

THE NT EMERGING MARKETS GREEN TRANSITION INDEX FUND

Supplement dated 14 August 2023 to the Prospectus dated 14 August 2023 for Northern Trust Investment Funds plc

The NT Emerging Markets Green Transition Index Fund

This Supplement contains specific information in relation to The NT Emerging Markets Green Transition Index Fund (the "Fund"), a Fund of Northern Trust Investment Funds plc (the "Company") an open-ended investment company with variable capital established as an umbrella fund with segregated liability between Funds governed by the laws of Ireland and authorised by the Central Bank of Ireland (the "Central Bank").

This Supplement forms part of and should be read in conjunction with the Prospectus.

*The Directors of the Company, whose names appear in the **Management and Administration** section of the Prospectus, accept responsibility for the information contained in the Prospectus, this Supplement and the Annex. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) such information is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information. The Directors accept responsibility accordingly.*

Words and expressions defined in the Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, or as otherwise provided herein, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement.

*The Fund meets the criteria pursuant to Article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation EU/2019/2088) as amended ("**SFDR**") to qualify as a financial product which promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics and provided that the companies that the Fund invests in follow good governance practices. Please refer to the Annex appended hereto which has been prepared for the purpose of meeting the specific financial product level disclosure requirements contained in SFDR applicable to an Article 8 Fund.*

An investment in the Fund should not constitute a substantial proportion of an investment portfolio and may not be appropriate for all investors.

A typical investor is prepared to accept a degree of medium to high volatility. A typical investor will be seeking to achieve exposure to large and mid-cap representation across emerging market equities and will be seeking to achieve a return on investment in the medium to long term.

Investment in the Fund may be appropriate for professional or retail investors who have knowledge of, and investment experience in, this particular financial product and understand and can evaluate the strategy, characteristics and risks in order to make an informed investment decision. This Fund is passively managed.

The Fund may invest in financial derivative instruments ("FDI") for hedging and efficient portfolio management ("EPM") purposes (as detailed below). See section below titled "Borrowing and Leverage" for details of the leverage effect of investing in FDI.

INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND POLICIES

Investment Objective

The investment objective of the Fund is to closely match the risk and return characteristics of the MSCI Emerging Markets Custom ESG Climate Series A Index (the "**Index**") with net dividends reinvested.

Any change of Index shall only be made with the prior approval of the Shareholders.

Investment Policies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives through investment primarily in a diversified portfolio of freely transferable Equity and Equity Related Securities (where considered by the Investment Manager to be necessary or appropriate, and as outlined below) issued by companies or linked to companies within the Index.

Such Equity and Equity Related Securities shall be listed on stock exchanges or regulated markets in countries (within the list of Markets set out in Appendix 1 of the Prospectus) comprised within the Index, details of which are set out under the heading "**Index Description**" below. Where direct access to the equity markets in those countries is not practicable, indirect exposure may be achieved through investment in Equities and/or Equity Related Securities listed on markets elsewhere. The prime criterion for selecting such Equities and/or Equity Related Securities is their suitability in terms of achieving the investment objective of the Fund in closely matching the risk and return characteristics of the Index. In order to access Equity and Equity Related Securities issued by companies or linked to companies located in China or listed/traded on stock exchanges in China, the Fund may trade through the Shanghai and Shenzhen Stock Connect programmes. The Fund may from time to time hold securities which are not included in the Index constituents including companies not considered to meet environmental, social and governance ("**ESG**") criteria as a result of corporate actions and other such activities. In such event, the Fund will sell such securities in a reasonable amount of time taking into account the best interests of the Shareholders. In addition, certain Equity and Equity Related Securities which the Fund may hold may experience more market price volatility than other securities and could, in certain circumstances, result in high volatility levels. The Net Asset Value of the Fund will reflect this volatility.

The Investment Manager will use an index tracking/replication strategy as further set out in the section "**Index Tracking Strategy**" below. The Fund will measure its performance against the Index.

The Fund may invest in FDI for EPM purposes as set out in the **Efficient Portfolio Management, Financial Derivative Instruments and Securities Financing Transactions** section of the Prospectus and as set out in the section titled "**Use of Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques and Financial Derivative Instruments**" below.

The Fund may also invest (up to 10% of its Net Asset Value) indirectly in Equities and Equity Related Securities comprised within the Index through holdings in open-ended collective investment schemes ("**CIS**") (including UCITS exchange traded funds ("**ETFs**")). Any such CIS shall be listed / traded on Regulated Markets and will have investment objectives which are materially

similar to the Fund.

