value of the Shares to be redeemed is less than the minimum stated in respect of the appropriate Class in question (see Appendix I for details) and/or to redeem the full holding if the redemption request takes the remaining balance below the stated minimum.

2.5 Switching and Conversion

Subject to any restrictions on the eligibility of investors for a particular Share Class, a Shareholder may at any time:

- (i) Switch all or some of his Shares of Fund (the "Original Shares") for Shares of another Fund (the "New Shares") in the Company; or
- (ii) Convert all or part of their Shares in one Class of a Fund for another Class in the same Fund.

2.5.1 Switching

A Switch is the exchange of Shares of one Fund for Shares in another Fund.

Subject to the qualifications below, a Shareholder may at any time Switch all or some of their Original Shares for New Shares.

The number of New Shares issued will be determined by reference to the respective prices of New Shares and Original Shares at the Valuation Point applicable at the time the Original Shares are redeemed and the New Shares are issued.

Telephone switching instructions may be given but Shareholders are required to provide written instructions to the ACD (which, in the case of joint Shareholders, must be signed by all the joint Shareholders) before switching is effected.

The ACD may at its discretion make a charge on the switching of Shares. Any such charge on switching does not constitute a separate charge payable by a Shareholder, but is rather the application of any redemption charge on the Original Shares and any initial charge on the New Shares, subject to certain waivers. For details of the charges on switching currently payable, please see paragraph 2.6.3.

If a partial switch would result in the Shareholder holding a number of Original Shares or New Shares of a value which is less than the minimum holding in the Class concerned, the ACD may, if it thinks fit, convert the whole of the applicant's holding of Original Shares to New Shares (and make a charge on switching on such conversion) or refuse to effect any switch of the Original Shares. Save as otherwise specifically set out, the general provisions on procedures relating to redemption will apply equally to a Switch.

Written instructions must be received by the ACD before the Valuation Point on a Dealing Day in the Fund or Funds concerned to be dealt with at the prices at the Valuation Point on that Dealing Day or at such other Valuation Point as the ACD at the request of the Shareholder giving the relevant instruction may agree. Switching requests received after a Valuation Point will be held over until the next day which is a Dealing Day in each of the relevant Fund or Funds.

The ACD may adjust the number of New Shares to be issued to reflect the application of any charge on switching together with any other charges or levies in respect of the application for the New Shares or redemption of the Original Shares as may be permitted pursuant to the COLL Sourcebook.

Please note that under UK tax law a switch of Shares in one Fund for Shares in any other Fund is treated as a redemption of the Original Shares and a purchase of New Shares and will, for persons subject to taxation, be a realisation of the Original Shares for the purposes of capital gains taxation, which may give rise to a liability to tax, depending upon the Shareholder's circumstances.

A Shareholder who Switches Shares in one Fund for Shares in any other Fund (or who Switches between Classes of Shares) will not be given a right by law to withdraw from or cancel the transaction.

2.5.2 Conversion

A Conversion is the exchange of Shares in one Class in a Fund for Shares of another Class in the same Fund.

Conversions will be effected by the ACD recording the change of Class on the Register of the Company. If a Shareholder wishes to convert Shares they should apply to the ACD in the same manner as for a sale as set out at paragraph 2.3 above. Conversions will usually be effected at the next Valuation Point following receipt of instructions to convert from a Shareholder.

Conversions will not generally be treated as a disposal for capital gains tax purposes.

2.6 Dealing Charges

The price per Share at which Shares are bought, redeemed, Switched or Converted is the Net Asset Value per Share. Any initial charge or redemption charge (subject to any dilution adjustment referred to below at paragraph 2.6.4) is payable in addition to the relevant price and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

2.6.1 Initial charge

The ACD may impose a charge on the purchase of Shares in each Class. The current initial charge is calculated as a percentage of the amount invested by a potential Shareholder. The initial charge payable in respect of each Fund is set out in Appendix I. The ACD may waive or discount the initial charge at its discretion.

The initial charge (which is deducted from subscription monies) is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD. The current initial charge of a Class may only be increased in accordance with the Regulations. From the initial charge received, or out of its other resources, the ACD may pay a commission to relevant intermediaries.

2.6.2 Redemption Charge

The ACD may make a charge on the redemption of Shares in each Class. The current redemption charge is set out in Appendix I.

The ACD may only change the current redemption charge in accordance with the Regulations.

If such a charge was introduced on a Class, it would not apply to Shares issued before the date of the introduction (i.e., those not previously subject to a redemption charge).

2.6.3 Charges on Switching and Conversion

The Instrument of Incorporation authorises the Company to impose a charge on the Switching of Shares between Funds or on the Conversion of Shares between Classes. No charge is currently payable on Conversions.

In respect of a Switch, if a redemption charge is payable in respect of the Original Shares, this may become payable instead of, or as well as, the then prevailing initial charge for the New Shares. The charge on Switching is payable by the Shareholder to the ACD.

The ACD's current policy is to only levy a charge on Switching between Funds that is no more than the excess of the initial charge applicable to New Shares over the initial charge applicable to the Original Shares.

2.6.4 Dilution Adjustment

The basis on which each Fund's investments are valued for the purpose of calculating the price of Shares as stipulated in the Regulations and the Instrument of Incorporation is summarised in paragraph 3.2. Shares in the Company are single priced.

However, the actual cost of purchasing or selling investments for a Fund may deviate from the mid-market value used in calculating the price of Shares in the Fund due to dealing costs such as broking charges, taxes, and any spread between the buying and selling prices of the underlying investments. These dealing costs can have an adverse effect on the value of each Fund, known as "dilution".

It is not, however, possible to predict accurately whether dilution will occur at any point in time. The Regulations allow the cost of dilution to be met directly from a Fund's assets or to be recovered from investors on the purchase or redemption of Shares by means of a dilution adjustment to the dealing price (also known as swinging single pricing), and this is the policy which has been adopted by the ACD. The ACD shall comply with COLL 6.3.8 in its application of any such dilution adjustment. The ACD's policy is designed to minimise the impact of dilution on any Fund.

The dilution adjustment for each Fund will be calculated by reference to the estimated costs of dealing in the underlying investments of that Fund, including any dealing spreads, commissions and transfer taxes. The ACD may, at its absolute discretion, apply a dilution adjustment on the issue and redemption of such Shares if, in its opinion, the existing Shareholders (for sales) or remaining Shareholders (for redemptions) might be adversely affected, and if in applying a dilution adjustment, so far as practicable, it is fair to all Shareholders and potential Shareholders.

The ACD reserves the right to make a dilution adjustment on every Dealing Day where the ACD is of the opinion that it is in the best interest of Shareholders to do so. In particular, where the difference between the value of Shares being acquired and Shares being redeemed is more than 2% of a Fund's total NAV, determined by reference to that Fund's Share price on the previous Dealing Day, then the ACD may at its absolute discretion make a dilution adjustment. The ACD may also exercise its discretion to apply a dilution adjustment where the difference is an amount equal to or less than 2%.

Unless the ACD considers it would be detrimental to Shareholders, in specie transfers will not be taken into account when determining any dilution adjustment and any incoming portfolio will be valued on the same basis as each Fund is priced (i.e. offer plus notional dealing charges, mid, or bid less notional dealing charges). When a dilution adjustment is not applied there may be a dilution of the assets of a Fund which may constrain the future growth of that Fund.

The ACD may alter its current dilution adjustment policy in accordance with the Regulations.

The ACD reserves the right to adjust the price by a lesser amount (subject to the rate of dilution being greater than 0%) but will always make such an adjustment in a fair manner solely to reduce dilution and not for the purpose of creating a profit or avoiding a loss for the account of the ACD or an associate of the ACD. It should be noted that as dilution is related to inflows and outflows of monies and the purchase and sale of investments it is not possible to predict accurately if and when dilution will occur and to what extent.

In the 12 months to 31 January 2025, a dilution adjustment was applied to the Funds as follows:

Fund	Number of times a dilution adjustment was applied
CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund	0
CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund	0
CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	0
CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund	0
CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund	0
CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund	0
CT Universal MAP Growth Fund	0
CT Universal MAP Income Fund	0
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund	0
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund	0
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund	0
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	0
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund	1

Further information on the dilution adjustment in relation to the Fund is available from the ACD on request.

2.7 **Transfers of Shares**

Shareholders are entitled to transfer their Shares to another person or body. All transfers must be in writing in the form of an instrument of transfer approved by the ACD for this purpose. Completed instruments of transfer must be returned to the ACD in order for the transfer to be registered by the ACD.

2.8 **Restrictions and Compulsory Transfer and Redemption**

The ACD may compulsorily convert, switch, redeem or cancel Shares where to do so is considered by the ACD to be in the best interests of Shareholders. The ACD may from time to time impose such restrictions as it may think necessary for the purpose of ensuring that no Shares are acquired or held by any person in breach of the law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory or which would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company is not able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence. In this connection, the ACD may, inter alia, reject in its discretion any application for the purchase, redemption, transfer, Switching or Conversion of Shares.

If it comes to the notice of the ACD that any Shares ("affected Shares"):

- (a) are owned directly or beneficially in breach of any law or governmental regulation (or any interpretation of a law or regulation by a competent authority) of any country or territory; or
- (b) would result in the Company incurring any liability to taxation which the Company would not be able to recoup itself or suffering any other adverse consequence (including a requirement to register under any securities or investment or similar laws or governmental regulation of any country or territory) or to provide information about the ACD's tax affairs or that of the Company or any of its Shareholders; or
- (c) are held in any manner by virtue of which the Shareholder or Shareholders in question is/are not qualified to hold such Shares or if it reasonably believes this to be the case; or
- (d) are owned by a Shareholder who is resident or domiciled in a jurisdiction where the Fund is not registered or recognised by the relevant competent authority, whereby communication with that Shareholder by the ACD, on behalf of the Fund, might constitute a breach of the regulations in that jurisdiction (unless specific action is taken by the ACD to prevent such a communication constituting a breach),

the ACD may give notice to the Shareholder(s) of the affected Shares requiring the transfer of such Shares to a person who is qualified or entitled to own them or that a request in writing be given for the redemption of such Shares in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook. If any Shareholder upon whom such a notice is served does not within 30 days after the date of such notice transfer his affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a written request for their redemption to the ACD or establish to the satisfaction of the ACD (whose judgement is final and binding) that he or the beneficial owner is qualified and entitled to own the affected Shares, he shall be deemed upon the expiry of that 30 day period to have given a request in writing for the redemption or cancellation (at the discretion of the ACD) of all the affected Shares.

A Shareholder who becomes aware that he is holding or owns affected Shares shall immediately, unless he has already received a notice as set out above, either transfer all his affected Shares to a person qualified to own them or submit a request in writing to the ACD for the redemption of all his affected Shares.

Where a request in writing is given or deemed to be given for the redemption of affected Shares, such redemption will (if effected) be effected in the same manner as provided for in the COLL Sourcebook.

2.9 **Issue of Shares in exchange for in specie assets**

The ACD may at its absolute discretion arrange for the Company to issue Shares in exchange for assets other than cash, but will only do so where the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that the Company's acquisition of those assets in exchange for the Shares concerned is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders.

The ACD will ensure that the beneficial interest in the assets is transferred to the Company with effect from the issue of the Shares.

The ACD will not issue Shares in any Fund in exchange for assets, the holding of which would be inconsistent with the investment objective or policy of that Fund.

2.10 In specie redemptions

If an investor requests the redemption of Shares the ACD may, where it considers that deal to be substantial in relation to the total size of a Fund or in some way detrimental to a Fund, arrange for scheme property having the appropriate value to be transferred to the investor (an “in specie transfer”), in place of payment for the Shares in cash. Before the redemption is effected, the ACD must give written notice to the investor of the intention to make an in specie transfer.

The ACD will select the property to be transferred in consultation with the Depositary. The ACD and Depositary must ensure that the selection is made with a view to achieving no more advantage or disadvantage to the investor requesting the redemption than to the continuing Shareholders.

2.11 Suspension of dealings in the Company

The ACD may, with the prior agreement of the Depositary, and must without delay if the Depositary so requires temporarily suspend the issue, cancellation, sale and redemption of Shares in any or all of the Funds where, due to exceptional circumstances, it is in the interests of all the Shareholders in the relevant Fund or Funds.

The ACD and the Depositary must ensure that the suspension is only allowed to continue for as long as is justified having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

The ACD or the Depositary (as appropriate) will immediately inform the FCA of the suspension and the reasons for it and will follow this up as soon as practicable with written confirmation of the suspension and the reasons for it to the FCA and the regulator in each EEA state where the Company is offered for sale.

The ACD will notify Shareholders as soon as is practicable after the commencement of the suspension, including details of the exceptional circumstances which have led to the suspension, in a clear, fair and not misleading way and giving Shareholders details of how to find further information about the suspension.

Where such suspension takes place, the ACD will publish details on its website or other general means, sufficient details to keep Shareholders appropriately informed about the suspension, including, if known, its possible duration.

During the suspension none of the obligations in COLL 6.2 (Dealing) will apply but the ACD will comply with as much of COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) during the period of suspension as is practicable in light of the suspension.

Suspension will cease as soon as practicable after the exceptional circumstances leading to the suspension have ceased but the ACD and the Depositary will formally review the suspension at least every 28 days and will inform the FCA of the review and any change to the information given to Shareholders.

The ACD may agree during the suspension to deal in Shares in which case all deals accepted during and outstanding prior to the suspension will be undertaken at a price calculated at the first Valuation Point after the restart of dealings in Shares.

2.12 Governing law

All deals in Shares are governed by the law of England and Wales.

2.13 US Investors

Due to legal and compliance burdens associated with permitting investments from US residents and US domiciled entities, the Company does not accept applications for the purchase or subscription of shares from any US Person and does not accept requests for transfer to any person that is a US Person.

Each investor will be required to represent that the investor is not a US Person and the shares are not being acquired for the benefit or account of, directly or indirectly, any US Person. For this purpose a US Person is a person who is in any of the following categories: (a) a person included in the definition of "US person" under Rule 902 of Regulation S under the 1933 Act, (b) a person excluded from the definition of "Non-United States person" as used in the CFTC Rule 4.7 or (c) a person included in the definition of "Specified US person" for the purposes of FATCA. For the avoidance of doubt, a person is excluded from this definition of US Person only if he/she or it does not satisfy any of the definitions of "US person" under Rule 902 and "Specified US person" under FATCA and qualifies as a "Non-United States person" under CFTC Rule 4.7.

Investors must notify the Administrator if they have moved to the United States or have otherwise become US Persons. Upon such notification, or if the Administrator or ACD determines that there is a reasonable basis for believing that the investor has become a US Person, the investor's account may be frozen and/or compulsorily redeemed and further investments or transfers between funds will not be accepted. Other rights attaching to the shares previously purchased will not be affected.

Notwithstanding the restriction above, the Company will accept applications in limited circumstances for the purchase of shares from a US Person, as determined by the ACD, provided that such purchase is made in accordance with the relevant UK and US regulations. These circumstances include purchases of shares by that is a parent company of the ACD for the purposes of providing seed capital, provided that such investment is made in accordance with the relevant UK and US regulations.

2.14 Automatic exchange of information for international tax compliance

Under UK legislation, the Company is required to collect certain information about Shareholders and their investments to pass to HM Revenue & Customs who may, in turn, pass it on to relevant overseas tax authorities. Please see the Taxation section of this prospectus for further information.

3. Valuation of the Company

3.1 General

There is only a single price for Shares. The price of a Share is calculated by reference to the Net Asset Value of the Fund to which it relates. The Net Asset Value per Share of a Fund is currently calculated at 12.00 noon (London time) on each Dealing Day. This is the Valuation Point.

The ACD may at any time during a Business Day carry out an additional valuation if it considers it desirable to do so. The ACD shall inform the Depositary of any decision to carry out any such additional valuation. Valuations may be carried out for effecting a scheme of amalgamation or reconstruction which do not create a Valuation Point for the purposes of dealings. Where permitted and subject to the Regulations, the ACD may, in certain circumstances (for example where a significant event has occurred since the closure of a market) substitute a price with a more appropriate price which in its opinion reflects a fair and reasonable price for that investment.

The ACD will, upon completion of each valuation, notify the Depositary of the price of Shares, of each Class of each Fund and the amount of any dilution adjustment applicable in respect of any purchase or redemption of Shares.

“Late Trading” is defined as the acceptance of a subscription, redemption, Switching, Conversion or other transfer order received after the applicable Valuation Point. Late Trading is not permitted. A request for dealing in Shares must be received by the Valuation Point on a particular Dealing Day in order to be processed on that Dealing Day. A dealing request received after this time will be held over and processed on the next Dealing Day, using the Net Asset Value per Share calculated as at the Valuation Point on that next Dealing Day.

In unusual circumstances, and in accordance with the FCA Rules, the ACD may make adjustments to the value of any investments which may be materially impacted by out of date prices through a technique known as fair value pricing as described below.

3.2 Calculation of the Net Asset Value

The value of the Scheme Property shall be the value of its assets less the value of its liabilities determined in accordance with the following provisions:

- 3.2.1 all the Scheme Property (including receivables) is to be included, subject to the following provisions;
- 3.2.2 Scheme Property which is not cash (or other assets dealt with in paragraph 3.2.3 below) or a contingent liability transaction shall be valued as follows and the prices used shall (subject as follows) be the most recent prices which it is practicable to obtain:
 - 3.2.2.1 Units or shares in a collective investment scheme:

- (a) if a single price for buying and selling units or shares is quoted, at the most recent such price; or
 - (b) if separate buying or selling prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices provided the buying price has been reduced by any initial charge included therein and the selling price excludes any exit or redemption charge attributable thereto; or
 - (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the units or shares, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
- 3.2.2.2 any other transferable security:
 - (a) if a single price for buying and redeeming the security is quoted, at that price; or
 - (b) if separate buying and redemption prices are quoted, at the average of the two prices; or
 - (c) if, in the opinion of the ACD, the price obtained is unreliable or no recent traded price is available or if no recent price exists or if the most recent price available does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of the security, at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable;
- 3.2.2.3 Scheme Property other than that described above at a value which, in the opinion of the ACD, is fair and reasonable.
- 3.2.3 Cash and amounts held in current and deposit accounts and in other time related deposits shall be valued at their nominal values.
- 3.2.4 Property which is a contingent liability transaction shall be treated as follows:
 - (a) if it is a written option (and the premium for writing the option has become part of the Scheme Property), deduct the amount of the net valuation of premium receivable. If the Scheme Property is an off exchange option the method of valuation shall be agreed between the ACD and the Depositary;
 - (b) if it is an off exchange future, include it at the net value of closing out in accordance with a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary; and
 - (c) if it is any other form of contingent liability transaction, include it at the net value of margin on closing out (whether as a positive or negative value). If the Scheme Property is an off exchange derivative, include it at a valuation method agreed between the ACD and the Depositary.

- 3.2.5 In determining the value of the Scheme Property, all instructions given to issue or cancel Shares shall be assumed to have been carried out (and any cash paid or received) whether or not this is the case.
- 3.2.6 Subject to paragraphs 3.2.7 and 3.2.8 below, agreements for the unconditional sale or purchase of Scheme Property which are in existence but uncompleted shall be assumed to have been completed and all consequential action required to have been taken. Such unconditional agreements need not be taken into account if made shortly before the valuation takes place and if, in the opinion of the ACD, their omission will not materially affect the final net asset amount.
- 3.2.7 Futures or contracts for differences which are not yet due to be performed and unexpired and unexercised written or purchased options shall not be included under paragraph 3.2.9.
- 3.2.8 All agreements are to be included under paragraph 3.2.9 which are, or ought reasonably to have been, known to the person valuing the Scheme Property.
- 3.2.9 Deduct an estimated amount for anticipated tax liabilities (on unrealised capital gains where the liabilities have accrued and are payable out of the property of the Fund; on realised capital gains in respect of previously completed and current accounting periods; and on income where liabilities have accrued) including (as applicable and without limitation) capital gains tax, income tax, corporation tax, VAT, stamp duty and any foreign taxes or duties.
- 3.2.10 Deduct an estimated amount for any liabilities payable out of the Scheme Property and any tax or duty thereon treating periodic items as accruing from day to day.
- 3.2.11 Deduct the principal amount of any outstanding borrowings whenever repayable and any accrued but unpaid interest on borrowings.
- 3.2.12 Add an estimated amount for accrued claims for tax of whatever nature which may be recoverable.
- 3.2.13 Add any other credits or amounts due to be paid into the Scheme Property.
- 3.2.14 Add a sum representing any interest or any income accrued due or deemed to have accrued but not received and any SDRT provisions anticipated to be received.
- 3.2.15 Currencies or values in currencies other than Sterling shall be converted at the relevant Valuation Point at a rate of exchange that is not likely to result in any material prejudice to the interests of Shareholders or potential Shareholders.

3.3 **Price per Share in each Fund and each Class**

The price per Share at which Shares are bought or are redeemed is the Net Asset Value per Share, adjusted, if applicable, by reference to the volume of purchases or sales at the Valuation Point in accordance with the ACD's current policy for swinging single pricing. Any initial charge or redemption charge is payable in addition to the relevant price and is taken from the gross subscription or redemption monies.

Each allocation of income made in respect of any Fund at a time when more than one Class is in issue in respect of that Fund shall be done by reference to the relevant Shareholder's proportionate interest in the income property of the Fund in question calculated in accordance with the Instrument of Incorporation.

3.4 **Fair value pricing**

Where the ACD has reasonable grounds to believe that:

- 3.4.1 no reliable price for the property in question exists; or
- 3.4.2 such price, if it does exist, does not reflect the ACD's best estimate of the value of such property,

it may value the Scheme Property or any part of Scheme Property at a price which, in its opinion, reflects a fair and reasonable price for that property ("fair value pricing").

The ACD is permitted to use fair value pricing in specific circumstances and pursuant to processes and methodologies that it must have notified to the Depositary. Examples of the circumstances in which the ACD might consider using fair value pricing where a Fund's Valuation Point is set during the time when markets in which its portfolio is invested are closed for trading include:

- (a) unusual market conditions;
- (b) war, natural disaster, terrorism;
- (c) government actions or political instability;
- (d) currency realignment or devaluation;
- (e) changes in interest rates;
- (f) corporate activity;
- (g) credit default or distress; or
- (h) litigation.

Even if the Company's Valuation Point is set during the time other markets are open for trading, other scenarios might include:

- (a) failure of a pricing provider;
- (b) closure or failure of a market;
- (c) volatile or "fast" markets;
- (d) markets closed over national holidays;
- (e) stale or unreliable prices; and

(f) listings suspensions or de-listings.

Further information on the pricing basis of the Company and the fair value pricing policy in relation to the Company is available from the ACD on request.

3.5 **Pricing basis**

The ACD deals on a forward pricing basis. A forward price is the price calculated at the next Valuation Point after the purchase or redemption is deemed to be accepted by the ACD.

3.6 **Publication of Prices**

All of the most recent Share prices are available on our website www.columbiathreadneedle.com or by telephoning 0330 123 3798.

As the ACD deals on a forward pricing basis, the price that appears in these sources will not necessarily be the same as the one at which investors can currently deal. The ACD does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the prices published in or for the non-publication of prices by the newspapers for reasons beyond the control of the ACD.

The ACD may also, at its sole discretion, decide to publish certain Share prices in other third party websites or publications but the ACD does not accept responsibility for the accuracy of the prices published in, or for the non-publication of prices by, these sources for reasons beyond the control of the ACD.

4. Risk Factors

Potential investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company and (in the case of specific risks applying to specific Funds) in any of the Funds.

4.1 **General: Risk factors applicable to the Company and all Funds**

4.1.1 **Market fluctuations**

The investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. There can be no assurance that any appreciation in the value of investments will occur. The value of investments and the income derived from them may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount they invest in the Company. The entire market of a particular asset class or geographical sector may fall, having a more pronounced effect on funds heavily invested in that asset class or region. There will be a variation in performance between funds with similar objectives due to the different assets selected.

4.1.2 **Investment objective**

There is no certainty that the investment objective of any of the Funds will actually be achieved and no warranty or representation is given to this effect. The level of any yield for a Fund may be subject to fluctuations and any stated level of yield is not guaranteed.

4.1.3 **Effect of Initial Charge or Redemption Charge**

Where an initial charge or redemption charge is imposed, an investor who realises his Shares after a short period of time may not (even in the absence of a fall in the value of the relevant investments) realise the amount originally invested. In particular, where a redemption charge is payable investors should note that the percentage rate at which the redemption charge is calculated is based on the market value rather than the initial value of the Shares. If the market value of the Shares has increased the redemption charge will show a corresponding increase. Details of initial and redemption charges are set out in Appendix I.

The Shares should therefore be viewed as medium to long term investments.

4.1.4 **Dilution**

In certain circumstances a dilution adjustment may be made on the purchase or redemption of Shares. In the case of purchases this will reduce the number of Shares acquired, in the case of redemptions this will reduce the proceeds. Where a dilution adjustment is not made, existing investors in the Fund in question may suffer dilution which will constrain capital growth.

4.1.5 **Cancellation rights**

When cancellation rights are applicable and are exercised, the full amount invested may not be returned if the price falls before the ACD is aware that the contract has been cancelled.

4.1.6 Charges to Capital

Where the investment objective of a Fund is to treat the generation of income as a higher priority than capital growth, or the generation of income and capital growth have equal priority, all or part of the fees and expenses of the Fund, including the ACD's fee, may be charged against capital instead of against income. The treatment of the fees and expenses may increase the amount of income (which may be taxable) available for distribution to Shareholders in the Fund concerned but may constrain capital growth.

4.1.7 Suspension of Dealings in Shares

Investors should be aware that in exceptional circumstances their right to redeem Shares (including a redemption by way of Switching) may be suspended but only with the prior agreement of the Depositary. The ACD and the Depositary must ensure that the suspension is only allowed to continue for as long as is justified having regard to the interests of Shareholders.

4.1.8 Liabilities of the Company and Funds

As explained in paragraph 1.2.1, under the OEIC Regulations, each Fund is a segregated portfolio of assets and those assets can only be used to meet the liabilities of, or claims against, that Fund. Whilst the provisions of the OEIC Regulations provide for segregated liability between Funds, the concept of segregated liability is relatively new. Accordingly, where claims are brought by local creditors in foreign courts or under foreign law contracts, it is not yet known whether a foreign court would give effect to the segregated liability and cross-investment provisions contained in the OEIC Regulations. Therefore, it is not possible to be certain that the assets of a Fund will always be completely insulated from the liabilities of another Fund of the Company in every circumstance.

4.1.9 Currency Exchange Rates

Currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of a Sub fund's investments and the income thereon and, depending on an investor's currency of reference, currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of his investment in Shares.

Unless a Share Class is specifically described as a "hedged" Share Class, no steps are usually taken to mitigate the effects of exchange rate fluctuations between the currency of denomination of the Shares or the assets of a Fund (as relevant) and the base currency.

4.1.10 Tax

Tax laws currently in place may change in the future which could affect the value of your investments.

4.1.11 Inflation and Interest Rates

The real value of any returns that an investor may receive from a Fund could be affected by interest rates and inflation over time.

4.1.12 Custody

There may be a risk of loss where the assets of the Funds are held in custody that could result from the insolvency, negligence or fraudulent action of a custodian or sub-custodian.

4.1.13 Liquidity

Depending on the types of assets the Company invests in there may be occasions where there is an increased risk that a position cannot be liquidated in a timely manner at a reasonable price.

4.1.14 U.S. Banking Laws

Ameriprise Financial, Inc. ("Ameriprise"), the ultimate parent company of the Investment Managers, as a savings and loan holding company ("SLHC"), is subject to U.S. federal banking laws, including certain parts of the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act (which includes what is commonly referred to as the "Volcker Rule"), as well as the regulations of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. Among other things, this means Ameriprise, as an SLHC, and its affiliates are subject to certain restrictions on their investments and activities.

The Company is currently controlled by Ameriprise or one of its affiliates under the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act; accordingly the Company will be subject to certain limitations on investments in equity securities and interests in affiliated underlying funds. In particular, Ameriprise's aggregate investment in any non-financial equity security – including that of the Company and any other controlled funds or entities, combined – will be limited to less than 5% of the issuer's total voting shares outstanding.

In addition, under the Volcker Rule, a "banking entity," such as an Investment Manager, as well as Ameriprise and certain of its other affiliates, is generally restricted from acquiring or retaining, as principal, any ownership interest in, or sponsoring, a "covered fund," as defined by the Volcker Rule, unless the investment or activity is conducted in accordance with an exemption to the Volcker Rule. It is expected that the Company will qualify for the foreign public fund exclusion from the definition of "covered fund" under the Volcker Rule, which imposes certain limitations on the ownership of Company shares by Ameriprise, the Company, affiliates of the Company, and Ameriprise and certain directors and officers, among other requirements.

4.2 Specific: Risk factors applicable to one or more Funds

4.2.1 Hedged Share Classes

Where the ACD attempts to mitigate the effect of currency fluctuations by hedging, investors should be aware that such hedging may not be successful in eliminating

the effects of adverse changes in exchange rates. Currency hedging may not therefore provide a perfect hedge. Whilst currency hedging is intended to mitigate the risk of unfavourable fluctuations in foreign currencies which might negatively affect a Fund, it is possible that any such hedging strategy may also prevent the Fund from benefiting from any favourable fluctuation in foreign currencies.

4.2.2 Impact of Hedged Share Classes on Funds

The financial instruments used to implement hedging strategies shall be assets and liabilities of a Fund as a whole, which means that the Net Asset Value of Share Classes which are not hedged Share Classes may be adversely affected by the hedging strategies applied to hedged Share Classes.

4.2.3 Investment in Smaller Companies

Smaller companies' securities may be less liquid than the securities of larger companies as a result of inadequate trading volume or restrictions on trading. Smaller companies may possess greater potential for growth, but can also involve greater risks, such as limited product lines and markets, and financial or managerial resources. Trading in such securities may be subject to more abrupt price movements and greater fluctuations in available liquidity than trading in the securities of larger companies.

4.2.4 Sub-Investment Grade Bonds

Such bonds have a lower credit rating than investment grade bonds and so a higher risk of default and carry a higher degree of risk both to the income and capital value of the Fund.

4.2.5 Derivatives

CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund and CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.

The ACD may employ more sophisticated derivatives and equities selected by using sophisticated mathematical techniques in the pursuit of the investment objectives of a Fund, as stated in this Prospectus, and in accordance with its risk management policy. This means that the Net Asset Value of the Fund may at times be highly volatile (in the absence of compensating investment techniques). However, it is the ACD's intention that a Fund, owing to its portfolio composition or the portfolio management techniques used, will not have volatility over and above the general market volatility of the markets of its underlying investments. The risk profile of a Fund may be higher than it would otherwise have been as a consequence of the use of derivatives as described above.

The ACD may also employ derivatives with the aim of reducing the risk profile of a Fund, reducing costs or generating additional capital or income, in accordance with EPM.

To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes (reduction of the risk profile of a Fund), the risk of loss to a Fund may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging prove to be insufficiently correlated.

For more information in relation to investment in derivatives, please see Appendix III.

4.2.6 **Effective Portfolio Management**

Each Fund is permitted to use derivatives for the purposes of EPM. Further detail on the use of derivatives and forward transactions is set out in Appendix III.

The use of derivatives and forward transactions for the purposes of EPM will not increase the risk profile of a Fund any more than investing in the corresponding underlying physical asset. It does however allow the Fund to manage various risks including the following: default risk, market risk, interest rate or duration risk, currency risk and curve risk.

Default risk is the risk that the issuer fails to pay. Market risk is the risk that general market conditions impact the price of the bond owned by the Fund. Interest rate or duration risk is the risk that the price of a bond is sensitive to a change in its yield. Currency risk is the risk that can arise when bonds are denominated in a currency that is not the base currency of the Fund. Curve risk recognises that the shape of both the credit yield curve and maturity yield curve can change significantly over time.

Efficient portfolio management is used by the Funds to reduce risk and/or costs in the Funds and to produce additional capital or income in the Funds. The Funds may use other techniques, such as stock lending, for efficient portfolio management.

A Fund's ability to use EPM strategies may be limited by market conditions, regulatory limits and tax considerations. Any income or capital generated by efficient portfolio management techniques will be paid to the Funds with the exception of fees paid to the Stock Lending Agent as set out below.

In addition, the ACD may use certain techniques when investing in derivatives in order to manage a Fund's exposure to particular counterparties and in relation to the use of collateral, to reduce overall exposure to OTC derivatives; for example the Fund's may take collateral from counterparties with whom they have an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure they have to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty spread limits.

The Investment Manager maintains a 'Risk Management Process' in respect of the measurement and monitoring of risks attached to financial derivative instrument positions entered into by the Company. This policy document has been sent to the Depositary and to the FCA and is available upon request. The use of the Risk Management Process does not guarantee that the derivative strategies will work in every instance.

4.2.7 **Stock Lending**

The Funds may also use stock lending as an efficient portfolio management technique to reduce risk and/or costs in the Funds and to produce additional capital.

Stock lending may involve additional risks for the Funds. Under such arrangements, the Funds will have a credit risk exposure to the counterparties used. The extent of this credit risk can be reduced, or eliminated, by receipt of adequate collateral. The Stock Lending Agent shall ensure that sufficient value and quality of collateral is received before or simultaneously with the movement of loaned securities. This will then be held throughout the duration of the loan transaction and only returned once the loaned securities have been received or returned back to the relevant Fund.

The ACD has entered into an agreement with State Street Bank GMBH, London Branch whereby State Street Bank GMBH, London Branch performs stock lending for the Funds. State Street Bank GMBH, London Branch obtains a fee for acting as stock lending agent.

Counterparty Risk is mitigated by State Street Bank GMBH, London Branch only lending stock to counterparties as instructed by the ACD who meet criteria such as minimum credit rating requirements and by requiring counterparties to provide eligible collateral on borrowing stock from the Funds. Each of the Funds may undertake stock lending. As such the necessary disclosures in relation to stock lending have been included in this Prospectus for the purposes of the Securities Financing Transactions Regulation.

Counterparties will normally carry a minimum "A" rating from at least one of Fitch, Moody's and S&P. The counterparties will be entities with legal personality, typically located in OECD jurisdictions and generally limited to the major financial institutions in leading economies. They will be subject to ongoing supervision by a public authority and be financially sound. A counterparty may be an associate of the ACD or the Investment Manager which may give rise to a conflict of interest. For further details on the ACD's conflicts of interest policy please contact the ACD.

Stock lending transactions may, in the event of a default by the counterparty, result in the securities lent being recovered late or only in part. This may result in losses for investors.

The following Fund currently carries out stock lending:

CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund.

4.2.8 **Collateral Management**

In the event of a counterparty default or operational difficulty, securities that are loaned out may not be returned or returned in a timely manner. Should the borrower of securities fail to return the securities lent by a Fund, there is a risk that the collateral received on such transactions may have a market value lower than that of the securities lent, whether due to inaccurate pricing of the collateral, adverse market movements in the value of the collateral, a deterioration in the credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, or the illiquidity of the market in which the collateral

is traded. Delays in the return of securities on loan might restrict the Funds ability to complete the sale of securities or to meet redemption requests. A default by the counterparty combined with a fall in the market value of the collateral below that of the value of the securities lent, may result in a reduction in the value of a Fund.

Collateral received will be held within a safekeeping account at the Depositary. The Funds will be exposed to the risk of the Depositary not being able to fully meet its obligation to return the collateral when required in the case of bankruptcy of the Depositary.

4.2.9 Leveraging

Leverage is where a Fund borrows money in order to meet redemption requests or, through the use of derivatives, for the purpose of buying or selling assets. Where assets are bought or sold using borrowed money this increases the risk that in the case of losses that these are compounded and as a result have a material negative impact on the value of the Fund. Investors should also note that certain derivatives such as forward foreign exchange and complex swaps may be entered into on an Over The Counter (OTC) basis with one or more Eligible Counterparties. Trading in such derivatives results in credit risk exposure to such Eligible Counterparties (i.e. the risk that the Eligible Counterparty to a derivative trade will fail to discharge its obligations under the terms of the trade in respect of a Fund). Where the ACD or an Investment Adviser, on behalf of a Fund, enters into OTC derivatives it may seek to mitigate much of its credit risk to an Eligible Counterparty by receiving collateral from that Eligible Counterparty. To the extent that any OTC derivatives are not fully collateralised, a default by the Eligible Counterparty may result in a reduction in the value of the Fund and thereby a reduction in the value of an investment in the Fund.

4.2.10 Credit and Fixed Interest Securities

Fixed interest securities or instruments that track the returns of fixed interest indices, are particularly affected by trends in interest rates and inflation. If interest rates go up, the value of capital may fall, and vice versa. Inflation will also decrease the real value of capital.

The value of a fixed interest security will fall in the event of the default or reduced credit rating of the issuer. Generally, the higher the yield, the higher the perceived credit risk of the issuer. High yield bonds with lower credit ratings (also known as sub-investment grade bonds) are potentially more risky (higher credit risk) than investment grade bonds. A sub-investment grade bond has a Standard & Poor's credit rating of below BBB or equivalent. BBB is described as having adequate capacity to meet financial commitments. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to lead to a weakened capacity of the bond issuer to meet its financial commitments.

4.2.11 Warrants

Up to 5% of a Fund may be invested in warrants. Whilst warrants may be utilised for the management of investment risk they can also be volatile. A warrant allows within a subscribed period the right to apply for shares, debentures, loan stock or government securities from the issuer of the underlying security. A small movement

in the price of the underlying security results in a disproportionately large movement, favourable or unfavourable in the price of the warrant.

4.2.12 **Emerging Markets**

Investments in emerging markets may be more volatile than investments in more developed markets. Some of these markets may have relatively unstable governments, economies based on only a few industries and securities markets that trade only a limited number of securities. Many emerging markets do not have well developed regulatory systems and disclosure standards may be less stringent than those of developed markets.

The risks of expropriation, nationalisation and social, political and economic instability are greater in emerging markets than in more developed markets.

