



Contents

1. Philosophy	3
2. Instruments	6
3. Annual policy review	6
4 Addendum	7

Key risks

The value of investments and any income derived from them can go down as well as up as a result of market or currency movements and investors may not get back the original amount invested.

Screening out sectors or companies may result in less diversification and hence more volatility in investment values.

Views and opinions have been arrived at by Columbia Threadneedle Investments and should not be considered to be a recommendation or solicitation to buy or sell any stocks or products that may be mentioned.

Philosophy

Our Responsible Investment philosophy is framed by several policy statements, including: Corporate Governance Guidelines, and our Engagement Policy, as well as our Social and Environmental Expectations statements. These are available on our website.

The CT (Lux) Sustainable Opportunities European Equities Fund aims to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in equities of European companies. The Fund integrates environmental, social and governance ("ESG") factors into its investment analysis. Through this process, the Manager seeks to avoid investments that are contrary to the goals of making positive contributions to society and/or the environment; invest in companies that provide sustainable solutions or that make positive contributions to society and/or the environment; and improve companies by selecting those that, in the Manager's opinion, will benefit from investor engagement.

The identification of financially material environmental, social, and governance (ESG) issues forms part of our routine investment analysis ("ESG integration"), helping us to manage risk and support long-term returns.

The overarching sustainability philosophy of the fund is to "Avoid; Invest; Improve":

- Avoid We have a set of exclusion criteria setting threshold standards to avoid investment in socially or environmentally damaging products or unsustainable business practices.
- Invest We invest in companies providing sustainability solutions and/or companies making a positive contribution to society and/or the environment.
- Improve We engage with companies we invest in on significant ESG issues with most relevance to their business, to reduce risk, improve performance, encourage the adoption of best practices 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.

'Avoid' (exclusions policy)

Consistent with the Fund's goal to invest in companies that have a positive impact on society and the environment, we have developed an exclusion policy to set threshold standards, which applies to the entire Fund. We monitor the universe of holdings on an ongoing basis, and any position held by the Fund that no longer qualifies must be sold as soon as reasonably possible within the next six months.

Product-based exclusions

- **Weapons**¹ Exclude companies that derive:
 - >0% of their revenue from the manufacture or sale of weapons.
 - >0% of their revenue from the manufacture of controversial and/or nuclear weapons components*
 - >5% of their revenue from the manufacture of other weapons components and/or support systems and services which are customised for strategic military use.
- **Tobacco** Exclude companies that derive:
 - >0% of their revenue from the manufacture of tobacco products.
 - >5% of their revenue from the manufacture of Next Generation products (including e-cigarettes) and their components.
 - >5% of their revenue from the wholesale trading of tobacco products.
 - >10% of their revenue from the sale of tobacco products.
 - >10% of their revenue from the supply of products which are essential to the tobacco industry, e.g. machinery and packaging materials.
- Fossil fuels Exclude companies with ownership of geological reserves of coal/oil/gas, and exclude companies
 - >0% of their revenue from the mining of thermal coal and its sale to external parties.
 - >0% of their revenue from the extraction and production
 - >5% of their revenue from the distribution and retailing of oil/gas and related products2.
 - >5% of their revenue from coal/oil/gas transportation

Conventional, unconventional and civilian weapons are in-scope.
The Sustainable Funds are permitted to hold companies that exceed the 5% revenue threshold if they have robust net zero transition plans which cover their product emissions, and/or are substantially benefitting customers in remote/rural areas

The Sustainable Funds are permitted to hold companies that exceed the 5% revenue threshold for gas transportation/pipelines if they have robust net zero transition plans which cover their product emissions, and/or are substantially benefitting customers in remote/rural areas.

4 Companies deriving >5% of their revenue from the use and/or production of hydraulic fracking technologies are excluded.

NB. We expect companies to be actively decreasing their involvement in coal-/oil-/gas-related activities.

