

Climate Impact Assessment

#### OVERVIEW

**DATE OF HOLDINGS** COVERAGE 30 JUN 2022 99.48%

**AMOUNT INVESTED BENCHMARK USED** 99,477,124 USD MSCI EAFE Small Cap

Index

PORTFOLIO TYPE

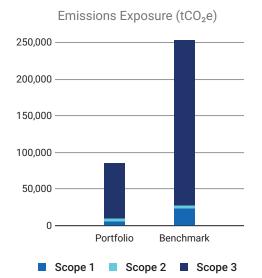
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#### Carbon Metrics 1 of 3

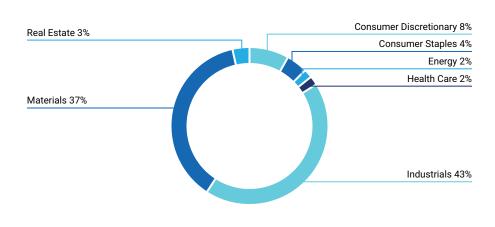
#### **Portfolio Overview**

	Disclosure     Emission Exposure       Number/Weight     tCO₂e		Relative Emission Exposure tCO₂e/Invested tCO₂e/Revenue			Climate Performance Weighted Avg	
Share of	Disclosing Holdings	Scope 1 & 2	Incl. Scope 3	Relative Carbon Footprint	Carbon Intensity	Weighted Avg Carbon Intensity	Carbon Risk Rating <sup>1</sup>
Portfolio	73.8% / 76.3%	8,827	84,576	88.73	93.91	103.26	47
Benchmark	54.7% / 69.4%	26,828	252,695	269.69	203.58	183.59	47
Net Performance	19.2 p.p. /6.9 p.p.	67.1%	66.5%	67.1%	53.9%	43.8%	-

#### **Emission Exposure Analysis**



# Sector Contributions to Emissions<sup>2</sup>



 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm 1}$  Note: Carbon Risk Rating data is current as of the date of report generation.

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 $<sup>^2\,\</sup>mathrm{Emissions}$  contributions for all other portfolio sectors is less than 1% for each sector.

#### **Emission Exposure Analysis (continued)**

Top 10 Contributors to Portfol	Top 10 Contributors to Portfolio Emissions							
Issuer Name	Contribution to Portfolio Emission Exposure (%)	Portfolio Weight (%)	Emissions Reporting Quality	Carbon Risk Rating				
Biffa Plc	17.28%	4.01%	Strong	<ul><li>Medium Performer</li></ul>				
Alumina Limited	15.61%	1.11%	Strong	<ul><li>Medium Performer</li></ul>				
DFDS A/S	14.09%	1.07%	Strong	<ul><li>Medium Performer</li></ul>				
Aurubis AG	6.40%	1.06%	Strong	<ul><li>Outperformer</li></ul>				
Orora Ltd.	4.88%	1.86%	Non-Reporting	<ul><li>Medium Performer</li></ul>				
Westgold Resources Limited	4.36%	0.85%	Strong	<ul><li>Medium Performer</li></ul>				
IWG Plc	3.21%	1.62%	Non-Reporting	<ul><li>Medium Performer</li></ul>				
Fuji Seal International, Inc.	3.01%	0.98%	Moderate	-				
Melia Hotels International SA	2.93%	2.12%	Strong	-				
Coats Group plc	2.92%	1.22%	Strong	<ul><li>Outperformer</li></ul>				
Total for Top 10	74.68%	15.91%						

#### Carbon Metrics 2 of 3

#### **Emission Attribution Analysis**

Emission Attribution Analysis examines the extent to which higher or lower GHG exposure between the portfolio and the benchmark can be attributed to sector allocation versus issuer selection. A portfolio with a larger amount of assets allocated to an emissions-intense sector will ultimately have higher GHG emissions exposure. However, this can be offset by the selection of less emissions-intense issuers from that sector. This analysis relates to the carbon footprint of the portfolio, specifically the Emissions Scope 1 & 2 (tCO<sub>2</sub>e) and Relative Carbon Footprint (tCO<sub>2</sub>e/Mio Invested) metrics.

The subsequent table identifies the most emissions-intense issuers in the analysis, the comparative weight for each issuer between the portfolio and benchmark, as well as the sector allocation and issuer selection effects. A positive (green) number represents less greenhouse gas exposure for the issuer in the portfolio relative to the benchmark.