It is not anticipated that investments that are listed or traded in Russia will normally constitute a substantial element of the Fund and shall not in any event exceed 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Any investment in securities in Russia will only be made in securities that are listed or traded on the Moscow exchange.

Index Tracking Strategy

The Fund operates an index tracking/replication strategy through investment directly in assets that are Index constituents, or (where direct investment is not achievable) direct substitutes for Index constituents, as outlined in further detail below and in the Investment Policies (i.e. a physical replication model). The Fund typically holds securities at, or very close to, Index weight and an annualised ex-post tracking error of 0.25% - 0.50% should be anticipated due to transaction costs, potential taxation of market returns in some markets and the liquidity impact of the Fund's index tracking/replication strategy. As outlined in the Investment Policies, the Fund may obtain exposure through FDI, other CIS (including ETFs) where it is more efficient to do so, and/or may underweight illiquid stocks in order to achieve representative exposure in the more liquid and accessible securities within the Index. The Fund may therefore not hold all the securities in the Index at a given point in time where direct investment is not achievable or practicable taking into account factors such as liquidity or weighting e.g. a where a security has a low weighting within the Index.

As the Fund does not pursue a synthetic index replication strategy, there is no corresponding counterparty risk related to the index replication strategy.

As outlined above the Fund seeks to track certain characteristics of the Index. The Fund may therefore avail of the increased diversification limits as outlined in Regulation 71(1)(a) of the Regulations and may therefore invest up to 20% of its Net Asset Value in Equity and Equity Related Securities issued by the same body. This increased limit may only be utilised where the Fund is investing directly in constituents of the Index.

Index Description

In terms of index composition and methodology, the Index corresponds with the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "**Parent Index**"). The Parent Index is designed to measure the equity market performance of emerging markets and captures large and mid-cap representation across 26 emerging market countries and covers approximately 85% of the free float-adjusted market capitalisation in each country.

The Index is a custom index calculated and screened by MSCI based on predetermined and objective ESG criteria chosen by the Investment Manager which (i) excludes certain companies not considered to meet sustainability principles, (ii) excludes certain companies with heavy exposure to carbon; and, (iii) increases exposure, when compared to the Parent Index, to companies deriving revenue from climate- friendly or focused ("**Green**") products or services and which have a robust carbon reduction strategy, as discussed further below.

It is not envisaged that any circumstances will arise whereby the exclusion list is not compatible with the customised Index criteria so as to construct the Index. However, the Index rules reflect that MSCI shall stop

calculating the Index if the number of components falls below 20. In addition, the Fund will only continue to track the Index while it remains diversified to a level consistent with UCITS requirements. If the Index ceases to be so diversified the Fund may be terminated on the basis of the provisions outlined in the Prospectus.

Pursuant to the ESG criteria selected by the Investment Manager, as further detailed in the Annex, certain companies shall be excluded from the Index.

Additionally, to reduce the carbon footprint and other negative externalities, the following companies will be excluded from the Parent Index as part of the Index construction based on research conducted by MSCI: i) all companies which derive 30% or more of their total annual revenues from thermal coal based power generation and other companies within the top 10% of securities on an operational carbon intensity basis; ii) companies with any ownership of fossil fuel reserves likely to be used for energy application or those that derive 5% or more of their total annual revenues from thermal coal mining or extraction (iii) power generation companies producing 30% or more of energy from nuclear sources, all companies involved in uranium mining or fuel enrichment and any other companies receiving 30% or more of their revenue from nuclear power producers.

Following the exclusions, securities are capped at 0.2% and then weighted in proportion to their Combined Tilt Score which is calculated by MSCI for each security on (i) the percentage of revenues derived from MSCI's Green Revenue Tilt (GRT) Score; and (ii) MSCI's Low Carbon Transition Risk Management (TRM) Score. The GRT Score is calculated based on the total "Green Revenue (%)" derived from the following revenue components (i) energy efficiency (ii) alternate energy (iii) green building. The TRM score is calculated based on many different factors including carbon emission reduction targets and progress, product related carbon emissions and climate related disclosure, strategy and R&D.

These exclusion lists and Tilting Rules are non-exhaustive and subject to change. Details of any such changes will be set out on the Index website as detailed below and at

<https://www.msci.com/documents/10199/c0db0a48-01f2-4ba9-ad01-226fd5678111>.