The following is a brief summary of some of the more common risks associated with emerging markets investment:

Fraudulent Securities – Given the lack of a regulatory structure it is possible that securities in which investments are made may be found to be fraudulent. As a result, it is possible that loss may be suffered.

Currency Fluctuations – Significant changes in the currencies of the countries in which investments are made in respect of the currency of denomination of the relevant Fund may occur following the investment of the Company in these currencies. These changes may impact the total return of a Fund to a significant degree. In respect of currencies of certain emerging countries, it is not possible to undertake currency hedging techniques.

Settlement and Custody Risks – Settlement and custody systems in emerging markets are not as well developed as those in developed markets. Standards may not be as high and supervisory and regulatory authorities not as sophisticated. As a result there may be risks that settlement may be delayed and that cash or securities could be disadvantaged.

Investment and Remittance Restrictions – In some cases, emerging markets may restrict the access of foreign investors to securities. As a result, certain equity securities may not always be available to a Fund because the maximum permitted number of an investment by foreign shareholders has been reached. In addition, the outward remittance by foreign investors of their share of net profits, capital and dividends may be restricted or require governmental approval. The Company will only invest in markets in which it believes these restrictions to be acceptable. However, there can be no guarantee that additional restrictions will not be imposed.

Accounting – Accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and disclosure requirements applicable to companies in emerging markets differ from those applicable in more developed markets in respect of the nature, quality and timeliness of the information disclosed to investors and, accordingly, investment possibilities may be difficult to properly assess.

4.2.13 **Counterparty Risk in Over-the-Counter ("OTC") Markets**

A Fund may enter into transactions in over-the-counter markets, which will expose a Fund to the credit of its counterparties and their ability to satisfy the terms of such contracts. For example, a Fund may enter into agreements or use other derivative techniques, each of which expose a Fund to the risk that the counterparty may default on its obligations to perform under the relevant contract. In the event of a bankruptcy or insolvency of a counterparty, a Fund could experience delays in liquidating the position and significant losses, including declines in the value of its investment during the period in which the Company seeks to enforce its rights, inability to realise any gains on its investment during such period and fees and expenses incurred in enforcing its rights. There is also a possibility that the above agreements and derivative techniques are terminated due, for instance, to bankruptcy, supervening illegality or change in the tax or accounting laws relative to those at the time the agreement was originated. In such circumstances, investors may be unable to cover any losses incurred.

4.2.14 **Securitisation Regulation**

The Securitisation Regulation (Regulation EU 2017/2402) (the "Securitisation Regulation") has applied across the EU from 1 January 2019. The Securitisation Regulation replaces the existing sector-specific approach to securitisation regulation with a new set of rules that apply to all European securitisations. UCITS such as the Company will be within scope of the Securitisation Regulation. Investors should be aware that there are material differences between the current EU risk retention requirements and the requirements which will apply under the Securitisation Regulation.

The definition of "securitisation" is intended to capture any transaction or scheme where the credit risk associated with an exposure or a pool of exposures is tranching. Essentially, the definition includes any investment with tranches or classes where payments in the transaction or scheme are dependent on the performance of the exposure or of the pool of exposures and the participation in losses differs between the tranches during the life of the transaction or scheme.

Institutional investors such as a Fund must ensure that the originator, sponsor or original lender of a securitisation retains at least a 5% net economic interest in the securitisation. These rules will mean that the Investment Manager or the Sub-Investment Manager of the relevant Fund will need to conduct due diligence before an investment is made in a securitisation position and continue to perform due diligence during the period the investment continues in a securitisation. This new direct approach is intended to complement the existing due diligence requirements on institutional investors to verify before investing whether or not the securitising entity has retained risk. As a consequence the new direct approach requires securitising entities established in the EU to retain risk even if the investors are located outside of the EU and are not institutional investors. The UCITS Directive has been amended to include a new provision stating that where UCITS are exposed to securitisation positions which do not meet the requirements of the Securitisation Regulation, the UCITS shall "in the best interests of the investors in the relevant UCITS, act and take corrective action".

The Securitisation Regulation applies to securitisations the securities of which are issued on or after 1 January 2019 or which create new securitization positions on or after that date. Pre-existing securitisations will be required to continue to apply the rules in place immediately prior to the effective date of the Securitisation Regulation unless new securities are issued or new positions created.

4.2.15 **Inflation Risk**

Inflation risk is the uncertainty over the future real value (after inflation) of an investment. Inflation rates may change due to shifts in the domestic or global economy, and a portfolio's investments may not keep pace with inflation.

4.2.1 **Sustainable Investment Risk (Only applicable to CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund)**

The Fund aims to invest in assets that are deemed to meet the ACD's criteria for responsible and ethical practices and utilizes the Fund's sustainable investment criteria. This will affect the Fund's available universe and the Fund's exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and regions, and may impact the relative performance of the Fund positively or negatively, depending on whether such investments are in or out of favour.

The Fund aims to invest in companies which deliver sustainable outcomes and in doing so adheres to a set of sustainable investment criteria. The criteria will affect the Fund's exposure to certain sectors, which may impact the performance of the Fund positively or negatively relative to a benchmark or other funds without such restrictions.

The concept of responsible and sustainable investments and practices is subjective. It is therefore possible that an investment may not perform in a way that an investor considers to be a responsible or sustainable activity even though it has been selected in accordance with the sustainable investment criteria.

4.2.2 **Style Bias**

An investment style bias can impact a Fund's performance relative to its benchmark in a positive or negative way. No investment style performs well in all market conditions. When one style is in favour another may be out of favour. Such conditions may persist for short or long periods.

5. Management and Administration

5.1 Regulatory Status

The ACD, the Administrator, the Investment Manager and the Depositary are authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority of 12 Endeavour Square, London, E20 1JN. The Depositary is also regulated by the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

5.2 Authorised Corporate Director

5.2.1 General

The ACD is Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited which is a company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales on 29 July 1987.

The directors of the ACD are:

Philip Doel, David Logan, William Marrack Tonkin, Tina Watts, Charles Porter (independent), Ann Roughead (independent), Rita Bajaj (independent) and Ruth Sack (independent).

All of the individual directors with the exception of Charles Porter, Ann Roughead, Rita Bajaj and Ruth Sack are employed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments.

Charles Porter

Mr Porter has held a position as a non-executive director with Columbia Threadneedle AM (Holdings) plc since 2013. Mr Porter was Head of the Funds and Investment Trusts business at BMO Asset Management (Holdings) plc until October 2012. Mr Porter co-founded the Thames River Capital Group in 1998. He was also Chief Executive of Nevsky Capital LLP from 2006 to 2012 and joined the board of Columbia Threadneedle AM (Holdings) plc as a non-executive director in 2013. Charlie joined Baring Asset Management in 1987 and was responsible for Barings' UK and International mutual fund businesses and had extensive funds experience in Asia, the Middle East, North America, and Africa. Prior to 1987, Charlie spent five years at a London based investment manager, where he was responsible for their private client investment service.

Ann Roughead

Ann Roughead is a non-executive member of the board of TAM UK International Holdings Limited.

Ann is Chief Executive Officer of Above Wealth a wealth and life-style management company offering unbiased consolidation and advisory services to ultra-high net worth individuals.

Ann has significant asset management experience having held senior roles at Liverpool Victoria, Citigroup Europe, JP Morgan Fleming Asset Management and WestLB Asset Management.

Ann was Chief Executive Officer of LV=Asset Management from 2007 to 2011, where she led LVAM as it developed from an in-house management group to a client focussed business. Ann oversaw the strategic review in 2011 that resulted in the outsourcing of LV's asset management capability to Columbia Threadneedle Investments.

Rita Bajaj

Ms. Rita Bajaj is an IGC member with over 30 years' broad industry experience. She has previously held senior investment portfolio manager positions at global and UK asset managers, heading investment teams at Royal London and Invesco Perpetual and managed global and US equity hedge fund vehicles for several major US investment institutions. Her most recent Executive role was EMEA Chief Administrative Officer at custodian, State Street. Rita joined State Street from the Financial Conduct Authority where, as a former regulator, she managed the supervision of large UK Asset Management and Custodian firms. Currently, Rita is a Non-Executive Director and Finance & Investment committee member of Ecclesiastical Insurance, Board and Investment Panel member for the London Pension Fund Authority (LPFA), an Independent Governance Member for Hargreaves Lansdown's workplace SIPP Independent Governance Committee and Senior Advisor to Sheffield Haworth. Rita is passionate advocate for improving investment outcomes for investors which embed ESG and sustainability considerations.

Rita is a chartered financial analyst ("CFA") who is an associate member of the CFA Society of the UK and a regular member of the CFA Institute of the USA. She holds a bachelor's degree in Accountancy and Finance from Brighton University and a master's degree in Finance and Investment from Exeter University.

Ruth Sack

Ruth Sack has over 20 years' expertise in investment banking in the UK and USA, and 20 years of coaching for clients across a breadth of industries and sectors. During her time in financial services, Ms Sack held senior roles at Schroders, James Capel (now HSBC) and Scott Goff Hancock. Here she built businesses from start-up to an international presence, drove large change programmes and managed global teams, working with a client base in the public, private and third sectors.

Ms Sack took a career break in 2002 before founding the Alliance in 2004.

Since 2006, Ms Sack has held a number of advisory roles and non-executive directorships, including serving on the Investment Committee of the Health Foundation from 2007 to 2008 and the Board of Columbia Threadneedle AM (Holdings) plc from 2013 to 2023. She is currently a director of Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited and Columbia Threadneedle Investment Business Limited, having been appointed to the boards on 24 September 2023.

Registered Office

Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London
EC4N 6AG

Principal Place of Business	Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AG
Share Capital	£13,200,000 (issued and paid up)
Ultimate Holding Company	Ameriprise Financial, Inc.

The ACD is also the manager of certain open-ended investment companies and authorised unit trusts, details of which are set out in Appendix IV.

The ACD is responsible for managing and administering the Company's affairs in compliance with the COLL Sourcebook. The ACD is responsible for the investment management and administration of the Fund. The ACD may delegate its management and administration functions, but not responsibility, to third parties, including associates subject to the rules in the COLL Sourcebook.

It has delegated certain of its functions as set out in paragraphs 5.4 to 5.6.

5.2.2 **Terms of Appointment:**

The appointment of the ACD has been made under an agreement between the Company and the ACD, as amended from time to time (the "ACD Agreement").

Pursuant to the ACD Agreement, the ACD manages and administers the affairs of the Company in accordance with the Regulations, the Instrument of Incorporation and this Prospectus.

The ACD Agreement may be terminated by either party after not less than six months written notice or earlier upon the happening of certain specified events. The ACD Agreement contains detailed provisions relating to the responsibilities of the ACD and excludes it from any liability to the Company or any Shareholder for any act or omission except in the case of negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in relation to the Company on its part. The ACD Agreement provides indemnities to the ACD to the extent allowed by the Regulations and other than for matters arising by reason of its negligence, wilful default, breach of duty or breach of trust in the performance of its duties and obligations. Subject to certain limited exceptions set out in the Regulations, the ACD may retain the services of any person to assist it in the performance of its functions.

Details of the fees payable to the ACD are set out in paragraph 6.3 below.

The ACD is also under no obligation to account to the Depositary, the Company or the Shareholders for any profit it makes on the issue or re-issue or cancellation of Shares which it has redeemed.

The Company has no directors other than the ACD.

5.2.3 **Remuneration Policy**

The ACD is required to have a remuneration policy (the "Remuneration Policy") that is in accordance with the requirements of SYSC 19E of the FCA Handbook.

The Remuneration Policy must ensure that the ACD's remuneration practices, for those staff caught by the applicable rules:

- (a) are consistent with and promote sound and effective risk management;
- (b) do not encourage risk taking and are consistent with the risk profiles, or the instruments of incorporation or prospectuses of the UK UCITS funds it manages;
- (c) do not impair the ACD's compliance with its duty to act in the best interests of those funds; and
- (d) include fixed and variable components of remuneration including salaries and discretionary pension benefits.

When applying the Remuneration Policy, the ACD must comply with the applicable rules in a way, and to the extent, that is appropriate to its size, internal organisation and the nature, scope and complexity of the ACD's activities.

The Remuneration Policy must:

- (a) be in line with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the ACD, the UK UCITS funds managed by the ACD and the shareholders;
- (b) include measures to avoid conflicts of interest.

Up to date details of a description of how remuneration and benefits are calculated and the identities of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration and benefits (including the composition of the remuneration committee) is available on the ACD's website (www.columbiathreadneedle.com). A paper copy of the information provided on this website is available free of charge on request to the ACD.

5.3 The Depositary

5.3.1 General

The Depositary of the Company is State Street Trustees Limited. The Depositary is a private company limited by shares and incorporated in England and Wales on 24 October 1994.

Registered Office

20 Churchill Place
London E14 5HJ

Head Office and Principal Place of Business	Quartermile 3 10 Nightingale Way Edinburgh EH3 9EG
Ultimate Holding Company	State Street Corporation (incorporated in Massachusetts, United States of America)
Principal Business Activity	Trustee and depositary of regulated collective investment schemes

5.3.2 **Terms of Appointment**

The appointment of the Depositary has been made under an agreement dated 16 June 2016 between the Company and the Depositary. The Depositary Agreement may be terminated by either party on not less than ninety days' notice in writing.

The Depositary Agreement provides indemnities to the Depositary in the discharge of its functions to the extent permitted by the Regulations (except in relation to any cost, expense, charge, loss or liability arising out of the negligence, fraud or wilful default of the Depositary or breach by the Depositary of the OEIC Regulations, the COLL Sourcebook or the Conduct of Business Sourcebook).

The Depositary is entitled to receive remuneration out of the Scheme Property for its services, as explained in paragraph 6.4 below. The Depositary is under no obligation to account to the ACD, the Company or the Shareholders for any profits or benefits it makes or receives that are made or derived from or in connection with its role as depositary.

5.3.3 **Depositary's Functions**

The Depositary has been entrusted with following main functions:

- (a) ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation.
- (b) ensuring that the value of Shares is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation.
- (c) carrying out the instructions of the ACD or the Company unless they conflict with applicable law or the Instrument of Incorporation.
- (d) ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of each Fund any consideration is remitted within the usual time limits.
- (e) ensuring that the income of each Fund is applied in accordance with applicable law and the Instrument of Incorporation.
- (f) monitoring of each Fund's cash and cash flows.
- (g) safe-keeping of the Scheme Property and ownership verification and record keeping in relation to other assets.

5.3.4 **Depository's Liability**

In carrying out its duties the Depository shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of each Fund and its Shareholders and to the standard expected of a professional depository.

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, determined in accordance with the UCITS Directive (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of UK law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable), and in particular Article 18 of the UCITS Regulation, the Depository shall return financial instruments of identical type or the corresponding amount to the relevant Fund without undue delay.

The Depository shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary pursuant to the UCITS Directive (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of UK law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable).

In case of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, the Shareholders may invoke the liability of the Depository directly or indirectly through the ACD or the Fund provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the Shareholders.

The Depository is indemnified by the Fund against all liabilities suffered or incurred by the Depository by reason of the proper performance of the Depository's duties under the terms of the Depository Agreement save where any such liabilities arise as a result of the Depository's negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness of the Depository or the loss of financial instruments held in custody.

The Depository will be liable to a Fund for all other losses suffered by that Fund as a result of the Depository's negligence, fraud or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Directive (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of UK law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable).

The Depository shall not be liable for consequential or indirect or special damages or losses, arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance by the Depository of its duties and obligations.

5.3.5 **Delegation**

The Depository has full power to delegate the whole or any part of its safe-keeping functions but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The Depository's liability shall not be affected by any delegation of its safe-keeping functions under the Depository Agreement.

Information about the safe-keeping functions which have been delegated and the identification of the relevant delegates and sub-delegates are contained in Appendix VI.

5.3.6 **Conflicts of Interest which may arise between the Depositary, the Company or a Fund, the Shareholders or the ACD**

The Depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest arise where the Depositary or its affiliates engage in activities under the Depositary Agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

- (a) providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to a fund;
- (b) engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with a fund either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

In connection with the above activities the Depositary or its affiliates:

- (c) will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and, except as required by law, are not bound to disclose to the Company, the nature or amount of any such profits or compensation including any fee, charge, commission, revenue share, spread, mark-up, mark-down, interest, rebate, discount, or other benefit received in connection with any such activities;
- (d) may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;
- (e) may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the Company;
- (f) may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the Company and the fee arrangements it has in place will vary;
- (g) may be granted creditors' and other rights by the Company, e.g. indemnification, which it may exercise in its own interest. In exercising such rights the Depositary or its affiliates may have the advantage of an increased knowledge about the affairs of the Company relative to third party creditors thus improving its ability to enforce and may exercise such rights in a way that may conflict with the Company's strategy.

The Company may use an affiliate of the Depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of a Fund. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the

Company. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain and not disclose any profit to the Company. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the Company. The Depositary will not, except as required by law, disclose any profit made by such affiliates.

Where cash belonging to a Fund is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, a potential conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as banker and not as trustee.

The ACD may also be a client or counterparty of the Depositary or its affiliates and a conflict may arise where the Depositary refuses to act if the ACD directs or otherwise instructs the Depositary to take certain actions that might be in direct conflict with the interests of the investors in a Fund.

The types and levels of risk that the Depositary is willing to accept may conflict with the Fund's preferred investment policy and strategy.

Potential conflicts that may arise in the Depositary's use of sub-custodians include five broad categories:

1. our global custodian and sub-custodians seek to make a profit as part of or in addition to their custody services. Examples include profit through the fees and other charges for the services, profit from deposit taking activities, revenue from sweeps and repo arrangements, foreign exchange transactions, contractual settlement, error correction (where consistent with applicable law) and commissions for sale of fractional shares;
2. the Depositary will typically only provide depositary services where global custody is delegated to an affiliate of the Depositary. Our global custodian in turn appoints a network of affiliated and non-affiliated sub-custodians. Multiple factors influence the determination of our global custodian to engage a particular sub-custodian or allocate assets to them, including their expertise and capabilities, financial condition, service platforms and commitment to the custody business as well as the negotiated fee structure (which may include terms that result in fee reductions or rebates to the global custodian), significant business relationships and competitive considerations;
3. sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, act for other clients and in their own proprietary interest, which might conflict with clients' interests and the fee arrangements they have in place will vary;
4. sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, have only indirect relationships with clients and look to the Depositary as its counterparty, which might create incentive for the Depositary to act in its self-interest, or other clients' interests to the detriment of clients; and
5. sub-custodians may have market-based creditors' rights against client assets that they have an interest in enforcing if not paid for securities transactions.

In carrying out its duties the Depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

The Depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest and the Depositary issues to be properly identified, managed and monitored. Additionally, in the context of the Depositary's use of sub-custodians, the Depositary imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-custodians to ensure a high level of client service by those agents. The Depositary further provides frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying functions subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the Depositary internally separates the performance of its custodial tasks from its proprietary activity and follows a Standard of Conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

Global conflict of Interest policy

State Street has implemented a global policy laying down the standards required for identifying, assessing, recording and managing all conflicts of interest which may arise in the course of business. Each State Street business unit, including the Depositary, is responsible for establishing and maintaining a Conflicts of Interest Program for the purpose of identifying and managing organizational conflicts of interest that may arise within the business unit in connection with providing services to its Clients or in delivering its functional responsibilities.

Up-to-date information on the Depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safe-keeping functions delegated by the depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to Shareholders on request.

5.4 The Investment Managers

5.4.1 General

The ACD has appointed Columbia Threadneedle Management Limited as Investment Manager to provide investment management and advisory services to the ACD in respect of all Funds except CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund.

The ACD has appointed Thames River Capital LLP as Investment Manager to provide investment management and advisory services to the ACD in respect of CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund.

The principal activity of each Investment Manager is acting as an investment manager.

5.4.2 Terms of Appointment of Columbia Threadneedle Management Limited

The Investment Manager was appointed under the terms of an agreement effective from 3 January 2018 between the ACD and Columbia Threadneedle Management Limited, as amended from time to time (the "CTI IMA").

Subject to appropriate controls imposed by the ACD, all relevant law and regulation, this Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation, the Investment Manager has discretion to take day to day investment decisions and to deal in investments in relation to the investment management of the Company, without prior reference to the ACD.

Under the CTI IMA, the ACD provides indemnities to the Investment Manager. The ACD may be entitled under the indemnities in the ACD Agreement to recover from the Company amounts paid by the ACD under the indemnities in the CTI IMA.

The Investment Manager's appointment may be terminated on three months' written notice being given to the other by the Investment Manager or the ACD or immediately in certain circumstances.

The Investment Manager has full power to delegate the whole or any part of its duties under the CTI IMA, subject to the prior written consent of the ACD. The Investment Manager shall remain liable for any function which it has so delegated.

The Investment Manager will receive a fee paid by the ACD out of its remuneration received each month from the Company.

It is noted that the Investment Manager may use services provided by affiliated companies of Ameriprise Financial, Inc.

5.4.3 Terms of Appointment of Thames River Capital LLP

The Investment Manager was appointed under the terms of an agreement between the ACD and Thames River Capital LLP, as amended (the "Thames River IMA").

Subject to appropriate controls imposed by the ACD, all relevant law and regulation, this Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation, the Investment Manager has discretion to take day to day investment decisions and to deal in investments in relation to the investment management of the Company, without prior reference to the ACD.

Under the Thames River IMA, the ACD provides indemnities to the Investment Manager. The ACD may be entitled under the indemnities in the ACD Agreement to recover from the Company amounts paid by the ACD under the indemnities in the Thames River IMA.

The Investment Manager's appointment may be terminated on six months' written notice being given to the other by the Investment Manager or the ACD after an initial period of five years or immediately in certain circumstances.

The Investment Manager will receive a fee paid by the ACD out of its remuneration received each month from the Company.

It is noted that the Investment Manager may use services provided by affiliated entities within the affiliated companies of Ameriprise Financial, Inc. of companies

and, following the closing of the transaction described above, of affiliated entities within the Ameriprise group of companies.

5.5 The Registrar and Administrator

5.5.1 General

The ACD has appointed SS&C Financial Services Europe Limited to act as registrar and administrator to the Company in respect of maintenance of the Register, the purchase and sale of shares, the issue of contract notes and other associated activities.

The registered office and principal place of business of the Registrar and Administrator is SS&C House, Saint Nicholas Lane, Basildon, Essex SS15 5FS.

5.5.2 Register of Shareholders

The Register of Shareholders is kept and maintained at the Registrar's registered office as set out above. It may be inspected during normal business hours by any Shareholder or any Shareholder's duly authorised agent.

The plan register, where applicable, (being a record of persons who subscribe for Shares through Individual Savings Accounts (ISAs)) can be inspected at the office of the Registrar.

5.6 Fund Accountant

The ACD has appointed State Street Bank and Trust Company, London Branch to provide certain fund accounting, including unit pricing, services to the Funds. The agreement between the ACD, Columbia Threadneedle Management Limited and State Street Bank and Trust Company, London Branch is dated 12 June 2018.

5.7 Stock Lending Agent

The Stock Lending Agent for the Company is State Street Bank GMBH, London Branch. The Stock Lending Agent is an associate of the Depositary.

Subject to appropriate controls imposed by the ACD, all relevant laws, the Regulations, this Prospectus and the Instrument of Incorporation, the Stock Lending Agent has the discretion to take day to day decisions in relation to the stock lending of the Company, without prior reference to the ACD. The terms of the agreement under which securities are to be reacquired by the Company must be in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary.

The Stocklending Agent, whilst an associate of the Depositary, may be remunerated from Scheme Property for these services separate from and in addition to the Depositary's remuneration.

5.8 The Auditors

The auditors of the Company are PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose address is PWC Level 4, Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh EH3 8EX.

5.9 **Conflicts of Interest**

The ACD and the Investment Manager and other companies within the ACD's group may, from time to time, act as investment managers or advisers to other funds which follow similar investment objectives to those of the Funds. It is therefore possible that the ACD and/or the Investment Manager may in the course of their business have potential conflicts of interest with the Company or a particular Fund or that a conflict exists between the Company and other funds managed by the ACD. Each of the ACD and the Investment Manager will, however, have regard in such event to its obligations under the ACD Agreement and Investment Management Agreement respectively and, in particular, to its obligation to act in the best interests of the Company so far as practicable, having regard to their obligations to other clients, when undertaking any investment business where potential conflicts of interest may arise. Where a conflict of interest cannot be avoided, the ACD will ensure that the Company and other collective investment schemes it manages are fairly treated.

The ACD maintains a written conflict of interest policy. The ACD acknowledges that there may be some situations where the organisational or administrative arrangements in place for the management of conflicts of interest are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that risks of damage to the interests of the Company or its shareholders will be prevented. Should any such situations arise the ACD will, as a last resort if the conflict cannot be avoided, disclose these to shareholders in the report and accounts or otherwise in an appropriate format.

Details of the ACD's conflicts of interest policy are available on its website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

The Depositary may act as the depositary of other open-ended investment companies and as trustee or custodian of other collective investment schemes.

None of the services of the Depositary is to be provided on an exclusive basis to the Company. The Depositary and any of its associates shall be free to provide similar services to (or engage in other activities with) others on such terms as the Depositary (or its associates) may arrange and to retain for its own use and benefit fees or other monies payable for its doing so. The Depositary shall not be deemed to be affected with notice of, or to be under any duty to disclose to the Company, any fact or thing which may come to its notice or the notice of any servant or agent of it in the course of the Depositary rendering similar services to others or in the course of its business in any other capacity or any manner whatsoever otherwise than in the course of carrying out its duties.

Subject to the Regulations and subject to compliance by the Depositary with its obligations under the Depositary Agreement, the Depositary shall not be under any obligation to account to the Company (nor to any person having an interest in the Company) for any profits or benefits made by the Depositary, or by any associate of the Depositary, from or in connection with any transactions entered into by the Depositary or any associate of the Depositary with the Company or the provision of any services to the Company (including accepting deposits from or making loans to or otherwise providing any banking services to the Company) or dealing in property of any description for the account of the Depositary or of any such associate, notwithstanding the fact that property of that description is included in the Scheme Property.

6. Fees and Expenses

6.1 Authorisation expenses

The fees, costs and expenses relating to the authorisation and incorporation and establishment of the Company were borne by the ACD.

Each Fund formed after the date of this Prospectus may bear its own direct establishment costs.

6.2 General and ongoing expenses

All costs, charges, fees or expenses, other than the charges made in connection with the subscription and redemption of Shares (see paragraph 2.6) payable by a Shareholder or out of Scheme Property are set out in this section.

The Company or each Fund (as the case may be) may, so far as the COLL Sourcebook allows, also pay out of the Scheme Property all relevant costs, charges, fees and expenses including the following:

- 6.2.1 the fees and expenses payable to the ACD (which will include the fees and expenses payable to the Investment Manager and the Administrator) and to the Depositary (which will include the fees and expenses payable to the Custodian);
- 6.2.2 broker's commission, fiscal charges (including stamp duty), transaction charges and other disbursements which are necessary to be incurred in effecting transactions for the Funds and normally shown in contract notes, confirmation notes and difference accounts as appropriate;
- 6.2.3 fees and expenses in respect of establishing and maintaining the Register of Shareholders (and any plan sub-register) and related functions;
- 6.2.4 in respect of hedged Share Classes, the fees of any hedging provider (for further information please see Appendix I);
- 6.2.5 any costs incurred in or about the listing of Shares on any Stock Exchange, and the creation, conversion and cancellation of Shares;
- 6.2.6 fees in respect of the publication and circulation of details of the Net Asset Value and prices;
- 6.2.7 any liabilities arising on the unitisation, amalgamation or reconstruction of the Company or of any Fund;
- 6.2.8 any costs incurred in producing, distributing and dispatching any payments made by the Company;
- 6.2.9 any fees, expenses or disbursements of the auditors and tax, legal and other professional advisers of the Company;

- 6.2.10 any costs incurred in taking out and maintaining an insurance policy in relation to the Company and/or its Directors;
- 6.2.11 any costs incurred in respect of convening and holding any meetings of Shareholders and any associated documentation;
- 6.2.12 interest on borrowings and charges incurred in effecting or terminating such borrowings or in negotiating or varying the terms of such borrowings;
- 6.2.13 taxation and duties payable by the Company;
- 6.2.14 the fees of the FCA, in accordance with the FCA's Fee Manual, together with any corresponding periodic fees of any regulatory authority in a country or territory outside the United Kingdom in which Shares are or may be marketed;
- 6.2.15 any expense incurred in relation to company secretarial duties including the cost of maintenance of minute books and other documentation required to be maintained by the Company;
- 6.2.16 the fees and expenses payable in connection with the administration of the Company and each Fund including, without limitation, in respect of:
 - 6.2.16.1 preparation of financial statements for the Funds;
 - 6.2.16.2 calculation of the prices of Shares;
 - 6.2.16.3 preparation of tax returns;
 - 6.2.16.4 financial reporting and control services;
 - 6.2.16.5 all costs arising from the provision of facilities for dealing in the Company's Shares; and
 - 6.2.16.6 any expenses incurred by the Company in connection with the maintenance of its accounting and other books and records;
- 6.2.17 any payments otherwise due by virtue of changes to the COLL Sourcebook;
- 6.2.18 any amount payable by the Company under any indemnity provisions contained in the Instrument of Incorporation or any agreement with any functionary of the Company;
- 6.2.19 any costs incurred in preparing, translating, producing (including printing), distributing and modifying the instrument of incorporation, the prospectus, the Key Investor Information Document (apart from the costs of distributing the Key Investor Information Document) or reports, accounts, statements, contract notes and other like documentation or any other relevant document required under the Regulations; and
- 6.2.20 any value added or similar tax relating to any charge or expense set out herein

Any third party research received in connection with investment advisory services that an Investment Manager or the ACD provides to the Funds will be paid for by the Investment

Manager or the ACD, as relevant in relation to each Fund, out of its fees and will not be charged to the Funds.

The ACD is also entitled to be paid by the Company out of the Scheme Property any expenses, incurred by the ACD or its delegates of the kinds described above.

Expenses are allocated between capital and income in accordance with the Regulations. Where expenses are deducted in the first instance from income if and only if this is insufficient, deductions will be made from capital. If deductions were made from capital, this would result in capital erosion and constrain growth.

6.3 Charges payable to the ACD

6.3.1 Annual Management Charge

In payment for carrying out its duties and responsibilities the ACD is entitled to take an annual fee out of each Fund. The annual fee payable to the ACD may differ between Share Classes in a Fund.

The annual management charge is payable monthly in arrears calculated on a daily basis and payable on the first business day of the following month. The current annual management fee for each Share Class (expressed as a percentage per annum of the Net Asset Value) is shown in Appendix I, Part B.

The current annual fee payable to the ACD for a Class may only be increased or a new type of remuneration introduced in accordance with the Regulations.

6.3.2 Expenses

The ACD is also entitled to all reasonable, properly documented, out of pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties.

VAT is payable on the charges or expenses mentioned above, where appropriate.

If a Class's expenses in any period exceed its income the ACD may take that excess from the capital property attributable to that Class.

6.4 Investment Managers' fees

The fees and expenses (plus any VAT) payable to each Investment Manager for providing investment management and investment advisory services will be paid by the ACD out of its remuneration under the ACD Agreement.

6.5 Depositary's fee and expenses

6.5.1 Periodic charge

The Depositary is entitled to receive out of Scheme Property by way of remuneration a periodic charge, which will be calculated and accrue daily and be paid monthly as soon as practicable after the end of each month, and certain additional charges and expenses.

The rate of the Depositary's periodic charge in respect of each Fund will be such rate or rates as agreed from time to time between the ACD and the Depositary in accordance with the COLL

Sourcebook. The current rate of the Depositary's periodic charge in respect of each Fund, and calculated as a percentage of the value of the Scheme Property, is:

On the first £50 million	0.017%
On the next £50 million	0.015%
On the balance over £100 million	0.012%

In addition VAT on the amount of the periodic charge will be paid out of Scheme Property.

In the event of the termination of a Fund, the Depositary shall continue to be entitled to a periodic charge in respect of that Fund for the period up to and including the day on which the final distribution in the termination of the Fund shall be made or, in the case of a termination following the passing of an extraordinary resolution approving a scheme of arrangement, up to and including the final day on which the Depositary is responsible for the safekeeping of the Scheme Property. Such periodic charge will be calculated, be subject to the same terms and accrue and be paid as described above, except that for the purpose of calculating the periodic charge in respect of any day falling after the day on which the termination of the Fund commences, the value of the Scheme Property shall be its Net Asset Value determined at the beginning of each such day.

6.5.2 Custody fees

The Depositary Agreement between the Company and the Depositary provides that in addition to a periodic charge the Depositary may also be paid by way of remuneration custody fees where it acts as Custodian and other transaction and bank charges. At present the Depositary delegates the function of custody of the Scheme Property to State Street Bank and Trust Company.

The remuneration for acting as custodian is calculated at such rate and/or amount as the ACD, the Depositary and the Custodian may agree from time to time.

The current remuneration ranges from between 0.00035% per annum to 0.5% per annum of the value of the Scheme Property, plus VAT (if any) calculated at an ad valorem rate determined by the territory or country in which the assets of the Funds are held. The current range of transaction charges is between £6.00 and £105.00 per transaction plus VAT (if any) and manual transactions may incur an additional fee of £15.00 per transaction. Charges for principal investment markets are:

	Transaction charge per trade	Custody charge % per annum of the value of the Scheme Property
UK	£7.00	0.00035
United States	£7.00	0.0005
Germany	£10.00	0.015
Japan	£7.00	0.015

Custody and transaction charges will be payable monthly in arrears.

6.5.3 Expenses

In addition to the remuneration referred to above, the Depositary is entitled to receive reimbursement for expenses properly incurred by it in discharge of its duties or exercising any powers conferred upon it in relation to the Company and each Fund. Such expenses include, but are not restricted to:

- (i) delivery of stock to the Depositary or custodian;
- (ii) custody of assets;
- (iii) collection and distribution of income and capital;
- (iv) submission of tax returns;
- (v) handling tax claims;
- (vi) preparation of the Depositary's annual report;
- (vii) arranging insurance;
- (viii) calling Shareholder meetings and otherwise communicating with Shareholders;
- (ix) dealing with distribution warrants;
- (x) taking professional advice;
- (xi) conducting legal proceedings;
- (xii) such other duties as the Depositary is permitted or required by law to perform.

VAT (if any) in connection with any of the above is payable in addition.

Expenses not directly attributable to a particular Fund will be allocated between Funds. In each case such expenses and disbursements will also be payable if incurred by any person (including the ACD or an associate or nominee of the Depositary or of the ACD) who has had the relevant duty delegated to it pursuant to the COLL Sourcebook by the Depositary.

6.6 Administration and Registration Fees

The Registrar shall be entitled to a registrar's fee of £39.98 per annum as at 1 January 2025 for each holding on the Register and any plan sub-register. This fee is payable from Scheme Property and is adjusted upwards on 1 January each year by an amount corresponding to the increase in the Retail Price Index ("RPI") since the previous 1 January.

The fees and expenses payable to the Administrator in respect of administration services will be paid by the ACD out of its remuneration under the ACD agreement with the exception of share transaction costs in respect of the CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund. These costs are paid by this Fund (charges are revised upwards by reference to RPI from 1 January each year, currently £8.25 per transaction).

6.7 **Fund Accounting Fees**

The fees payable to the Fund Accountant are based on a tiered ad valorem fee based on total net average monthly assets of UK authorised funds managed by the ACD and certain transaction charges. The annual ad valorem fee rate is:

First £1,500 million	2.75 basis points
Next £1,500 million	2.60 basis points
Next £2,000 million	1.85 basis points
Excess above £5,000 million	0.51 basis points

These charges are payable monthly out of Scheme Property.

6.8 **Charges payable to the Stock Lending Agent**

The Stocklending Agent is entitled to receive fees out of the Scheme Property (plus VAT thereon) for its services in relation to Stock lending. The fee is generally calculated as a percentage of the income from Stock lending.

The Stocklending Agent's fees and expenses are paid out of Scheme Property and do not form part of and are not paid from the ACD's or Depositary's fees and expenses.

Stock lending generates additional revenue for the benefit of the relevant Fund. 85% of such revenue will be for the benefit of the relevant Fund with a maximum of 15% being retained by the Stocklending Agent, which includes the direct and indirect costs of running the lending programme and providing the requisite operational and collateral infrastructure, plus the compliance and risk oversight.

6.9 **Charges payable to hedging providers (applicable to hedged Share Classes only)**

The charges payable to hedging providers are set out in Appendix I.

These charges are payable to State Street Europe Limited and State Street Bank and Trust Company and encompass currency management, transaction, and accounting fees in respect of hedged Share Classes.

6.10 **Allocation of fees and expenses between Funds**

All the above fees, duties and charges (other than those borne by the ACD) will be charged to the Fund in respect of which they were incurred. This includes any charges and expenses incurred in relation to the Register of Shareholders, except that these will be allocated and charged to each Share Class on a basis agreed between the ACD and the Depositary.

Where an expense is not considered to be attributable to any one Fund, the expense will normally be allocated to all Funds pro rata to the value of the Net Asset Value of the Funds, although the ACD has discretion to allocate these fees and expenses in a manner which it considers fair to Shareholders generally.

Where income is insufficient to pay charges the residual amount is taken from capital.

7. Shareholder Meetings and Voting Rights

7.1 **Class, Company and Fund Meetings**

The provisions below, unless the context otherwise requires, apply to Class meetings and meetings of Funds as they apply to general meetings of the Company. References to Shares or Shareholders shall be to the Shares or Shareholders of the Class or Fund concerned.

7.2 **Requisitions of Meetings**

The Company does not hold annual general meetings. The ACD may requisition a general meeting at any time.

Shareholders may also requisition a general meeting of the Company. A requisition by Shareholders must state the objects of the meeting, be dated, be signed by Shareholders who, at the date of the requisition, are registered as holding not less than one tenth in value of all Shares then in issue and the requisition must be deposited at the head office of the Company. The ACD must convene a general meeting no later than eight weeks after receipt of such requisition.