^{*}Our definition of controversial weapons encompasses the following types of weapons: biological; blinding lasers; chemical; cluster munitions; depleted uranium (incl. armour); land mines; non-detectable fragments.

- and/or oil/gas pipelines3.
- >5% of their revenue from refining coal/oil/gas.
- >50% of their revenue from equipment and services for coal-/oil-/gas-related activities⁴.
- Electricity generation Exclude electricity utilities:
 - That derive >5% of their revenue from coal-based power production⁵.
 - That derive >10% of their revenue from oil & gas-based power production⁶.
- **Nuclear energy** Exclude electricity utilities where >5% of the power production is based on nuclear sources.
 - Exclude companies that derive >5% of their revenue from supplying key products or services to the nuclear power industry, except those that provide standard, noncustomised or safety-related products/services.
 - Exclude companies that derive >5% of their revenue from uranium mining.

Conduct-based exclusions

- **UNGC breaches** We exclude companies with severe breaches of the UN Global Compact principles⁷.
- We use qualitative analysis and a variety of ESG data tools to assess and monitor companies' management of key ESG risks and their approach to addressing sustainability challenges. We seek to exclude companies with particularly poor ESG risk management and weak strategies to advance sustainable objectives.

Further aspects considered:

- Biodiversity: We expect companies to minimise their negative impact on biodiversity.
- Water Use: We expect companies to comply with national regulations and international agreements regarding managing water consumption.
- **Taxation**: We expect companies to pay fair and appropriate taxes, and transparently report their taxes.

Ongoing monitoring

To ensure companies held in the Sustainable strategies continue to meet our criteria, we conduct ongoing monitoring of all held companies. Furthermore, each quarter we review whether companies continue to meet the criteria and any involvement in recent controversies that might indicate poor ESG practices. Furthermore, held companies are monitored quarterly for new

or ongoing UN Global Compact breaches. All breaches are assessed by the Responsible Investment team. If a breach is assessed as genuine and severe, the company is divested. If a breach is not assessed as genuine and severe, the company is engaged by the Responsible Investment team in order to further evaluate and improve the management of the underlying issue(s). Failure to respond to engagement would result in an company being divested.

'Invest' (targeted investment in sustainability leadership)

Core to all our sustainable strategies is the proactive allocation to investments whose activities are oriented to providing sustainability solutions, i.e. with some positive impact on society and/or the environment.

The majority of revenues from a company held in the portfolio will contribute to addressing key sustainability challenges and opportunities such as:

Connect and protect – technological advances create opportunities to accelerate our connectivity, and progress social well-being, supply chain efficiencies and sustainable cities.

Digital empowerment – data can be harnessed for good, to enable better healthcare or empower smaller businesses, which can lead to broader competition and employment opportunities.

Energy transition – transformation is required across all types of energy use, including power generation and transport.

Health and well-being – with increased globalisation and urbanisation comes rising communicable diseases. With ageing demographics, rising obesity and an increasing prevalence of non-communicable diseases, the demand for healthcare is rising while the supply remains constrained, particularly in emerging markets.

Resource efficiency – we must use our planet's finite resources in a more sustainable way, while minimising the impact we have on the environment.

Sustainable cities – a growing global population puts cities under increasing stress, such as the provision of reliable healthcare and education, and environmental challenges such as global warming.

Sustainable finance – by integrating sustainability into their business strategies and decision-making, financial institutions can play a significant role in adapting and promoting innovation to address global sustainability challenges.

⁵ Electricity utilities with coal-based power production must have a Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) target set at 1.5 degrees Celsius/well-below 2 degrees Celsius. NB. This criteria point may include companies in other sectors which have power generation activities. Overall, we expect companies to be structurally decreasing their coal-based power generation.