The valuation function within MSCI is functionally independent of the design of the Index. The Index is reviewed quarterly for any necessary rebalancing – in February, May, August and November with the objective of reflecting change in the underlying equity markets in a timely manner, while limiting undue index turnover. The rebalancing frequency will have minimal impact on the strategy of the Fund or on transaction costs associated with the Fund as any rebalancing is not expected to require any higher frequency of position turnover in the Fund than would otherwise be the case.

Further details of the Index constituents, weightings and methodology can be navigated to from the following links: <https://www.msci.com/index-methodology> and <https://www.msci.com/constituents>.

For further details on the UN Global Compact Ten Principles, please refer to the Annex.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The general investment restrictions set out under the heading **Investment Restrictions** in the Prospectus shall apply.

It is noted in particular that the Fund will not invest more than 10% of Net Asset Value in other CIS in aggregate.

USE OF EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

The Fund may use forwards and exchange traded futures for EPM and hedging purposes.

The Fund may also enter into certain currency related transactions in order to hedge exchange rate fluctuation risks between the denominated currencies of the Fund's assets and the designated currency of the relevant Share Class.

As a result of currency hedging, hedged Share Classes may be exposed to counterparty risk as further detailed in the section of the Prospectus entitled **Credit Risk and Counterparty Risk**.

Further details of the techniques and instruments that the Fund may employ for EPM purposes are set out in the **Efficient Portfolio Management, Financial Derivative Instruments and Securities Financing Transactions** section of the Prospectus.

Collateral or margin may be passed by the Fund to a counterparty or broker in respect of EPM techniques. Please refer to the section of the Prospectus entitled **Collateral Policy** for further details.

The use of FDI for the purposes outlined above may expose the Fund to the risks disclosed under the section of the Prospectus titled **Risk Factors**.

BORROWING AND LEVERAGE

The Fund may borrow up to 10% of its Net Asset Value on a temporary basis.

Global exposure and leverage as a result of its investment in FDI as described above shall not exceed 100% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund. Global exposure will be measured using the commitment approach.

RISK FACTORS

In addition to the general risk factors set out in the **Risk Factors** section of the Prospectus, the following additional factors applies specifically to the Fund:

Russian Markets;
Stock Connect Risks; and
Economic Factors.

DIVIDEND POLICY

Accumulating Shares

No dividends will be declared in respect of the Accumulating Shares.

Distributing Shares

In respect of the Distributing Shares, the Directors intend to declare and pay all net income of the Fund attributable to each class annually as a dividend to the Shareholders of each relevant class of Shares on the register of members as at the close of business on the relevant Dealing Day.

Further details on the distribution policy are set out in Prospectus under the heading **Dividend Policy**.

KEY INFORMATION FOR BUYING AND SELLING

Share Classes

Shares may be issued as Accumulating Shares or (where specifically identified as such) Distributing Shares.

Base Currency

USD

Business Day

Any day (except Saturday or Sunday) on which the banks in Ireland are open generally for business, or such other day as the Directors may determine and notify to Shareholders.

Dealing Day

The Dealing Day for the Fund will be every Business Day or such other day or days as the Directors may determine and notify in advance to Shareholders, provided that there shall be at least one Dealing Day per fortnight. In determining whether a day should be treated as a Dealing Day, the Directors may take into account whether there are sufficient market exchanges open as determined by the Investment Manager to allow the normal liquidity trading of the portfolio. The Investment Manager maintains a list of any non-Dealing Days on the Website.

Dealing Deadline

In respect of a Dealing Day, the Dealing Deadline is 2 p.m. (Irish time) on the Business Day immediately preceding each Dealing Day. Any applications received after the Dealing Deadline for a Dealing Day will be processed on the next Dealing Day unless the Directors in their absolute discretion in exceptional circumstances, otherwise determine to accept one or more applications received after the Dealing Deadline for processing on that Dealing Day provided that such request(s) have been received prior to the Valuation Point for the particular Dealing Day.

Initial Offer Period

The Initial Offer Period in respect of Class B USD, Class A EUR, Class C GBP Distributing, Class D GBP Distributing and Class F USD Distributing has closed.

The Initial Offer Period in respect of all other Share Classes will commence at 9.00 a.m. (Irish time) on 15 August 2023 and shall continue until 5.00 p.m. (Irish time) on 13 February 2024 or such earlier or later date as the Directors may determine.