7.3 **Notice and Quorum**

Shareholders will receive at least 14 days' notice of a general meeting and are entitled to be counted in the quorum and vote at such meeting either in person or by proxy. The quorum for a meeting is two Shareholders, present in person or by proxy. The quorum for an adjourned meeting is one person entitled to be counted in a quorum. Notices of meetings and adjourned meetings will be sent to Shareholders at their registered address.

7.4 **Voting Rights**

At a general meeting, on a show of hands every Shareholder who (being an individual) is present in person or (being a corporation) is present by its representative properly authorised in that regard, has one vote.

On a poll vote, a Shareholder may vote either in person or by proxy. The voting rights attaching to each Share are such proportion of the voting rights attached to all the Shares in issue that the price of the Share bears to the aggregate price of all the Shares in issue at a reasonable date before the notice of meeting is sent out, such date to be decided by the ACD.

A Shareholder entitled to more than one vote need not, if he votes, use all his votes or cast all the votes he uses in the same way.

In the case of joint Shareholders, the vote of the most senior Shareholder who votes, whether in person or by proxy, must be accepted to the exclusion of the votes of the other joint Shareholders. For this purpose seniority must be determined by the order in which the names stand in the Register.

Except where the COLL Sourcebook or the Instrument of Incorporation require an extraordinary resolution (which needs at least 75% of the votes cast at the meeting to be in favour if the

resolution is to be passed) any resolution required by the COLL Sourcebook will be passed by a simple majority of the votes validly cast for and against the resolution.

The ACD may not be counted in the quorum for a meeting and neither the ACD nor any associate of the ACD is entitled to vote at any meeting of the Company except in respect of Shares which the ACD or associate holds on behalf of or jointly with a person who, if the registered Shareholder, would be entitled to vote and from whom the ACD or associate has received voting instructions.

Where all the Shares in a Fund are registered to, or held by, the ACD or its associates and they are therefore prohibited from voting and a resolution (including an extraordinary resolution) is required to conduct business at a meeting, it shall not be necessary to convene such a meeting and a resolution may, with the prior written agreement of the Depositary, instead be passed with the written consent of Shareholders representing 50% or more, or for an extraordinary resolution 75% or more, of the Shares in issue.

"Shareholders" in this context means Shareholders entered on the register at a time to be determined by the ACD and stated in the notice of the meeting which must not be more than 48 hours before the time fixed for the meeting.

7.5 Variation of Class or Fund rights

The rights attached to a Class or Fund may only be varied in accordance with the COLL Sourcebook.

8. Taxation

8.1 General

The information below is a general guide based on current UK law and HM Revenue & Customs practice, both of which are subject to change. It summarises the tax position of the Funds and of investors who are UK-resident (except where indicated) and hold Shares as investments. The tax treatment of investors depends on their individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. Shareholders or prospective investors who are in any doubt about their tax position, or who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the UK, are recommended to take professional advice if they are in any doubt about their tax position.

8.2 The Funds

Each Fund is treated, for tax purposes, as a separate open-ended investment company.

The Funds are exempt from tax on capital gains on the disposal of investments (including interest-bearing securities and derivatives, but excluding offshore income gains).

The Funds are generally exempt from tax on UK and overseas dividends received. Any other income, after deduction of the Fund's management costs and expenses as well as interest distributions where these are paid, is liable to corporation tax at 20%.

The Funds pay dividend distributions, except where more than 60% of their investments are interest-bearing and economically equivalent investments throughout a distribution period, in which case they will pay interest distributions.

Distributions will be paid to Shareholders or accumulated, depending on the class, and Shareholders will be liable to tax on the amount of the distribution in either case.

8.3 Taxation of individual Shareholders

8.3.1 Dividend distributions

Dividend distributions paid by the Funds will be treated as if they were dividends paid to their Shareholders. No tax will be deducted from them and they will not have tax credits attached to them.

From 6 April 2025, for individual Shareholders resident in the UK, the first £500 of dividends and dividend distributions received in each tax year will be free of income tax (the dividend allowance). Where an individual's dividends and dividend distributions from all sources exceed the dividend allowance, the excess will be liable to income tax at dividend tax rates reflecting the Shareholder's highest rate of tax. These are 8.75% for basic rate taxpayers, 33.75% for higher rate taxpayers and 39.35% for additional rate taxpayers. Dividends received within a Shareholder's allowance count towards total taxable income and affect the rate of tax due on any dividends received exceeding it.

8.3.2 **Interest distributions**

Individual UK-resident taxpayers are entitled to a personal savings allowance in each tax year. For basic rate taxpayers, the first £1,000 of interest and interest distributions are free of tax. For higher rate taxpayers, the allowance is £500, and for additional rate taxpayers the amount is nil. To the extent that any interest distribution falls within this allowance or an individual's unused personal tax allowance, then the individual will be able to reclaim the tax deducted from those distributions from HM Revenue & Customs. Where an individual receives more interest and interest distributions than the savings allowance the income tax deducted will satisfy the investor's basic rate liability to tax. Higher rate taxpayers will have an additional liability of 25% of the amount received. Additional rate taxpayers will have an additional liability of 31.25% of the amount received. UK non-taxpayers and starting rate taxpayers should be able to reclaim the tax deducted from HM Revenue & Customs.

As of April 2017, no tax is deducted from any interest distributions. As a result, where individuals' interest and interest distributions exceed their personal savings allowances, they will be liable to pay income tax at their highest rates (20% for basic rate, 40% for higher rate and 45% for additional rate taxpayers) on the taxable amount.

8.3.3 **Capital Gains**

Individual Shareholders may be liable to capital gains tax when they realise a gain from the redemption, sale or other disposal of Shares, depending on their personal circumstances.

UK-resident individuals are entitled to an annual exempt amount. From 6 April 2025, the first £3,000 of chargeable gains from all sources will be exempt from tax. If an individual's capital gains for a tax year (after deducting any allowable capital losses) are greater than the annual exempt amount the excess will be taxed at 10% for basic rate taxpayers and 20% for higher and additional rate taxpayers. With effect from 30 October 2024 basic rate taxpayers are subject to 18% on their gains and for higher rate and additional rate taxpayers a rate of 24% is applied to all chargeable gains in excess of the annual exempt amount.

Income distributions (excluding equalisation) accumulated on accumulation Shares should be deducted when calculating the capital gain. Further information is available in HM Revenue & Customs' Help Sheets for the capital gains tax pages of their tax returns.

8.4 **Taxation of corporate Shareholders**

8.4.1 **Dividend distributions**

Corporate Shareholders who receive dividend distributions may have to divide them into two (the division will be indicated on the tax voucher). Any part representing income which has been liable to corporation tax in the Fund must be treated by the corporate Shareholder as an annual payment made after deduction of income tax at the basic rate, and corporate Shareholders may be subject to tax on the grossed up amount, with the benefit of a 20% deemed income tax deduction, or be able to

reclaim part or all of the deemed tax deducted (excluding any representing foreign tax) as shown on the tax voucher. The remainder (including any part representing dividends received by the Fund from a company) will be treated as dividend income and, consequently, will be exempt from corporation tax.

8.4.2 Interest distributions

A corporate Shareholder in a Fund that pays interest distributions must account for its holding in that Fund in accordance with the loan relationships tax regime. This requires the Shareholder's interest in the Fund (including the gross amount of any distributions received) to be taken into account for corporation tax on a fair value basis.

Corporate Shareholders can set any income tax deducted from interest distributions against their tax liability or else reclaim it.

8.4.3 Chargeable Gains

UK-resident corporate Shareholders may be liable for corporation tax in respect of any chargeable gains arising from the redemption, sale or other disposal of Shares in a Fund (except where the loan relationships provisions apply).

In the case of accumulation Shares all income distributions which have been accumulated to Share capital (except equalisation amounts) should be deducted from the gain.

For any period that the holding of a corporate Shareholder comes within the corporate loan relationships rules (see interest distributions above), then the fair value return on their holding (including distributions) will be charged or relieved as income and not as a chargeable gain.

8.5 Taxation of Shareholders – general

8.5.1 Equalisation

The first income distribution to a Shareholder accumulated after buying Shares may include an amount of income equalisation, which will be shown on the tax vouchers. This is effectively a repayment of the income equalisation paid by the Shareholder as part of the purchase price. It is a return of capital and is not taxable. It should, be deducted from the cost of income Shares (but not accumulation Shares) when computing any capital gains.

8.5.2 Shareholders who are not tax-resident in the UK

No UK taxes are deducted from dividend or interest distributions and there is no associated tax credit. Shareholders may be liable to tax on them in their country of tax residence.

8.5.3 Automatic exchange of information for international tax compliance

The Company (or its agent) will collect and report information about Shareholders and their investments, including information to verify their identity and tax residence.

When requested to do so by the Company or its agent, Shareholders must provide information to be passed on to HM Revenue & Customs, and, by them, to any relevant overseas tax authorities. If a Shareholder does not provide the necessary information, the Company will be required to report it to HM Revenue & Customs who will in turn report it to the United States, and certain other tax authorities.

This is required by UK legislation implementing its obligations under various intergovernmental agreements relating to the automatic exchange of information to improve international tax compliance (including the international common reporting standard, the United States provisions commonly known as FATCA, and other intergovernmental agreements for the automatic exchange of information).

9. Winding up of the Company or termination of a Fund

9.1 General

The Company will not be wound up or a Fund terminated except as an unregistered company under Part V of the Insolvency Act 1986 or under the COLL Sourcebook. A Fund may otherwise only be wound up under the COLL Sourcebook.

Where the Company is to be wound up or a Fund is to be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook, such winding up may only be commenced following approval by the FCA. The FCA may only give such approval if the ACD provides a statement (following an investigation into the affairs of the Company or the Funds as the case may be) either that the Company or the Fund will be able to meet its liabilities within 12 months of the date of the statement or that the Company or the Fund will be unable to do so. The Company may not be wound up or a Fund terminated under the COLL Sourcebook if there is a vacancy in the position of ACD at the relevant time.

9.2 Triggers for winding up the Company or terminating a Fund

The Company shall be wound up or a Fund must be terminated under the COLL Sourcebook:

- a) if an extraordinary resolution to that effect is passed by Shareholders; or
- b) when the period (if any) fixed for the duration of the Company or a particular Fund by the Instrument of Incorporation expires, or any event occurs on the occurrence of which the Instrument of Incorporation provides that the Company or a particular Fund is to be wound up; or
- c) on the date stated in any agreement by the FCA to a request by the ACD for the revocation of the authorisation order in respect of the Company or for the termination of the relevant Fund.

9.3 Practicalities of winding up and termination

On the occurrence of any of the above:

- a) COLL 6.2 (Dealing), COLL 6.3 (Valuation and Pricing) and COLL 5 (Investment and borrowing powers) will cease to apply to the Company or the relevant Fund;
- b) the Company will cease to issue and cancel Shares in the Company or the relevant Fund and the ACD shall cease to sell or redeem Shares or arrange for the Company to issue or cancel them for the Company or the relevant Fund;
- c) no transfer of a Share shall be registered and no other change to the Register of Shareholders shall be made without the sanction of the ACD;

- d) where the Company is being wound up or a Fund terminated, the Company or the Fund shall cease to carry on its business except in so far as it is beneficial for the winding up of the Company or the termination of the Fund;
- e) the corporate status and powers of the Company and subject to (a) to (d) above, the powers of the Depositary shall continue until the Company is dissolved.

The ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the Company or the Fund falls to be wound up, realise the assets and meet the liabilities of the Company or the Fund and, after paying out or retaining adequate provision for all liabilities properly payable and retaining provision for the costs of winding up or the termination, arrange for the Depositary to make one or more interim distributions out of the proceeds to Shareholders proportionately to their rights to participate in the Scheme Property.

If the ACD has not previously notified Shareholders of the proposal to wind up the Company or terminate the Fund, the ACD shall, as soon as practicable after the commencement of winding up of the Company or the termination of the Fund, give written notice of the commencement to Shareholders. When the ACD has caused all of the Scheme Property to be realised and all of the liabilities of the Company or the particular Fund to be realised, the ACD shall arrange for the Depositary to make a final distribution to Shareholders on or prior to the date on which the final account is sent to Shareholders of any balance remaining in proportion to their holdings in the Company or the particular Fund.

9.4 **Completion of winding up or termination**

As soon as reasonably practicable after completion of the winding up of the Company or the particular Fund, the Depositary shall notify the FCA that the winding up or termination has been completed.

On completion of a winding up of the Company or the termination of a Fund, the Company will be dissolved or the Fund will be terminated and any money (including unclaimed distributions) still standing to the account of the Company or the Fund, will be paid into court by the ACD within one month of the dissolution or the termination.

Following the completion of a winding up of either the Company or a Fund, the ACD must prepare a final account showing how the winding up took place and how the Scheme Property was distributed. The auditors of the Company shall make a report in respect of the final account stating their opinion as to whether the final account has been properly prepared. This final account and the auditors' report must be sent to the FCA and to each Shareholder (or the first named of joint Shareholders) on it within four months of the completion of the winding up or termination.

10. General Information

10.1 **Accounting Periods**

The annual accounting period of the Company (the accounting reference date) and the half-yearly accounting period for each Fund is set out in Appendix I.

10.2 **Income Allocations**

All Funds have a final income allocation. Some Funds may also have a monthly, half-yearly or quarterly income allocation. For each of the Funds income is allocated in respect of the income available at each accounting date. The details for each Fund are set out in Appendix I.

For Funds in which accumulation Shares are issued, income will become part of the capital property of the Fund and will be reflected in the price of each such accumulation Share as at the end of the relevant accounting period.

In relation to income Shares, distributions of income for each Fund in which income Shares are issued are paid by cheque or electronic transfer directly into a Shareholder's bank account on or before the relevant income allocation date in each year as set out in Appendix I.

If a distribution made in relation to any income Shares remains unclaimed for a period of six years after it has become due, it will be forfeited and will revert to the relevant Fund (or, if that no longer exists, to the Company).

The amount available for distribution in any accounting period is calculated by taking the aggregate of the income received or receivable for the account of the relevant Fund in respect of that period, and deducting the charges and expenses of the relevant Fund paid or payable out of income in respect of that accounting period. The ACD then makes such other adjustments as it considers appropriate (and after consulting the Company's auditors as appropriate) in relation to taxation, income equalisation, income unlikely to be received within 12 months following the relevant income allocation date, income which should not be accounted for on an accrual basis because of lack of information as to how it accrues, transfers between the income and capital account and other matters.

Where a Fund aims to make monthly distributions, the ACD will as far as possible attempt to smooth the monthly distributions payable by each relevant Share Class during the year. This will be achieved by carrying over income received in months with above average expectations in order to supplement the income in months with lower levels of income receipt. This is however no guarantee that an equal level of income will be maintained in all months.

10.3 **Annual Reports**

The annual report of the Company will be published within four months from the end of each annual accounting period and the half yearly report will be published within two months of each

interim accounting period. A long report containing the full accounts is available to any person free of charge on request.

10.4 Notice to Shareholders

All notices or other documents sent by the ACD to a Shareholder will be sent by normal post to the last address notified in writing to the Company by the Shareholder.

10.5 Documents of the Company

The following documents may be inspected free of charge during normal business hours on any Business Day at the offices of the ACD at Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AG:

- 10.5.1 the Prospectus;
- 10.5.2 the most recent annual and half yearly reports of the Company;
- 10.5.3 the Instrument of Incorporation; and
- 10.5.4 the material contracts referred to below.

Shareholders may obtain copies of the above documents from the ACD. The ACD may make a charge at its discretion for copies of documents (apart from the most recent versions of the Prospectus and annual and half yearly long reports of the Company which are available free of charge to anyone who requests).

10.6 Material Contracts

The following contracts, not being contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, have been entered into by the Company and are, or may be, material:

- 10.6.1 the ACD Agreement between the Company and the ACD; and
- 10.6.2 the Depositary Agreement between the Company and the Depositary.

Details of the above contracts are given under section 5 above.

10.7 Provision of Investment Advice

All information concerning the Company and about investing in Shares is available from the ACD at Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AG. The ACD is not authorised to give investment advice and persons requiring such advice should consult a professional adviser. All applications for Shares are made solely on the basis of the current Prospectus of the Company, and investors should ensure that they have the most up to date version.

10.8 Telephone Recordings

The ACD may record telephone calls for training and monitoring purposes and to confirm investors' instructions. Recordings will be provided on request for a period of at least five years from the date of such recording, or, where requested by a competent regulatory authority, for a period of seven years, where the ACD can identify the call as coming from the relevant

investor. If the ACD is asked to provide a recording of a particular call, the ACD may ask for further information to help it identify the exact call to which the request relates.

10.9 Complaints

The ACD has appointed a Complaints Officer to investigate and resolve any complaints which should be addressed to it at PO Box 9040, Chelmsford, Essex CM99 2XH (Telephone 0330 123 3798).

In the event that an unsatisfactory response is provided, you can refer your complaint to the Financial Ombudsman Service at Financial Ombudsman Service, Exchange Tower, Harbour Exchange Square, London, E14 9SR. Making a complaint will not prejudice your rights to commence legal proceedings.

Further information regarding any compensation scheme or any other investor-compensation scheme of which the ACD or any Fund is a member (including, if relevant, membership through a branch) or any alternative arrangement provided, are also available on request. A copy of the ACD's guide to making a complaint is also available upon request.

10.10 Risk Management

The ACD will provide upon the request of a Shareholder further information relating to:

- 10.10.1 the quantitative limits applying in the risk management of any Fund;
- 10.10.2 the methods used in relation to 10.10.1; and
- 10.10.3 any recent development of the risk and yields of the main categories of investment.

10.11 Unclaimed money or assets

In accordance with the client assets rules in the FCA Handbook, if client money is unclaimed for a period of six years, or client assets are unclaimed for a period of 12 years, the ACD may pay away such monies or the liquidated proceeds of the assets to a registered charity of its choice. The ACD will be able to do this only in accordance with general law, the FCA Handbook, and where it has taken reasonable steps to trace the Shareholder and return the money or assets.

In accordance with the client money rules in the FCA Handbook, if client money is unclaimed for a period of six years and is equal to or below the applicable 'de minimis level' (that is, £25 or less for retail clients and £100 or less for professional clients) then there are fewer requirements for the ACD to fulfil before it may pay the money to charity but it will still attempt to contact Shareholders at least once before doing so.

Payment of any unclaimed money or assets to charity will not prevent Shareholders from claiming the money or assets in the future.

10.12 Indemnity

The Instrument of Incorporation contains provisions indemnifying the Directors, other officers and the Company's auditors or the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect of their negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, and indemnifying the Depositary against liability in certain circumstances otherwise than in respect

of its failure to exercise due care and diligence in the discharge of its functions in respect of the Company.

10.13 **Strategy for the exercise of voting rights**

The ACD has a strategy for determining when and how voting rights attached to ownership of the Scheme Property are to be exercised for the benefit of each Fund. A summary of this strategy is available from the ACD on request or on the ACD's website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com. Voting records and further details of the actions taken on the basis of this strategy in relation to each Fund are available free of charge from the ACD on request.

10.14 **Best Execution**

The ACD must act in the best interests of each Fund when executing decisions to deal on behalf of the relevant Fund. The ACD's order execution policy sets out (i) the systems and controls that have been put in place and (ii) the factors which the ACD expects to consider when effecting transactions and placing orders in relation to the Funds. This policy has been developed in accordance with the ACD's obligations under the Regulations to obtain the best possible result for the Funds.

Details of the order execution policy are available on the ACD's website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com. If you have any questions regarding the policy please contact the ACD or your professional adviser.

10.15 **Inducements**

When executing orders, or placing orders with other entities for execution, that relate to financial instruments for, or on behalf of, the Funds, the Investment Manager or ACD (as relevant) will not accept and retain any fees, commissions or monetary benefits; or accept any non-monetary benefits, where these are paid or provided by any third party or a person acting on behalf of a third party.

The Investment Manager or ACD will return to each relevant Fund as soon as reasonably possible after receipt any fees, commissions or any monetary benefits paid or provided by any third party or a person acting on behalf of a third party in relation to the services provided to that fund, and disclose in the annual report the fees, commissions or any monetary benefits transferred to them.

However, the Investment Manager or ACD may accept without disclosure minor non-monetary benefits that are capable of enhancing the quality of service provided to the fund; and of a scale and nature such that they could not be judged to impair their compliance with its duty to act honestly, fairly and professionally in the best interests of each Fund.

10.16 **Benchmark Regulation**

Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 as such regulation forms part of the domestic law of the United Kingdom (the "Benchmark Regulation") applies in respect of the indices used as benchmarks by the Funds. The administrators of the benchmarks are included in the public register maintained by the FCA. The Benchmark Regulation requires the ACD to produce and maintain

robust written plans setting out the actions that it would take if an index should materially change or cease to be produced. Actions taken by the Fund pursuant to this plan may result in changes to the investment policy of a Fund, which may have an adverse impact on the value of an investment in a Fund.

Appendix I

This Appendix I sets out in Part A the details of each Fund. Part B sets out the details of the Share Classes available in each Fund.

Typical investor profiles

Each Fund is designed to be suitable for any investor, including a retail investor, who is prepared to risk loss of their capital to potentially get higher returns and who plans to stay invested in the relevant Fund for at least 5 years. The target market of the Fund is any investor, including a retail investor, who has read the Key Investor Information Document, wishes to have the investment exposure as set out in the Fund's investment objective and policy, and is comfortable taking on the general and specific risks as set out in section 4.

Each Fund is appropriate for an investor with basic knowledge, or an informed investor, or an experienced investor. Each Fund may be purchased with or without professional financial advice. Each Fund has been classified as a non-complex investment product so there is no requirement to have prior knowledge or experience of this type of investment before investing.

Each Fund is designed to be used as a standalone solution or form part of a portfolio of investments. The product is not guaranteed and the value of the product can go up or down.

General sustainability disclosures

Information on the ACD's approach to ESG and sustainability

The ACD delegates investment management of the Funds to the Investment Manager and relies on the Investment Manager to integrate Sustainability Risks into its investment decision-making process. Both the ACD and the Investment Manager adhere to the Sustainability Risk Policy which is summarised below and is available on the Investment Manager's website at:

<https://docs.columbiathreadneedle.com/documents/Columbia%20Threadneedle%20Management%20Limited%20-%20Sustainability%20Risk%20Integration%20Policy%20%E2%80%93%20Article%203.pdf?inline=true>.

As a founder signatory to the UN Principles for Responsible Investment, the Investment Manager has for many years used an integrated approach to the assessment of Sustainability Risks. The approach has evolved as markets have developed resulting in greater access to information to help identify, measure, and manage these risks. The Investment Manager tailors its approach for different asset classes and investment strategies.

An Investment Management Committee (**IMC**) has responsibility for oversight of the Investment Manager's responsible investment strategy, Environmental, Social and Governance (**ESG**) integration, and ESG risk management. The IMC reviews the Sustainability Risk Policy on an annual basis.

ESG integration

The Investment Manager applies a tailored approach to ESG integration by investment strategy and asset class, to ensure that its analysis of ESG factors is relevant and meaningful to each team's investment process. In particular, and as further detailed in the Sustainability Risk Policy, the Investment Manager approaches the integration of Sustainability Risks in the following ways:

- (i) ESG & Sustainability Risk identification and integration;
- (ii) asset class specific integration;

- (iii) tailored screening and investment criteria for our funds with particular sustainable strategies;
- (iv) third party manager due diligence;
- (v) active ownership; and
- (vi) exclusions

The Investment Manager regularly discloses additional information on its responsible investment and Sustainability Risk management activities. Please see:

<https://docs.columbiathreadneedle.com/documents/Columbia%20Threadneedle%20Management%20Limited%20-%20Sustainability%20Risk%20Integration%20Policy%20%E2%80%93%20Article%203.pdf?inline=true>.

Sustainability approach

In addition to our overarching approach to ESG integration, which is considered across our fund range, we apply further sustainable investment criteria to: CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund and CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund, as set out in Part A: Fund Details.

These Funds have adopted Sustainability labels in accordance with the FCA's Sustainable Disclosure Requirements and investment labels regime. Sustainable investment labels help investors identify products with specific sustainability goals.

For more information on this regime, please see: <https://www.fca.org.uk/firms/climate-change-and-sustainable-finance/sustainability-disclosure-and-labelling-regime>.

The overarching sustainability philosophy of these Funds is to "Avoid; Invest; Improve". The Investment Manager has developed stringent criteria to determine the eligibility of assets for investment in the Funds. The criteria and indicators are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure they reflect evolving responses to critical issues, emerging issues and changes in regulation, among others.

- **Avoid** – we have a set of exclusion criteria setting threshold standards to avoid investment in companies with socially or environmentally damaging products or unsustainable business or governance practices.
- **Invest** – we invest in companies providing solutions to sustainability challenges faced by people and the environment that are aligned with key sustainability themes such as health and wellbeing, resource efficiency, energy transition or sustainable finance.
- **Improve** – we engage with the companies that we invest in on significant ESG issues with most relevance to their business, to reduce risk, improve performance, encourage best practice and underpin long-term investor value. We believe that this active ownership is part of our duty as an investor acting in the best interests of our clients, and as a participant in the global financial system.

Net Zero Approach

The Investment Manager has committed to an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner for a range of assets that it manages. The Investment Manager uses the Net Zero Investment Framework methodology, which covers equities and corporate bonds, to assess the alignment of funds to a net zero pathway. The following funds will be managed in line with the methodology (individually a "Fund" and together, the "Funds"):

- CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund
- CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund
- CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund
- CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund
- CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund

Stewardship lies at the heart of the Investment Manager's approach to net zero and it actively engages with companies within the portfolios to influence change and help to achieve improved net zero alignment

status and conducts both company and portfolio level alignment analysis to assist with the investment decision making process. The aim is for funds in scope to hold at least 70% of its portfolio emissions in net zero aligned or engaged companies.

Further detail on the methodology used can be found on the Columbia Threadneedle website www.columbiathreadneedle.com.

Implementation of the methodology may have the following impacts on funds and these impacts are disclosed in the investment policy of each Fund in-scope:

- An immediate coal divestment policy, covering companies that derive over 30% of their revenue from thermal coal power generation or extraction or companies that develop new thermal coal mining or power generation facilities;
- Divestment of the highest-emitting companies, if these have been subject to a prolonged period of engagement and still fail to meet minimum standards and expectations.

Where it is anticipated that this commitment will otherwise require any material changes to the way in which assets are selected for investment for any Fund, the fund documentation will be updated accordingly and investors will be provided with the relevant notification.

RISK FACTORS

There is no guarantee that the Funds will achieve this commitment, for reasons including (but not limited to) the following:

- there is a risk that companies in which a Fund is invested will not operate as expected with respect to the transition to a net zero economy and the reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. A company's carbon-reduction performance or practices or the Investment Manager's assessment thereof could vary over time, which could cause the Fund to be temporarily invested in companies that do not comply with its net zero carbon economy criteria.
- there may be material differences in interpretation of an investee company's stated pathway to reduce and/or offset its GHG emissions. While the Investment Manager believes its evaluation of its investee companies, or proposed investee companies, is in line with market standards, the decisions the Investment Manager makes may differ with other professional views regarding carbon reduction characteristics.
- the Investment Manager may rely on information and data related to carbon intensity and carbon emissions provided by a third-party firm, which could be incomplete or erroneous, which in turn could cause the Investment Manager to assess a company's net zero carbon characteristics incorrectly. Third-party data providers may differ in the data they provide for a given security or between industries, or may only take into account one of many carbon related components of a company.
- data availability and reporting with respect to net zero carbon criteria and how companies meet them may not always be available or may become unreliable.
- regulatory changes or interpretations regarding the definitions and/or use of net zero carbon characteristics could have a material adverse effect on the Fund's net zero commitment or its ability to invest in line with the current investment objective or strategy of the Fund.
- The Investment Manager's current strategy of engaging with companies as a way to encourage improvements in carbon emissions may be insufficient to achieve net zero. It is likely that over time changes to the assets of the Fund will be required and the timing of any such changes, or of the successful outcomes of its engagements, may have an impact on the Fund achieving net zero in the desired timescales.
- understanding of the net zero transition is, on a global level, continuing to evolve. It is unlikely that the Fund's trajectory towards net zero will follow a linear path and as global understanding of the full implications of a net zero economy evolve and develop, the pathway towards achieving net zero as part of a just transition may change.

Investors should understand that this is a continuing ambition of the Fund, but not an outcome which is guaranteed nor is any guarantee given that progress towards this ambition for the Fund will necessarily result in better returns for investors. A Fund's progress towards this ambition may impact the performance of the Fund positively or negatively.

Controversial Weapons Policy

In this policy 'we', 'us' and 'our' means the group of legal entities whose parent company is Columbia Threadneedle Investment UK International Limited which is part of Columbia Threadneedle Investments, the asset management business of Ameriprise Financial, Inc., and includes the ACD and the Investment Manager.

Reflecting both international conventions and the legal requirements in certain jurisdictions, we seek to avoid the Funds investing in companies involved in the production, sale or distribution of controversial weapons including landmines, cluster munitions, blinding laser, non-detectable fragment and biochemical weapons and depleted uranium ammunition and armour.

Our definition of production extends to manufacturers of controversial weapon systems, munitions, exclusive delivery platforms and key components. This includes companies that own 50% or more in another firm engaged in such activities. Dual use platforms or components and past involvement in these weapons are not included in scope.

If an investment becomes exposed to excluded activities, we seek to sell this within 30 days. In exceptional circumstances, the Head of Asset class may approve an extension to this timeframe in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. Where an issuer is involved in excluded activities, we reserve the right to take short positions in such securities.

- **Basis**

Exclusions under the core controversial weapons policy will be applied in line with the following international conventions and national law which prohibit the production, sale, distribution and use of the following weapons:

Weapon	Basis	Effective
• Biological	UN Biological Weapons Convention	1975
• Blinding Lasers	UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Protocol IV	1998
• Chemical	UN Chemical Weapons Convention	1997
• Cluster Munitions	UN Convention on Cluster Munitions	2010
• Depleted Uranium (incl. armour)	Belgian Law on Weapons (Loi sur les Armes)	2009
• Land Mines	UN Anti-Personnel Landmines Convention	1999
• Non-Detectable Fragments	UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Protocol I	1983

Additional exclusions for white phosphorus and nuclear weapons are integrated into our general exclusions framework for developing fund strategies, for example, those funds which promote environmental and/or social characteristics or have a sustainable investment objective. These exclusions refer to the following international conventions:

Weapon	Basis	Effective
• White Phosphorus	UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, Protocol III	1983
• Nuclear	UN Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons	1970
	UN Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	2021

It was recognised that white phosphorous may be deemed controversial only in specific applications and its use is regulated without total prohibition. Where we seek to avoid investment in nuclear weapons, we respect the principle of disarmament underpinning the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and more stringent requirements under the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

- **Implementation**

In implementing our policy, we engage a third-party research provider to help identify companies involved in the production, sale or distribution of controversial weapons. No such issuers are currently identified in relation to blinding laser, non-detectable fragment or white phosphorus weapons. The exclusion of identified securities follows a defined process incorporating Compliance, Research and Responsible Investment, increasing collaboration and research intensity. Our procedures and exclusion list are reviewed and updated on an annual basis.

Part A : Fund Details

FUND:	CT GLOBAL REAL ESTATE SECURITIES FUND	
PRN:	637860	
Investment objective	The Fund aims to provide a return (combining capital and income) which is greater than the FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed Custom Mid Day Net Tax TR Index, after charges are deducted, over any three-year period.	
Investment policy	<p>The Fund is actively managed and invests, directly or indirectly in real estate companies in Europe, the US, Australia and Asia.</p> <p>The Fund seeks its index outperformance by investing in broadly the same geographical regions, and in broadly the same amounts, as the index, whilst not being constrained to invest in the companies included in the Index.</p> <p>The geographical spread of the benchmark index changes over time depending on the performance of the constituent companies but, generally, around half of the benchmark index consists of companies from the US, with approximately one third in Australia and Asia and the remainder in Europe (including the UK).</p> <p>The Fund invests at least 60% in equities of real estate companies as well as gaining exposure to such companies or to real estate sector indices through investment in contracts for differences and other derivative instruments (including taking both long and short positions).</p> <p>To the extent that the Fund is not fully invested in equities and derivatives, it may also invest in other transferable securities, money market instruments, collective investment schemes (including those managed by the ACD), deposits, cash and near cash. Derivatives may also be used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management.</p>	
Target Benchmark	The Fund’s Benchmark Index is the FTSE EPRA NAREIT Developed Custom Mid Day Net Tax TR Index. The Fund is not constrained to invest in the constituents of the Index but the Fund will retain broadly similar net exposure to the geographical regions which make up the benchmark Index. The Index is used by the Fund as a target to outperform. The ACD believes this is a realistic target for the Fund based on the policy of the Fund and the constituents of the Index. However, there is no guarantee that this target will be achieved and the performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class fees. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed.	
Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A

Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I
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Other investor information	
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Investor profile	The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.
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	If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.
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ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA
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FUND:	CT GLOBAL TOTAL RETURN BOND (GBP HEDGED) FUND	
PRN:	637850	
Investment objective	The Fund aims to deliver a return through a combination of income and capital growth over the medium to long term (at least 3 to 5 years).	
Investment policy	<p>The Fund is actively managed and invests at least 70% in fixed interest securities. These may include investment grade and and high yield bonds from multiple sectors including developed markets, emerging markets and asset-backed issues.</p> <p>The bonds may be issued by companies or other entities including supra-nationals, sovereigns and governments. The issuers may be from anywhere in the world and issues may be denominated in any currency, thereby exposing the Fund to foreign currencies.</p> <p>The investment manager selects the fixed income securities in which the Fund invests with the intention of achieving a wide degree of diversification across issuers and industries, and potentially across multiple investment sectors, while managing exposure to credit risk.</p> <p>Investment grade bonds are considered by the investment manager to be those rated by independent ratings agencies such as S&P as BBB- or higher (or their equivalent), while high yield bonds are those with a rating of BB+ or lower (or their equivalent). For bonds which are not rated by an independent ratings agency the investment manager will apply a comparable quality rating to determine whether a corporate bond should be classified as investment grade or high yield.</p> <p>The Fund may also invest in other transferable securities, collective investment schemes (including those managed by the ACD), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, derivative instruments and forward transactions.</p> <p>Derivatives may be used for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes to, replicate investment positions and generate additional return This may include, but is not limited to, the use of currency forwards, exchange traded futures and options interest rate and inflation swaps, single name and index credit default swaps. The use of derivatives for investment purposes is expected to be significant.</p>	
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Bond (GBP Hedged) TR Index, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund’s portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>	
Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	last day of each month (N/A in

respect of Class 2)

Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I
Other investor information	
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>
ISA status:	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA

FUND:	CT UNIVERSAL MAP CAUTIOUS FUND
PRN:	792029
Investment objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth combining capital and income over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a cautious risk profile over the same time period.
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes.</p> <p>At any one time the Fund may be invested in any one or more of the following: shares, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts, other transferable securities and collective investment schemes. The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other schemes managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to shares of between 20% - 60% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager's view, is consistent with the Fund's aim to maintain a cautious risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with a cautious risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager's discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a cautious risk profile over shorter periods of time.</p>
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>
Additional information	<p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, overall mid to long term volatility target ranges. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund may have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. For example, if the Fund is risk profiled by Distribution Technology, the ACD would expect it to be at risk level 4 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental part of the CT Universal Map fund range. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "cautious" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining</p>

the approval of Shareholders.

The target volatility ranges are designed for medium to longer term periods, typically measured over a 10 year time horizon.

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests over the medium to long term and within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

FUND:	CT UNIVERSAL MAP BALANCED FUND
PRN:	792032
Investment objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a balanced risk profile over the same time period.
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes.</p> <p>At any one time the Fund may be invested in any one or more of the following: shares, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts, other transferable securities and collective investment schemes. The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other schemes managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to shares of between 30% - 70% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager's view, is consistent with the Fund's aim to maintain a balanced risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with a balanced risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager's discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a balanced risk profile over shorter periods of time.</p>
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>
Additional information	<p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, overall mid to long term volatility target ranges. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Balanced Fund, for example, is expected to be risk profiled by Distribution Technology at risk level 5 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental part of the CT Universal Map fund range. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "balanced" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining</p>

the approval of Shareholders.

The target volatility ranges are designed for medium to longer term periods, typically measured over a 10 year time horizon.

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

FUND:	CT UNIVERSAL MAP GROWTH FUND
PRN:	792035
Investment objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a growth risk profile over the same time period.
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes.</p> <p>At any one time the Fund may be invested in any one or more of the following: shares, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts, other transferable securities and collective investment schemes. The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other schemes managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to shares of between 40% - 80% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager's view, is consistent with the Fund's aim to maintain a growth risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with a growth risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager's discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a growth risk profile over shorter time periods.</p>
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>
Additional information	<p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, overall mid to long term volatility target ranges. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Growth Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 6 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental to the CT Universal Map fund range. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "growth" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the</p>

approval of Shareholders.

The target volatility ranges are designed for medium to longer term periods, typically measured over a 10 year time horizon.

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

FUND:	CT UNIVERSAL MAP DEFENSIVE FUND
PRN:	914734
Investment objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a defensive risk profile over the same time period.
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes.</p> <p>At any one time the Fund may be invested in any one or more of the following: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities. The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other schemes operated by the ACD. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 10-50% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager's view, is consistent with the Fund's aim to maintain a defensive risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges that are considered consistent with a defensive risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager's discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a defensive risk profile over shorter time periods.</p>
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the Investment Association Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares sector average, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>
Additional information	<p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Defensive Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 3 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental to the CT Universal Map fund range. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "defensive" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the approval of Shareholders.</p>

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A
Available Classes	Share	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I
Other investor information		
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

FUND:	CT UNIVERSAL MAP ADVENTUROUS FUND
PRN:	914735
Investment objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with an adventurous risk profile over the same time period.
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes.</p> <p>At any one time the Fund may be invested in any one or more of the following: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities. The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other schemes operated by the ACD. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 60-100% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager's view, is consistent with the Fund's aim to maintain an adventurous risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with an adventurous risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager's discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain an adventurous risk profile over shorter time periods.</p>
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the Investment Association Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares sector average, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>
Additional information	<p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Adventurous Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 7 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental to the CT Universal Map fund range. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "adventurous" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining</p>


the approval of Shareholders.