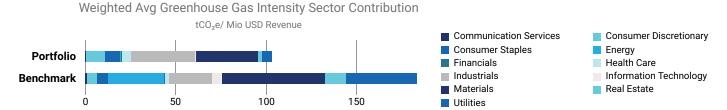
Top Sectors to Emission Attribution Exposure vs.Benchmark							
Sector	Portfolio Weight	Benchmark Weight	Difference	Sector Allocation Effect Issuer Selection Eff		tion Effect	
Communication Services	4.18%	4.4%	-0.22%	0.01%		0.08%	1
Consumer Discretionary	14.47%	12.24%	2.23%		-0.53%	0.8%	
Consumer Staples	12.23%	6.69%	5.54%		-2.83%	4.83%	
Energy	2.99%	2.63%	0.36%		-1.26%	9.81%	
Financials	9.17%	11.56%	-2.39%	0.03%			-0.03%
Health Care	7.18%	6.72%	0.45%		-0.04%	0.05%	
Industrials	23.8%	22.38%	1.43%		-0.66%		-2.82%
Information Technology	7.72%	9.16%	-1.44%	0.23%		1.08%	
Materials	7%	9.29%	-2.28%	8.68%		14.64%	
Real Estate	7.86%	11.63%	-3.77%	0.21%			-0.69%
Utilities	3.38%	3.3%	0.08%		-0.85%	36.34%	
Cumulative Higher (-) and Lower (-	+) Emission Exposure	vs. Benchmark		3%		64.1%	
Higher (-) / Lower (+) Net Emission	n Exposure vs. Benchr	nark				57%	

## **Emission Attribution Analysis (continued)**

Highest Emission-Intense Issuers in Combined Portfolio & Benchmark Universe						
Issuer Name	Sector	Emissions Intensity Scope 1 & 2 (tCO₂e/Mio Mcap or AEV)	Carbon Risk Rating	Portfolio Under (-) /	Overexposure (+)	
1. Saipem SpA	Energy	20,571.58	<ul><li>Medium Performer</li></ul>		-0.05%	
2. Hokkaido Electric Power Co., Inc.	Utilities	18,987.57	-		-0.03%	
3. Electric Power Development Co., Ltd.	Utilities	16,964.78	<ul><li>Laggard</li></ul>		-0.1%	
4. Hokuriku Electric Power Co.	Utilities	16,702.24	<ul><li>Laggard</li></ul>		-0.03%	
5. Taiheiyo Cement Corp.	Materials	14,223.53	<ul><li>Laggard</li></ul>		-0.07%	
6. Vicat SA	Materials	13,632.59	<ul><li>Laggard</li></ul>		-0.02%	
7. Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	Utilities	11,646.94	Medium Performer		-0.1%	
8. Kyushu Electric Power Co., Inc.	Utilities	10,813.22	Medium Performer		-0.11%	
9. AGL Energy Limited	Utilities	10,670.06	<ul><li>Laggard</li></ul>		-0.16%	
0. The Chugoku Electric Power Co., Inc.	Utilities	10,666.97	<ul><li>Laggard</li></ul>		-0.08%	

#### Carbon Metrics 3 of 3

#### **Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity**



Top 10 Emission Intense Companies (tCO₂e Scope 1 & 2/Revenue Millions)					
Issuer Name	Emission Intensity	Peer Group Avg Intensity			
1. Alumina Limited	2,103.72	1,676.27			
2. DFDS A/S	944.05	1,438.46			
3. Westgold Resources Limited	431.15	407.16			
4. Biffa Plc	394.89	853.51			
5. Melia Hotels International SA	282.88	304.85			
6. Sakata Seed Corp.	255.52	413.47			
7. Coats Group plc	199.49	96.61			
8. Orora Ltd.	195.51	452.58			
9. Ormat Technologies, Inc.	156.45	368.33			
10. Vitasoy International Holdings Limited	155.26	62.45			

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## Climate Scenario Alignment 1 of 2

#### **Alignment Analysis**

The scenario alignment analysis compares current and future portfolio greenhouse gas emissions with the carbon budgets for the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS). Performance is shown as the percentage of assigned budget used by the portfolio and benchmark.