After the Initial Offer Period, the Fund will be continuously open for subscriptions on each Dealing Day.

Settlement Date

In the case of applications, proceeds must be received no later than two Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day or as otherwise determined by the Manager.

In the case of repurchases, proceeds must be remitted to investors no later than two Business Days after the relevant Dealing Day (assuming the receipt of the relevant duly signed repurchase documentation) or as otherwise determined by the Manager provided that in all cases proceeds are paid within ten Business Days.

Preliminary Charge

There will be no Preliminary Charge for this Fund.

Redemption Charge

There is no Redemption Charge for this Fund.

Anti-Dilution Levy

The Directors or the Manager (or their duly appointed delegate) may impose a swing pricing adjustment as further detailed in the Prospectus in the section entitled **Anti-Dilution Levy**.

Valuation Point

With respect to: (i) currencies and currency-related transactions only, 4pm (London time); and (ii) all other assets, the close of business of the relevant market that closes last on each Dealing Day, which in all cases shall be after the Dealing Deadline.

Initial Issue Price

For Euro denominated share classes €100 per Share, for US Dollar denominated share classes \$100 per Share, for Sterling denominated share classes, £100 per Share, for Danish Krone denominated share classes DKK100 per Share and for Swedish Krone denominated share classes, SEK100 per Share.

Classes of Shares Available

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H,

Each of the above referenced Share Classes are available as Accumulating Shares and Distributing Shares.

Currencies Available

Each of the Share Classes are available in Euro, Sterling, U.S. Dollar, Danish Krone (DKK) and Swedish Krone (SEK).

Currency Hedged Share Class

Each Share Class is available as either a hedged or an unhedged Share Class.

Minimum Shareholding

USD 100,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant Share Class currency) subject to the discretion of the Directors to allow lesser amounts.

Minimum Initial Investment Amount

USD 100,000 (or its equivalent in the relevant Share Class currency) subject to the discretion of the Directors to allow lesser amounts.

German Taxation

The Fund will invest and be managed such that it qualifies as an Equity Fund as defined in the Prospectus.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The Investment Manager will be entitled to receive out of the assets of the Fund an annual fee of up to 0.50% (plus VAT thereon, if any).

Such fee shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and be payable monthly in arrears. The Investment Manager shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties.

The Manager shall not receive a fee but shall be entitled to be reimbursed out of the assets of the Fund for the reasonable out-of-pocket expenses incurred in the performance of its duties.

The Administrator shall be entitled to receive out of the Net Asset Value of the Fund an annual fee, accrued and

calculated on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears at an annual rate which will not exceed 0.08% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT, if any). The Administrator is entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund all of its reasonable agreed upon transaction and other charges (which will be at normal commercial rates) and other out-of-pocket expenses (plus VAT thereon, if any).

The Depositary shall be entitled to receive out of the Net Asset Value of the Fund an annual fee, accrued and calculated on each Dealing Day and payable monthly in arrears, at an annual rate which will not exceed 0.2% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund (plus VAT thereon, if any).

The Depositary is also entitled to be repaid out of the assets of the Fund sub-custodian's fees (which will be charged at normal commercial rates) as well as agreed upon transaction charges (which will be at normal commercial rates) and other out-of-pocket expenses (plus VAT thereon, if any).

In addition to the fees outlined above, the Fund will also be responsible for the fees of Hermes EOS (for its services in respect of the Fund, as described in the Prospectus), up to 0.02% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund per annum. Such fee shall accrue and be calculated on each Dealing Day and be payable quarterly in arrears.

This section should be read in conjunction with the section entitled **Fees and Expenses of the Funds** in the Prospectus.

Establishment costs

The organisational and establishment expenses relating to the creation of the Fund are estimated not to exceed €25,000 and will be borne by the Fund and will be amortised by the Fund over the first five accounting periods of its operation (or such other period as may be determined by the Directors at their discretion) and shall be subject to such adjustment following the establishment of new Funds as the Directors may determine.

MISCELLANEOUS

Reporting

Some Shareholders may receive additional information and/or reports in relation to the Fund on a frequent basis. Any such information will be available to all investors in the Fund on request. Any such information will only be provided on a historical basis and after the relevant Dealing Day to which the information relates. Please contact your relationship manager to discuss any reporting needs.

Other Funds

The other Funds of the Company are listed in the Global Supplement to the Prospectus.