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

FUND:	CT UNIVERSAL MAP INCOME FUND
PRN:	914736
Investment objective	The Fund seeks to provide income with the potential for capital growth, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a balanced risk profile over the same time period.
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes.</p> <p>At any one time the Fund may be invested in any one or more of the following: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities. The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other schemes operated by the ACD. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 30–70% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager's view, is consistent with the Fund's aim to maintain a balanced risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with a balanced risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager's discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a balanced risk profile over shorter time periods.</p>
Additional information	<p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Income Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 5 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental to the CT Universal Map fund range. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "balanced" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the approval of Shareholders.</p>
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the Investment Association Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares sector average, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance</p>

tables are provided at Appendix V.

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	31 March, 30 June, 30 September
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	31 May, 31 August, 30 November
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

FUND:	CT SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSAL MAP CAUTIOUS FUND
PRN:	918078
Sustainability label	 <p>This Fund has a “Sustainability Focus” label as it invests mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.</p>
Financial objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a cautious risk profile over the same time period.
Sustainability Objective	The Fund seeks to address the sustainability challenges facing people and the environment by investing in issuers that provide solutions aligned with the Fund’s sustainability themes (Energy transition, Resource efficiency, Sustainable infrastructure, Sustainable finance, Societal development, Health and wellbeing, Technological innovation & inclusion).
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes, which may include: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities.</p> <p>At least 70% of the Fund’s assets are held to pursue the Sustainability Objective in issuers of shares (companies) or bonds, whose products, services or investments provide solutions to environmental or social challenges in line with the Fund’s sustainability themes. The Investment Manager assesses and selects assets for investment using the Columbia Threadneedle Investments Standard of Sustainability (the “Standard”).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest up to a maximum of 30% in the following assets that do not pursue the Sustainability Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard (as further explained below); (ii) other assets including other transferable securities, real estate investment trusts, other collective investment schemes, government bonds (excluding green/social/sustainability bonds), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash for the purpose of liquidity and risk management. <p>The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>Although these assets are not held by the Fund to pursue the Sustainability Objective, they do not conflict with this objective.</p> <p>The Investment Manager avoids investments in issuers involved in certain activities that are harmful to the environment or society, and therefore conflict with the Sustainability Objective, in line with its Exclusions Policy detailed below.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector, subject to the Sustainable Investment Criteria, below. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other funds managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments’ companies. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 20% - 60% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager’s view, is consistent with the Fund’s aim to maintain a cautious risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with a cautious risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager’s discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a cautious risk profile over shorter time periods.</p> <p>The Fund usually accesses investments directly. However, it can also access investments without directly owning them by using another fund that itself holds those investments. The Investment Manager would apply the Standard to that underlying fund.</p>

Sustainability Themes

The Fund's seven sustainability themes are set out below. Each theme highlights identified sustainability problems and the solutions that issuers can provide to address those problems. The Investment Manager has identified how each of the solutions it recognises aligns to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (**SDG**)¹ framework.

Energy Transition

Climate change poses escalating risks to economies and communities worldwide, driven by continued reliance on fossil fuels and resulting in environmental, social and economic disruptions.

Example

A company operating in the industrials sector, selling hardware, software, and services aiming to improve energy efficiency and industrial automation for their customers.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Climate Solutions	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 13	Climate action
Energy Efficiency	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Renewable Energy	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
Transition Enabling Metals	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy

Resource Efficiency

Unsustainable consumption and inefficient use of natural resources are depleting ecosystems, causing environmental degradation, and threatening long-term economic stability.

Example

A company operating in the materials sector, who manufacture and supply paper-based packaging. Their products offer sustainability benefits compared to plastic and rely on recyclable and recycled materials.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Circular Economy and Sustainable Materials	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 13	Climate action
Environmental Management and Conservation	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Waste and Water Management	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production

Sustainable Infrastructure

Rapid urbanisation and increasing exposure to climate-related hazards are leaving infrastructure vulnerable, amplifying risks to human safety, economic activity, and environmental sustainability.

Example

A company operating railroads in the US, a more fuel-efficient mode of transportation than long haul trucks or air transport. Moving freight by train also reduces traffic and emissions from road networks.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Engineering and Manufacturing Solutions	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Resilient Infrastructure and Transport	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities

¹ An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030, and which encourages issuers to assess how their products and services support certain social and environmental targets linked to issues such as poverty, climate change and health and wellbeing.

Sustainable Buildings and Construction	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Technology and Telecoms Infrastructure	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable Finance

Current financial systems often fail to adequately support projects delivering social and environmental benefits, or underserved communities, slowing progress towards sustainable development goals.

Example

A company operating a private sector bank in India, improving access to banking particularly for rural populations and providing banking services to small and mid-sized enterprises.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Finance and Insurance	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Financing Sustainable Business Activities	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
Financial Data and Professional Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Societal Development

Growing inequality and a mismatch between existing education systems and the skills needed for the future workforce are creating barriers to inclusive growth and social mobility.

Example

A company providing childcare and early years education, supporting children's necessary access to care and education services and enabling parents' participation in the workforce.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Education Provision and Resources	SDG 4	Quality Education
Professional Training and Services	SDG 4	Quality Education
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 16	Life on Land
	SDG 17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal
Socioeconomic Development & Access to Services	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth

Health & Wellbeing

Increasing health disparities, rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and vulnerability to global health crises threaten societal resilience.

Example

A pharmaceutical company developing diabetes, oncology, immunology and neuroscience medicines. The company's drug portfolio helps improve the health of their consumers, with a focus on drug development in areas of high unmet

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Medicine and Healthcare	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Animal Welfare		
Food Security and Nutrition	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Personal Wellbeing	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being

need, which can have considerable social impact e.g. type 2 diabetes.

Technological Inclusion & Innovation Diverse environmental and social challenges exist today which can be effectively addressed through the application of data and technological solutions. Example A company providing construction and infrastructure software. Their solutions help clients operate more efficiently: reducing energy consumption, carbon footprint and ground disturbance of construction activities.	Relevant solutions	SDGs	
	Access and Connectivity	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
		SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
		SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	Hardware Solutions	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	Innovative Software and Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
		SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
		SDG 16	Life on Land

Sustainable Investment Criteria

Asset selection using the Standard

Potential investments are assessed using the Standard and identified as sustainable investments if they are:

- (i) **aligned to one of the Fund's sustainability themes.** At the outset, the Investment Manager identifies an environmental or social challenge that the investment helps to solve, in line with one or more of the Fund's sustainability themes; and
- (ii) **the issuer's solutions are a material driver of its business.** The Investment Manager assesses how material the contribution of an investment to the sustainability themes is, by reference to either (a) an issuer's **revenue** or; (b) (for bonds only) **use of proceeds**, with absolute thresholds for each measure as further set out below.

Issuer revenue

This applies to issuers that generate 50% or more of their total net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes.

In most cases this is determined using the SDG framework, which aligns with the Fund's sustainability themes. The alignment between each of the sustainability themes and the SDGs is set out in the sustainability themes paragraph above. The sustainability themes are broad, so can align to multiple SDGs.

The Investment Manager maps issuers' individual revenue streams to the underlying 'Targets' of the SDG framework as either positive, negative or neutral.

- Revenues that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes are subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution to generate a net alignment figure (netting).
- A minimum threshold of 50% or more of net revenues ensures that more than half of an issuer's revenues, after taking into account any negative alignment, are contributing to sustainability themes – indeed, there can be no larger revenue source for the business – therefore sustainability is a significant focus.

- The Investment Manager believes that when seeking to maximise value for stakeholders, a typical corporate management team will focus most of their time, attention, and resource allocation on those business segments with a higher share of total revenue and a high expected rate of future growth.
- By accounting for any negative revenue alignment, this ensures that only a minority of revenues can be from segments of the issuer's business that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes. The maximum absolute negative revenue alignment is 25% (75% positive, minus 25% negative = net 50% positive alignment). As such, the Investment Manager has a high level of confidence that the sustainable business segment is the key focus in terms of the business strategy and believes a net 50% threshold is also intuitive to an end investor as it is clearly the majority. Please see Appendix A for further examples of this net calculation process.

Use of proceeds
(e.g. for green /social/ sustainability bonds "Labelled Bonds")

This applies to bonds where 100% of the proceeds are directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes.

The Investment Manager's process for evaluating use of proceeds bonds is based on the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles, as an accepted industry-wide standard. These Principles outline best practices when issuing bonds serving social and/or environmental purposes through global guidelines and recommendations that promote transparency and disclosure, thereby underpinning the integrity of the market.

The Principles also raise awareness of the importance of environmental and social impact among financial market participants, which ultimately aims to attract more capital to support sustainable development. This is informed both through the Investment Manager's independent review of published materials – including sustainability frameworks and second party opinions – and is further supplemented by data from the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), through its Green Bond Database.

When assessing if a use of proceeds bond is contributing towards the Sustainability Objective, the Investment Manager considers how the bond's use of proceeds category aligns with the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager also considers how the categories align to the solutions it deems necessary to address the sustainability themes.

The use of proceeds categories are well-aligned to the Fund's identified sustainability solutions and themes, as detailed in the table below. As detailed in the Investment Policy, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the proceeds to be aligned to the sustainability themes in order to be considered sustainable under the Standard.

Use of Proceeds category	Sustainability Theme	Solution
Access to essential services	Health and wellbeing	Access to medicine and healthcare
Affordable basic infrastructure	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport

Affordable housing	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Clean transport	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Climate change adaptation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Climate change mitigation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Eco-efficient and/or Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Resource efficiency	Circular economy and sustainable materials
Employment generation	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Energy efficiency	Energy transition	Energy efficiency
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation
Food security	Health and Wellbeing	Food security and nutrition
Green buildings	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Pollution prevention and control	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Renewable energy	Energy transition	Renewable energy
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Sustainable water and waste water management	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation

Avoiding investments that conflict with the Sustainability Objective

At least 70% of the Fund's assets are invested to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective. The Fund may also hold some investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard i.e. investments that have a net revenue alignment with the sustainability themes of 0% - 50%.

The Investment Manager has put in place the following measures which aim to prevent the Fund's investments from conflicting with its Sustainability Objective:

1. Exclusions Policy

Product-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers with significant exposure (>0%-10% of revenues) to activities relating to weapons, tobacco, fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) and electricity generation, or >50% of revenues in equipment and services that enable fossil fuel activities. The Fund does not invest in issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons.

Conduct-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers that have breached international standards, such as the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption), or the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The full list of exclusions, and associated revenue thresholds, including any permitted exceptions, can be found [here](#).

2. Net negative alignment with sustainability themes

The Fund will not invest in issuers with total net revenues that are less than 0% aligned with the sustainability themes as this suggests that more of the business is focused on activities that may conflict with the themes. Please see Appendix B for calculation examples.

3. Investment research

The Investment Manager considers a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors within its investment research to form a view on an issuer's ESG quality and to identify potential ESG risks. This includes systematic consideration of issuers' exposure to – and management of – ESG risks, the quality of governance practices, instances of involvement in operational controversies and any remedial action taken. Issuers with very poor overall ESG management that presents a serious reputational risk to the integrity of the Fund are excluded. In addition, the Investment Manager excludes issuers of Labelled Bonds with severe environmental, social or financial management issues that undermines its confidence in the issuer's ability to fulfil Labelled Bond commitments (e.g. major controversies related to management of environmental projects such as renewables; major controversies in environmental lending means the Investment Manager is not confident in the issuer's green projects abilities).

4. Stewardship

The Investment Manager also uses its stewardship activities to build a view on ESG quality, engaging with issuers for additional insight and to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors.

The Investment Manager makes a judgement on an investments' suitability within the Fund based on its investment research process. However, there may be cases where not all aspects of an issuer's operations are knowable by the Investment Manager. In these cases, a value judgement is made with regards to potential material negative impacts associated with investing in the assets (e.g. a firm that is expanding may have lower resource efficiency but with a view to improve future efficiency).

Investments that the Investment Manager identifies as potentially conflicting with the Sustainability Objective through the measures above, will be subject to the **Escalation Plan**.

Escalation Plan: What happens if issuers don't perform as expected?

Approved sustainable investments, assessed using the Standard, are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with data refreshed weekly. A holistic review is undertaken on an annual basis. To ensure quality control, a sample of sustainable investments are reviewed quarterly by the Head of Active Ownership, Head of Equities, Head of Fixed Income and Head of Fundamental Research. Furthermore, where there is disagreement on the sustainability characteristics of a specific investment, then there are escalation channels and forums, involving senior representatives from the Investment Desks and Responsible Investment Team, who can opine on whether an investment no longer meets the Standard.

To be deemed an approved sustainable investment, an issuer must have 50% or more net revenues, or 100% of proceeds for Use of Proceeds instruments, aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes (as detailed above).

If an issuer's revenue falls below the threshold, and this is assessed as genuine (i.e. the breach was not a result of erroneous or stale data), then the investment will no longer be considered as contributing to the Sustainability Objective i.e. it will not count towards the 70% threshold. It would still be permitted to be held in the Fund, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective, and would be classified as an asset with sustainability characteristics but one that does not meet the Standard.

In contrast, once a bond has been issued with a stated Use of Proceeds, the issuer is legally obligated to use the funds for the specific purpose outlined at the time of issuance. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds would become misaligned with the Fund's sustainability themes after being purchased by the Investment Manager.

Investments are assessed in line with the measures below and the Escalation Plan.

Product-based and Conduct-based Exclusions

All investments are monitored against the Fund's exclusion policy on an ongoing basis. If a breach is assessed as genuine, the issuer is divested. If a breach is not assessed as

genuine (i.e. a result of erroneous or stale data), the issuer is assessed or, where deemed relevant, engaged by the Responsible Investment team in order to further evaluate and/or improve the management of the underlying issue(s). Failure to respond to engagement would result in an issuer being divested.

Negative Alignment with sustainability themes

All issuers' revenue alignment is monitored on an ongoing basis. If net revenue alignment falls below 0% i.e. becomes negative, and the data has been validated, then the issuer will be divested.

Permissible Review Time Frame

An initial review of an investment to assess if divestment, or reclassification as an asset with sustainability characteristics but that does not meet the Standard, must occur within 30 calendar days. An additional 90 calendar days may be granted to complete the review, if approved by the Investment Manager's Investment Desk Leader.

Any investment deemed as requiring divestment must be sold as soon as possible, and no later than 30 calendar days after a decision is reached. In exceptional circumstances, the Investment Manager's Head of Asset Class may approve an extension to divest in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The KPIs measure how the Fund is performing against its Sustainability Objective. The Investment Manager monitors and reports annually on the KPIs below and publishes the following metrics:

- % gross value of the portfolio aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with the solutions contributing to the sustainability themes

See an illustrative example below.

Theme	Portfolio Weight	Alignment Basis	Education Provision & Resources	Professional Training & Services
Societal Development	4%		2%	2%
Issuer 1	2%	Revenue	100%	
Issuer 2	2%	Use of Proceeds		100%

Performance Monitoring

KPIs, as detailed above, are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment teams and reported on annually.

Our dedicated Responsible Investment (RI) team is involved in the application of the Standard to identify sustainable investments proposed for investment by the Fund. In addition, we have an independent Responsible Investment Advisory Council (RIAC) that works with the Responsible Investment Team to provide input on key environmental social and governance (ESG) trends and engagement priorities.

Our Mandate Compliance team monitor the Fund's exclusion criteria daily, and provide independent oversight of investment decisions via the monitoring of portfolio investment guidelines, with pre- and post-trade compliance rules coded into our order management system, and have a robust operating model designed to identify, and escalate, where investment decisions breach the rules coded.

Independent Assessment of the Standard

Basis on which the Standard is considered appropriate

The process used to determine whether an asset is sustainable must be robust, evidence-based, absolute, and applied systematically. The Columbia Threadneedle Investment Risk team has independently challenged the construction of the Standard against these four criteria and in its expert view considers the Standard to meet all four requirements and to therefore provide an appropriate framework through which to identify sustainable investments. In particular:

- the Standard recognises different types of financial contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes (revenue and use of proceeds) and there are requirements for each which are objective and clearly articulated;
- the Standard refers to independently developed industry norms and standards, in the form of the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with each framework mapped to the Fund's sustainability themes. Proprietary components of the Standard are maintained by a dedicated Responsible Investment team while a review group helps to maintain the quality and consistency of assessments of alignment with sustainability themes;
- the thresholds set for materiality are credible, evidence-based and are not defined relative to other issuers.

Evidence base for the selection of the thresholds

Revenue: The 50% net revenue threshold ensures that sustainable segments of an issuer's business must be the largest part, to which management will dedicate the greatest focus, energy and resources. The netting calculation deducts revenue contributions of negatively aligned business segments from positively-aligned revenue, which ensures that any negatively aligned segments will be the smaller segments of the business in the context of management focus.

Use of proceeds: when analysing the alignment to sustainability themes of Labelled Bonds, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the bond proceeds to be directed towards environmentally or socially sustainable projects, which is consistent with the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds. To be considered a green, social, or sustainability bond by ICMA, the proceeds must be "exclusively applied" (i.e. 100%) to finance or re-finance new and/or existing eligible environmental or social projects.

Investor stewardship and resources

Targeted Responsible Investment (RI) engagement with the issuers that align with our clients' investment goals is an important part of our investment approach.

With respect to the Fund, the Investment Manager engages with issuers to better understand how they are providing solutions to environmental and social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. This engagement supports greater insight into the issuer and their alignment to the Fund's Sustainability Objective on an ongoing basis. The focus of this engagement is also to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors to warrant their position in the portfolio.

Our firmwide engagement programme is executed through Sustainability Research as well as Corporate Governance Analysts, in close collaboration with fundamental research analysts and portfolio managers.

Our engagement with issuers is always structured. All meetings are documented with date, participants, objective of the meeting and, as appropriate, the outcome of the engagement. We set specific engagement objectives ("Objectives") and track progress against these to assess achievements ("Milestones") and determine next steps.

If issuers do not demonstrate progress on matters that we believe are in our clients' best long-term economic interests, we may consider further escalation. Escalation activity takes place in collaboration with other investment departments within Columbia Threadneedle Investments to ensure agreement on the need for escalation and alignment on avenues to pursue, acting in the best economic interests of our clients.

Our preferred approach to conducting engagement is to use constructive, confidential dialogue, typically interacting one-to-one with issuers and building a relationship of trust over time.

Well-governed companies are better positioned to manage risks, identify opportunities, and deliver sustainable growth and returns for our clients. Our voting policies take account of local practices and are applied in a pragmatic fashion that reflects an integrated understanding of local and international good practice. In all cases, we aim to achieve the

same result: the preservation and enhancement of long-term shareholder value through management accountability and transparency in reporting. We seek to exercise voting rights on our clients' behalf at all shareholder meetings for their holdings. We are signatories to the UK Stewardship Code 2020.

Effect on the Financial risk and return of the Fund	Any material effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund as a result of the investment strategy adopted by the Investment Manager to pursue the Fund’s Sustainability Objective The application of the Fund’s Sustainable Investment Criteria affects the Fund’s available investment universe and its exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and regions; and may impact the relative performance of the Fund positively or negatively, depending on whether such investments are in or out of favour.	
Additional information	<p>The ACD’s approach to the integration of sustainability risks and the likely impact of these on the returns of the Fund are summarised above under “General Sustainability Disclosures.” Further detail is available on the ACD’s website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com or on request to the ACD.</p> <p>The Investment Manager has committed to an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner for a range of assets that it manages, including the Fund. Accordingly, the Investment Manager will proactively engage with issuers to assist with progressing this ambition. If a high emitting issuer in the portfolio does not show progress in meeting the minimum standards considered necessary for continued investment after an appropriate period of engagement, then the Fund will disinvest from the issuer. For more details on the Net Zero Approach, please see Appendix I of this Prospectus.</p> <p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Sustainable Cautious Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 4 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental to the CT Universal and Sustainable Universal Map fund ranges. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager’s discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall “cautious” banding. Shareholders’ will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the approval of Shareholders.</p>	
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the IA Mixed Investment 20-60% Shares Sector Median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund’s portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>	
Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting	Final	Interim

dates		
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests over the medium to long term and within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above. If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

APPENDIX A | An extract of the Standard of Sustainability and calculation examples

Philosophically, the Investment Manager believes sustainable investment is best defined as investing to meet the investment objectives of its clients, while ensuring investments are aligned with the path to a sustainable future world economy. To deliver a sustainable future world economy, the Investment Manager considers a range of economic activities as being sustainable, including both end products and services, and the supply chains required to produce them.

Practically, the Investment Manager considers a range of sustainability themes, such as Energy Transition, which are needed to meet a sustainable future and are set out in full in the Sustainability Objective. These themes help achieve and align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Investment Manager considers a sustainable investment to be an issuer whose products, services or investments demonstrate material, financial alignment with the Fund's sustainability themes.

Alignment to these sustainability themes is assessed through **Revenue** and **Use of Proceeds**, detailed below.

Revenue: issuers that generate 50% or more of their net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes, in most cases determined by considering alignment to the SDG framework.

The Investment Manager maps each issuer's individual revenue lines (reflecting different parts of their business) to the underlying 'Target' level of the SDG framework (there being 169 SDG Targets), on either a positive, negative or neutral basis. This is aggregated to give a total positive, negative and neutral alignment, as well as an overall net exposure (calculated as the sum of all positive exposure minus the sum of all negative exposure) for each issuer.

For an investment to be classified as sustainable, the total revenue generated must be 50% or more **net** positively aligned to the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager considers a threshold of net 50% or more to be material, as this ensures that **a majority of an issuer's revenues**, and therefore a material part of the business, are aligned with the sustainability themes, whilst also accounting for any negative alignment.

Example

Issuer A Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 80%
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3		
+40%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1		
<hr/>			
10%	neutral revenue alignment	}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 10%
<hr/>			
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%
<hr/>			
			Net Revenue Alignment = 80% - 10% = 70%

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer A would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

Example

Issuer B Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+45%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 75%
+30%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1		
-25%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -25%
			Net Revenue Alignment = 75% - 25% = 50%

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer B would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

This example also shows that **the maximum, absolute negative revenue alignment an issuer could have and still be classified as a sustainable investment is 25%**. In addition, each issuer in its entirety is screened against the Fund's exclusion criteria. This means clients can have comfort that – even where an issuer has some negatively aligned revenue – that exposure does not represent a breach of the Fund's exclusion criteria.

Use of proceeds (e.g., green / social / sustainability bonds) - 100% of the proceeds must be directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager has established clear assessment criteria depending on the type of bond, and issuers are required to provide clear detail on the nature of projects and investments that will be made.

APPENDIX B

The Fund will not hold assets with net negative revenue alignment to the Fund's sustainability themes.

Example

Issuer C Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+15%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total alignment = 25%	Positive revenue

+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = 75%
-75%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2		
Net Revenue Alignment = 25% - 75% = - 50%			

Net Revenue Alignment is negative; therefore Issuer C would not be held by the Fund.


The Fund may hold assets that do not currently meet the requirements to be classified a sustainable investment, but which have environmental and/or social characteristics. This is assessed by consideration of an issuer's net revenue alignment to the sustainability themes, using the Investment Manager's SDG mapping methodology. An issuer with net positive revenue alignment of 0% up to but not including 50% would be considered as acceptable to hold, but not classified as a sustainable investment (provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

Example

Issuer D Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 50%
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3		
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1	}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 40%
40%	neutral revenue alignment		
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%
			Net Revenue Alignment = 50% - 10% = 40%

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than 0% but less than 50%; therefore Issuer D would be acceptable to hold, but not assessed as a sustainable investment (i.e. it would not meet the Standard provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

FUND:	CT SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSAL MAP BALANCED FUND
PRN:	918079
Sustainability label	 <p>This Fund has a “Sustainability Focus” label as it invests mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.</p>
Financial objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a balanced risk profile over the same time period.
Sustainability Objective	<p>The Fund seeks to address the sustainability challenges facing people and the environment by investing in issuers that provide solutions aligned with the Fund’s sustainability themes (Energy transition, Resource efficiency, Sustainable infrastructure, Sustainable finance, Societal development, Health and wellbeing, Technological innovation & inclusion).</p>
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes, which may include: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities.</p> <p>At least 70% of the Fund’s assets are held to pursue the Sustainability Objective in issuers of shares (companies) or bonds, whose products, services or investments provide solutions to environmental or social challenges in line with the Fund’s sustainability themes. The Investment Manager assesses and selects assets for investment using the Columbia Threadneedle Investments Standard of Sustainability (the “Standard”).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest up to a maximum of 30% in the following assets that do not pursue the Sustainability Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard (as further explained below); (ii) other assets including other transferable securities, real estate investment trusts, other collective investment schemes, government bonds (excluding green/social/sustainability bonds), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash for the purpose of liquidity and risk management. <p>The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>Although these assets are not held by the Fund to pursue the Sustainability Objective, they do not conflict with this objective.</p> <p>The Investment Manager avoids investments in issuers involved in certain activities that are harmful to the environment or society, and therefore conflict with the Sustainability Objective, in line with its Exclusions Policy detailed below.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector, subject to the Sustainable Investment Criteria, below. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other funds managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments’ companies. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 30% - 70% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager’s view, is consistent with the Fund’s aim to maintain a balanced risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with a balanced risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager’s discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a balanced risk profile over shorter time periods.</p> <p>The Fund usually accesses investments directly. However, it can also access investments without directly owning them by using another fund that itself holds those investments. The Investment Manager would apply the Standard to that underlying fund.</p>

Sustainability Themes

The Fund's seven sustainability themes are set out below. Each theme highlights identified sustainability problems and the solutions that issuers can provide to address those problems. The Investment Manager has identified how each of the solutions it recognises aligns to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (**SDG**)² framework.

Energy Transition

Climate change poses escalating risks to economies and communities worldwide, driven by continued reliance on fossil fuels and resulting in environmental, social and economic disruptions.

Example

A company operating in the industrials sector, selling hardware, software, and services aiming to improve energy efficiency and industrial automation for their customers.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Climate Solutions	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 13	Climate action
Energy Efficiency	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Renewable Energy	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
Transition Enabling Metals	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy

Resource Efficiency

Unsustainable consumption and inefficient use of natural resources are depleting ecosystems, causing environmental degradation, and threatening long-term economic stability.

Example

A company operating in the materials sector, who manufacture and supply paper-based packaging. Their products offer sustainability benefits compared to plastic and rely on recyclable and recycled materials.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Circular Economy and Sustainable Materials	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 13	Climate action
Environmental Management and Conservation	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Waste and Water Management	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production

Sustainable Infrastructure

Rapid urbanisation and increasing exposure to climate-related hazards are leaving infrastructure vulnerable, amplifying risks to human safety, economic activity, and environmental sustainability.

Example

A company operating railroads in the US, a more fuel-efficient mode of transportation than long haul trucks or air transport. Moving freight by train also reduces traffic and emissions from road networks.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Engineering and Manufacturing Solutions	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Resilient Infrastructure and Transport	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Sustainable Buildings and Construction	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities

² An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030, and which encourages issuers to assess how their products and services support certain social and environmental targets linked to issues such as poverty, climate change and health and wellbeing.

Technology and Telecoms Infrastructure	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable Finance

Current financial systems often fail to adequately support projects delivering social and environmental benefits, or underserved communities, slowing progress towards sustainable development goals.

Example

A company operating a private sector bank in India, improving access to banking particularly for rural populations and providing banking services to small and mid-sized enterprises.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Finance and Insurance	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Financing Sustainable Business Activities	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
Financial Data and Professional Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Societal Development

Growing inequality and a mismatch between existing education systems and the skills needed for the future workforce are creating barriers to inclusive growth and social mobility.

Example

A company providing childcare and early years education, supporting children's necessary access to care and education services and enabling parents' participation in the workforce.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Education Provision and Resources	SDG 4	Quality Education
Professional Training and Services	SDG 4	Quality Education
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 16	Life on Land
	SDG 17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal
Socioeconomic Development & Access to Services	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth

Health & Wellbeing

Increasing health disparities, rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and vulnerability to global health crises threaten societal resilience.

Example

A pharmaceutical company developing diabetes, oncology, immunology and neuroscience medicines. The company's drug portfolio helps improve the health of their consumers, with a focus on drug development in areas of high unmet need, which can have considerable social impact e.g. type 2 diabetes.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Medicine and Healthcare	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Animal Welfare		
Food Security and Nutrition	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Personal Wellbeing	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being

Technological Inclusion & Innovation Diverse environmental and social challenges exist today which can be effectively addressed through the application of data and technological solutions. Example A company providing construction and infrastructure software. Their solutions help clients operate more efficiently: reducing energy consumption, carbon footprint and ground disturbance of construction activities.	Relevant solutions		SDGs
	Access and Connectivity	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
		SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
		SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	Hardware Solutions	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	Innovative Software and Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
		SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
		SDG 16	Life on Land

Sustainable Investment Criteria

Asset selection using the Standard

Potential investments are assessed using the Standard and identified as sustainable investments if they are:

- (i) **aligned to one of the Fund's sustainability themes.** At the outset, the Investment Manager identifies an environmental or social challenge that the investment helps to solve, in line with one or more of the Fund's sustainability themes; and
- (ii) **the issuer's solutions are a material driver of its business.** The Investment Manager assesses how material the contribution of an investment to the sustainability themes is, by reference to either (a) an issuer's **revenue** or; (b) (for bonds only) **use of proceeds**, with absolute thresholds for each measure as further set out below.

Issuer revenue

This applies to issuers that generate 50% or more of their total net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes.

In most cases this is determined using the SDG framework, which aligns with the Fund's sustainability themes. The alignment between each of the sustainability themes and the SDGs is set out in the sustainability themes paragraph above. The sustainability themes are broad, so can align to multiple SDGs.

The Investment Manager maps issuers' individual revenue streams to the underlying 'Targets' of the SDG framework, as either positive, negative or neutral.

- Revenues that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes are subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution to generate a net alignment figure (netting).
- A minimum threshold of 50% or more of net revenues ensures that more than half of an issuer's revenues, after taking into account any negative alignment, are contributing to sustainability themes – indeed, there can be no larger revenue source for the business – therefore sustainability is a significant focus.
- The Investment Manager believes that when seeking to maximise value for stakeholders, a typical corporate management team will focus most of their time, attention, and resource allocation on those business segments with a

higher share of total revenue and a high expected rate of future growth.

- By accounting for any negative revenue alignment, this ensures that only a minority of revenues can be from segments of the issuer's business that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes. The maximum absolute negative revenue alignment is 25% (75% positive, minus 25% negative = net 50% positive alignment). As such, the Investment Manager has a high level of confidence that the sustainable business segment is the key focus in terms of the business strategy and believes a net 50% threshold is also intuitive to an end investor as it is clearly the majority. Please see Appendix A for further examples of this net calculation process.

Use of proceeds
(e.g. for green /social/ sustainability bonds "Labelled Bonds")

This applies to bonds where 100% of the proceeds are directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes.

The Investment Manager's process for evaluating use of proceeds bonds is based on the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles, as an accepted industry-wide standard. These Principles outline best practices when issuing bonds serving social and/or environmental purposes through global guidelines and recommendations that promote transparency and disclosure, thereby underpinning the integrity of the market.

The Principles also raise awareness of the importance of environmental and social impact among financial market participants, which ultimately aims to attract more capital to support sustainable development. This is informed both through the Investment Manager's independent review of published materials – including sustainability frameworks and second party opinions – and is further supplemented by data from the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), through its Green Bond Database.

When assessing if a use of proceeds bond is contributing towards the Sustainability Objective, the Investment Manager considers how the bond's use of proceeds category aligns with the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager also considers how the categories align to the solutions it deems necessary to address the sustainability themes.

The use of proceeds categories are well-aligned to the Fund's identified solutions and themes, as detailed in the table below. As detailed in the Investment Policy, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the proceeds to be aligned to the sustainability themes in order to be considered sustainable under the Standard.

Use of Proceeds category	Sustainability Theme	Solution
Access to essential services	Health and wellbeing	Access to medicine and healthcare
Affordable basic infrastructure	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Affordable housing	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Clean transport	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Climate change adaptation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions

Climate change mitigation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Eco-efficient and/or Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Resource efficiency	Circular economy and sustainable materials
Employment generation	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Energy efficiency	Energy transition	Energy efficiency
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation
Food security	Health and Wellbeing	Food security and nutrition
Green buildings	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Pollution prevention and control	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Renewable energy	Energy transition	Renewable energy
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Sustainable water and waste water management	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation

Avoiding investments that conflict with the Sustainability Objective

At least 70% of the Fund's assets are invested to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective. The Fund may also hold some investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard i.e. investments that have a net revenue alignment with the sustainability themes of 0% - 50%.

The Investment Manager has put in place the following measures which aim to prevent the Fund's investments from conflicting with its Sustainability Objective:

1. Exclusions Policy

Product-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers with significant exposure (>0%-10% of revenues) to activities relating to weapons, tobacco, fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) and electricity generation, or >50% of revenues in equipment and services that enable fossil fuel activities. The Fund does not invest in issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons.

Conduct-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers that have breached international standards, such as the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption), or the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The full list of exclusions, and associated revenue thresholds, including any permitted exceptions, can be found [here](#).

2. Net negative alignment with sustainability themes

The Fund will not invest in issuers with total net revenues that are less than 0% aligned with the sustainability themes as this suggests that more of the business is focused on activities that may conflict with the themes. *Please see Appendix B for calculation examples.*

3. Investment research

The Investment Manager considers a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors within its investment research to form a view on an issuer's ESG quality and to identify potential ESG risks. This includes systematic consideration of issuers' exposure to – and management of – ESG risks, the quality of governance practices, instances of

involvement in operational controversies and any remedial action taken. Issuers with very poor overall ESG management that presents a serious reputational risk to the integrity of the Fund are excluded. In addition, the Investment Manager excludes issuers of Labelled Bonds with severe environmental, social or financial management issues that undermines its confidence in the issuer's ability to fulfil Labelled Bond commitments (e.g. major controversies related to management of environmental projects such as renewables; major controversies in environmental lending means the Investment Manager is not confident in the issuer's green projects abilities).

4. Stewardship

The Investment Manager also uses its stewardship activities to build a view on ESG quality, engaging with issuers for additional insight and to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors.

The Investment Manager makes a judgement on an investments' suitability within the Fund based on its investment research process. However, there may be cases where not all aspects of an issuer's operations are knowable by the Investment Manager. In these cases, a value judgement is made with regards to potential material negative impacts associated with investing in the assets (e.g. a firm that is expanding may have lower resource efficiency but with a view to improve future efficiency).

Investments that the Investment Manager identifies as potentially conflicting with the Sustainability Objective through the measures above, will be subject to the **Escalation Plan**.

Escalation Plan: What happens if issuers don't perform as expected?

Approved sustainable investments, assessed using the Standard, are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with data refreshed weekly. A holistic review is undertaken on an annual basis. To ensure quality control, a sample of sustainable investments are reviewed quarterly by the Head of Active Ownership, Head of Equities, Head of Fixed Income and Head of Fundamental Research. Furthermore, where there is disagreement on the sustainability characteristics of a specific investment, then there are escalation channels and forums, involving senior representatives from the Investment Desks and Responsible Investment Team, who can opine on whether an investment no longer meets the Standard.

To be deemed an approved sustainable investment, an issuer must have 50% or more net revenues, or 100% of proceeds for Use of Proceeds instruments, aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes (as detailed above).

If an issuer's revenue falls below the threshold, and this is assessed as genuine (i.e. the breach was not a result of erroneous or stale data), then the investment will no longer be considered as contributing to the Sustainability Objective i.e. it will not count towards the 70% threshold. It would still be permitted to be held in the Fund, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective, and would be classified as an asset with sustainability characteristics but one that does not meet the Standard.

In contrast, once a bond has been issued with a stated Use of Proceeds, the issuer is legally obligated to use the funds for the specific purpose outlined at the time of issuance. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds would become misaligned with the Fund's sustainability themes after being purchased by the Investment Manager.

Investments are assessed in line with the measures below and the Escalation Plan.

Product-based and Conduct-based Exclusions

All investments are monitored against the Fund's exclusion policy on an ongoing basis. If a breach is assessed as genuine, the issuer is divested. If a breach is not assessed as genuine (i.e. a result of erroneous or stale data), the issuer is assessed or, where deemed relevant, engaged by the Responsible Investment team in order to further evaluate and/or improve the management of the underlying issue(s). Failure to respond to engagement would result in an issuer being divested.

Negative Alignment with Sustainability Themes

All issuers' revenue alignment is monitored on an ongoing basis. If net revenue alignment falls below 0% i.e. becomes negative, and the data has been validated, then the issuer will be divested.

Permissible Review Time Frame

An initial review of an investment to assess if divestment, or reclassification as an asset with sustainability characteristics but that does not meet the Standard, must occur within 30 calendar days. An additional 90 calendar days may be granted to complete the review, if approved by the Investment Manager's Investment Desk Leader.

Any investment deemed as requiring divestment must be sold as soon as possible, and no later than 30 calendar days after a decision is reached. In exceptional circumstances, the Investment Manager's Head of Asset Class may approve an extension to divest in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The KPIs measure how the Fund is performing against its Sustainability Objective. The Investment Manager monitors and reports annually on the KPIs below and publishes the following metrics:

- % gross value of the portfolio aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with the solutions contributing to the sustainability themes

See an illustrative example below.