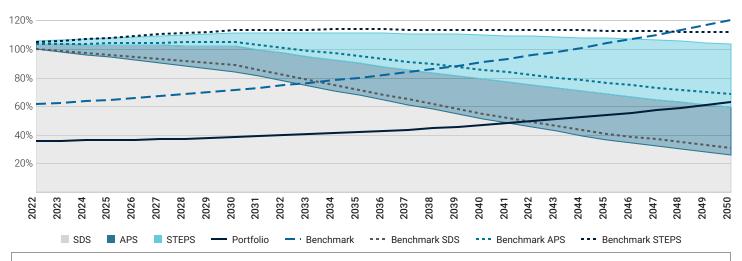
The Global Alpha EAFE Small Cap Equity Fund strategy in its current state is MISALIGNED with a SDS scenario by 2050. The Global Alpha EAFE Small Cap Equity Fund has a potential temperature increase of 2.1°C, whereas the MSCI EAFE Small Cap Index has a potential temperature increase of 2.7°C.

Portfolio and Benchmark Comparison to SDS Budget (Red = Overshoot)							
	2022	2030	2040	2050			
Portfolio	-64.29%	-54.47%	-8.35%	+144.63%			
Benchmark	-38.74%	-19.49%	+65.53%	+289.33%			

2042 2 1°C The portfolio exceeds its SDS budget in 2042.

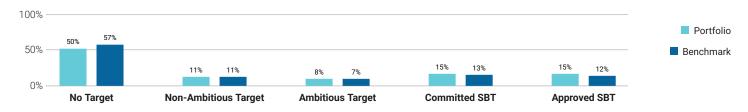
The portfolio is associated with a potential temperature increase of 2.1°C by 2050.

#### Portfolio Emission Pathway vs. Climate Scenarios Budgets



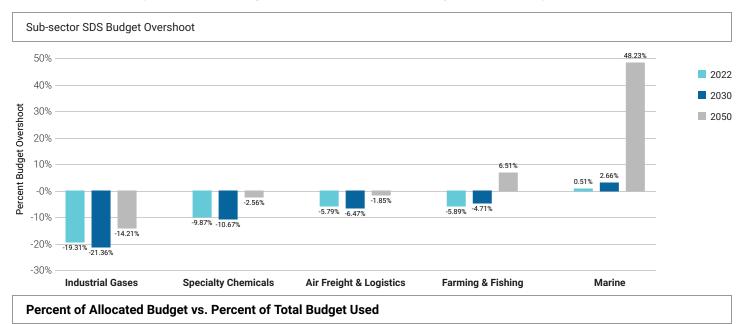
#### Climate Targets Assessment (% Portfolio Weight)

In order to transition, holdings need to commit to alignment with international climate goals and demonstrate future progress. Currently 38% of the portfolio's value is committed to such a goal. This includes ambitious targets set by the companies as well as committed and approved Science Based Targets (SBT). While commitments are not a guarantee to reach a goal, the 50% of the portfolio without a goal is unlikely to transition and should receive special attention from a climate risk conscious investor.

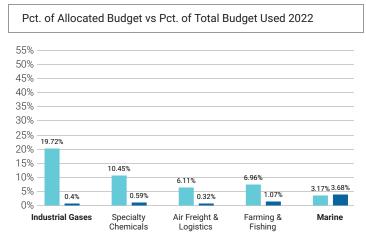


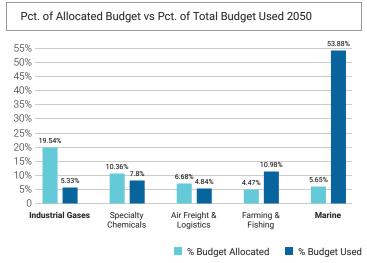
## ■ Climate Scenario Alignment 2 of 2

The table below shows the percent of the SDS budget used in 2022, 2030, and 2050 for key sub-sectors of the portfolio.



The budget allocated to the portfolio is dependent on the portfolio holdings. The graphs below compare the percent of the portfolio's SDS budget allocated to a defined sub-sector compared to the percent of the portfolio's budget used within the same sub-sector for the years 2020 and 2050.