New Funds may be created from time to time by the Directors with the prior approval of the Central Bank in which case further Supplements incorporating provisions relating to those Funds will be issued by the Company.

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
The NT Emerging Markets Green Transition Index Fund ("the Product")

Legal entity identifier:
635400CGDLRFIDJD2225

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: _% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments

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

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



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Product has the following environmental and/or social ("E/S") characteristics: (i) applies environmental, social and governance ("ESG") exclusions that impact the investment universe of the Product; (ii) excludes companies which have faced controversies pertaining to ESG issues; and (iii) tilts towards companies benefiting from the energy transition.

As its investment strategy, the Product seeks to track the risk and return characteristics of the custom Index - the MSCI Emerging Markets Custom ESG Climate Series A Index (the "Index") - by investing directly in assets that are Index constituents. The custom Index is constructed using the NT Custom ESG screening criteria on the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "Parent Index") to be in line with international norms and specific ESG criteria.

Please refer to the sustainability indicators stated below for further detail.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Below is a list of sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this Product which are applied by the Index using the NT custom ESG screening criteria to exclude

- i. companies that are in breach of the UN's Global Compact Ten Principles due to being involved in controversies classified as "very severe" in the areas of Environment, Human Rights and Community, Labour Rights and Supply Chain, or Governance. For further details on the UN Global Compact Ten Principles, please refer to www.unglobalcompact.org/aboutthegc/thetenprinciples/ind_ex.html
- ii. companies that derive any revenue from the production of tobacco, or 5% or more of their revenue from the distribution of tobacco, supply of key products for the production of tobacco, or the retail of tobacco;
- iii. companies that manufacture controversial weapons, such as cluster bombs, landmines, nuclear weapons, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, (or their strategic components), blinding laser, non-detectable components, or incendiary weapons;
- iv. companies that manufacture civilian firearms or retail civilian firearms and derive 5% or more revenue from this sector;
- v. companies that manufacture conventional weapons or derive 5% or more revenue from weapons sales or from military contracting;
- vi. companies that derive 5% or more revenue if their transition risk preparedness or carbon management is considered weak;
- vii. companies that derive 5% or more revenue from unconventional oil and gas such as oil sands and shale gas or 1% or more revenue from arctic oil and gas and their management of carbon in their own operations is assessed as weak;
- viii. companies that derive 5% or more revenue from for profit prisons.

In addition, companies in emerging market, shall be excluded which do not conform with all four of the following criteria:

- i. the individual shareholders of the relevant company must not hold 30% or more of the voting rights, and
- ii. at least half of the relevant company's board of directors must be independent, and
- iii. at least half of members of the company's audit committee must be independent; and
- iv. at least half of members of the company's remuneration committee must be independent.

Furthermore, the company must have a clean (non-qualified) auditor opinion. Finally, companies that are domiciled within countries below a certain threshold on the Freedom House list shall be excluded if they also meet criteria for super majority state ownership or face a recent, severe human rights controversy.

referred to hereafter as the "NT Custom ESG screening criteria".

Additionally, to achieve a reduction in carbon footprint compared to the Parent Index, and to reduce negative externalities, the following companies will be excluded from the Parent Index based on research conducted by MSCI:

- i. all companies which derive 30% or more of their total annual revenues from thermal coal based power generation;
- ii. companies within the top 10% of securities on an operational carbon intensity basis;
- iii. companies with any ownership of fossil fuel reserves likely to be used for energy application;

- iv. companies that derive 5% or more of their total annual revenues from thermal coal mining or extraction; and
- v. power generation companies producing 30% or more of energy from nuclear sources, all companies involved in uranium mining or fuel enrichment and any other companies receiving 30% or more of their revenue from nuclear power producers.

For the Index to have a greater exposure than the Parent Index to companies whose revenue is derived from Green products or services and which have a robust carbon reduction strategy the weights of remaining companies shall be increased in proportion to a combination of two factors:

- i. percentage of the revenue derived from Green products or services and
- ii. the company's MSCI Transition Risk Management (TRM Score) which includes carbon emission reduction targets and progress, product related carbon emissions and climate related disclosure, strategy and research and development.

This methodology is reviewed annually. These sustainability indicators are non-exhaustive and subject to change.