⁶ Unless they have a Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi) target set at 1.5 degrees Celsius/well-below 2 degrees Celsius

⁷ The UN Global Compact are 10 principles businesses should follow and incorporate in order to meet their basic responsibilities to people and planet, which fall under 4 broad headings (Human Rights, Labour, Environment and Anti-Corruption). See here for full details

The 17 SDGs were developed in 2015 by the UN and cross-industry stakeholders and endorsed by all 193 member states. The SDGs set out a roadmap towards a more sustainable global economy and society by 2030. See here

We also make reference to the framework of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in identifying investments making a positive impact on society and the environment⁸.

'Improve' (encouraging positive change by active ownership)

As part of active ownership, we as investors have the responsibility to take key environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into account before, during and after investment decisions. We use our position as owners to engage in dialogue with investee companies around those issues that present a potential threat to – as well as opportunity for – long-term value. Our purpose in engagement is to mitigate risk, to underpin long-term returns, and to contribute to a more sustainable world by encouraging better management of sustainability issues by our investee companies. We support our engagement approach by the thoughtful use of our voting rights, where relevant. All proxy voting results are made public⁹.

We have a well-established approach to prioritising, planning and reporting on engagement and voting activity applicable to our portfolio investments. We prioritise our engagement activity based on 3 pillars: top down (thematic topics that span a range of companies and industries); bottom up (single security engagement following portfolio ESG risk analysis) and reactive (in response to emerging issues or serious breaches of accepted practice).

Our global engagement programme is further structured around the following core themes:

- Environmental Stewardship
- Climate Change
- Human Rights
- Labour Standards
- Public Health
- Business Ethics
- Corporate Governance

We conduct our engagement using constructive dialogue. This is often one-to-one with companies and we interact with individuals at several levels, from the Board to senior executive management to investor relations and operational management. We also take a collaborative engagement approach with other investors where we believe this will be more effective.

We set objectives, record and report on our engagement systematically, and measure success through the achievement of "milestones" when an engagement objective is satisfied. We monitor our carbon footprint at the portfolio level on an ongoing basis as part of our ESG integration approach.

2 Instruments

3 Annual policy review

All UCITS-eligible securities are allowed, as long as they meet minimum regulatory and ESG standards, as determined above.

We will review the fund assessment criteria on an annual basis to ensure we keep abreast of evolving best practice. This review will be conducted jointly by the fund's investment team and the Responsible Investment team, having considered the views of our investment teams and our external Responsible Investment Advisory Council.

4 Addendum

Criteria updates since August 2024:

Previous criteria New criteria Weapons9 Exclude issuers that derive: Exclude issuers that derive: >0% of their revenue from the manufacture or sale >0% of their revenue from the manufacture or sale of of weapons. weapons. >0% of their revenue from the manufacture of >0% of their revenue from the manufacture of controversial weapons components. controversial and/or nuclear weapons components*. >5% of their revenue from the manufacture of other >5% of their revenue from the manufacture of other weapons components or systems designed for weapons components and/or goods and services which strategic military use. are customised for strategic military use. Tobacco Exclude issuers that derive: Exclude issuers that derive: >0% of their revenue from the manufacture of tobacco >0% of their revenue from the manufacture of tobacco products. products. >5% of their revenue from the wholesale trading of >5% of their revenue from the manufacture of Next tobacco products. Generation products (including e-cigarettes) and their components. >10% of their revenue from the sale of tobacco products. >5% of their revenue from the wholesale trading of tobacco products. >10% of their revenue from the supply of products which are essential to the tobacco industry, e.g. >10% of their revenue from the sale of tobacco machinery and packaging materials. products. >10% of their revenue from the supply of products which are essential to the tobacco industry, e.g. machinery and packaging materials.

⁹ Conventional, unconventional and civilian weapons are in-scope

Uur definition of controversial weapons encompasses the following types of weapons: biological; blinding lasers; chemical; cluster munitions; depleted uranium (incl. armour); land mines; non-detectable fragments.

Contact us



+44 (0)20 7011 4444

columbiathreadneedle.com

Telephone calls may be recorded.