Theme	Portfolio Weight	Alignment Basis	Education Provision & Resources	Professional Training & Services
Societal Development	4%		2%	2%
Issuer 1	2%	Revenue	100%	
Issuer 2	2%	Use of Proceeds		100%

Performance Monitoring

KPIs, as detailed above, are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment teams and reported on annually.

Our dedicated Responsible Investment (RI) team is involved in the application of the Standard to identify sustainable investments proposed for investment by the Fund. In addition, we have an independent Responsible Investment Advisory Council (RIAC) that works with the Responsible Investment Team to provide input on key Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) trends and engagement priorities.

Our Mandate Compliance team monitor the Fund's exclusion criteria daily, and provide independent oversight of investment decisions via the monitoring of portfolio investment guidelines, with pre- and post-trade compliance rules coded into our order management system, and have a robust operating model designed to identify, and escalate, where investment decisions breach the rules coded.

Independent Assessment of the Standard

Basis on which the Standard is considered appropriate

The process used to determine whether an asset is sustainable must be robust, evidence-based, absolute, and applied systematically. The Columbia Threadneedle Investment Risk team has independently challenged the construction of the Standard against these four criteria and in its expert view considers the Standard to meet all four requirements and to therefore provide an appropriate framework through which to identify sustainable investments. In particular:

- the Standard recognises different types of financial contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes (revenue and use of proceeds) and there are requirements for each which are objective and clearly articulated;

- the Standard refers to independently developed industry norms and standards, in the form of the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with each framework mapped to the Fund's sustainability themes. Proprietary components of the Standard are maintained by a dedicated Responsible Investment team while a review group helps to maintain the quality and consistency of assessments of alignment with sustainability themes;
- the thresholds set for materiality are credible, evidence-based and are not defined relative to other issuers.

Evidence base for the selection of the thresholds

Revenue: The 50% net revenue threshold ensures that sustainable segments of an issuer's business must be the largest part, to which management will dedicate the greatest focus, energy and resources. The netting calculation deducts revenue contributions of negatively aligned business segments from positively-aligned revenue, which ensures that any negatively aligned segments will be the smaller segments of the business in the context of management focus.

Use of proceeds: when analysing the alignment to sustainability themes of Labelled Bonds, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the bond proceeds to be directed towards environmentally or socially sustainable projects, which is consistent with the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds. To be considered a green, social, or sustainability bond by ICMA, the proceeds must be "exclusively applied" (i.e. 100%) to finance or re-finance new and/or existing eligible environmental or social projects.

Investor stewardship and resources

Targeted Responsible Investment (RI) engagement with the issuers that can align with our clients' investment goals is an important part of our investment approach.

With respect to the Fund, the Investment Manager engages with issuers to better understand how they are providing solutions to environmental and social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. This engagement supports greater insight into the issuer and their alignment to the Fund's Sustainability Objective on an ongoing basis. The focus of this engagement is also to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors to warrant their position in the portfolio.

Our firmwide engagement programme is executed through Sustainability Research as well as Corporate Governance Analysts, in close collaboration with fundamental research analysts and portfolio managers.

Our engagement with issuers is always structured. All meetings are documented with date, participants, objective of the meeting and, as appropriate, the outcome of the engagement. We set specific engagement objectives ("Objectives") and track progress against these to assess achievements ("Milestones") and determine next steps.

If issuers do not demonstrate progress on matters that we believe are in our clients' best long-term economic interests, we may consider further escalation. Escalation activity takes place in collaboration with other investment departments within Columbia Threadneedle Investments to ensure agreement on the need for escalation and alignment on avenues to pursue, acting in the best economic interests of our clients.

Our preferred approach to conducting engagement is to use constructive, confidential dialogue, typically interacting one-to-one with issuers and building a relationship of trust over time.

Well-governed companies are better positioned to manage risks, identify opportunities, and deliver sustainable growth and returns for our clients. Our voting policies take account of local practices and are applied in a pragmatic fashion that reflects an integrated understanding of local and international good practice. In all cases, we aim to achieve the same result: the preservation and enhancement of long-term shareholder value through management accountability and transparency in reporting. We seek to exercise voting rights on our clients' behalf at all shareholder meetings for their holdings. We are signatories to the UK Stewardship Code 2020.

Effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund	Any material effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund as a result of the investment strategy adopted by the Investment Manager to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective <p>The application of the Fund's Sustainable Investment Criteria affects the Fund's available investment universe and its exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and regions; and may impact the relative performance of the Fund positively or negatively, depending on whether such investments are in or out of favour.</p>	
Additional information	<p>The ACD's approach to the integration of sustainability risks and the likely impact of these on the returns of the Fund are summarised above under "General Sustainability Disclosures." Further detail is available on the ACD's website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com or on request to the ACD.</p> <p>The Investment Manager has committed to an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner for a range of assets that it manages, including the Fund. Accordingly, the Investment Manager will proactively engage with issuers to assist with progressing this ambition. If a high emitting issuer in the portfolio does not show progress in meeting the minimum standards considered necessary for continued investment after an appropriate period of engagement, then the Fund will disinvest from the issuer. For more details about the Net Zero Asset Managers Approach, please see Appendix I in this Prospectus.</p> <p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Sustainable Balanced Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 5 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental to the CT Universal and Sustainable Universal Map fund ranges. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "balanced" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the approval of Shareholders.</p>	
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>	

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation	Final	Interim

dates			
		Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I		
Other investor information			
Investor profile	The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above. If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.		
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA		

APPENDIX A | An extract of the Standard of Sustainability and calculation examples

Philosophically, the Investment Manager believes sustainable investment is best defined as investing to meet the investment objectives of its clients, while ensuring investments are aligned with the path to a sustainable future world economy. To deliver a sustainable future world economy, Investment Manager considers a range of economic activities as being sustainable, including both end products and services, and the supply chains required to produce them.

Practically, the Investment Manager considers a range of sustainability themes, such as Energy Transition, which are needed to meet a sustainable future and are set out in full in the Sustainability Objective. These themes help achieve and align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Investment Manager considers a sustainable investment to be an issuer whose products, services or investments demonstrate material, financial alignment with the Fund's sustainability themes.

Alignment to these sustainability themes is assessed through **Revenue** and **Use of Proceeds**, detailed below.

Revenue: issuers that generate 50% or more of their net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes, in most cases determined by considering alignment to the SDG framework.

The Investment Manager maps each issuer's individual revenue lines (reflecting different parts of their business) to the underlying 'Target' level of the SDG framework (there being 169 SDG Targets), on either a positive, negative or neutral basis. This is aggregated to give a total positive, negative and neutral alignment, as well as an overall net exposure (calculated as the sum of all positive exposure minus the sum of all negative exposure) for each issuer.

For an investment to be classified as sustainable, the total revenue generated must be 50% or more **net** positively aligned to the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager considers a threshold of net 50% or more to be material, as this ensures that **a majority of an issuer's revenues**, and therefore a material part of the business, are aligned with the sustainability themes, whilst also accounting for any negative alignment.

Example

Issuer A Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20% positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total alignment = 80%	revenue
+20% positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3			

+40%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1	}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 10%	
10%	neutral revenue alignment			
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%	
			Net Revenue Alignment = 80% - 10% = 70%	

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer A would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

Example

Issuer B Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+45%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 75%	
+30%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -25%	
-25%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2			
			Net Revenue Alignment = 75% - 25% = 50%	

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer B would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

This example also shows that **the maximum, absolute negative revenue alignment an issuer could have and still be classified as a sustainable investment is 25%**. In addition, each issuer in its entirety is screened against the Fund's exclusion criteria. This means clients can have comfort that – even where an issuer has some negatively aligned revenue – that exposure does not represent a breach of the Fund's exclusion criteria.

Use of proceeds (e.g., green / social / sustainability bonds) – 100% of the proceeds must be directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager has established clear assessment criteria depending on the type of bond, and issuers are required to provide clear detail on the nature of projects and investments that will be made.

APPENDIX B

The Fund will not hold assets with net negative revenue alignment to the Fund's sustainability themes.

Example

Issuer C Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+15%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 25%	
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = 75%	
-75%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2			
			Net Revenue Alignment = 25% - 75% = - 50%	

Net Revenue Alignment is negative; therefore Issuer C would not be held by the Fund.


The Fund may hold assets that do not currently meet the requirements to be classified as a sustainable investment, but which have environmental and/or social characteristics. This is assessed by consideration of an issuer’s net revenue alignment to the sustainability themes, using the Investment Manager’s SDG mapping methodology. An issuer with net positive revenue alignment of 0% up to but not including 50% would be considered as acceptable to hold, but would not be classified as a sustainable investment (provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

Example

Issuer D Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 50%
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3		
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1		
<hr/>		}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 40%
40%	neutral revenue alignment		
<hr/>		}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2		
			Net Revenue Alignment = 50% - 10% = 40%

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than 0% but less than 50%; therefore Issuer D would be acceptable to hold, but would not be assessed as a sustainable investment (i.e. it would not meet the Standard, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

FUND:	CT SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSAL MAP GROWTH FUND
PRN:	918080
Sustainability label	 <p>This Fund has a “Sustainability Focus” label as it invests mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.</p>
Financial objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a growth risk profile over the same time period.
Sustainability Objective	<p>The Fund seeks to address the sustainability challenges facing people and the environment by investing in issuers that provide solutions aligned with the Fund’s sustainability themes (Energy transition, Resource efficiency, Sustainable infrastructure, Sustainable finance, Societal development, Health and wellbeing, Technological innovation & inclusion).</p>
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes, which may include: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities.</p> <p>At least 70% of the Fund’s assets are held to pursue the Sustainability Objective in issuers of shares (companies) or bonds, whose products, services or investments provide solutions to environmental or social challenges in line with the Fund’s sustainability themes. The Investment Manager assesses and selects assets for investment using the Columbia Threadneedle Investments Standard of Sustainability (the “Standard”).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest up to a maximum of 30% in the following assets that do not pursue the Sustainability Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard (as further explained below); (ii) other assets including other transferable securities, real estate investment trusts, other collective investment schemes, government bonds (excluding green/social/sustainability bonds), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash for the purpose of liquidity and risk management. <p>The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>Although these assets are not held by the Fund to pursue the Sustainability Objective, they do not conflict with this objective.</p> <p>The Investment Manager avoids investments in issuers involved in certain activities that are harmful to the environment or society, and therefore conflict with the Sustainability Objective, in line with its Exclusions Policy detailed below.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the investment manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector, subject to the Sustainable Investment Criteria, below. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other funds managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments’ companies. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 40% - 80% of the value of the portfolio, which in the investment manager’s view, is consistent with the Fund’s aim to maintain a growth risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the investment manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with a growth risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the investment manager’s discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a growth risk profile over shorter time periods.</p> <p>The Fund usually accesses investments directly. However, it can also access investments without directly owning them by using another fund that itself holds those investments. The Investment Manager would apply the Standard to that underlying Fund.</p>

Sustainability Themes

The Fund's seven sustainability themes are set out below. Each theme highlights identified sustainability problems and the solutions that issuers can provide to address those problems. The Investment Manager has identified how each of the solutions it recognises aligns to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)³ framework.

Energy Transition

Climate change poses escalating risks to economies and communities worldwide, driven by continued reliance on fossil fuels and resulting in environmental, social and economic disruptions.

Example

A company operating in the industrials sector, selling hardware, software, and services aiming to improve energy efficiency and industrial automation for their customers.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Climate Solutions	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 13	Climate action
Energy Efficiency	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Renewable Energy	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
Transition Enabling Metals	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy

Resource Efficiency

Unsustainable consumption and inefficient use of natural resources are depleting ecosystems, causing environmental degradation, and threatening long-term economic stability.

Example

A company operating in the materials sector, who manufacture and supply paper-based packaging. Their products offer sustainability benefits compared to plastic and rely on recyclable and recycled materials.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Circular Economy and Sustainable Materials	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 13	Climate action
Environmental Management and Conservation	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Waste and Water Management	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production

Sustainable Infrastructure

Rapid urbanisation and increasing exposure to climate-related hazards are leaving infrastructure vulnerable, amplifying risks to human safety, economic activity, and environmental sustainability.

Example

A company operating railroads in the US, a more fuel-efficient mode of transportation than long haul trucks or air transport. Moving freight by train also reduces traffic and emissions from road networks.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Engineering and Manufacturing Solutions	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Resilient Infrastructure and Transport	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Sustainable Buildings and Construction	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities

³ An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030, and which encourages issuers to assess how their products and services support certain social and environmental targets linked to issues such as poverty, climate change and health and wellbeing.

Technology and Telecoms Infrastructure	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Sustainable Finance

Current financial systems often fail to adequately support projects delivering social and environmental benefits, or underserved communities, slowing progress towards sustainable development goals.

Example

A company operating a private sector bank in India, improving access to banking particularly for rural populations and providing banking services to small and mid-sized enterprises.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Finance and Insurance	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Financing Sustainable Business Activities	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
Financial Data and Professional Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Societal Development

Growing inequality and a mismatch between existing education systems and the skills needed for the future workforce are creating barriers to inclusive growth and social mobility.

Example

A company providing childcare and early years education, supporting children's necessary access to care and education services and enabling parents' participation in the workforce.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Education Provision and Resources	SDG 4	Quality Education
Professional Training and Services	SDG 4	Quality Education
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 16	Life on Land
	SDG 17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal
Socioeconomic Development & Access to Services	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth

Health & Wellbeing

Increasing health disparities, rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and vulnerability to global health crises threaten societal resilience.

Example

A pharmaceutical company developing diabetes, oncology, immunology and neuroscience medicines. The company's drug portfolio helps improve the health of their consumers, with a focus on drug development in areas of high unmet need, which can have considerable social impact e.g. type 2 diabetes.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Medicine and Healthcare	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Animal Welfare		
Food Security and Nutrition	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Personal Wellbeing	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being

Technological Inclusion & Innovation

Diverse environmental and social challenges exist today which can be effectively addressed through the application of data and technological solutions.

Example

A company providing construction and infrastructure software. Their solutions help clients operate more efficiently: reducing energy consumption, carbon footprint and ground disturbance of construction activities.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access and Connectivity	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Hardware Solutions	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
Innovative Software and Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 16	Life on Land

Sustainable Investment Criteria

Asset selection using the Standard

Potential investments are assessed using the Standard and identified as sustainable investments if they are:

- (i) **aligned to one of the Fund's sustainability themes.** At the outset, the Investment Manager identifies an environmental or social challenge that the investment helps to solve, in line with one or more of the Fund's sustainability themes; and
- (ii) **the issuer's solutions are a material driver of its business.** The Investment Manager assesses how material the contribution of an investment to the sustainability themes is, by reference to either (a) an issuer's **revenue** or; (b) (for bonds only) **use of proceeds**, with absolute thresholds for each measure as further set out below.

Issuer revenue

This applies to issuers that generate 50% or more of their total net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes.

In most cases this is determined using the SDG framework, which aligns with the Fund's sustainability themes. The alignment between each of the sustainability themes and the SDGs is set out in the sustainability themes paragraph above. The sustainability themes are broad, so can align to multiple SDGs.

The Investment Manager maps issuers' individual revenue streams to the underlying 'Targets' of the SDG framework, as either positive, negative or neutral.

- Revenues that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes are subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution to generate a net alignment figure (netting).
- A minimum threshold of 50% or more of net revenues ensures that more than half of an issuer's revenues, after taking into account any negative alignment, are contributing to sustainability themes – indeed, there can be no larger revenue source for the business – therefore sustainability is a significant focus.

- The Investment Manager believes that when seeking to maximise value for stakeholders, a typical corporate management team will focus most of their time, attention, and resource allocation on those business segments with a higher share of total revenue and a high expected rate of future growth.
- By accounting for any negative revenue alignment, this ensures that only a minority of revenues can be from segments of the issuer's business that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes. The maximum absolute negative revenue alignment is 25% (75% positive, minus 25% negative = net 50% positive alignment). As such, the Investment Manager has a high level of confidence that the sustainable business segment is the key focus in terms of the business strategy and believes a net 50% threshold is also intuitive to an end investor as it is clearly the majority. Please see Appendix A for further examples of this net calculation process.

Use of proceeds
(e.g. for green /social/ sustainability bonds "Labelled Bonds")

This applies to bonds where 100% of the proceeds are directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes.

The Investment Manager's process for evaluating use of proceeds bonds is based on the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles, as an accepted industry-wide standard. These Principles outline best practices when issuing bonds serving social and/or environmental purposes through global guidelines and recommendations that promote transparency and disclosure, thereby underpinning the integrity of the market.

The Principles also raise awareness of the importance of environmental and social impact among financial market participants, which ultimately aims to attract more capital to support sustainable development. This is informed both through the Investment Manager's independent review of published materials – including sustainability frameworks and second party opinions – and is further supplemented by data from the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), through its Green Bond Database.

When assessing if a use of proceeds bond is contributing towards the Sustainability Objective, the Investment Manager considers how the bond's use of proceeds category aligns with the sustainability themes. The Investment Manager also considers how the categories align to the solutions it deems necessary to address the sustainability themes.

The use of proceeds categories are well-aligned to the Fund's identified solutions and themes, as detailed in the table below. As detailed in the Investment Policy, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the proceeds to be aligned to the sustainability themes in order to be considered sustainable under the Standard.

Use of Proceeds category	Sustainability Theme	Solution
Access to essential services	Health and wellbeing	Access to medicine and healthcare
Affordable basic infrastructure	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Affordable housing	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Clean transport	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Climate change adaptation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Climate change mitigation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Eco-efficient and/or Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Resource efficiency	Circular economy and sustainable materials
Employment generation	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Energy efficiency	Energy transition	Energy efficiency
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation
Food security	Health and Wellbeing	Food security and nutrition
Green buildings	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Pollution prevention and control	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Renewable energy	Energy transition	Renewable energy
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Sustainable water and waste water management	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation

Avoiding investments that conflict with the Sustainability Objective

At least 70% of the Fund's assets are invested to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective. The Fund may also hold some investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard i.e. investments that have a net revenue alignment with the sustainability themes of 0% - 50%.

The Investment Manager has put in place the following measures which aim to prevent the Fund's investments from conflicting with its Sustainability Objective:

1. Exclusions Policy

Product-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers with significant exposure (>0%-10% of revenues) to activities relating to weapons, tobacco, fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) and electricity generation, or >50% of revenues in equipment and services that enable fossil fuel activities. The Fund does not invest in issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons.

Conduct-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers that have breached international standards, such as the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption), or the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The full list of exclusions, and associated revenue thresholds, including any permitted exceptions, can be found [here](#).

2. Net negative alignment with sustainability themes

The Fund will not invest in issuers with total net revenues that are less than 0% aligned with the sustainability themes as this suggests that more of the business is focused on activities that may conflict with the themes. Please see Appendix B for calculation examples.

3. Investment research

The Investment Manager considers a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors within its investment research to form a view on an issuer's ESG quality and to identify potential ESG risks. This includes systematic consideration of issuers' exposure to – and management of – ESG risks, the quality of governance practices, instances of involvement in operational controversies and any remedial action taken. Issuers with very poor overall ESG management that presents a serious reputational risk to the integrity of the Fund are excluded. In addition, the Investment Manager excludes issuers of Labelled Bonds with severe environmental, social or financial management issues that undermines its confidence in the issuer's ability to fulfil Labelled Bond commitments (e.g. major controversies related to management of environmental projects such as renewables; major controversies in environmental lending means the Investment Manager is not confident in the issuer's green projects abilities).

4. Stewardship

The Investment Manager also uses its stewardship activities to build a view on ESG quality, engaging with issuers for additional insight and to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors.

The Investment Manager makes a judgement on an investments' suitability within the Fund based on its investment research process. However, there may be cases where not all aspects of an issuer's operations are knowable by the Investment Manager. In these cases, a value judgement is made with regards to potential material negative impacts associated with investing in the assets (e.g. a firm that is expanding may have lower resource efficiency but with a view to improve future efficiency).

Investments that the Investment Manager identifies as potentially conflicting with the Sustainability Objective through the measures above, will be subject to the **Escalation Plan**.

**Escalation Plan:
What happens if
issuers don't
perform as
expected?**

Approved sustainable investments, assessed using the Standard, are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with data refreshed weekly. A holistic review is undertaken on an annual basis. To ensure quality control, a sample of sustainable investments are reviewed quarterly by the Head of Active Ownership, Head of Equities, Head of Fixed Income and Head of Fundamental Research. Furthermore, where there is disagreement on the sustainability characteristics of a specific investment, then there are escalation channels and forums, involving senior representatives from the Investment Desks and Responsible Investment Team, who can opine on whether an investment no longer meets the Standard.

To be deemed an approved sustainable investment, an issuer must have 50% or more net revenues, or 100% of proceeds for Use of Proceeds instruments, aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes (as detailed above).

If an issuer's revenue falls below the threshold, and this is assessed as genuine (i.e. the breach was not a result of erroneous or stale data), then the investment will no longer be considered as contributing to the Sustainability Objective i.e. it will not count towards the 70% threshold. It would still be permitted to be held in the Fund, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective, and would be classified as an asset with sustainability characteristics but one that does not meet the Standard.

In contrast, once a bond has been issued with a stated Use of Proceeds, the issuer is legally obligated to use the funds for the specific purpose outlined at the time of issuance. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds would become misaligned with the Fund's sustainability themes after being purchased by the Investment Manager.

Investments are assessed in line with the measures below and the Escalation Plan.

Product-based and Conduct-based Exclusions

All investments are monitored against the Fund's exclusion policy on an ongoing basis. If a breach is assessed as genuine, the issuer is divested. If a breach is not assessed as genuine (i.e. a result of erroneous or stale data), the issuer is assessed or, where deemed relevant, engaged by the Responsible Investment team in order to further evaluate and/or improve the management of the underlying issue(s). Failure to respond to engagement would result in an issuer being divested.

Negative Alignment with Sustainability Themes

All issuers' revenue alignment is monitored on an ongoing basis. If net revenue alignment falls below 0% i.e. becomes negative, and the data has been validated, then the issuer will be divested.

Permissible Review Time Frame

An initial review of an investment to assess if divestment, or reclassification as an asset with sustainability characteristics but that does not meet the Standard, must occur within 30 calendar days. An additional 90 calendar days may be granted to complete the review, if approved by the Investment Manager's Investment Desk Leader.

Any investment deemed as requiring divestment must be sold as soon as possible, and no later than 30 calendar days after a decision is reached. In exceptional circumstances, the Investment Manager's Head of Asset Class may approve an extension to divest in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The KPIs measure how the Fund is performing against its Sustainability Objective. The Investment Manager monitors and reports annually on the KPIs below and publishes the following metrics:

- % gross value of the portfolio aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with the solutions contributing to the sustainability themes

See an illustrative example below.

Theme	Portfolio Weight	Alignment Basis	Education Provision & Resources	Professional Training & Services
Societal Development	4%		2%	2%
Issuer 1	2%	Revenue	100%	
Issuer 2	2%	Use of Proceeds		100%

Performance Monitoring

KPIs, as detailed above, are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment teams and reported on annually.

Our dedicated Responsible Investment (RI) team is involved in the application of the Standard to identify sustainable investments proposed for investment by the Fund. In addition, we have an independent Responsible Investment Advisory Council (RIAC) that works with the Responsible Investment Team to provide input on key Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) trends and engagement priorities.

Our Mandate Compliance team monitor the Fund's exclusion criteria daily, and provide

independent oversight of investment decisions via the monitoring of portfolio investment guidelines, with pre- and post-trade compliance rules coded into our order management system, and have a robust operating model designed to identify, and escalate, where investment decisions breach the rules coded.

Independent Assessment of the Standard

Basis on which the Standard is considered appropriate

The process used to determine whether an asset is sustainable must be robust, evidence-based, absolute, and applied systematically. The Columbia Threadneedle Investment Risk team has independently challenged the construction of the Standard against these four criteria and in its expert view considers the Standard to meet all four requirements and to therefore provide an appropriate framework through which to identify sustainable investments. In particular:

- the Standard recognises different types of financial contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes (revenue and use of proceeds) and there are requirements for each which are objective and clearly articulated;
- the Standard refers to independently developed industry norms and standards, in the form of the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with each framework mapped to the Fund's sustainability themes. Proprietary components of the Standard are maintained by a dedicated Responsible Investment team while a review group helps to maintain the quality and consistency of assessments of alignment with sustainability themes;
- the thresholds set for materiality are credible, evidence-based and are not defined relative to other issuers.

Evidence base for the selection of the thresholds

Revenue: The 50% net revenue threshold ensures that sustainable segments of an issuer's business must be the largest part, to which management will dedicate the greatest focus, energy and resources. The netting calculation deducts revenue contributions of negatively aligned business segments from positively-aligned revenue, which ensures that any negatively aligned segments will be the smaller segments of the business in the context of management focus.

Use of proceeds: when analysing the alignment to sustainability themes of Labelled Bonds, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the bond proceeds to be directed towards environmentally or socially sustainable projects, which is consistent with the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds. To be considered a green, social, or sustainability bond by ICMA, the proceeds must be "exclusively applied" (i.e. 100%) to finance or re-finance new and/or existing eligible environmental or social projects.

Investor stewardship and resources

Targeted Responsible Investment (RI) engagement with the issuers that can align with our clients' investment goals is an important part of our investment approach.

With respect to the Fund, the Investment Manager engages with issuers to better understand how they are providing solutions to environmental and social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. This engagement supports greater insight into the issuer and their alignment to the Fund's Sustainability Objective on an ongoing basis. The focus of this engagement is also to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors to warrant their position in the portfolio.

Our firmwide engagement programme is executed through Sustainability Research as well as Corporate Governance Analysts, in close collaboration with fundamental research analysts and portfolio managers.

Our engagement with issuers is always structured. All meetings are documented with date, participants, objective of the meeting and, as appropriate, the outcome of the

engagement. We set specific engagement objectives (“Objectives”) and track progress against these to assess achievements (“Milestones”) and determine next steps.

If issuers do not demonstrate progress on matters that we believe are in our clients’ best long-term economic interests, we may consider further escalation. Escalation activity takes place in collaboration with other investment departments within Columbia Threadneedle Investments to ensure agreement on the need for escalation and alignment on avenues to pursue, acting in the best economic interests of our clients.

Our preferred approach to conducting engagement is to use constructive, confidential dialogue, typically interacting one-to-one with issuers and building a relationship of trust over time.

Well-governed companies are better positioned to manage risks, identify opportunities, and deliver sustainable growth and returns for our clients. Our voting policies take account of local practices and are applied in a pragmatic fashion that reflects an integrated understanding of local and international good practice. In all cases, we aim to achieve the same result: the preservation and enhancement of long-term shareholder value through management accountability and transparency in reporting. We seek to exercise voting rights on our clients’ behalf at all shareholder meetings for their holdings. We are signatories to the UK Stewardship Code 2020.

<p>Effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund</p>	<p>Any material effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund as a result of the investment strategy adopted by the Investment Manager to pursue the Fund’s Sustainability Objective</p> <p>The application of the Fund’s Sustainable Investment Criteria affects the Fund’s available investment universe and its exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and regions; and may impact the relative performance of the Fund positively or negatively, depending on whether such investments are in or out of favour.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<p>The ACD’s approach to the integration of sustainability risks and the likely impact of these on the returns of the Fund are summarised above under “General Sustainability Disclosures.” Further detail is available on the ACD’s website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com or on request to the ACD.</p> <p>The Investment Manager has committed to an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner for a range of assets that it manages, including the Fund. Accordingly, the Investment Manager will proactively engage with issuers to assist with progressing this ambition. If a high emitting issuer in the portfolio does not show progress in meeting the minimum standards considered necessary for continued investment after an appropriate period of engagement, then the Fund will disinvest from the issuer.</p> <p><i>For more details about the Net Zero Asset Approach, please see Appendix I in this Prospectus.</i></p> <p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the investment manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The investment manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Sustainable Growth Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 6 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile, this is a fundamental to the CT Universal and Sustainable Universal Map fund ranges. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager’s discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall “growth” banding. Shareholders’ will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the approval of Shareholders.</p>

Comparator Benchmark The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.

The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.

Dealing information		
Valuation Point		12 noon
Dealing frequency		Daily
Accounting dates		FinalInterim
		31 December30 June
Income allocation dates		FinalInterim
		Last day of FebruaryN/A
Available Classes	Share	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I
Other investor information		
Investor profile		<p>The Fund is intended to provide investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above.</p> <p>If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.</p>
ISA status		Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA

APPENDIX A | An extract of the Standard of Sustainability and calculation examples

Philosophically, the Investment Manager believes sustainable investment is best defined as investing to meet the investment objectives of its clients, while ensuring investments are aligned with the path to a sustainable future world economy. To deliver a sustainable future world economy the Investment Manager considers a range of economic activities as being sustainable, including both end products and services, and the supply chains required to produce them.

Practically, the Investment Manager considers a range of sustainability themes, such as Energy Transition, which are needed to meet a sustainable future and are set out in full in the Sustainability Objective. These themes help achieve and align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Investment Manager considers a sustainable investment to be an issuer whose products, services or investments demonstrate material, financial alignment with the Fund's sustainability themes.

Alignment to these sustainability themes is assessed through **Revenue** and **Use of Proceeds**, detailed below.

Revenue: issuers that generate 50% or more of their net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes, in most cases determined by considering alignment to the SDG framework.

The Investment Manager maps each issuers's individual revenue lines (reflecting different parts of their business) to the underlying 'Target' level of the SDG framework (there being 169 SDG Targets), on either a positive, negative or neutral basis. This is aggregated to give a total positive, negative and neutral

alignment, as well as an overall net exposure (calculated as the sum of all positive exposure minus the sum of all negative exposure) for each issuer.

For an investment to be classified as sustainable, the total revenue generated must be 50% or more **net** positively aligned to the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager considers a threshold of net 50% or more to be material, as this ensures that **a majority of an issuer's revenues**, and therefore a material part of the business, are aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes, whilst also accounting for any negative alignment.

Example

Issuer A Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total alignment = 80%	revenue
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3			
+40%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1	}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 10%	
10%	neutral revenue alignment			
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%	revenue
			Net Revenue Alignment = 80% - 10% = 70%	

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer A would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

Example

Issuer B Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+45%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total alignment = 75%	Positive revenue
+30%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1			
-25%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total alignment = -25%	Negative revenue
			Net Revenue Alignment = 75% - 25% = 50%	

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer B would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

This example also shows that **the maximum, absolute negative revenue alignment an issuer could have and still be classified as a sustainable investment is 25%**. In addition, each issuer in its entirety is screened against the Fund's exclusion criteria. This means clients can have comfort that – even where an issuer has some negatively aligned revenue – that exposure does not represent a breach of the Fund's exclusion criteria.

Use of proceeds (e.g., green / social / sustainability bonds) - 100% of the proceeds must be directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager has established clear assessment criteria depending on the type of bond, and issuers are required to provide clear detail on the nature of projects and investments that will be made.

APPENDIX B

The Fund will not hold assets with net negative revenue alignment to the Fund's sustainability themes.

Example

Issuer C Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+15%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 25%	
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3			
-75%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = 75%	
			Net Revenue Alignment = 25% - 75% = - 50%	

Net Revenue Alignment is negative; Issuer C would not be held in the Fund.


The Fund may hold assets that do not currently meet the requirements to be classified a sustainable investment, but which have environmental and/or social characteristics. This is assessed by consideration of an issuer's net revenue alignment to the sustainability themes, using the Investment Manager's SDG mapping methodology. An issuer with net positive revenue alignment of 0% up to but not including 50% would be considered as acceptable to hold, but would not be classified as a sustainable investment (provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

Example

Issuer D Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 50%	
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3			
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1	}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 40%	
40%	neutral revenue alignment			
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%	
			Net Revenue Alignment = 50% - 10% = 40%	

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than 0% but less than 50%; therefore Issuer D would be acceptable to hold, but not classified as a sustainable investment (i.e. it would not meet the Standard provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

FUND:	CT SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSAL MAP ADVENTUROUS FUND
PRN:	942085
Sustainability label	 <p>This Fund has a “Sustainability Focus” label as it invests mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.</p>
Financial objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with an adventurous risk profile over the same time period.
Sustainability Objective	<p>The Fund seeks to address the sustainability challenges facing people and the environment by investing in issuers that provide solutions aligned with the Fund’s sustainability themes (Energy transition, Resource efficiency, Sustainable infrastructure, Sustainable finance, Societal development, Health and wellbeing, Technological innovation & inclusion).</p>
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes, which may include: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities.</p> <p>At least 70% of the Fund’s assets are held to pursue the Sustainability Objective in issuers of shares (companies) or bonds, whose products, services or investments provide solutions to environmental or social challenges in line with the Fund’s sustainability themes. The Investment Manager assesses and selects assets for investment using the Columbia Threadneedle Investments Standard of Sustainability (the “Standard”).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest up to a maximum of 30% in the following assets that do not pursue the Sustainability Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard (as further explained below); (ii) other assets including other transferable securities, real estate investment trusts, other collective investment schemes, government bonds (excluding green/social/sustainability bonds), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash for the purpose of liquidity and risk management. <p>The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>Although these assets are not held by the Fund to pursue the Sustainability Objective, they do not conflict with this objective.</p> <p>The Investment Manager avoids investments in issuers involved in certain activities that are harmful to the environment or society, and therefore conflict with the Sustainability Objective, in line with its Exclusions Policy detailed below.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the Investment Manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector, subject to the Sustainable Investment Criteria, below. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other funds managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments’ companies. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 60-100% of the value of the portfolio, which in the Investment Manager’s view, is consistent with the Fund’s aim to maintain an adventurous risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges which are considered consistent with an adventurous risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the Investment Manager’s discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain an adventurous risk profile over shorter time periods.</p> <p>The Fund usually accesses investments directly. However, it can also access investments without directly owning them by using another fund that itself holds those investments. The Investment Manager would apply the Standard to that underlying fund.</p>

Sustainability Themes

The Fund's seven sustainability themes are set out below. Each theme highlights identified sustainability problems and the solutions that issuers can provide to address those problems. The Investment Manager has identified how each of the solutions it recognises aligns to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (**SDG**)⁴ framework.

Energy Transition

Climate change poses escalating risks to economies and communities worldwide, driven by continued reliance on fossil fuels and resulting in environmental, social and economic disruptions.

Example

A company operating in the industrials sector, selling hardware, software, and services aiming to improve energy efficiency and industrial automation for their customers.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Climate Solutions	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 13	Climate action
Energy Efficiency	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Renewable Energy	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
Transition Enabling Metals	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy

Resource Efficiency

Unsustainable consumption and inefficient use of natural resources are depleting ecosystems, causing environmental degradation, and threatening long-term economic stability.

Example

A company operating in the materials sector, who manufacture and supply paper-based packaging. Their products offer sustainability benefits compared to plastic and rely on recyclable and recycled materials.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Circular Economy and Sustainable Materials	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 13	Climate action
Environmental Management and Conservation	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Waste and Water Management	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production

Sustainable Infrastructure

Rapid urbanisation and increasing exposure to climate-related hazards are leaving infrastructure vulnerable, amplifying risks to human safety, economic activity, and environmental sustainability.

Example

A company operating railroads in the US, a more fuel-efficient mode of transportation than long haul trucks or air transport. Moving freight by train also reduces traffic and emissions from road networks.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Engineering and Manufacturing Solutions	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Resilient Infrastructure and Transport	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Sustainable Buildings and Construction	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Technology and Telecoms Infrastructure	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

⁴ An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030, and which encourages issuers to assess how their products and services support certain social and environmental targets linked to issues such as poverty, climate change and health and wellbeing.

Sustainable Finance

Current financial systems often fail to adequately support projects delivering social and environmental benefits, or underserved communities, slowing progress towards sustainable development goals.

Example

A company operating a private sector bank in India, improving access to banking particularly for rural populations and providing banking services to small and mid-sized enterprises.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Finance and Insurance	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Financing Sustainable Business Activities	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
Financial Data and Professional Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Societal Development

Growing inequality and a mismatch between existing education systems and the skills needed for the future workforce are creating barriers to inclusive growth and social mobility.

Example

A company providing childcare and early years education, supporting children's necessary access to care and education services and enabling parents' participation in the workforce.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Education Provision and Resources	SDG 4	Quality Education
Professional Training and Services	SDG 4	Quality Education
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 16	Life on Land
	SDG 17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal
Socioeconomic Development & Access to Services	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth

Health & Wellbeing

Increasing health disparities, rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and vulnerability to global health crises threaten societal resilience.

Example

A pharmaceutical company developing diabetes, oncology, immunology and neuroscience medicines. The company's drug portfolio helps improve the health of their consumers, with a focus on drug development in areas of high unmet need, which can have considerable social impact e.g. type 2 diabetes.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Medicine and Healthcare	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Animal Welfare		
Food Security and Nutrition	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Personal Wellbeing	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being

Technological Inclusion & Innovation

Diverse environmental and social challenges exist today which can be effectively addressed through the application of data and technological solutions.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access and Connectivity	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth

Example

A company providing construction and infrastructure software. Their solutions help clients operate more efficiently: reducing energy consumption, carbon footprint and ground disturbance of construction activities.

	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Hardware Solutions	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
Innovative Software and Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 16	Life on Land

Sustainable Investment Criteria**Asset selection using the Standard**

Potential investments are assessed using the Standard and identified as sustainable investments if they are:

- (i) **aligned to one of the Fund's sustainability themes.** At the outset, the Investment Manager identifies an environmental or social challenge that the investment helps to solve, in line with one or more of the Fund's sustainability themes; and
- (ii) **the issuer's solutions are a material driver of its business.** The Investment Manager assesses how material the contribution of an investment to the sustainability themes is, by reference to either (a) an issuer's **revenue** or; (b) (for bonds only) **use of proceeds**, with absolute thresholds for each measure as further set out below.