The Investment Manager shall also ensure that any investments made by the Product are in accordance with rules regarding cluster munitions laid down in the relevant national legislation adopting the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

Hermes EOS has been appointed to carry out corporate engagement with carefully selected companies held within the Product. Please refer to the Prospectus for further detail on this appointment.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The intended objectives of the sustainable investments are to positively contribute towards any of the environmental objectives defined by the data provider and as listed below. Our definition of positive contribution includes minimum percentage revenues deriving from activities linked with these objectives alongside companies assessed to have credible carbon reduction targets such as The Science Based Targets Initiative ("SBTI").

- alternative energy (renewables),
- energy efficiency,
- green building,
- sustainable water,
- pollution prevention and
- sustainable agriculture.

Investments in these areas help contribute towards the product's environmental objectives, specifically climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation and pollution prevention and control objectives.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In order to deem an investment a sustainable investment, it must not only satisfy the positive contribution test, but also a 'do no significant harm' ("DNSH") test designed to ensure that no significant harm is caused to any environmental or social investment objective.

Our assessment of harm involves the use of a set of diverse environmental and social indicators for example, greenhouse gas emissions ("GHG"), carbon footprint, GHG intensity of investee companies etc. coupled with our own proprietary thresholds. These thresholds represent a value or metric at which we believe there is a risk of significant harm. In practice, this means that an investee company can only be deemed a sustainable investment under our definition if it a) meets our minimum positive contribution test; b) the indicators for harm are under the proprietary thresholds set at specific points in time and lastly c) that investee companies follow good governance practices and are aligned with minimum safeguards such as Organisation for Economic and Cooperation and Development ("OECD") guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

- How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

The Product considers adverse impacts through a range of criteria that form part of the investment strategy; the NT Custom ESG Screening criteria, active tilts towards companies with improving ESG metrics and scoring to reduce carbon emissions and exposure to fossil fuels. These criteria provide a strong ethical foundation in line with international norms and are regularly updated following our own research, as well as feedback from our clients. Added to this, we have secured access to a range of ESG data providers and datasets to help us to carry out this assessment and ongoing monitoring.

For sustainable investments specifically, and as described above, our assessment of harm involves the use of a set of diverse environmental and social indicators with proprietary thresholds.

Lastly, consideration of adverse impacts form part of our focused engagement and voting activities designed to help influence the business models of investee companies to transition to a more sustainable future.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

- *How are the sustainable investments aligned with the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (“OECD”) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The Product applies the NT Custom ESG screening methodology to identify and exclude companies that do not adhere to international norms – such as:

- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work; and
- the International Bill of Human Rights.

The implementation of these exclusions happens through the use of third party controversy data used as a proxy to assess the negative environmental, social and governance impact of a company’s operations, products and services.

In practice, this means that all investee companies are aligned with these minimum safeguards, not only the sustainable investments.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes

No

The Product considers as part of the investment strategy, the following principal adverse impact (“PAI”) indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards (“SFDR RTS”).

PAI 1: GHG emissions (Scope 1 and Scope 2);
PAI 2: Carbon footprint;
PAI 3: GHG intensity;
PAI 4: Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuels sector;
PAI 10: Violations of UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and
PAI 14: Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons).

Adverse impacts also form part of our focused engagement and voting activity enabling us to identify where best to utilise resources for maximum social and/or environmental impact.



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Product is a passive Index tracking strategy whereby it seeks to track the risk and return characteristics of the Index by investing directly in assets that are Index constituents.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investments objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements of the strategy used to promote the environmental or social characteristics form part of the custom Index design.

The Index is a custom Index calculated and screened by MSCI ESG research based on ESG criteria selected by the Investment Manager which excludes certain companies not considered to meet the NT Custom ESG screening criteria. The binding elements of the NT Custom ESG screening criteria excludes a range of companies, or sectors, typically based on a prescribed revenue threshold and extend to companies that:

- derive revenue from the production or distribution of tobacco
- manufacture civilian firearms, controversial and conventional weapons
- derive revenue from thermal coal power, thermal coal mining, unconventional oil and gas, for-profit prisons;
- are lacking board independence and companies without a clean (non-qualified) auditor opinion, or with questionable human rights records.

An example of a positive tilt that forms part of the custom Index includes the following:

- greater exposure than the Parent Index to companies whose revenue is derived from green products or services and which have a robust carbon reduction strategy defined by the company's MSCI TRM score.

Please refer to previous response to the question on "sustainability indicators" for a complete list of the custom ESG exclusions that form part of the Product's binding criteria.

The Investment Manager shall also ensure that any investments made by the Product are in accordance with rules regarding cluster munitions laid down in the relevant national legislation adopting the Convention on Cluster Munitions.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

While the Product's investment universe is reduced as a result of the binding exclusions and tilts, it does not commit to a minimum reduction rate. As such, the reduction of the universe maybe subject to change.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

An assessment of good governance of investee companies forms a foundational part of the application of the NT Custom ESG screening criteria. In practice, this is achieved through the use of our data provider's ESG Controversy screen, a proxy framework designed to address governance topics consistent with international norms represented by the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the OECD Guidelines and the UN Global Compact.

In order to produce the controversy, our chosen data provider assesses the negative environmental, social and governance impact of the investee companies operations, products and services. It also identifies breaches of international norms through the use of controversy proxies which are assessed based on the scale and severity of the controversy.

Severity may vary depending on the nature of the controversy but generally includes metrics such as:

- the percent of shareholder votes or number of shareholders voicing an opinion,
- number and position of executives or directors involved,
- number and type of external parties voicing an opinion, or
- the portion of the company that is affected or implicated.

For other governance issues, scale is generally measured by:

- the length of time an activity was ongoing,
- the size of the market or government affected, or
- the scale on which either company executives or external parties such as government officials were involved.

Additionally, companies that are part of the emerging markets region are also screened to exclude majority held companies in countries with a poor human rights track record, unsound board composition and a qualified auditor's opinion.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Product intends to be at least 90% invested in companies that promote environmental or social characteristics.

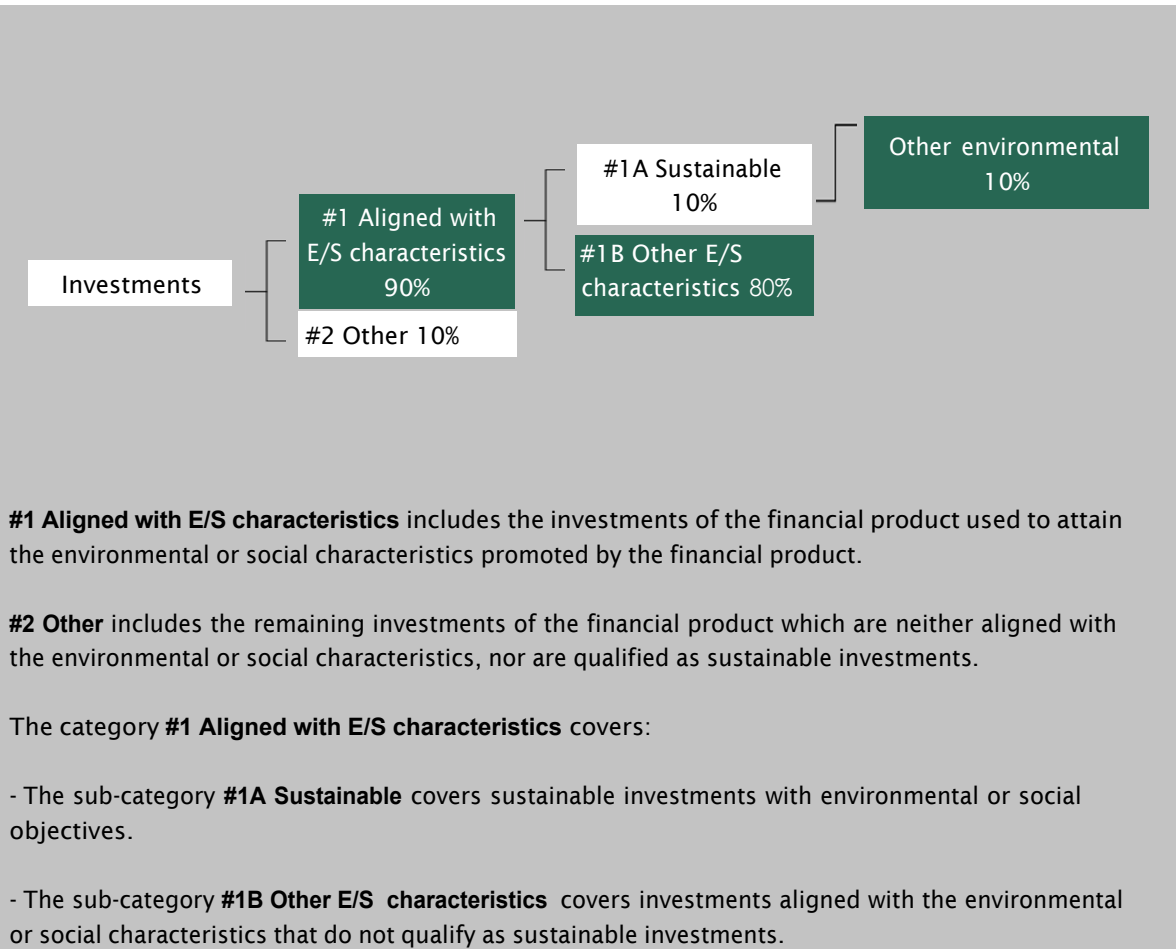
Of this a minimum of 10% will be invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