Issuer revenue

This applies to issuers that generate 50% or more of their total net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes.

In most cases this is determined using the SDG framework, which aligns with the Fund's sustainability themes. The alignment between each of the sustainability themes and the SDGs is set out in the sustainability themes paragraph above. The sustainability themes are broad, so can align to multiple SDGs.

The Investment Manager maps issuers' individual revenue streams to the underlying 'Targets' of the SDG framework, as either positive, negative or neutral.

- Revenues that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes are subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution to generate a net alignment figure (netting).
- A minimum threshold of 50% or more of net revenues ensures that more than half of an issuer's revenues, after taking into account any negative alignment, are contributing to sustainability themes – indeed, there can be no larger revenue source for the business – therefore sustainability is a significant focus.
- The Investment Manager believes that when seeking to maximise value for stakeholders, a typical corporate management team will focus most of their time, attention, and resource allocation on those business segments with a higher share of total revenue and a high expected rate of future growth.
- By accounting for any negative revenue alignment, this ensures that only a minority of revenues can be from segments of the issuer's business that have a negative

contribution to the Fund’s sustainability themes. The maximum absolute negative revenue alignment is 25% (75% positive, minus 25% negative = net 50% positive alignment). As such, the Investment Manager has a high level of confidence that the sustainable business segment is the key focus in terms of the business strategy and believes a net 50% threshold is also intuitive to an end investor as it is clearly the majority. Please see Appendix A for further examples of this net calculation process.

Use of proceeds
(e.g. for green /social/ sustainability bonds “**Labelled Bonds**”)

This applies to bonds where 100% of the proceeds are directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund’s sustainability themes.

The Investment Manager’s process for evaluating use of proceeds bonds is based on the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles, as an accepted industry-wide standard. These Principles outline best practices when issuing bonds serving social and/or environmental purposes through global guidelines and recommendations that promote transparency and disclosure, thereby underpinning the integrity of the market.

The Principles also raise awareness of the importance of environmental and social impact among financial market participants, which ultimately aims to attract more capital to support sustainable development. This is informed both through the Investment Manager’s independent review of published materials – including sustainability frameworks and second party opinions – and is further supplemented by data from the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), through its Green Bond Database.

When assessing if a use of proceeds bond is contributing towards the Sustainability Objective, the Investment Manager considers how the bond’s use of proceeds category aligns with the Fund’s sustainability themes. The Investment Manager also considers how the categories align to the solutions it deems necessary to address the sustainability themes.

The use of proceeds categories are well-aligned to the Fund’s identified solutions and themes, as detailed in the table below. As detailed in the Investment Policy, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the proceeds to be aligned to the sustainability themes in order to be considered sustainable under the Standard.

Use of Proceeds category	Sustainability Theme	Solution
Access to essential services	Health and wellbeing	Access to medicine and healthcare
Affordable basic infrastructure	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Affordable housing	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Clean transport	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Climate change adaptation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Climate change mitigation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Eco-efficient and/or Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Resource efficiency	Circular economy and sustainable materials

Employment generation	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Energy efficiency	Energy transition	Energy efficiency
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation
Food security	Health and Wellbeing	Food security and nutrition
Green buildings	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Pollution prevention and control	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Renewable energy	Energy transition	Renewable energy
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Sustainable water and waste water management	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation

Avoiding investments that conflict with the Sustainability Objective

At least 70% of the Fund's assets are invested to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective. The Fund may also hold some investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard i.e. investments that have a net revenue alignment with the sustainability themes of 0% - 50%.

The Investment Manager has put in place the following measures which aim to prevent the Fund's investments from conflicting with its Sustainability Objective:

1. Exclusions Policy

Product-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers with significant exposure (>0%-10% of revenues) to activities relating to weapons, tobacco, fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) and electricity generation, or >50% of revenues in equipment and services that enable fossil fuel activities. The Fund does not invest in issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons.

Conduct-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers have breached international standards, such as the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption), or the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises..

The full list of exclusions, and associated revenue thresholds, including any permitted exceptions, can be found [here](#).

2. Net negative alignment with sustainability themes

The Fund will not invest in issuers with total net revenues that are less than 0% aligned with the sustainability themes as this suggests that more of the business is focused on activities that may conflict with the themes. Please see Appendix B for calculation examples.

3. Investment research

The Investment Manager considers a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors within its investment research to form a view on an issuer's ESG quality and to identify potential ESG risks. This includes systematic consideration of issuers' exposure to – and management of – ESG risks, the quality of governance practices, instances of involvement in operational controversies and any remedial action taken. Issuers with very poor overall ESG management that presents a serious reputational risk to the integrity of the Fund are excluded. In addition, the Investment Manager excludes issuers of Labelled Bonds with severe environmental, social or financial management issues that undermine its confidence in the issuer's ability to fulfil Labelled Bond commitments (e.g. major

controversies related to management of environmental projects such as renewables; major controversies in environmental lending means the Investment Manager is not confident in the issuer's green projects abilities).

4. Stewardship

The Investment Manager also uses its stewardship activities to build a view on ESG quality, engaging with issuers for additional insight and to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors.

The Investment Manager makes a judgement on an investments' suitability within the Fund based on its investment research process. However, there may be cases where not all aspects of an issuer's operations are knowable by the Investment Manager. In these cases, a value judgement is made with regards to potential material negative impacts associated with investing in the assets (e.g. a firm that is expanding may have lower resource efficiency but with a view to improve future efficiency).

Investments that the Investment Manager identifies as potentially conflicting with the Sustainability Objective through the measures above, will be subject to the **Escalation Plan**.

Escalation Plan: What happens if issuers don't perform as expected?

Approved sustainable investments, assessed using the Standard, are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with data refreshed weekly. A holistic review is undertaken on an annual basis. To ensure quality control, a sample of sustainable investments are reviewed quarterly by the Head of Active Ownership, Head of Equities, Head of Fixed Income and Head of Fundamental Research. Furthermore, where there is disagreement on the sustainability characteristics of a specific investment, then there are escalation channels and forums, involving senior representatives from the Investment Desks and Responsible Investment Team, who can opine on whether an investment no longer meets the Standard.

To be deemed an approved sustainable investment, an issuer must have 50% or more net revenues, or 100% of proceeds for Use of Proceeds instruments, aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes (as detailed above).

If an issuer's revenue falls below the threshold, and this is assessed as genuine (i.e. the breach was not a result of erroneous or stale data), then the investment will no longer be considered as contributing to the Sustainability Objective i.e. it will not count towards the 70% threshold. It would still be permitted to be held in the Fund, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective, and would be classified as an asset with sustainability characteristics but one that does not meet the Standard.

In contrast, once a bond has been issued with a stated Use of Proceeds, the issuer is legally obligated to use the funds for the specific purpose outlined at the time of issuance. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds would become misaligned with the Fund's sustainability themes after being purchased by the Investment Manager.

Investments are assessed in line with the measures below and the Escalation Plan.

Product-based and Conduct-based Exclusions

All investments are monitored against the Fund's exclusion policy on an ongoing basis. If a breach is assessed as genuine, the issuer is divested. If a breach is not assessed as genuine (i.e. a result of erroneous or stale data), the issuer is assessed or, where deemed relevant, engaged by the Responsible Investment team in order to further evaluate and/or improve the management of the underlying issue(s). Failure to respond to engagement would result in an issuer being divested.

Negative Alignment with Sustainability Themes

All issuers' revenue alignment is monitored on an ongoing basis. If net revenue alignment falls below 0% i.e. becomes negative, and the data has been validated, then the issuer will be divested.

Permissible Review Time Frame

An initial review of an investment to assess if divestment, or reclassification as an asset with sustainability characteristics but that does not meet the Standard, must occur within 30 calendar days. An additional 90 calendar days may be granted to complete the review, if approved by the Investment Manager's Investment Desk Leader.

Any investment deemed as requiring divestment must be sold as soon as possible, and no later than 30 calendar days after a decision is reached. In exceptional circumstances, the Investment Manager's Head of Asset Class may approve an extension to divest in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The KPIs measure how the Fund is performing against its Sustainability Objective. The Investment Manager monitors and reports annually on the KPIs below and publishes the following metrics:

- % gross value of the portfolio aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with the solutions contributing to the sustainability themes

See an illustrative example below.

Theme	Portfolio Weight	Alignment Basis	Education Provision & Resources	Professional Training & Services
Societal Development	4%		2%	2%
Issuer 1	2%	Revenue	100%	
Issuer 2	2%	Use of Proceeds		100%

Performance Monitoring

KPIs, as detailed above, are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment teams and reported on annually.

Our dedicated Responsible Investment (RI) team is involved in the application of the Standard to identify sustainable investments proposed for investment by the Fund. In addition, we have an independent Responsible Investment Advisory Council (RIAC) that works with the Responsible Investment Team to provide input on key Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) trends and engagement priorities.

Our Mandate Compliance team monitor the Fund's exclusion criteria daily, and provide independent oversight of investment decisions via the monitoring of portfolio investment guidelines, with pre- and post-trade compliance rules coded into our order management system, and have a robust operating model designed to identify, and escalate, where investment decisions breach the rules coded.

Independent Assessment of the Standard

Basis on which the Standard is considered appropriate

The process used to determine whether an asset is sustainable must be robust, evidence-based, absolute, and applied systematically. The Columbia Threadneedle Investment Risk team has independently challenged the construction of the Standard against these four criteria and in its expert view considers the Standard to meet all four requirements and to therefore provide an appropriate framework through which to identify sustainable investments. In particular:

- the Standard recognises different types of financial contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes (revenue and use of proceeds) and there are requirements for each which are objective and clearly articulated;
- the Standard refers to independently developed industry norms and standards, in the form of the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with each framework mapped to the Fund's sustainability themes. Proprietary components of the Standard are maintained by a dedicated Responsible Investment team while a review group helps to maintain the quality

and consistency of assessments of alignment with sustainability themes;

- the thresholds set for materiality are credible, evidence-based and are not defined relative to other issuers.

Evidence base for the selection of the thresholds

Revenue: The 50% net revenue threshold ensures that sustainable segments of an issuer's business must be the largest part, to which management will dedicate the greatest focus, energy and resources. The netting calculation deducts revenue contributions of negatively aligned business segments from positively-aligned revenue, which ensures that any negatively aligned segments will be the smaller segments of the business in the context of management focus.

Use of proceeds: when analysing the alignment to sustainability themes of Labelled Bonds, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the bond proceeds to be directed towards environmentally or socially sustainable projects, which is consistent with the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds. To be considered a green, social, or sustainability bond by ICMA, the proceeds must be "exclusively applied" (i.e. 100%) to finance or re-finance new and/or existing eligible environmental or social projects.

Investor stewardship and resources

Targeted Responsible Investment (RI) engagement with the issuers that can align with our clients' investment goals is an important part of our investment approach.

With respect to the Fund, the Investment Manager engages with issuers to better understand how they are providing solutions to environmental and social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. This engagement supports greater insight into the issuer and their alignment to the Fund's Sustainability Objective on an ongoing basis. The focus of this engagement is also to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors to warrant their position in the portfolio.

Our firmwide engagement programme is executed through Sustainability Research as well as Corporate Governance Analysts, in close collaboration with fundamental research analysts and portfolio managers.

Our engagement with issuers is always structured. All meetings are documented with date, participants, objective of the meeting and, as appropriate, the outcome of the engagement. We set specific engagement objectives ("Objectives") and track progress against these to assess achievements ("Milestones") and determine next steps.

If issuers do not demonstrate progress on matters that we believe are in our clients' best long-term economic interests, we may consider further escalation. Escalation activity takes place in collaboration with other investment departments within Columbia Threadneedle Investments to ensure agreement on the need for escalation and alignment on avenues to pursue, acting in the best economic interests of our clients.

Our preferred approach to conducting engagement is to use constructive, confidential dialogue, typically interacting one-to-one with issuers and building a relationship of trust over time.

Well-governed companies are better positioned to manage risks, identify opportunities, and deliver sustainable growth and returns for our clients. Our voting policies take account of local practices and are applied in a pragmatic fashion that reflects an integrated understanding of local and international good practice. In all cases, we aim to achieve the same result: the preservation and enhancement of long-term shareholder value through management accountability and transparency in reporting. We seek to exercise voting rights on our clients' behalf at all shareholder meetings for their holdings. We are signatories to the UK Stewardship Code 2020.

Effect on the financial risk and return of

Any material effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund as a result of the investment strategy adopted by the Investment Manager to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective

the Fund	The application of the Fund's Sustainable Investment Criteria affects the Fund's available investment universe and its exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and regions; and may impact the relative performance of the Fund positively or negatively, depending on whether such investments are in or out of favour.	
Additional information	<p>The ACD's approach to the integration of sustainability risks and the likely impact of these on the returns of the Fund are summarised above under "General Sustainability Disclosures." Further detail is available on the ACD's website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com or on request to the ACD.</p> <p>The Investment Manager has committed to an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner for a range of assets that it manages, including the Fund. Accordingly, the Investment Manager will proactively engage with issuers to assist with progressing this ambition. If a high emitting issuer in the portfolio does not show progress in meeting the minimum standards considered necessary for continued investment after an appropriate period of engagement, then the Fund will disinvest from the issuer. <i>For more details about the Net Zero Approach, please see Appendix I in this Prospectus.</i></p> <p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the Investment Manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The Investment Manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low-to-high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Sustainable Adventurous Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 7 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile; this is fundamental to the CT Universal and Sustainable Universal Map fund ranges. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "adventurous" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the approval of Shareholders.</p>	
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the IA Mixed Investment 40-85% Shares Sector Median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the Investment Manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>	

Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June
Income allocation dates	Final	Interim

	Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	The Fund is intended to provide an investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests over the medium to long term and within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above. If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

APPENDIX A | An extract of the Standard of Sustainability and calculation examples

Philosophically, the Investment Manager believes sustainable investment is best defined as investing to meet the investment objectives of its clients, while ensuring investments are aligned with the path to a sustainable future world economy. To deliver a sustainable future world economy, the Investment Manager considers a range of economic activities as being sustainable, including both end products and services, and the supply chains required to produce them.

Practically, the Investment Manager considers a range of sustainability themes, such as Energy Transition, which are needed to meet a sustainable future and are set out in full in the Sustainability Objective. These themes help achieve and align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Investment Manager considers a sustainable investment to be an issuer whose products, services or investments demonstrate material, financial alignment with the Fund's sustainability themes.

Alignment to these sustainability themes is assessed through **Revenue** and **Use of Proceeds**, detailed below.

Revenue: issuers that generate 50% or more of their net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes, in most cases determined by considering alignment to the SDG framework.

The Investment Manager maps each issuer's individual revenue lines (reflecting different parts of their business) to the underlying 'Target' level of the SDG framework (there being 169 SDG Targets), on either a positive, negative or neutral basis. This is aggregated to give a total positive, negative and neutral alignment, as well as an overall net exposure (calculated as the sum of all positive exposure minus the sum of all negative exposure) for each issuer.

For an investment to be classified as sustainable, the total revenue generated must be 50% or more **net** positively aligned to the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager considers a threshold of net 50% or more to be material, as this ensures that **a majority of an issuer's revenues**, and therefore a material part of the business, are aligned with the sustainability themes, whilst also accounting for any negative alignment.

Example

Issuer A Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 80%
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3		
+40%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1		
10%	neutral revenue alignment	}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 10%

-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total alignment = -10%	Negative revenue
			Net Revenue Alignment = 80% - 10% = 70%	

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer A would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

Example

Issuer B Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+45%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total alignment =	Positive	revenue
				75%	
+30%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1	}	Total alignment =	Negative	revenue
-25%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2			-25%	
			Net Revenue Alignment = 75% - 25% = 50%		

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer B would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

This example also shows that **the maximum, absolute negative revenue alignment an issuer could have and still be classified as a sustainable investment is 25%**. In addition, each issuer in its entirety is screened against the Fund's exclusion criteria. This means clients can have comfort that – even where an issuer has some negatively aligned revenue - that exposure does not represent a breach of the Fund's exclusion criteria.

Use of proceeds (e.g., green / social / sustainability bonds) - 100% of the proceeds must be directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager has established clear assessment criteria depending on the type of bond, and issuers are required to provide clear detail on the nature of projects and investments that will be made.

APPENDIX B

The Fund will not hold assets with net negative revenue alignment to the Fund's sustainability themes.

Example

Issuer C Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+15%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 25%	
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3			
-75%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = 75%	
			Net Revenue Alignment = 25% - 75% = - 50%	

Net Revenue Alignment is negative; therefore Issuer C would not be held by the Fund.


The Fund may hold assets that do not currently meet the requirements to be classified a sustainable investment, but which have environmental and/or social characteristics. This is assessed by consideration of an issuer's net revenue alignment to the sustainability themes, using the Investment Manager's SDG mapping methodology. An issuer with net positive revenue alignment of 0% up to but not including 50% would be considered as acceptable to hold, but would not be classified as a sustainable investment (provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

Example

Issuer D Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 50%	revenue
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3			
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1	}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 40%	
40%	neutral revenue alignment			
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%	revenue
			Net Revenue Alignment = 50% - 10% = 40%	

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than 0% but less than 50%; therefore Issuer D would be acceptable to hold, but would not be classified as a sustainable investment (i.e. it would not meet the Standard, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

FUND:	CT SUSTAINABLE UNIVERSAL MAP DEFENSIVE FUND
PRN:	942086
Sustainability label	 <p>This Fund has a “Sustainability Focus” label as it invests mainly in assets that focus on sustainability for people or the planet.</p>
Financial objective	The Fund seeks to provide growth, combining capital and income, over the long term (at least 5 years) consistent with a defensive risk profile over the same time period.
Sustainability Objective	<p>The Fund seeks to address the sustainability challenges facing people and the environment by investing in issuers that provide solutions aligned with the Fund’s sustainability themes (Energy transition, Resource efficiency, Sustainable infrastructure, Sustainable finance, Societal development, Health and wellbeing, Technological innovation & inclusion).</p>
Investment policy	<p>The Fund will gain exposure to a range of global asset classes, which may include: collective investment schemes, equities, fixed income securities (government and non-government bonds), derivatives, money-market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash, real estate investment trusts and other transferable securities.</p> <p>At least 70% of the Fund’s assets are held to pursue the Sustainability Objective in issuers of shares (companies) or bonds, whose products, services or investments provide solutions to environmental or social challenges in line with the Fund’s sustainability themes. The Investment Manager assesses and selects assets for investment using the Columbia Threadneedle Investments Standard of Sustainability (the “Standard”).</p> <p>The Fund may also invest up to a maximum of 30% in the following assets that do not pursue the Sustainability Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard (as further explained below); (ii) other assets including other transferable securities, real estate investment trusts, other collective investment schemes, government bonds (excluding green/social/sustainability bonds), money market instruments, deposits, cash and near cash for the purpose of liquidity and risk management. <p>The Fund may use derivatives for investment purposes as well as for efficient portfolio management.</p> <p>Although these assets are not held by the Fund to pursue the Sustainability Objective, they do not conflict with this objective.</p> <p>The Investment Manager avoids investments in issuers involved in certain activities that are harmful to the environment or society, and therefore conflict with the Sustainability Objective, in line with its Exclusions Policy detailed below.</p> <p>The Fund is actively managed and the Investment Manager is not constrained by any particular asset allocation in respect of geography, industry or sector, subject to the Sustainable Investment Criteria, below. The collective investment schemes in which the Fund invests may include other funds managed by Columbia Threadneedle Investments’ companies. Typically, the Fund will maintain, in normal market conditions, an exposure to equities of between 10-50% of the value of the portfolio, which in the Investment Manager’s view, is consistent with the Fund’s aim to maintain a defensive risk profile.</p> <p>As the Fund is actively managed, the Investment Manager will determine the asset allocation exposures and ranges that are considered consistent with a defensive risk profile over at least a 5 year period. At the Investment Manager’s discretion, particularly in times of market stress, the Fund may not maintain a defensive risk profile over shorter time periods.</p> <p>The Fund usually accesses investments directly. However, it can also access investments without directly owning them by using another fund that itself holds those investments. The Investment Manager would apply the Standard to that underlying fund.</p>

Sustainability Themes

The Fund's seven sustainability themes are set out below. Each theme highlights identified sustainability problems and the solutions that issuers can provide to address those problems. The Investment Manager has identified how each of the solutions it recognises aligns to the UN Sustainable Development Goals (**SDG**)⁵ framework.

Energy Transition

Climate change poses escalating risks to economies and communities worldwide, driven by continued reliance on fossil fuels and resulting in environmental, social and economic disruptions.

Example

A company operating in the industrials sector, selling hardware, software, and services aiming to improve energy efficiency and industrial automation for their customers.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Climate Solutions	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 13	Climate action
Energy Efficiency	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Renewable Energy	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
Transition Enabling Metals	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy

Resource Efficiency

Unsustainable consumption and inefficient use of natural resources are depleting ecosystems, causing environmental degradation, and threatening long-term economic stability.

Example

A company operating in the materials sector, who manufacture and supply paper-based packaging. Their products offer sustainability benefits compared to plastic and rely on recyclable and recycled materials.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Circular Economy and Sustainable Materials	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 13	Climate action
Environmental Management and Conservation	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Waste and Water Management	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production

Sustainable Infrastructure

Rapid urbanisation and increasing exposure to climate-related hazards are leaving infrastructure vulnerable, amplifying risks to human safety, economic activity, and environmental sustainability.

Example

A company operating railroads in the US, a more fuel-efficient mode of transportation than long haul trucks or air transport. Moving freight by train also reduces traffic and emissions from road networks.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Engineering and Manufacturing Solutions	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 6	Clean Water and Sanitation
	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Resilient Infrastructure and Transport	SDG 7	Affordable and Clean Energy
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Sustainable Buildings and Construction	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 11	Sustainable Cities and Communities
Technology and Telecoms Infrastructure	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

⁵ An internationally developed framework of 17 goals and 169 underlying targets that set out a roadmap to a more sustainable world by 2030, and which encourages issuers to assess how their products and services support certain social and environmental targets linked to issues such as poverty, climate change and health and wellbeing.

Sustainable Finance

Current financial systems often fail to adequately support projects delivering social and environmental benefits, or underserved communities, slowing progress towards sustainable development goals.

Example

A company operating a private sector bank in India, improving access to banking particularly for rural populations and providing banking services to small and mid-sized enterprises.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Finance and Insurance	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 13	Climate action
Financing Sustainable Business Activities	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
Financial Data and Professional Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure

Societal Development

Growing inequality and a mismatch between existing education systems and the skills needed for the future workforce are creating barriers to inclusive growth and social mobility.

Example

A company providing childcare and early years education, supporting children's necessary access to care and education services and enabling parents' participation in the workforce.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Education Provision and Resources	SDG 4	Quality Education
Professional Training and Services	SDG 4	Quality Education
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 12	Responsible Consumption and Production
	SDG 16	Life on Land
	SDG 17	Partnerships to achieve the Goal
Socioeconomic Development & Access to Services	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth

Health & Wellbeing

Increasing health disparities, rising prevalence of chronic diseases, and vulnerability to global health crises threaten societal resilience.

Example

A pharmaceutical company developing diabetes, oncology, immunology and neuroscience medicines. The company's drug portfolio helps improve the health of their consumers, with a focus on drug development in areas of high unmet need, which can have considerable social impact e.g. type 2 diabetes.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access to Medicine and Healthcare	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Animal Welfare		
Food Security and Nutrition	SDG 2	Zero Hunger
	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
Personal Wellbeing	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being

Technological Inclusion & Innovation

Diverse environmental and social challenges exist today which can be effectively addressed through the application of data and technological solutions.

Relevant solutions	SDGs	
Access and Connectivity	SDG 3	Good Health and Well-being
	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth

Example

A company providing construction and infrastructure software. Their solutions help clients operate more efficiently: reducing energy consumption, carbon footprint and ground disturbance of construction activities.

	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
Hardware Solutions	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
Innovative Software and Services	SDG 8	Decent Work and Economic Growth
	SDG 9	Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
	SDG 16	Life on Land

Sustainable Investment Criteria**Asset selection using the Standard**

Potential investments are assessed using the Standard and identified as sustainable investments if they are:

- (iii) **aligned to one of the Fund's sustainability themes.** At the outset, the Investment Manager identifies an environmental or social challenge that the investment helps to solve, in line with one or more of the Fund's sustainability themes; and
- (iv) **the issuer's solutions are a material driver of its business.** The Investment Manager assesses how material the contribution of an investment to the sustainability themes is, by reference to either (a) an issuer's **revenue** or; (b) (for bonds only) **use of proceeds**, with absolute thresholds for each measure as further set out below.

Issuer revenue

This applies to issuers that generate 50% or more of their total net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes.

In most cases this is determined using the SDG framework, which aligns with the Fund's sustainability themes. The alignment between each of the sustainability themes and the SDGs is set out in the sustainability themes paragraph above. The sustainability themes are broad, so can align to multiple SDGs.

The Investment Manager maps issuers' individual revenue streams to the underlying 'Targets' of the SDG framework, as either positive, negative or neutral.

- Revenues that have a negative contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes are subtracted from revenues that have a positive contribution to generate a net alignment figure (netting).
- A minimum threshold of 50% or more of net revenues ensures that more than half of an issuer's revenues, after taking into account any negative alignment, are contributing to sustainability themes – indeed, there can be no larger revenue source for the business – therefore sustainability is a significant focus.
- The Investment Manager believes that when seeking to maximise value for stakeholders, a typical corporate management team will focus most of their time, attention, and resource allocation on those business segments with a higher share of total revenue and a high expected rate of future growth.
- By accounting for any negative revenue alignment, this ensures that only a minority of revenues can be from segments of the issuer's business that have a negative

contribution to the Fund’s sustainability themes. The maximum absolute negative revenue alignment is 25% (75% positive, minus 25% negative = net 50% positive alignment). As such, the Investment Manager has a high level of confidence that the sustainable business segment is the key focus in terms of the business strategy and believes a net 50% threshold is also intuitive to an end investor as it is clearly the majority. Please see Appendix A for further examples of this net calculation process.

Use of proceeds
(e.g. for green /social/ sustainability bonds, “**Labelled Bonds**”)

This applies to bonds where 100% of the proceeds are directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund’s sustainability themes.

The Investment Manager’s process for evaluating use of proceeds bonds is based on the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) Principles, as an accepted industry-wide standard. These Principles outline best practices when issuing bonds serving social and/or environmental purposes through global guidelines and recommendations that promote transparency and disclosure, thereby underpinning the integrity of the market.

The Principles also raise awareness of the importance of environmental and social impact among financial market participants, which ultimately aims to attract more capital to support sustainable development. This is informed both through the Investment Manager’s independent review of published materials – including sustainability frameworks and second party opinions – and is further supplemented by data from the Climate Bonds Initiative (CBI), through its Green Bond Database.

When assessing if a use of proceeds bond is contributing towards the Sustainability Objective, the Investment Manager considers how the bond’s use of proceeds category aligns with the sustainability themes. The Investment Manager also considers how the categories align to the solutions it deems necessary to address the sustainability themes.

The use of proceeds categories are well-aligned to the Fund’s identified solutions and themes, as detailed in the table below. As detailed in the Investment Policy, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the proceeds to be aligned to the sustainability themes in order to be considered sustainable under the Standard.

Use of Proceeds category	Sustainability Theme	Solution
Access to essential services	Health and wellbeing	Access to medicine and healthcare
Affordable basic infrastructure	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Affordable housing	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Clean transport	Sustainable infrastructure	Resilient infrastructure and transport
Climate change adaptation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Climate change mitigation	Energy transition	Climate Solutions
Eco-efficient and/or Circular Economy Adapted Products, Production Technologies and Processes	Resource efficiency	Circular economy and sustainable materials

Employment generation	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Energy efficiency	Energy transition	Energy efficiency
Environmentally sustainable management of living natural resources and land use	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation
Food security	Health and Wellbeing	Food security and nutrition
Green buildings	Sustainable infrastructure	Sustainable buildings and construction
Pollution prevention and control	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Renewable energy	Energy transition	Renewable energy
Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment	Societal development	Socioeconomic development and access to services
Sustainable water and waste water management	Resource efficiency	Waste and water management
Terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity conservation	Resource efficiency	Environmental Management and Conservation

Avoiding investments that conflict with the Sustainability Objective

At least 70% of the Fund's assets are invested to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective. The Fund may also hold some investments that have sustainability characteristics but do not currently meet the Standard i.e. investments that have a net revenue alignment with the sustainability themes of 0% - 50%.

The Investment Manager has put in place the following measures which aim to prevent the Fund's investments from conflicting with its Sustainability Objective:

1. Exclusions Policy

Product-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers with significant exposure (>0%-10% of revenues) to activities relating to weapons, tobacco, fossil fuels (coal, oil and gas) and electricity generation, or >50% of revenues in equipment and services that enable fossil fuel activities. The Fund does not invest in issuers that have exposure to controversial weapons.

Conduct-based exclusions – the Fund does not invest in issuers that have breached international standards, such as the UN Global Compact Principles (relating to Human Rights, Labour, Environment, Anti-Corruption), or the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

The full list of exclusions, and associated revenue thresholds, including any permitted exceptions, can be found [here](#).

2. Net negative alignment with sustainability themes

The Fund will not invest in issuers with total net revenues that are less than 0% aligned with the sustainability themes as this suggests that more of the business is focused on activities that may conflict with the themes. Please see Appendix B for calculation examples.

3. Investment research

The Investment Manager considers a range of environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors within its investment research to form a view on an issuer's ESG quality and to identify potential ESG risks. This includes systematic consideration of issuers' exposure to – and management of – ESG risks, the quality of governance practices, instances of involvement in operational controversies and any remedial action taken. Issuers with very poor overall ESG management that presents a serious reputational risk to the integrity of the Fund are excluded. In addition, the Investment Manager excludes issuers of Labelled Bonds with severe environmental, social or financial management issues that undermine

its confidence in the issuer's ability to fulfil Labelled Bond commitments (e.g. major controversies related to management of environmental projects such as renewables; major controversies in environmental lending means the Investment Manager is not confident in the issuer's green projects abilities).

4. Stewardship

The Investment Manager also uses its stewardship activities to build a view on ESG quality, engaging with issuers for additional insight and to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors.

The Investment Manager makes a judgement on an investments' suitability within the Fund based on its investment research process. However, there may be cases where not all aspects of an issuer's operations are knowable by the Investment Manager. In these cases, a value judgement is made with regards to potential material negative impacts associated with investing in the assets (e.g. a firm that is expanding may have lower resource efficiency but with a view to improve future efficiency).

Investments that the Investment Manager identifies as potentially conflicting with the Sustainability Objective through the measures above, will be subject to the **Escalation Plan**.

Escalation Plan: What happens if issuers don't perform as expected?

Approved sustainable investments, assessed using the Standard, are reviewed on an ongoing basis, with data refreshed weekly. A holistic review is undertaken on an annual basis. To ensure quality control, a sample of sustainable investments are reviewed quarterly by the Head of Active Ownership, Head of Equities, Head of Fixed Income and Head of Fundamental Research. Furthermore, where there is disagreement on the sustainability characteristics of a specific investment, then there are escalation channels and forums, involving senior representatives from the Investment Desks and Responsible Investment Team, who can opine on whether an investment no longer meets the Standard.

To be deemed an approved sustainable investment, an issuer must have 50% or more net revenues, or 100% of proceeds for Use of Proceeds instruments, aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes (as detailed above).

If an issuer's revenue falls below the threshold, and this is assessed as genuine (i.e. the breach was not a result of erroneous or stale data), then the investment will no longer be considered as contributing to the Sustainability Objective i.e. it will not count towards the 70% threshold. It would still be permitted to be held in the Fund, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective, and would be classified as an asset with sustainability characteristics but one that does not meet the Standard.

In contrast, once a bond has been issued with a stated Use of Proceeds, the issuer is legally obligated to use the funds for the specific purpose outlined at the time of issuance. Therefore, it is highly unlikely that the proceeds would become misaligned with the Fund's sustainability themes after being purchased by the Investment Manager.

Investments are assessed in line with the measures below and the Escalation Plan.

Product-based and Conduct-based Exclusions

All investments are monitored against the Fund's exclusion policy on an ongoing basis. If a breach is assessed as genuine, the issuer is divested. If a breach is not assessed as genuine (i.e. a result of erroneous or stale data), the issuer is assessed or, where deemed relevant, engaged by the Responsible Investment team in order to further evaluate and/or improve the management of the underlying issue(s). Failure to respond to engagement would result in an issuer being divested.

Negative Alignment with Sustainability Themes

All issuers' revenue alignment is monitored on an ongoing basis. If net revenue alignment falls below 0% i.e. becomes negative, and the data has been validated, then the issuer will be divested.

Permissible Review Time Frame

An initial review of an investment to assess if divestment, or reclassification as an asset with sustainability characteristics but that does not meet the Standard, must occur within 30 calendar days. An additional 90 calendar days may be granted to complete the review, if approved by the Investment Manager's Investment Desk Leader.

Any investment deemed as requiring divestment must be sold as soon as possible, and no later than 30 calendar days after a decision is reached. In exceptional circumstances, the Investment Manager's Head of Asset Class may approve an extension to divest in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.

Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)

The KPIs measure how the Fund is performing against its Sustainability Objective. The Investment Manager monitors and reports annually on the KPIs below and publishes the following metrics:

- % gross value of the portfolio aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with each sustainability theme and therefore meeting the Sustainability Objective
- % of portfolio revenue or (for Labelled Bonds) use of proceeds aligned with the solutions contributing to the sustainability themes

See an illustrative example below.

Theme	Portfolio Weight	Alignment Basis	Education Provision & Resources	Professional Training & Services
Societal Development	4%		2%	2%
Issuer 1	2%	Revenue	100%	
Issuer 2	2%	Use of Proceeds		100%

Performance Monitoring

KPIs, as detailed above, are monitored on an ongoing basis by the Investment teams and reported on annually.

Our dedicated Responsible Investment (RI) team is involved in the application of the Standard to identify sustainable investments proposed for investment by the Fund. In addition, we have an independent Responsible Investment Advisory Council (RIAC) that works with the Responsible Investment Team to provide input on key Environmental Social and Governance (ESG) trends and engagement priorities.

Our Mandate Compliance team monitor the Fund's exclusion criteria daily, and provide independent oversight of investment decisions via the monitoring of portfolio investment guidelines, with pre- and post-trade compliance rules coded into our order management system, and have a robust operating model designed to identify, and escalate, where investment decisions breach the rules coded.

Independent Assessment of the Standard

Basis on which the Standard is considered appropriate

The process used to determine whether an asset is sustainable must be robust, evidence-based, absolute, and applied systematically. The Columbia Threadneedle Investment Risk team has independently challenged the construction of the Standard against these four criteria and in its expert view considers the Standard to meet all four requirements and to therefore provide an appropriate framework through which to identify sustainable investments. In particular:

- the Standard recognises different types of financial contribution to the Fund's sustainability themes (revenue and use of proceeds) and there are requirements for each which are objective and clearly articulated;

- the Standard refers to independently developed industry norms and standards, in the form of the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, with each framework mapped to the Fund's sustainability themes. Proprietary components of the Standard are maintained by a dedicated Responsible Investment team while a review group helps to maintain the quality and consistency of assessments of alignment with sustainability themes;
- the thresholds set for materiality are credible, evidence-based and are not defined relative to other issuers.

Evidence base for the selection of the thresholds

Revenue: The 50% net revenue threshold ensures that sustainable segments of an issuer's business must be the largest part, to which management will dedicate the greatest focus, energy and resources. The netting calculation deducts revenue contributions of negatively aligned business segments from positively-aligned revenue, which ensures that any negatively aligned segments will be the smaller segments of the business in the context of management focus.

Use of proceeds: when analysing the alignment to sustainability themes of Labelled Bonds, the Investment Manager requires 100% of the bond proceeds to be directed towards environmentally or socially sustainable projects, which is consistent with the ICMA principles for Labelled Bonds.

To be considered a green, social, or sustainability bond by ICMA, the proceeds must be "exclusively applied" (i.e. 100%) to finance or re-finance new and/or existing eligible environmental or social projects.

Investor stewardship and resources

Targeted Responsible Investment (RI) engagement with the issuers that can align with our clients' investment goals is an important part of our investment approach.

With respect to the Fund, the Investment Manager engages with issuers to better understand how they are providing solutions to environmental and social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. This engagement supports greater insight into the issuer and their alignment to the Fund's Sustainability Objective on an ongoing basis. The focus of this engagement is also to encourage better management of ESG topics by issuers and support them in considering – and where relevant, mitigating – the impact of their operations on environmental and social factors to warrant their position in the portfolio.

Our firmwide engagement programme is executed through Sustainability Research as well as Corporate Governance Analysts, in close collaboration with fundamental research analysts and portfolio managers.

Our engagement with issuers is always structured. All meetings are documented with date, participants, objective of the meeting and, as appropriate, the outcome of the engagement. We set specific engagement objectives ("Objectives") and track progress against these to assess achievements ("Milestones") and determine next steps.

If issuers do not demonstrate progress on matters that we believe are in our clients' best long-term economic interests, we may consider further escalation. Escalation activity takes place in collaboration with other investment departments within Columbia Threadneedle Investments to ensure agreement on the need for escalation and alignment on avenues to pursue, acting in the best economic interests of our clients.

Our preferred approach to conducting engagement is to use constructive, confidential dialogue, typically interacting one-to-one with issuers and building a relationship of trust over time.

Well-governed companies are better positioned to manage risks, identify opportunities, and deliver sustainable growth and returns for our clients. Our voting policies take account of local practices and are applied in a pragmatic fashion that reflects an integrated understanding of local and international good practice. In all cases, we aim to achieve the same result: the preservation and enhancement of long-term shareholder value through management accountability and transparency in reporting. We seek to exercise voting rights on our clients' behalf at all shareholder meetings for their holdings. We are signatories to the UK Stewardship Code 2020.

Effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund	Any material effect on the financial risk and return of the Fund as a result of the investment strategy adopted by the Investment Manager to pursue the Fund's Sustainability Objective <p>The application of the Fund's Sustainable Investment Criteria affects the Fund's available investment universe and its exposure to certain issuers, industries, sectors and regions; and may impact the relative performance of the Fund positively or negatively, depending on whether such investments are in or out of favour.</p>	
Additional information	<p>The ACD's approach to the integration of sustainability risks and the likely impact of these on the returns of the Fund are summarised above under "General Sustainability Disclosures." Further detail is available on the ACD's website at www.columbiathreadneedle.com or on request to the ACD.</p> <p>The Investment Manager has committed to an ambition to reach net zero emissions by 2050 or sooner for a range of assets that it manages, including the Fund. Accordingly, the Investment Manager will proactively engage with issuers to assist with progressing this ambition. If a high emitting issuer in the portfolio does not show progress in meeting the minimum standards considered necessary for continued investment after an appropriate period of engagement, then the Fund will disinvest from the issuer. For more details about the Net Zero Asset Approach, please see Appendix I in this Prospectus.</p> <p>The risk and volatility profile of the Fund is managed by the Investment Manager using, as a guide, forward looking expectations of volatility. The Investment Manager uses its own risk modelling in addition to considering external independent risk profiling methodologies.</p> <p>The Fund will have the risk profile assessed by a variety of external risk rating companies. Each external risk modelling company uses a banding structure which runs from low to high risk to correspond to the volatility level. The Fund is managed to remain within a volatility band that will be mapped to leading risk profiling tools within the market. The Sustainable Defensive Fund, for example, is expected to be rated by Distribution Technology at risk level 3 on Dynamic Planner. However, there is no guarantee that this risk profile will be awarded or maintained.</p> <p>The ACD is committed to providing a risk managed investment solution that aligns to a defined risk profile; this is fundamental to the CT Universal and Sustainable Universal Map fund ranges. However, risk profiling methodologies are subject to change as markets evolve over time. Therefore, at the Investment Manager's discretion, the targeted bands used by the Funds may be changed if the Investment Manager believes this in the best interests of Shareholders and would keep the Fund in an overall "defensive" banding. Shareholders' will receive appropriate notice of any such change. The Investment Manager may not, however, change the bandings such that the risk profile of the Fund would be changed without first obtaining the approval of Shareholders.</p>	
Comparator Benchmark	<p>The ACD believes that an appropriate comparison for this Fund is the Investment Association Mixed Investment 0-35% Shares sector median, given the investment policy of the Fund and the approach taken by the Investment Manager when investing the Fund's portfolio.</p> <p>The performance of each share class may differ depending on the level of share class expenses. Investors should consider the OCF of their share class when considering how the Fund has performed. Past performance tables are provided at Appendix V.</p>	
Dealing information		
Valuation Point	12 noon	
Dealing frequency	Daily	
Accounting dates	Final	Interim
	31 December	30 June

Income allocation dates	Final	Interim
	Last day of February	N/A
Available Share Classes	Please refer to Part B of Appendix I	
Other investor information		
Investor profile	The Fund is intended to provide an investment opportunity for investors wishing to obtain exposure to the assets in which the Fund invests over the medium to long term and within a defined risk profile. Please refer to the information on typical investor profiles set out above. If you are not sure if the Fund is suitable for you, please seek investment advice.	
ISA status	Qualifying investment for stocks and shares ISA	

APPENDIX A | An extract of the Standard of Sustainability and calculation examples

Philosophically, the Investment Manager believes sustainable investment is best defined as investing to meet the investment objectives of its clients, while ensuring investments are aligned with the path to a sustainable future world economy. To deliver a sustainable future world economy, the Investment Manager considers a range of economic activities as being sustainable, including both end products and services, and the supply chains required to produce them.

Practically, the Investment Manager considers a range of sustainability themes, such as Energy Transition, which are needed to meet a sustainable future and are set out in full in the Sustainability Objective. These themes help achieve and align to the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The Investment Manager considers a sustainable investment to be an issuer whose products, services or investments demonstrate material, financial alignment with the Fund's sustainability themes.

Alignment to these sustainability themes is assessed through **Revenue** and **Use of Proceeds**, detailed below.

Revenue: issuers that generate 50% or more of their net revenue from products or services that positively align to the Fund's sustainability themes, in most cases determined by considering alignment to the SDG framework.

The Investment Manager maps each issuer's individual revenue lines (reflecting different parts of their business) to the underlying 'Target' level of the SDG framework (there being 169 SDG Targets), on either a positive, negative or neutral basis. This is aggregated to give a total positive, negative and neutral alignment, as well as an overall net exposure (calculated as the sum of all positive exposure minus the sum of all negative exposure) for each issuer.

For an investment to be classified as sustainable, the total revenue generated must be 50% or more **net** positively aligned to the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager considers a threshold of net 50% or more to be material, as this ensures that **a majority of an issuer's revenues**, and therefore a material part of the business, are aligned with the sustainability themes, whilst also accounting for any negative alignment.

Example

Issuer A Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20% positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2

Total Positive revenue alignment = 80%

+20%	positive revenue alignment to	SDG Target 7.3	
+40%	positive revenue alignment to	SDG Target 13.1	
10%	neutral revenue alignment		
			Total Neutral revenue alignment = 10%
-10%	negative revenue alignment to	SDG Target 15.2	
			Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%
			Net Revenue Alignment = 80% - 10% = 70%

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer A would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

Example

Issuer B Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+45%	positive revenue alignment to	SDG Target 7.2	
+30%	positive revenue alignment to	SDG Target 13.1	
-25%	negative revenue alignment to	SDG Target 15.2	
			Total Positive revenue alignment = 75%
			Total Negative revenue alignment = -25%
			Net Revenue Alignment = 75% - 25% = 50%

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than or equal to 50%; therefore Issuer B would be assessed as a sustainable investment.

This example also shows that **the maximum, absolute negative revenue alignment an issuer could have and still be classified as a sustainable investment is 25%**. In addition, each issuer in its entirety is screened against the Fund's exclusion criteria. This means clients can have comfort that – even where an issuer has some negatively aligned revenue – that exposure does not represent a breach of the Fund's exclusion criteria.

Use of proceeds (e.g., green / social / sustainability bonds) - 100% of the proceeds must be directed towards projects or investments that provide solutions to environmental or social challenges aligned with the Fund's sustainability themes. The Investment Manager has established clear assessment criteria depending on the type of bond, and issuers are required to provide clear detail on the nature of projects and investments that will be made.

APPENDIX B

The Fund will not hold assets with net negative revenue alignment to the Fund's sustainability themes.

Example

Issuer C Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+15%	positive revenue alignment to	SDG Target 7.2	
+10%	positive revenue alignment to	SDG Target 7.3	
-75%	negative revenue alignment to	SDG Target 15.2	
			Total Positive revenue alignment = 25%
			Total Negative revenue alignment = 75%
			Net Revenue Alignment = 25% - 75% = - 50%

Net Revenue Alignment is negative; therefore Issuer C would not be held by the Fund.

The Fund may hold assets that do not currently meet the requirements to be classified as a sustainable investment, but which have environmental and/or social characteristics. This is assessed by consideration of an issuer’s net revenue alignment to the sustainability themes, using the Investment Manager’s SDG mapping methodology. An issuer with net positive revenue alignment of 0% up to but not including 50% would be considered as acceptable to hold, but would not be classified as a sustainable investment (provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

Example

Issuer D Revenue Alignment at SDG Target level:

+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.2	}	Total Positive revenue alignment = 50%
+10%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 7.3		
+20%	positive revenue alignment to SDG Target 13.1		
40% neutral revenue alignment		}	Total Neutral revenue alignment = 40%
-10%	negative revenue alignment to SDG Target 15.2	}	Total Negative revenue alignment = -10%
			Net Revenue Alignment = 50% - 10% = 40%

Net Revenue Alignment is greater than 0% but less than 50%; therefore Issuer D would be acceptable to hold, but not assessed as a sustainable investment (i.e. it would not meet the Standard, provided it does not conflict with the Sustainability Objective).

Part B: Share Class details

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund	Class 2	Accumulation	GBP	£500,000	£25,000	£10,000	£500,000	N/A	0%	0.75%
	Class 3	Income	GBP	£50,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£50,000,000	N/A	0%	0.40%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£50,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£50,000,000	N/A	0%	0.40%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	N/A	0%	1.00%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund	Class 1	Income	GBP	£1,000	£1,000	£100	£1,000	£50 per month	0%	1.00%
	Class 1	Accumulation	GBP	£1,000	£1,000	£100	£1,000	£50 per month	0%	1.00%
	Class 2	Income	GBP	£500,000	£25,000	£10,000	£500,000	N/A	0%	0.40%
	Class 2	Accumulation	GBP	£500,000	£25,000	£10,000	£500,000	N/A	0%	0.40%
	Class C	Income	GBP	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	N/A	0%	0.50%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	N/A	0%	0.50%

Class 4*	Income	GBP	£10,000	£1,000	£10,000	£10,000	N/A	0%	0%
Class 4*	Accumulation	GBP	£10,000	£1,000	£10,000	£10,000	N/A	0%	0%
Class L**	Accumulation	GBP	£1,000	£1,000	£100	£1,000	£50 per month	0%	0.5%

*Class 4 is only available in respect of (i) internal investments by CTI entities or by funds of CTI entities. The term "CTI entities" includes Columbia Threadneedle AM (Holdings) plc, its holding companies, fellow subsidiaries and subsidiaries, and their associates and the term "funds of CTI entities" includes Columbia Threadneedle AM (Holdings) plc's own funds and funds managed, operated or otherwise held by CTI entities; and (ii) investors who have entered into a separate fee charging arrangement with the ACD.

**Class L is only available to shareholders who have had their holding converted to Class L from Class 1 Accumulation shares.

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund	Class C	Income	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class 3	Income	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee

CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund	Class C	Income	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class 3	Income	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Universal MAP Growth Fund	Class C	Income	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class 3	Income	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%
FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund	Class C	Income	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class 3	Income	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	Class C	Income	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class 3	Income	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Universal MAP Income Fund	Class C	Income	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.29%
	Class 3	Income	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.25%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.39%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.35%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CTSustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.39%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.35%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CTSustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.39%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.35%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.39%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.35%

FUND	SHARE CLASSES			INVESTMENT MINIMA					CHARGES	
	Class	Type	Currency	Minimum initial investment	Minimum subsequent investment	Minimum redemption	Minimum holding	Monthly saving	Initial fee	ACD fee
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund	Class C	Accumulation	GBP	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	£250,000	N/A	0%	0.39%
	Class 3	Accumulation	GBP	£5,000,000	£1,000,000	£1,000,000	£5,000,000	N/A	0%	0.35%

Appendix II

Eligible Markets and Derivatives Usage

The Funds may deal through securities and derivatives markets which are regulated markets (as defined in the glossary to the FCA Handbook) or markets established in the UK or an EEA State which are regulated, operate regularly and are open to the public.

Each Fund may also deal through the securities markets and derivatives markets indicated below:

Eligible Securities Markets:

Countries and Markets	CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund	CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund	CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund	CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund	CT Universal MAP Growth Fund	CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund	CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	CT Universal MAP Income Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund
Argentina													
Buenos Aires Stock Exchange		x											
Australia													
Australian Securities Exchange	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brazil													
B3		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada													
Toronto Stock Exchange	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chile													

Bolsa de Comercio de Santiago			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
China													
Hong Kong Exchanges (HKEx)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shanghai Stock Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shenzhen Stock Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
India													
National Stock Exchange of India			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia													
Jakarta Stock exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel													
Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	x												
Japan													
Fukuoka Stock Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Nagoya Stock Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Niigata Stock Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Osaka Stock Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Sapporo Stock Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Tokyo Stock Exchange	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Malaysia													
Bursa Malaysia Berhad		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mexico													

Mexican Stock Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand													
New Zealand Stock Exchange (NZSE)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Peru													
Lima Stock Exchange		x											
Philippines													
Philippines Stock Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Singapore													
Singapore Exchange (SGX)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Africa													
Johannesburg Securities Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Korea													
Korea Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
KOSDAQ Stock Exchange		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Taiwan													
Taiwan Stock Exchange (TSEC)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand													
Stock Exchange of Thailand		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey													
Istanbul Stock Exchange	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
United States of America													
NYSE American		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NASDAQ BX		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Chicago Stock Exchange (CHX)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NYSE National		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NASDAQ	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NASDAQ & OTC markets regulated by NASD Association of Securities Dealers including Trace	x												
New York Stock Exchange	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
NASDAQ OMX PHLX		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
International Securities Market Association		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Eligible Derivatives Markets:

Countries and Markets	CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund	CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund	CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund	CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund	CT Universal MAP Growth Fund	CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund	CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	CT Universal MAP Income Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund	CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund
Australia													
ASX Futures	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Brazil													
B3			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Canada													
Toronto Futures Exchange	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Toronto Stock Exchange	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Montreal Exchange		x											
China													
Hong Kong Exchanges (HKEx)	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shanghai Stock Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Shenzhen Stock Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
India													
National Stock Exchange of India			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Indonesia													
Indonesian Stock exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Israel													

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange	x												
Japan													
Osaka Exchange		x											
Malaysia													
Bursa Malaysia Berhad			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Mexico													
Mexican Stock Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
New Zealand													
New Zealand Stock Exchange	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Philippines													
Philippines Stock Exchange													
Singapore													
SGX Derivatives	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Africa													
Johannesburg Securities Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
South Korea													
Korea Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
KOSDAQ			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Taiwan													
Taiwan Stock Exchange (TWSE)		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Thailand													
Stock Exchange of Thailand		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Turkey													
Istanbul Stock Exchange	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

United States of America													
Chicago Board Options Exchange	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chicago Board of Trade	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Chicago Mercantile Exchange			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
ICE Futures US	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Derivatives Usage:

In order to assist counterparties assess the credit risk associated with CT open-ended portfolios the ACD has compiled a list of the types of derivative contracts available for use by its funds. The list is subject to amendment and the most recent copy is available on request from the ACD.

The list applies to all funds according to the classification noted and the use, if any, of such contracts will be subject to the investment objective and policy of the fund concerned and the regulations.

Investors should note that no funds included in this prospectus are classified as Alternative Investment Fund(s). The list may be amended without notice and the inclusion of a contract as available to a type of fund does not mean that any particular fund will or should use that instrument.

	Types of Derivatives	Equity Funds	Fixed Income Funds	Alternative Investment Funds
1.	Bond Futures (ETD)	x	x	x
2.	Equity Futures (ETD) Commodity Futures	x		x
3.	Interest Rate Options (ETD)		x	x
4.	Index Options (ETD)	x		x
5.	Equity Options (ETD) Commodity Futures	x		x
6.	Options (OTC)	x	x	x
7.	Warrants (deltal)	x		x
8.	Warrants		x	x

9.	Interest Rate Swaps		x	x
10.	Inflation Linked Swaps		x	x
11.	Credit Default Swaps		x	x
12.	Equity Swaps Collateral Debt	x		x
13.	Obligations		x	x
14.	Credit Linked Notes		x	x
15.	Contract for Difference	x		x
16.	Swaptions		x	x
17.	Interest Rate Collars		x	x
18.	Interest Rate Caps		x	x
19.	Interest Rate Floors		x	x
20.	Floortions		x	x
21.	Captions		x	x
22.	Total Return Swaps	x	x	x
23.	REPOS		x	x
24.	Reverse REPOS		x	X
25.	Exchange Traded Funds	x	x	X
26.	FRAs		x	X
27.	Currency Options			X
28.	Currency Futures		x	X
29.	Currency Swaps		x	X
30.	Forward FX	x	x	X
31.	Dividend Swaps Options on Dividend			X
32.	Swaps Options on Correlation			X
33.	Swaps			X
34.	Correlation Swaps Options on Variance			x

Appendix III

Investment and Borrowing Powers

1. General

The Scheme Property of a Fund will be invested with the aim of achieving the investment objective of that Fund but subject to the limits set out in a Fund's investment policy and the limits set out in Chapter 5 of the COLL Sourcebook ("COLL 5") and this Prospectus. These limits apply to each Fund as summarised below.

From time to time and in particular during periods of uncertain or volatile markets, the ACD may choose to hold a substantial proportion of the property of the Funds in money-market instruments and/or cash deposits.

1.1 Prudent spread of risk

The ACD must ensure that, taking account of the investment objectives and policy of each Fund, the Scheme Property of each Fund aims to provide a prudent spread of risk.

1.2 Cover

1.2.1 Where the COLL Sourcebook allows a transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only (for example, investment in nil and partly paid securities and the general power to accept or underwrite) if possible obligations arising out of the investment transactions or out of the retention would not cause any breach of any limits in COLL 5, it must be assumed that the maximum possible liability of a Fund under any other of those rules has also to be provided for.

1.2.2 Where the COLL Sourcebook permits an investment transaction to be entered into or an investment to be retained only if that investment transaction, or the retention, or other similar transactions, are covered:

1.2.2.1 it must be assumed that in applying any of those rules, a Fund must also simultaneously satisfy any other obligation relating to cover; and

1.2.2.2 no element of cover must be used more than once.

2. UCITS Schemes – general

2.1 Subject to the investment objective and policy of a Fund, the Scheme Property of a Fund must, except where otherwise provided in COLL 5, only consist of any or all of:

2.1.1 transferable securities;

2.1.2 approved money-market instruments;

2.1.3 permitted units in collective investments schemes;

2.1.4 permitted derivatives and forward transactions; and

2.1.5 permitted deposits.

2.2 It is not intended that the Funds will have an interest in any immovable property or tangible movable property.

3. **Transferable Securities**

- 3.1 A transferable security is an investment falling within article 76 (Shares etc), article 77 (Instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness), article 78 (Government and public securities), article 79 (Instruments giving entitlement to investments) and article 80 (Certificates representing certain securities) of the Regulated Activities Order.
- 3.2 An investment is not a transferable security if the title to it cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only with the consent of a third party.
- 3.3 In applying paragraph 3.2 of this Appendix to an investment which is issued by a body corporate, and which is an investment falling within articles 76 (Shares, etc) or 77 (Instruments creating or acknowledging indebtedness) of the Regulated Activities Order, the need for any consent on the part of the body corporate or any members or debenture holders of it may be ignored.
- 3.4 An investment is not a transferable security unless the liability of the holder of it to contribute to the debts of the issuer is limited to any amount for the time being unpaid by the holder of it in respect of the investment.
- 3.5 A Fund may invest in a transferable security only to the extent that the transferable security fulfils the following criteria:
 - 3.5.1 the potential loss which a Fund may incur with respect to holding the transferable security is limited to the amount paid for it;
 - 3.5.2 its liquidity does not compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder under the FCA Handbook;
 - 3.5.3 reliable valuation is available for it as follows:
 - 3.5.3.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there are accurate, reliable and regular prices which are either market prices or prices made available by valuation systems independent from issuers;
 - 3.5.3.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is a valuation on a periodic basis which is derived from information from the issuer of the transferable security or from competent investment research;
 - 3.5.4 appropriate information is available for it as follows:
 - 3.5.4.1 in the case of a transferable security admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular, accurate and comprehensive information available to the market on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
 - 3.5.4.2 in the case of a transferable security not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, where there is regular and accurate information available to the ACD on the transferable security or, where relevant, on the portfolio of the transferable security;
 - 3.5.5 it is negotiable; and
 - 3.5.6 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD.
- 3.6 Unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination, a transferable security which is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed:
 - 3.6.1 not to compromise the ability of the ACD to comply with its obligation to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder; and

- 3.6.2 to be negotiable.
- 3.7 No more than 5% of the Scheme Property of a Fund may be invested in warrants.
4. **Closed end funds constituting transferable securities**
- 4.1 A unit or a share in a closed end fund shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Fund, provided it fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in paragraph 3.5 and either:
- 4.1.1 where the closed end fund is constituted as an investment company or a unit trust:
- 4.1.1.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms applied to companies; and
- 4.1.1.2 where another person carries out asset management activity on its behalf, that person is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection; or
- 4.1.2 Where the closed end fund is constituted under the law of contract:
- 4.1.2.1 it is subject to corporate governance mechanisms equivalent to those applied to companies; and
- 4.1.2.2 it is managed by a person who is subject to national regulation for the purpose of investor protection.
5. **Transferable securities linked to other assets**
- 5.1 A Fund may invest in any other investment which shall be taken to be a transferable security for the purposes of investment by a Fund provided the investment:
- 5.1.1 fulfils the criteria for transferable securities set out in 3.5 above; and
- 5.1.2 is backed by or linked to the performance of other assets, which may differ from those in which a Fund can invest.
- 5.2 Where an investment in 5.1 contains an embedded derivative component, the requirements of this section with respect to derivatives and forwards will apply to that component.
6. **Approved Money-Market Instruments**
- 6.1 An approved money-market instrument is a money-market instrument which is normally dealt in on the money-market, is liquid and has a value which can be accurately determined at any time.
- 6.2 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as normally dealt in on the money-market if it:
- 6.2.1 has a maturity at issuance of up to and including 397 days;
- 6.2.2 has a residual maturity of up to and including 397 days;
- 6.2.3 undergoes regular yield adjustments in line with money-market conditions at least every 397 days; or
- 6.2.4 has a risk profile, including credit and interest rate risks, corresponding to that of an instrument which has a maturity as set out in 6.2.1 or 6.2.2 or is subject to yield adjustments as set out in 6.2.3.
- 6.3 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as liquid if it can be sold at limited cost in an adequately short time frame, taking into account the obligation of the ACD to redeem Shares at the request of any qualifying Shareholder.

- 6.4 A money-market instrument shall be regarded as having a value which can be accurately determined at any time if accurate and reliable valuations systems, which fulfil the following criteria, are available:
- 6.4.1 enabling the ACD to calculate a net asset value in accordance with the value at which the instrument held in the Scheme Property of a Fund could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction; and
 - 6.4.2 based either on market data or on valuation models including systems based on amortised costs.
- 6.5 A money-market instrument that is normally dealt in on the money-market and is admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market shall be presumed to be liquid and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time unless there is information available to the ACD that would lead to a different determination.
7. **Transferable securities and money-market instruments generally to be admitted or dealt in on an Eligible Market**
- 7.1 Transferable securities and approved money-market instruments held within a Fund must be:
- 7.1.1 admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.3.1; or
 - 7.1.2 dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.3.2; or
 - 7.1.3 admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market as described in 8.4; or
 - 7.1.4 for an approved money-market instrument not admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, within 9.1; or
 - 7.1.5 recently issued transferable securities provided that:
 - 7.1.5.1 the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made to be admitted to an eligible market; and
 - 7.1.5.2 such admission is secured within a year of issue.
- 7.2 However, a Fund may invest no more than 10% of its Scheme Property in transferable securities and approved money-market instruments other than those referred to in 7.1.
8. **Eligible markets regime: purpose and requirements**
- 8.1 To protect Shareholders the markets on which investments of the Funds are dealt in or traded on should be of an adequate quality ("eligible") at the time of acquisition of the investment and until it is sold.
- 8.2 Where a market ceases to be eligible, investments on that market cease to be approved securities. The 10% restriction in 7.2 above on investing in non approved securities applies and exceeding this limit because a market ceases to be eligible will generally be regarded as an inadvertent breach.
- 8.3 A market is eligible for the purposes of the rules if it is:
- 8.3.1 a regulated market as defined in the FCA Handbook; or
 - 8.3.2 a market in an EEA State which is regulated, operates regularly and is open to the public; or
 - 8.3.3 a market falling in paragraph 8.4 of this Appendix.

- 8.4 A market falling within paragraph 8.3.3 of this Appendix is eligible for the purposes of COLL 5 if:
- 8.4.1 the ACD, after consultation with and notification to the Depositary, decides that market is appropriate for investment of, or dealing in, the Scheme Property;
 - 8.4.2 the market is included in a list in the prospectus; and
 - 8.4.3 the Depositary has taken reasonable care to determine that:
 - 8.4.3.1 adequate custody arrangements can be provided for the investment dealt in on that market; and
 - 8.4.4 all reasonable steps have been taken by the ACD in deciding whether that market is eligible.
- 8.5 In paragraph 8.4.1, a market must not be considered appropriate unless it is regulated, operates regularly, is recognised by an overseas regulator, is open to the public, is adequately liquid and has adequate arrangements for unimpeded transmission of income and capital to or for the order of Shareholders.
- 8.6 The Eligible Markets for the Funds are set out in Appendix II.
9. **Money-market instruments with a regulated issuer**
- 9.1 In addition to instruments admitted to or dealt in on an eligible market, a Fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument provided it fulfils the following requirements:
- 9.1.1 the issue or the issuer is regulated for the purpose of protecting Shareholders and savings; and
 - 9.1.2 the instrument is issued or guaranteed in accordance with paragraph 10 (Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments) below.
- 9.2 The issue or the issuer of a money-market instrument, other than one dealt in on an eligible market, shall be regarded as regulated for the purpose of protecting Shareholders and savings if:
- 9.2.1 the instrument is an approved money-market instrument;
 - 9.2.2 appropriate information is available for the instrument (including information which allows an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in it), in accordance with paragraph 11 (Appropriate information for money-market instruments) below; and
 - 9.2.3 the instrument is freely transferable.
10. **Issuers and guarantors of money-market instruments**
- 10.1 A Fund may invest in an approved money-market instrument if it is:
- 10.1.1 issued or guaranteed by any one of the following:
 - 10.1.1.1 a central authority of the United Kingdom or an EEA State or, if the EEA State is a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;
 - 10.1.1.2 a regional or local authority of the United Kingdom or an EEA State;
 - 10.1.1.3 the Bank of England, the European Central Bank or a central bank of an EEA State;
 - 10.1.1.4 the European Union or the European Investment Bank;

- 10.1.1.5 a non-EEA State or, in the case of a federal state, one of the members making up the federation;
 - 10.1.1.6 a public international body to which the United Kingdom or one or more EEA States belong; or
 - 10.1.2 issued by a body, any securities of which are dealt in on an eligible market; or
 - 10.1.3 issued or guaranteed by an establishment which is:
 - 10.1.3.1 subject to prudential supervision in accordance with criteria defined by UK or EU law; or
 - 10.1.3.2 subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the FCA to be at least as stringent as those laid down by UK or EU law.
- 10.2 An establishment shall be considered to satisfy the requirement in 10.1.3.2 if it is subject to and complies with prudential rules, and fulfils one or more of the following criteria:
 - 10.2.1 it is located in the European Economic Area;
 - 10.2.2 it is located in an OECD country belonging to the Group of Ten;
 - 10.2.3 it has at least investment grade rating;
 - 10.2.4 on the basis of an in-depth analysis of the issuer, it can be demonstrated that the prudential rules applicable to that issuer are at least as stringent as those laid down by UK or EU law.
- 11. **Appropriate information for money-market instruments**
 - 11.1 In the case of an approved money-market instrument within 10.1.2 or issued by a body of the type referred to in COLL 5.2.10EG, or which is issued by an authority within 10.1.1.2 or a public international body within 10.1.1.6 but is not guaranteed by a central authority within 10.1.1.1, the following information must be available:
 - 11.1.1 information on both the issue or the issuance programme, and the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument, verified by appropriately qualified third parties not subject to instructions from the issuer;
 - 11.1.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
 - 11.1.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme.
 - 11.2 In the case of an approved money-market instrument issued or guaranteed by an establishment within 10.1.3, the following information must be available:
 - 11.2.1 information on the issue or the issuance programme or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument;
 - 11.2.2 updates of that information on a regular basis and whenever a significant event occurs; and
 - 11.2.3 available and reliable statistics on the issue or the issuance programme, or other data enabling an appropriate assessment of the credit risks related to investment in those instruments.
 - 11.3 In the case of an approved money-market instrument:
 - 11.3.1 within 10.1.1.1, 10.1.1.4 or 10.1.1.5; or

- 11.3.2 which is issued by an authority within 10.1.1.2 or a public international body within 10.1.1.6 and is guaranteed by a central authority within 10.1.1.1;

information must be available on the issue or the issuance programme, or on the legal and financial situation of the issuer prior to the issue of the instrument.

12. **Spread: general**

- 12.1 This rule on spread does not apply in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument to which paragraph 14 applies.
- 12.2 For the purposes of this requirement companies included in the same group for the purposes of consolidated accounts as defined in accordance with section 399 of Companies Act 2006, Directive 2013/34/EU (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of UK law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable) or in the same group in accordance with international accounting standards are regarded as a single body.
- 12.3 Not more than 20% in the value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of deposits with a single body.
- 12.4 Not more than 5% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of transferable securities or approved money-market instruments issued by any single body, except that the limit of 5% is raised to 10% in respect of up to 40% in value of the Scheme Property (covered bonds need not be taken into account for the purposes of applying the limit of 40%). For these purposes certificates representing certain securities are treated as equivalent to the underlying security.
- 12.5 The limit of 5% is raised to 25% in value of the Scheme Property in respect of covered bonds provided that when a Fund invests more than 5% in covered bonds issued by a single body, the total value of covered bonds held must not exceed 80% in value of the Scheme Property.
- 12.6 The exposure to any one counterparty in an OTC derivative transaction must not exceed 5% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund. This limit is raised to 10% where the counterparty is an Approved Bank.
- 12.7 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of transferable securities and approved money-market instruments issued by the same group.
- 12.8 Not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of the units of any one collective investment scheme.
- 12.9 The COLL Sourcebook provides that in applying the limits in 12.3, 12.4 and 12.6 and subject to 12.5, not more than 20% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is to consist of any combination of two or more of the following:
- 12.9.1 transferable securities (including covered bonds) or approved money-market instruments issued by; or
 - 12.9.2 deposits made with; or
 - 12.9.3 exposures from OTC derivatives transactions made with;
- a single body.

13. **Counterparty risk and issuer concentration**

- 13.1 The ACD must ensure that counterparty risk arising from an OTC derivative is subject to the limits set out in paragraphs 12.6 and 12.9 above.
- 13.2 When calculating the exposure of a Fund to a counterparty in accordance with the limits in paragraph 12.6 the ACD must use the positive mark-to-market value of the OTC derivative contract with that counterparty.

- 13.3 An ACD may net the OTC derivative positions of a Fund with the same counterparty, provided they are able legally to enforce netting agreements with the counterparty on behalf of the Fund.
- 13.4 The netting agreements in paragraph 13.3 above are permissible only with respect to OTC derivatives with the same counterparty and not in relation to any other exposures the Fund may have with that same counterparty.
- 13.5 The ACD may reduce the exposure of Scheme Property to a counterparty of an OTC derivative through the receipt of collateral. Collateral received must be sufficiently liquid so that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to its pre-sale valuation.
- 13.6 The ACD must take collateral into account in calculating exposure to counterparty risk in accordance with the limits in paragraph 13.8 when it passes collateral to an OTC counterparty on behalf of a Fund.
- 13.7 Collateral passed in accordance with paragraph 13.6 may be taken into account on a net basis only if the ACD is able legally to enforce netting arrangements with this counterparty on behalf of that Fund.
- 13.8 The ACD must calculate the issuer concentration limits referred to in paragraph 12 on the basis of the underlying exposure created through the use of OTC derivatives pursuant to the commitment approach.
- 13.9 In relation to the exposure arising from OTC derivatives as referred to in paragraph 12.9 the ACD must include any exposure to OTC derivative counterparty risk in the calculation.
14. **Spread: government and public securities**
- 14.1 The following section applies in respect of a transferable security or an approved money-market instrument ("such securities") that is issued by:
- 14.1.1 the United Kingdom or an EEA State;
 - 14.1.2 a local authority of the United Kingdom or an EEA State;
 - 14.1.3 a non-EEA State; or
 - 14.1.4 a public international body to which the United Kingdom or one or more EEA States belong.
- 14.2 Where no more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property of a Fund is invested in such securities issued by any one body, there is no limit on the amount which may be invested in such securities or in any one issue.
- 14.3 The Company or a Fund may invest more than 35% in value of the Scheme Property in such securities issued by any one body provided that:
- 14.3.1 the ACD has before any such investment is made consulted with the Depositary and as a result considers that the issuer of such securities is one which is appropriate in accordance with the investment objectives of the relevant Fund;
 - 14.3.2 no more than 30% in value of the Scheme Property consists of such securities of any one issue;
 - 14.3.3 the Scheme Property includes such securities issued by that or another issuer, of at least six different issues;
 - 14.3.4 the disclosures required by the FCA have been made.
- 14.4 In giving effect to the foregoing object more than 35% of the Scheme Property of **CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund** may be invested in Government and other public securities issued by or on behalf of, or guaranteed by, the Government of the United Kingdom (including the Scottish Administration, the Executive Committee of the Northern Ireland

Assembly, the National Assembly of Wales), Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United States or by one of the following international organisations: World Bank, African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank (ADB), Council of Europe Development Bank, Deutsche Ausgleichsbank (DTA), Eurofima, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Finance Corporation (IFC), Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau (KfW), LCR Finance plc, and the Nordic Investment Bank (NIB).

- 14.5 Notwithstanding 12.1 and subject to 14.2 and 14.3 above, in applying the 20% limit in paragraph 12.9 with respect to a single body, such securities issued by that body shall be taken into account.

15. **Investment in collective investment schemes**

- 15.1 Up to 10% of the value of the Scheme Property of the CTGlobal Real Estate Securities Fund and CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund may be invested in units or shares in other collective investment schemes ("Second Scheme") provided the Second Scheme satisfies all of the conditions set out at paragraph 15.2.1 below.

Up to 100% of the value of the Scheme Property of the CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund, CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund, CT Universal MAP Growth Fund, CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund, CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund, CT Universal MAP Income Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund and CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund, may be invested in units or shares in Second Schemes provided the Second Scheme satisfies all of the conditions set out at paragraph 15.2.1 below and provided that no more than 30% of the value of such Fund is invested in Second Schemes within paragraphs 15.2.1.2 to 15.2.1.5 below.

15.2

15.2.1 The Second Scheme must:

- 15.2.1.1 be a UCITS scheme or satisfy the conditions necessary for it to enjoy the rights conferred by the UCITS Directive as implemented in the EEA; or
- 15.2.1.2 be a recognised scheme that is authorised by the supervisory authorities of Guernsey, Jersey or the Isle of Man (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR are met); or
- 15.2.1.3 be authorised as a non-UCITS retail scheme (provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR(1), (3) and (4) are met);
- 15.2.1.4 be authorised in an EEA State provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR(1), (3) and (4) are met; or
- 15.2.1.5 be authorised by the competent authority of an OECD member country (other than an EEA State) which has:
 - (a) signed the IOSCO Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding; and
 - (b) approved the Second Scheme's management company, rules and depositary/custody arrangements;

(provided the requirements of COLL 5.2.13AR(1), (3) and (4) are met).

- 15.2.2 The Second Scheme has terms which prohibit more than 10% in value of the scheme property consisting of units in collective investment schemes. Where the Second Scheme is an umbrella, the provisions in this paragraph 15.2.2, paragraph 1.1 and paragraph 12 (Spread: general) apply to each Fund as if it were a separate scheme.

- 15.3 The Scheme Property attributable to a Fund may include Shares in another Fund of the Company (the "Second Fund") subject to the requirements of paragraph 15.3 below.
- 15.4 A Fund may invest in or dispose of Shares of a Second Fund provided that:
- 15.4.1 the Second Fund does not hold Shares in any other Fund of the Company;
 - 15.4.2 the requirements set out at paragraphs 12.8, 15.6 and 15.7 below are complied with.
- 15.5 The Funds may, subject to the limit set out in 15.1 above, invest in collective investment schemes managed or operated by, or whose authorised corporate director is, the ACD of a Fund or one of its associates.
- 15.6 If a substantial proportion of a Fund's assets are invested in other collective investment schemes, the maximum level of management fees that may be charged by an investee collective investment scheme to a Fund will be 6%.
- 15.7 Investment may only be made in a Second Fund or other collective investment schemes managed by the ACD or an associate of the ACD if the Fund's Prospectus clearly states that it may enter into such investments and the rules on double charging contained in the COLL Sourcebook are complied with.
- 15.8 Where a Fund of the Company invests in or disposes of Shares in a Second Fund or units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to that Fund by the close of business on the fourth Business Day the amount of any preliminary charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.

16. **Investment in nil and partly paid securities**

A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument on which any sum is unpaid falls within a power of investment only if it is reasonably foreseeable that the amount of any existing and potential call for any sum unpaid could be paid by a Fund, at the time when payment is required, without contravening the rules in COLL 5.

17. **Derivatives: general**

The CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund, CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund, CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund, CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund, CT Universal MAP Growth Fund, CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund, CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund, CT Universal MAP Income Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund, CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund and CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund, may use derivatives for investment purposes.

The ACD may employ more sophisticated derivatives and equities selected by using sophisticated mathematical techniques in the pursuit of the investment objectives of a Fund, as stated in this Prospectus, and in accordance with its risk management policy. This means that the Net Asset Value of the Fund may at times be highly volatile (in the absence of compensating investment techniques). However, it is the ACD's intention that a Fund owing to its portfolio composition, or the portfolio management techniques used, will not have volatility over and above the general market volatility of the markets of its underlying investments. The risk profile of a Fund may be higher than it would otherwise have been as a consequence of the use of derivatives as described above.

The ACD may also employ derivatives for the purposes of Efficient Portfolio Management, further information on EPM is provided in paragraph 18. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes, the risk of loss to the Fund may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging prove to be insufficiently correlated.