The Product presently intends to invest 0% of its assets in investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation.

The "other" 10% of the Product is expected to be for cash, and other ancillary purposes.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Product uses derivatives for managing broad market exposure. Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics of the Product and are not subject to any minimum safeguards.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Product presently intends to invest 0% of its assets in investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

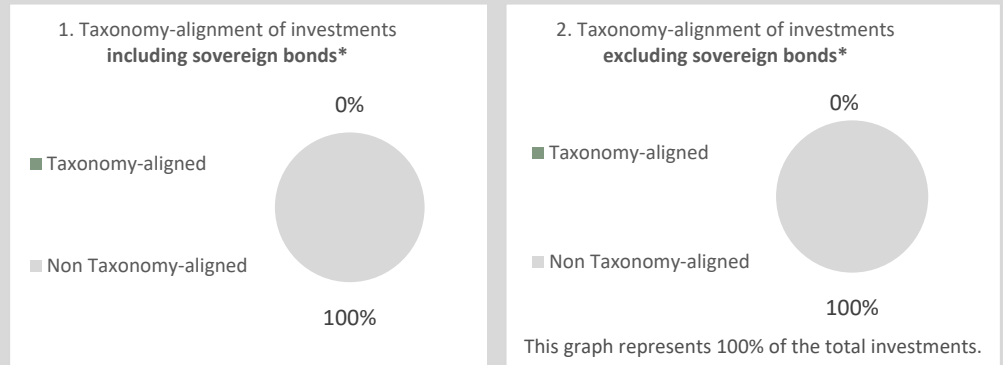
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

This is not applicable as the Product presently intends to invest 0% of its assets in investments that contribute to environmentally sustainable economic activities in accordance with the Taxonomy Regulation, which includes 0% of its assets in enabling activities and 0% of its assets in transitional activities towards climate change mitigation.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0% of the Product's sustainable investments commitment is expected to be aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Product is not targeting socially sustainable investments hence anticipates 0% investments in socially sustainable investments.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Derivatives and cash are the only two investment types categorised as ‘other’ and neither is aligned with environmental or social characteristics, nor qualify as sustainable investments. Additionally, no minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied.

Investments may be marked as ‘other’ for the following reasons:

- Cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments: The Product may invest in cash and cash equivalents or money market instruments.
- Derivatives: The Product may use derivatives only for managing broad market exposure.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

The Product has a designated reference benchmark, MSCI Emerging Markets Custom ESG Climate Series A Index, a custom Index calculated and screened by MSCI based on predetermined ESG criteria.

How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The Indexes are reviewed on a quarterly basis, coinciding with the February, May, August and November Index Reviews of the Parent Index.

The list of companies to be excluded from the custom Index is based on the selected ESG criteria based on MSCI ESG Research data.

For some securities, such data may not be published by MSCI ESG Research by the end of the month preceding the Index Review. For such securities, MSCI will use ESG data published after the end of month, when available. We evaluate the ESG criteria with regular reviews to ensure that it continues to be aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Product.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

Alignment of the investment strategy is ensured through the tracking of the Index which incorporates the various binding ESG criteria. This means that the Product is able to own any company in the resultant investible universe (companies that do not meet the specific criteria will not appear in the universe). In addition, investment guidelines and restrictions are coded in our order management system to enable pre and post-trade monitoring.

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

The designated Index differs from the Parent Index (the MSCI Emerging Markets Index) due to the NT Custom ESG screens that aim to exclude from the Parent Index companies that do not comply with our ESG criteria as well as the active tilts towards companies with improving ESG metrics and scoring to reduce carbon emissions and exposure to fossil fuels relative to the Parent Index.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

The methodology used for the designated Index can be found [here](#). Please search by benchmark name.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More specific information regarding the Product can be found [here](#).