- 17.1 A transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction must not be effected for a Fund unless the transaction is of a kind specified in paragraph 19 (Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)) below, and the transaction is covered, as required by paragraph 30 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) of this Appendix.
- 17.2 Where a Fund invests in derivatives, the exposure to the underlying assets must not exceed the limits set out in the COLL Sourcebook in relation to COLL 5.2.11R (Spread: general) and COLL 5.2.12R (Spread: government and public securities) except for index based derivatives where the rules below apply.
- 17.3 Where a transferable security or approved money-market instrument embeds a derivative, this must be taken into account for the purposes of complying with this section.
- 17.4 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument will embed a derivative if it contains a component which fulfils the following criteria:
- 17.4.1 by virtue of that component some or all of the cash flows that otherwise would be required by the transferable security or approved money-market instrument which functions as host contract can be modified according to a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index or other variable, and therefore vary in a way similar to a stand-alone derivative;
 - 17.4.2 its economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract; and
 - 17.4.3 it has a significant impact on the risk profile and pricing of the transferable security or approved money-market instrument.
- 17.5 A transferable security or an approved money-market instrument does not embed a derivative where it contains a component which is contractually transferable independently of the transferable security or the approved money-market instrument. That component shall be deemed to be a separate instrument.
- 17.6 Where a Fund invests in an index based derivative, provided the relevant index falls within paragraph 20 (Financial Indices underlying derivatives), the underlying constituents of the index do not have to be taken into account for the purposes of COLL 5.2.11R and COLL 5.2.12R.
- 17.7 A Fund may enter into a range of swap transactions in pursuit of its investment objective (including total return swaps) or other financial derivatives instruments with similar characteristics. The underlying assets and investment strategies of such swaps, to which exposure will be gained, will be consistent with the investment objective and policy of the relevant Fund.
- 17.8 The counterparty to such transactions does not have discretion over the composition or management of a Fund's portfolio or over the underlying of financial derivative instruments used by a Fund. Counterparty approval is not required in relation to any investment decision made by a Fund.
- 17.9 The counterparties of these transactions will be highly rated financial institutions specialising in these types of transactions and approved by the Investment Manager.

18. **Efficient Portfolio Management**

- 18.1 The Company may use Scheme Property to enter into transactions for the purposes of EPM. Permitted EPM transactions include transactions in derivatives dealt or traded on an eligible derivatives market or over-the-counter. Where permitted, EPM techniques may also involve the Company entering into stock lending transactions or reverse repurchase agreements. The ACD must ensure in entering into EPM transactions that the transaction is economically appropriate to (i) the reduction of the relevant risks (whether in the price of investments, interest rates or exchange rates) or (ii) the reduction of the relevant costs and/or (iii) the generation of additional capital or income for the scheme with a risk level which is

consistent with the risk profile of the scheme and the risk diversification rules laid down in the FCA's COLL sourcebook.

- 18.2 There is no guarantee that the Company will achieve the objective for which any EPM transaction was undertaken. To the extent that derivative instruments are utilised for hedging purposes (reduction of the risk profile of the Company), the risk of loss to the Company may be increased where the value of the derivative instrument and the value of the security or position which it is hedging prove to be insufficiently correlated. EPM transactions (save to the extent that derivatives are traded on exchange) may involve a risk that a counterparty will wholly or partially fail to honour its contractual obligations.
- 18.3 In order to mitigate that risk of counterparty default, the counterparties to these transactions may be required to provide collateral to suitably cover their obligations to the Company. In the event of default by the counterparty, it will forfeit its collateral on the transaction. However, there is a risk that the collateral, especially where it is in the form of securities, when realised will not raise sufficient cash to settle the counterparty's liability to the Company. Securities lending transactions may, in the event of a default by the counterparty, result in the securities lent being recovered late or only in part. This may result in loss for the Company.
- 18.4 To assist in managing these types of risks, the ACD has a collateral management policy which sets criteria around the types of eligible collateral the Company may accept. A copy of this is available from the ACD on request.
- 18.5 Investors should note that EPM transactions may be effected in relation to the Company in circumstances where the ACD has, either directly or indirectly, an interest which may potentially involve a conflict of their obligations to the Company. Where a conflict cannot be avoided, the ACD will have regard to its responsibility to act in the best interests of the Company and its investors. The ACD will ensure that the Company and its investors are treated fairly and that such transactions are effected on terms which are not less favourable to the Company than if the potential conflict had not existed. For further information in relation to conflicts of interest, please see the 'conflicts of interest' section of this prospectus.
- 18.6 All revenues arising from EPM transactions (including stock lending and repurchase and reverse repurchase arrangements, if any) will be returned to the Company, net of direct and indirect operational costs.
- 18.7 The costs consist of the securities lending agent fee. Detailed information on the fund-specific costs and the related entities can be found in the annual report of the Company.

19. **Permitted transactions (derivatives and forwards)**

- 19.1 A transaction in a derivative must be in an approved derivative; or be one which complies with paragraph 23 (OTC transactions in derivatives).
- 19.2 A transaction in a derivative must have the underlying consisting of any one or more of the following to which a Fund is dedicated:
- 19.2.1 transferable securities;
 - 19.2.2 approved money-market instruments permitted under paragraphs 7.1.1 to 7.1.4;
 - 19.2.3 deposits and permitted derivatives under this paragraph;
 - 19.2.4 collective investment scheme units permitted under paragraph 15 (Investment in collective investment schemes);
 - 19.2.5 financial indices which satisfy the criteria set out in paragraph 20 (Financial indices underlying derivatives);
 - 19.2.6 interest rates;
 - 19.2.7 foreign exchange rates; and

- 19.2.8 currencies.
- 19.3 A transaction in an approved derivative must be effected on or under the rules of an eligible derivatives market.
- 19.4 A transaction in a derivative must not cause a Fund to diverge from its investment objectives as stated in the Instrument constituting a Fund and the most recently published version of this Prospectus.
- 19.5 A transaction in a derivative must not be entered into if the intended effect is to create the potential for an uncovered sale of one or more, transferable securities, approved money-market instruments, units in collective investment schemes, or derivatives.
- 19.6 Any forward transaction must be with an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank.
- 19.7 A derivative includes an investment which fulfils the following criteria:
- 19.7.1 it allows transfer of the credit risk of the underlying independently from the other risks associated with that underlying;
 - 19.7.2 it does not result in the delivery or the transfer of assets other than those referred to in COLL 5.2.6AR, including cash;
 - 19.7.3 in the case of an OTC derivative, it complies with the requirements in paragraph 23; and
 - 19.7.4 its risks are adequately captured by the risk management process of the ACD and by its internal control mechanisms in the case of risk asymmetry of information between the ACD and the counterparty to the derivative resulting from the potential access of the counterparty to non-public information on persons whose assets are used as the underlying by that derivative.
- 19.8 A Fund may not undertake transactions in derivatives on commodities.
20. **Financial Indices underlying derivatives**
- 20.1 The financial indices referred to in 19.2 are those which satisfy the following criteria:
- 20.1.1 the index is sufficiently diversified;
 - 20.1.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
 - 20.1.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.
- 20.2 A financial index is sufficiently diversified if:
- 20.2.1 it is composed in such a way that price movements or trading activities regarding one component do not unduly influence the performance of the whole index;
 - 20.2.2 where it is composed of assets in which a Fund is permitted to invest, its composition is at least diversified in accordance with the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section; and
 - 20.2.3 where it is composed of assets in which a Fund cannot invest, it is diversified in a way which is equivalent to the diversification achieved by the requirements with respect to spread and concentration set out in this section.
- 20.3 A financial index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers if:
- 20.3.1 it measures the performance of a representative group of underlyings in a relevant and appropriate way;

- 20.3.2 it is revised or rebalanced periodically to ensure that it continues to reflect the markets to which it refers, following criteria which are publicly available; and
- 20.3.3 the underlyings are sufficiently liquid, allowing users to replicate it if necessary.
- 20.4 A financial index is published in an appropriate manner if:
 - 20.4.1 its publication process relies on sound procedures to collect prices, and calculate and subsequently publish the index value, including pricing procedures for components where a market price is not available; and
 - 20.4.2 material information on matters such as index calculation, rebalancing methodologies, index changes or any operational difficulties in providing timely or accurate information is provided on a wide and timely basis.
- 20.5 Where the composition of underlyings of a transaction in a derivative does not satisfy the requirements for a financial index, the underlyings for that transaction shall where they satisfy the requirements with respect to other underlyings pursuant to 19.2, be regarded as a combination of those underlyings.

21. Transactions for the purchase of property

A derivative or forward transaction which will or could lead to the delivery of property for the account of a Fund may be entered into only if that property can be held for the account of that Fund, and the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that delivery of the property under the transaction will not occur or will not lead to a breach of the COLL Sourcebook.

22. Requirement to cover sales

No agreement by or on behalf of a Fund to dispose of property or rights may be made unless the obligation to make the disposal and any other similar obligation could immediately be honoured by that Fund by delivery of property or the assignment (or, in Scotland, assignation) of rights, and the property and rights above are owned by a Fund at the time of the agreement. This requirement does not apply to a deposit.

23. OTC transactions in derivatives

- 23.1 Any transaction in an OTC derivative under paragraph 19.1 must be:
 - 23.1.1 in a future or an option or a contract for differences;
 - 23.1.2 with an approved counterparty; a counterparty to a transaction in derivatives is approved only if the counterparty is an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; or a person whose permission (including any requirements or limitations), as published in the Financial Services Register, permits it to enter into the transaction as principal off-exchange;
 - 23.1.3 on approved terms; the terms of the transaction in derivatives are approved only if, the ACD carries out, at least daily, a reliable and verifiable valuation in respect of that transaction corresponding to its fair value and which does not rely only on market quotations by the counterparty and can enter into one or more further transaction to sell, liquidate or close out that transaction at any time, at a fair value; and
 - 23.1.4 For the purposes of paragraph 22.1.3, "fair value" is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.
 - 23.1.5 capable of reliable valuation; a transaction in derivatives is capable of reliable valuation only if the ACD having taken reasonable care determines that, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into), it will be able to value the investment concerned with reasonable accuracy:

- 23.1.5.1 on the basis of an up-to-date market value which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed is reliable; or
- 23.1.5.2 if the value referred to in 23.1.5.1 is not available, on the basis of a pricing model which the ACD and the Depositary have agreed uses an adequate recognised methodology; and
- 23.1.6 subject to verifiable valuation: a transaction in derivatives is subject to verifiable valuation only if, throughout the life of the derivative (if the transaction is entered into) verification of the valuation is carried out by:
 - 23.1.6.1 an appropriate third party which is independent from the counterparty of the derivative at an adequate frequency and in such a way that the ACD is able to check it; or
 - 23.1.6.2 a department within the ACD which is independent from the department in charge of managing a Fund and which is adequately equipped for such a purpose.

24. **Valuation of OTC derivatives**

- 24.1 For the purposes of paragraph 23.1.3 the ACD must:
 - 24.1.1 establish implement and maintain arrangements and procedures which ensure appropriate, transparent and fair valuation of the exposures of a Fund to OTC derivatives; and
 - 24.1.2 ensure that the fair value of OTC derivatives is subject to adequate, accurate and independent assessment.
- 24.2 Where the arrangements and procedures referred to in paragraph 24.1 above involve the performance of certain activities by third parties, the ACD must comply with the requirements in SYSC 8.1.13 R (Additional requirements for a management company) and COLL 6.6A.4 R (4) to (6) (Due diligence requirements of AFMs of UCITS schemes).
- 24.3 The arrangements and procedures referred to in 24.1 must be:
 - 24.3.1 Adequate and proportionate to the nature and complexity of the OTC derivative concerned; and
 - 24.3.2 Adequately documented.

25. **Risk Management**

- 25.1 The ACD uses a risk management process (including a risk management policy) in accordance with COLL 6.12, as reviewed by the Depositary and filed with the FCA, enabling it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of a Fund's positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of a Fund. The following details of the risk management process must be regularly notified to the FCA and at least on an annual basis:
 - 25.1.1 a true and fair view of the types of derivatives and forward transactions to be used within the Company together with their underlying risks and any relevant quantitative limits.
 - 25.1.2 the methods for estimating risks in derivative and forward transactions.
- 25.2 The ACD must notify the FCA in advance of any material alteration to the details above.

26. **Investment in deposits**

A Fund may invest in deposits only with an Approved Bank and which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months.

27. **Significant influence**

27.1 The Company must not acquire transferable securities issued by a body corporate and carrying rights to vote (whether or not on substantially all matters) at a general meeting of that body corporate if:

27.1.1 immediately before the acquisition, the aggregate of any such securities held by the Company gives the Company power significantly to influence the conduct of business of that body corporate; or

27.1.2 the acquisition gives the Company that power.

27.2 For the purposes of paragraph 27.1, the Company is to be taken to have power significantly to influence the conduct of business of a body corporate if it can, because of the transferable securities held by it, exercise or control the exercise of 20% or more of the voting rights in that body corporate (disregarding for this purpose any temporary suspension of voting rights in respect of the transferable securities of that body corporate).

28. **Concentration**

28.1 The Company:

28.1.1 must not acquire transferable securities other than debt securities which:

28.1.1.1 do not carry a right to vote on any matter at a general meeting of the body corporate that issued them; and

28.1.1.2 represent more than 10% of these securities issued by that body corporate;

28.1.2 must not acquire more than 10% of the debt securities issued by any single issuing body;

28.1.3 must not acquire more than 25% of the units in a collective investment scheme;

28.1.4 must not acquire more than 10% of the approved money-market instruments issued by any single body; and

28.1.5 need not comply with the limits in paragraphs 28.1.2, 28.1.3 and 28.1.4 of this Appendix if, at the time of the acquisition, the net amount in issue of the relevant investment cannot be calculated.

29. **Derivative exposure**

29.1 The Funds may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as long as the exposure to which a Fund is committed by that transaction itself is suitably covered from within its Scheme Property. Exposure will include any initial outlay in respect of that transaction.

29.2 Cover ensures that a Fund is not exposed to the risk of loss of property, including money, to an extent greater than the net value of the Scheme Property. Therefore, a Fund must hold Scheme Property sufficient in value or amount to match the exposure arising from a derivative obligation to which that Fund is committed. Paragraph 31 (Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions) below sets out detailed requirements for cover of that Fund.

29.3 A future is to be regarded as an obligation to which a Fund is committed (in that, unless closed out, the future will require something to be delivered, or accepted and paid for); a written option as an obligation to which a Fund is committed (in that it gives the right of potential exercise to another thereby creating exposure); and a bought option as a right (in that the purchaser can, but need not, exercise the right to require the writer to deliver and accept and pay for something).

29.4 Cover used in respect of one transaction in derivatives or forward transaction must not be used for cover in respect of another transaction in derivatives or a forward transaction.

30. Schemes replicating an index

- 30.1 Notwithstanding paragraph 12 (Spread: general), a Fund may invest up to 20% in value of the Scheme Property in shares and debentures which are issued by the same body where the stated investment policy is to replicate the composition of a relevant index as defined below.
- 30.2 Replication of the composition of a relevant index shall be understood to be a reference to a replication of the composition of the underlying assets of that index, including the use of techniques and instruments permitted for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.
- 30.3 The 20% limit can be raised for a particular Fund up to 35% in value of the Scheme Property, but only in respect of one body and where justified by exceptional market conditions.
- 30.4 In the case of a Fund replicating an index the Scheme Property need not consist of the exact composition and weighting of the underlying in the relevant index in cases where a Fund's investment objective is to achieve a result consistent with the replication of an index rather than an exact replication.
- 30.5 The indices referred to above are those which satisfy the following criteria:
- 30.5.1 the composition is sufficiently diversified;
 - 30.5.2 the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers; and
 - 30.5.3 the index is published in an appropriate manner.
- 30.6 The composition of an index is sufficiently diversified if its components adhere to the spread and concentration requirements in this section.
- 30.7 An index represents an adequate benchmark if its provider uses a recognised methodology which generally does not result in the exclusion of a major issuer of the market to which it refers.
- 30.8 An index is published in an appropriate manner if:
- 30.8.1 it is accessible to the public;
 - 30.8.2 the index provider is independent from the index-replicating UCITS scheme; this does not preclude index providers and the UCITS scheme from forming part of the same group, provided that effective arrangements for the management of conflicts of interest are in place.

31. Cover for investment in derivatives and forward transactions

- 31.1 A Fund may invest in derivatives and forward transactions as part of its investment policy provided:
- 31.1.1 its global exposure relating to derivatives and forward transactions held in the Fund does not exceed the net value of the Scheme Property; and
 - 31.1.2 its global exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits laid down in paragraph 12 above.

32. Cover and Borrowing

- 32.1 Cash obtained from borrowing, and borrowing which the ACD reasonably regards an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank to be committed to provide, is not available for cover under Paragraph 31 (Cover for transactions in derivatives and forward investment) except where 32.2 below applies.
- 32.2 Where, for the purposes of this paragraph a Fund borrows an amount of currency from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank; and keeps an amount in another currency, at least

equal to such borrowing for the time being in 32.1 on deposit with the lender (or his agent or nominee), then this paragraph 32.2 applies as if the borrowed currency, and not the deposited currency, were part of the Scheme Property.

33. Calculation of global exposure

- 33.1 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of a Fund on at least a daily basis.
- 33.2 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of any Fund it manages either as:
 - 33.2.1 The incremental exposure and leverage generated through the use of derivatives and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in paragraph 17 (Derivatives: general), which may not exceed 100% of the net value of the Scheme Property; or
 - 33.2.2 The market risk of the Scheme Property
- 33.3 For the purposes of this section exposure must be calculated taking into account the current value of the underlying assets, the counterparty risk, future market movements and the time available to liquidate the positions.
- 33.4 The ACD must calculate the global exposure of a Fund by using:
 - 33.4.1 commitment approach or the value at risk approach.
 - 33.4.2 The following Funds will use the commitment approach –CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund; CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund; CT Universal MAP Growth Fund; CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund; CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund; CT Universal MAP Income Fund; CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund; CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund; CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund; CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund; and CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund; and
 - 33.4.3 The following Funds will use the value at risk approach - CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund and CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund.
 - 33.4.4 For the purposes of 33.4.1 value at risk means a measure of the maximum expected loss at a given confidence level over the specific time period. Further details are available from the ACD upon request.
- 33.5 The ACD must ensure that the method selected above is appropriate, taking into account:
 - 33.5.1 the investment strategy pursued by the Fund;
 - 33.5.2 types and complexities of the derivatives and forward transactions used; and
 - 33.5.3 the proportion of the Scheme Property comprising derivatives and forward transactions.
- 33.6 Where a Fund employs techniques and instruments including repo contracts or stock lending transactions in accordance with paragraph 41 (Stock lending) in order to generate additional leverage or exposure to market risk, the authorised fund manager must take those transactions into consideration when calculating global exposure.
- 33.7 Where a Fund uses the commitment approach for the calculation of global exposure, it must:
 - 33.7.1 ensure that it applies this approach to all derivative and forward transactions (including embedded derivatives as referred to in paragraph 17) (Derivatives: general)), whether used as part of the scheme's general investment policy, for the purposes of risk reduction or for the purposes of efficient portfolio management in accordance with the rules of this chapter; and

- 33.7.2 convert each derivative or forward transaction into the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset of that derivative or forward (standard commitment approach).
- 33.8 The ACD may apply other calculation methods which are equivalent to the standard commitment approach.
- 33.9 The ACD may take account of netting and hedging arrangements when calculating global exposure of a Fund, where those arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks and result in a clear reduction in risk exposure.
- 33.10 Where the use of derivatives or forward transactions does not generate incremental exposure for the Fund, the underlying exposure need not be included in the commitment calculation.
- 33.11 Where the commitment approach is used, temporary borrowing arrangements entered into on behalf of the Fund in accordance with paragraph 37 (General power to borrow) need not form part of the global exposure calculation.
- 34. Cash and near cash**
- 34.1 Cash and near cash must not be retained in the Scheme Property of the Funds except to the extent that, where this may reasonably be regarded as necessary in order to enable:
- 34.1.1 the pursuit of a Fund's investment objectives; or
 - 34.1.2 redemption of Shares; or
 - 34.1.3 efficient management of a Fund in accordance with its investment objectives; or
 - 34.1.4 other purposes which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Fund.
- 34.2 During the period of the initial offer the Scheme Property of the Funds may consist of cash and near cash without limitation.
- 35. General**
- 35.1 It is envisaged that a Fund will normally be fully invested but there may be times that it is appropriate not to be fully invested when the ACD reasonably regards this as necessary in pursuit of the investment objective and policy, redemption of Shares, efficient management of a Fund or any one purpose which may reasonably be regarded as ancillary to the investment objectives of a Fund.
- 35.2 Where a Fund invests in or disposes of units or shares in another collective investment scheme which is managed or operated by the ACD or an associate of the ACD, the ACD must pay to a Fund by the close of business on the fourth Business Day the amount of any preliminary charge in respect of a purchase, and in the case of a sale, any charge made for the disposal.
- 35.3 A potential breach of any of these limits does not prevent the exercise of rights conferred by investments held by a Fund but, in the event of a consequent breach, the ACD must then take such steps as are necessary to restore compliance with the investment limits as soon as practicable having regard to the interests of Shareholders.
- 35.4 The COLL Sourcebook permits the ACD to use certain techniques when investing in derivatives in order to manage a Fund's exposure to particular counterparties and in relation to the use of collateral to reduce overall exposure with respect to over-the-counter ("OTC") derivatives; for example a Fund may take collateral from counterparties with whom they have an OTC derivative position and use that collateral to net off against the exposure they have to the counterparty under that OTC derivative position, for the purposes of complying with counterparty spread limits. The COLL Sourcebook also permits a Fund to use derivatives to effectively short sell (agree to deliver the relevant asset without holding it in a Fund) under certain conditions.

36. **Underwriting**

Underwriting and sub underwriting contracts and placings may also, subject to certain conditions set out in the COLL Sourcebook, be entered into for the account of a Fund.

37. **General power to borrow**

37.1 The Company may, on the instructions of the ACD and subject to the COLL Sourcebook, borrow money from an Eligible Institution or an Approved Bank for the use of a Fund on terms that the borrowing is to be repayable out of the Scheme Property.

37.2 Borrowing must be on a temporary basis, must not be persistent, and in any event must not exceed three months without the prior consent of the Depositary, which may be given only on such conditions as appear appropriate to the Depositary to ensure that the borrowing does not cease to be on a temporary basis.

37.3 The ACD must ensure that borrowing does not, on any Business Day, exceed 10% of the value of a Fund.

37.4 These borrowing restrictions do not apply to "back to back" borrowing for currency hedging purposes (i.e. borrowing permitted in order to reduce or eliminate risk arising by reason of fluctuations in exchange rates).

38. **Restrictions on lending of money**

38.1 None of the money in the Scheme Property of a Fund may be lent and, for the purposes of this paragraph, money is lent by a Fund if it is paid to a person ("the payee") on the basis that it should be repaid, whether or not by the payee.

38.2 Acquiring a debenture is not lending for the purposes of paragraph 38.1, nor is the placing of money on deposit or in a current account.

38.3 Nothing in paragraph 38.1 prevents the Company from providing an officer of the Company with funds to meet expenditure to be incurred by him for the purposes of the Company (or for the purposes of enabling him properly to perform his duties as an officer of the Company) or from doing anything to enable an officer to avoid incurring such expenditure.

39. **Restrictions on lending of property other than money**

39.1 Scheme Property of the Funds other than money must not be lent by way of deposit or otherwise.

39.2 Transactions permitted by paragraph 42 (Stock lending) are not to be regarded as lending for the purposes of paragraph 39.1.

39.3 The Scheme Property of the Funds must not be mortgaged.

39.4 Where transactions in derivatives or forward transactions are used for the account of the Company in accordance with COLL 5, nothing in this paragraph prevents the Company or the Depositary at the request of the Company: from lending, depositing, pledging or charging its Scheme Property for margin requirements; or transferring Scheme Property under the terms of an agreement in relation to margin requirements, provided that the ACD reasonably considers that both the agreement and the margin arrangements made under it (including in relation to the level of margin) provide appropriate protection to Shareholders.

40. **General power to accept or underwrite placings**

40.1 Any power in COLL 5 to invest in transferable securities may be used for the purpose of entering into transactions to which this section applies, subject to compliance with any restriction in the Instrument of Incorporation. This section applies, to any agreement or understanding: which is an underwriting or sub-underwriting agreement, or which contemplates that securities will or may be issued or subscribed for or acquired for the account of a Fund.

- 40.2 This ability does not apply to an option, or a purchase of a transferable security which confers a right to subscribe for or acquire a transferable security, or to convert one transferable security into another.
- 40.3 The exposure of a Fund to agreements and understandings as set out above, on any Business Day be covered and be such that, if all possible obligations arising under them had immediately to be met in full, there would be no breach of any limit in the COLL Sourcebook.
41. **Guarantees and indemnities**
- 41.1 The Company or the Depositary for the account of the Company must not provide any guarantee or indemnity in respect of the obligation of any person.
- 41.2 None of the Scheme Property may be used to discharge any obligation arising under a guarantee or indemnity with respect to the obligation of any person.
- 41.3 Paragraphs 41.1 and 41.2 do not apply to in respect of the Company:
- 41.3.1 any indemnity or guarantee given for margin requirements where the derivatives or forward transactions are being used in accordance with COLL 5; and
 - 41.3.2 an indemnity falling within the provisions of regulation 62(3) (Exemptions from liability to be void) of the OEIC Regulations;
 - 41.3.3 an indemnity (other than any provision in it which is void under regulation 62 of the OEIC Regulations) given to the Depositary against any liability incurred by it as a consequence of the safekeeping of any of the Scheme Property by it or by anyone retained by it to assist it to perform its function of the safekeeping of the Scheme Property; and
 - 41.3.4 an indemnity given to a person winding up a scheme if the indemnity is given for the purposes of arrangements by which the whole or part of the property of that scheme becomes the first property of the Company and the holders of units in that scheme become the first Shareholders in the Company.
42. **Stock lending**
- 42.1 The entry into stock lending transactions or repo contracts for the account of a Fund is permitted for the generation of additional income for the benefit of that Fund, and hence for its Shareholders.
- 42.2 The specific method of stock lending permitted in this section is in fact not a transaction which is a loan in the normal sense. Rather it is an arrangement of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992, under which the lender transfers securities to the borrower otherwise than by way of sale and the borrower is to transfer those securities, or securities of the same type and amount, back to the lender at a later date. In accordance with good market practice, a separate transaction by way of transfer of assets is also involved for the purpose of providing collateral to the "lender" to cover him against the risk that the future transfer back of the securities may not be satisfactorily completed.
- 42.3 The stock lending permitted by this section may be exercised by a Fund when it reasonably appears to a Fund to be appropriate to do so with a view to generating additional income with an acceptable degree of risk.
- 42.4 The Company or the Depositary at the request of the Company may enter into a stock lending arrangement or repo contract of the kind described in section 263B of the Taxation of Chargeable Gains Act 1992 (without extension by section 263C), but only if all the terms of the agreement under which securities are to be reacquired by the Depositary for the account of a Fund, are in a form which is acceptable to the Depositary and are in accordance with good market practice, the counterparty meets the criteria set out in COLL 5.4.4, and collateral is obtained to secure the obligation of the counterparty. Collateral must be acceptable to the Depositary, adequate and sufficiently immediate.

- 42.5 The counterparties of stock transactions will be highly-rated financial institutions specialised in this type of transaction and approved by the Investment Manager. Counterparties are selected taking into account criteria which include legal status, country of origin and minimum credit ratings. Counterparties will normally carry a minimum "A" rating from at least one of Fitch, Moody's and S&P. The counterparties will be entities with legal personality, typically located in OECD jurisdictions and generally limited to the major financial institutions in leading economies. They will be subject to ongoing supervision by a public authority and be financially sound. Eligible collateral types are approved by the Investment Manager and may consist of UK gilts, certificates of deposit, treasury bills, sovereign debt, euro sterling bonds and equities. Valuations are carried out daily and a margin is applied to collateral transactions so that, depending on the combination of securities on loan and the type of collateral received, the value of collateral required will generally range from 102.5% to 110% of the value of securities on loan. However market volatility increases the risk that collateral received on such transactions may have a market value lower than that of the stock lent. If this scenario coincided with a counterparty default this could result in a reduction in the value of a fund, however in normal circumstances the Stock Lending Agent's indemnity would cover any shortfall arising.
- 42.6 The Depositary must ensure that the value of the collateral at all times is at least equal to the value of the securities transferred by the Depositary. This duty may be regarded as satisfied in respect of collateral the validity of which is about to expire or has expired where the Depositary takes reasonable care to determine that sufficient collateral will again be transferred at the latest by the close of business on the day of expiry.
- 42.7 Any agreement for transfer at a future date of securities or of collateral (or of the equivalent of either) may be regarded, for the purposes of valuation under the COLL Sourcebook, as an unconditional agreement for the sale or transfer of property, whether or not the property is part of the property of a Fund.
- 42.8 The maximum proportion of the assets under management of each of the Funds which can be subject to stock lending is 75%.
- 42.9 The expected maximum proportion of the assets under management of each of the Funds that, in practice, could be subject to stock lending is 75%. However, the maximum amount of any single stock held that can be on loan at one time depends on the nature of the stock, and could be up to 50%. This reflects the ACD's internal policy, with full transparency in place by way of daily reporting received from the Stocklending Agent.
- CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund
 - CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund
 - CTSustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund
 - CTSustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund
 - CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund

Appendix IV

Authorised funds operated by the ACD

The table below sets out the UK funds for which the ACD acts as either authorised corporate director (in respect of the open-ended investment companies) or authorised fund manager (in respect of authorised unit trusts).

CAPACITY	FUNDS
Authorised Corporate Director of	Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC I Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC II Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC III Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC V Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC VI Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC VII Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC IX Columbia Threadneedle (UK) ICVC X CT UK Property Fund ICVC CT Property Growth & Income Fund ICVC
Authorised Fund Manager of	CT Diversified Monthly Income Fund* CT UK Property Feeder Fund

*This fund is in the process of being terminated.

Appendix V

Past Performance

FUND NAME	31/01/2024 to 31/01/2025	31/01/2023 to 31/01/2024	31/01/2022 to 31/01/2023	31/01/2021 to 31/01/2022	31/01/2020 to 31/05/2021	31/01/2019 to 31/05/2020	
CT Global Real Estate Securities Fund Class 2 Acc	10.09	-2.09	-6.65	24.57	-12.34	14.55	
CT Global Total Return Bond (GBP Hedged) Fund Class C Acc	4.61	3.56	-4.94	0.48	4.51	6.43	
CT Universal MAP Cautious Fund* Class C Acc	11.02	5.84	-5.67	3.98	6.30	10.29	
CT Universal MAP Balanced Fund* Class C Acc	14.14	8.08	-2.68	7.09	6.89	11.03	
CT Universal MAP Growth Fund* Class C Acc	17.51	10.30	0.53	9.56	6.49	11.37	
CT Universal MAP Adventurous Fund** Class C Acc	21.25	12.33	4.24	16.49	2.98	-	
CT Universal MAP Defensive Fund** Class C Acc	7.67	2.29	-9.59	0.73	5.06	-	
CT Universal	11.26		-1.01	8.38	2.75	-	

MAP Income Fund** Class C Acc		5,26					
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Cautious Fund*** Class C Acc	7.94	2.29	-8.31	0.88	10.38	-	
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Balanced Fund*** Class C Acc	10.16	3.26	-6.70	2.44	12.75	-	
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Growth Fund*** Class C Acc	12.37	4.30	-4.39	3.78	13.45	-	
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Adventurous Fund**** Class C Acc	14.96	4.92	-3.48	-	-	-	
CT Sustainable Universal MAP Defensive Fund**** Class C Acc	6.76	2.04	-11.37	-	-	-	

*These Funds were launched on 10 November 2017 and as such there is limited annual past performance information available.

** These Funds were launched on 7 October 2019 and as such there is limited past performance information available.

*** These Funds were launched on 9 December 2019 and as such there is no annual past performance information available.

**** These Funds were launched on 16 March 2021 and as such there is no annual past performance information available.

Total return on mid to mid-price basis with no allowance for initial charges. Past performance is not necessarily a guide to future performance.

Appendix VI

Sub-custodians

The Depositary has delegated those safekeeping duties set out in Article 22(5)(a) of the UCITS Directive (or the statutory equivalent thereof which forms part of UK law by virtue of the EUWA, as applicable) to State Street Bank and Trust Company with registered office at State Street Financial Center, One Lincoln Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02111, USA, with an office at 20 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HJ, UK, whom it has appointed as its global sub-custodian.

At the date of this prospectus State Street Bank and Trust Company as global sub-custodian has appointed local sub-custodians within the State Street Global Custody Network as listed below. An up-to-date version of this list may be obtained from the ACD on request.

Market	Sub-custodian
Albania	Raiffeisen Bank sh.a.
Argentina	Citibank, N.A., Buenos Aires
Australia	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Austria	Deutsche Bank AG UniCredit Bank Austria AG
Bahrain	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Bangladesh	Standard Chartered Bank
Belgium	BNP Paribas
Benin	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Bermuda	HSBC Bank Bermuda Limited
Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Botswana	Standard Chartered Bank Botswana Limited
Brazil	Citibank, N.A.
Bulgaria	Citibank Europe plc, Bulgaria Branch UniCredit Bulbank AD
Burkina Faso	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Canada	State Street Trust Company Canada
Chile	Banco de Chile
People's Republic of China	HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited) China Construction Bank Corporation (for A-share market only) Citibank N.A. (for Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect market only)

	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (for Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect market only) Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited (for Shanghai – Hong Kong Stock Connect market)
Colombia	Cititrust Colombia S.A. Sociedad Fiduciaria
Costa Rica	Banco BCT S.A.
Croatia	Privredna Banka Zagreb d.d. Zagrebacka Banka d.d.
Cyprus	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A., Greece (operating through its Athens branch)
Czech Republic	Československá obchodní banka, a.s. UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Denmark	
Estonia	AS SEB Pank
Finland	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ) (SEB)
Republic of Georgia	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Helsinki branch)
France	BNP Paribas
Republic of Georgia	JSC Bank of Georgia
Germany	State Street Bank GmbH
Ghana	Standard Chartered Bank Ghana Limited
Greece	BNP Paribas Securities Services, S.C.A.
Guinea-Bissau	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Hong Kong	Hongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited (HSBC)
Hungary	Citibank Europe plc Magyarországi Fióktelepe UniCredit Bank Hungary Zrt.
Iceland	Landsbankinn hf.
India	Deutsche Bank AG Citibank N.A. (Citibank)
Indonesia	Deutsche Bank AG
Ireland	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
Israel	Bank Hapoalim B.M.
Italy	Deutsche Bank S.p.A. Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.

Ivory Coast	Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A.
Japan	Mizuho Bank, Limited The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Jordan	Standard Chartered Bank
Kazakhstan	JSC Citibank Kazakhstan
Kenya	Standard Chartered Bank Kenya Limited
Republic of Korea	Deutsche Bank AG The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Kuwait	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Latvia	AS SEB banka
Lithuania	AB SEB bankas
Luxembourg	Clearstream Banking S.A., Luxembourg
Malawi	Standard Bank Limited
Malaysia	Deutsche Bank (Malaysia) Berhad Standard Chartered Bank Malaysia Berhad
Mali	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Mauritius	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Mexico	Banco Nacional de México, S.A.
Morocco	Citibank Maghreb
Namibia	Standard Bank Namibia Limited
Netherlands	Deutsche Bank AG
New Zealand	The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited
Niger	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d'Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Nigeria	Stanbic IBTC Bank Plc.
Norway	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ), Sweden (operating through its Oslo branch)
Oman	HSBC Bank Oman S.A.O.G. (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Panama	Citibank, N.A.
Peru	Citibank del Perú, S.A.
Philippines	Deutsche Bank AG
Poland	Bank Handlowy w Warszawie S.A.
Portugal	Deutsche Bank AG, Netherlands (operating through its Amsterdam branch with support from its Lisbon branch)

Qatar	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Romania	Citibank Europe plc, Dublin – Romania Branch
Russia	AO Citibank
Saudi Arabia	HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Senegal	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Serbia	UniCredit Bank Serbia JSC
Singapore	Citibank N.A.
Slovak Republic	UniCredit Bank Czech Republic and Slovakia, a.s.
Slovenia	UniCredit Banka Slovenija d.d.
South Africa	FirstRand Bank Limited Standard Bank of South Africa Limited
Spain	Deutsche Bank S.A.E.
Republic of Srpska	UniCredit Bank d.d.
Swaziland	Standard Bank Swaziland Limited
Sweden	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB (publ)
Switzerland	Credit Suisse AG UBS Switzerland AG
Taiwan – R.O.C.	Standard Chartered Bank (Taiwan) Limited (SCB)
Tanzania	Standard Chartered Bank (Tanzania) Limited
Thailand	Standard Chartered Bank (Thai) Public Company Limited
Togo	via Standard Chartered Bank Côte d’Ivoire S.A., Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Tunisia	Union Internationale de Banques
Turkey	Citibank, A.Ş. Deutsche Bank A.Ş.
Ukraine	PJSC Citibank
United Arab Emirates Dubai Financial Market	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Arab Emirates Dubai International Financial Center	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Arab Emirates Abu Dhabi	HSBC Bank Middle East Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
United Kingdom	State Street Bank and Trust Company, United Kingdom branch
United States	State Street Bank and Trust Company, Boston

Uruguay	Banco Itaú Uruguay S.A.
Vietnam	HSBC Bank (Vietnam) Limited (as delegate of The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited)
Zambia	Standard Chartered Bank Zambia Plc.
Zimbabwe	Stanbic Bank Zimbabwe Limited (as delegate of Standard Bank of South Africa Limited)

Appendix VII

Directory

ACD and the Company	Administration and registration	Head and registered office
	Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited PO Box 9040 Chelmsford Essex CM99 2XH	Columbia Threadneedle Fund Management Limited Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AG
Depository	State Street Trustees Limited 20 Churchill Place London E14 5HJ	
Investment Manager	Columbia Threadneedle Management Limited Cannon Place, 78 Cannon Street, London EC4N 6AG	
Fund Accounting Services	State Street Bank and Trust Company, London Branch 20 Churchill Place London E14 5HJ	
Legal Advisers	CMS Cameron McKenna Nabarro Olswang LLP Cannon Place 78 Cannon Street London EC4N 6AF	
Auditors	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP PWC Level 4 Atria One 144 Morrison Street Edinburgh EH3 8EX	