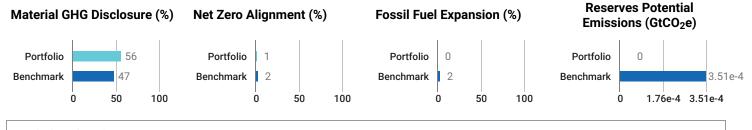




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## ■ Net Zero Analysis 1 of 2

This report evaluates the portfolio's readiness to transition to a Net Zero by 2050 pathway through the of data disclosure and target-setting; emissions trajectory and Net Zero alignment; and exposure to fossil fossil fuels.



**Emissions Overview** 

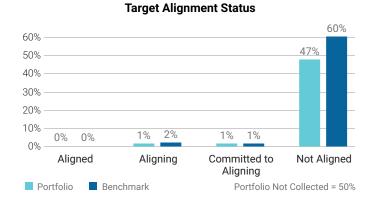
The International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emission by 2050 (NZE2050) scenario provides a framework for analyzing current and future alignment with NZ emissions objectives. Using current-year and forecasted emissions metrics for relative carbon footprint, weighted average carbon intensity, and absolute emissions, the tables below estimate the needed minimum change in emissions performance to achieve NZ trajectory alignment.

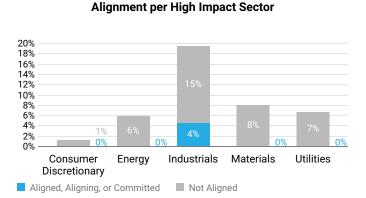
	Relativ	e Carbon I	ootprint S	cope 1	Relative Carbon Footprint Scope 2			Relative Carbon Footprint Scope 3				
	2022	2025	2030	2050	2022	2025	2030	2050	2022	2025	2030	2050
Portfolio	57.85	63.39	71.74	136.04	30.88	36.36	43.7	101	761.48	848.65	968.4	1.87 k
NZE Trajectory	-	46.83	35.82	0	-	25	19.12	0	-	616.47	471.46	0
Benchmark	225.21	268.14	321.62	683.25	44.47	50.13	58.23	124.38	2.27 k	2.51 k	2.9 k	5.6 k

	Weighted A	verage Carbon	Intensity (Sco	pe 1, 2 & 3)	Absolute Emissions (Scope 1, 2 & 3)			
	2022	2025	2030	2050	2022	2025	2030	2050
Portfolio	917.79	1.01 k	1.16 k	2.28 k	84.58 k	94.34 k	107.82 k	209.39 k
NZE Trajectory	-	743.01	568.23	0	-	68.47 k	52.36 k	0
Benchmark	1.65 k	1.86 k	2.15 k	4.24 k	252.69 k	281.71 k	326.19 k	637.59 k

Climate Net Zero Targets

Net Zero targets provide an important indicator of climate awareness and action. Given the current state of disclosure, government policy, and technology, it is impossible to define any entity as "Aligned". An issuer is "Committed to Aligning" if it has set a NZ target for 2050 and "Aligning" if it has a decarbonization strategy and, additionally, set an interim target. An issuer with no targets is considered "Not Aligned".



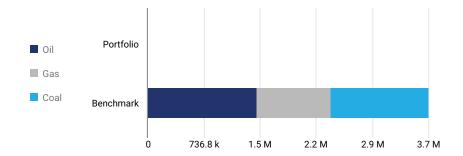


## ■ Net Zero Analysis 2 of 2

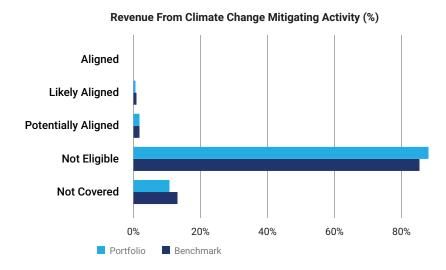
When assessing overall alignment with Net Zero it is vital to determine if the product portfolio of held companies is compatible with the objective of transitioning to a net zero system by 2050. The IEA's NZE2050 scenario states that all expansion of fossil fuel assets after 2021 is incompatible with a net zero future. The graphs below show the revenue linked to fossil fuels and those linked to climate change mitigating activities.

Revenue From Fossil Fuels

The portfolio has 0 USD revenue linked to fossil fuels, which account for 0% of total portfolio revenue. Of the revenue from fossil fuels, 0% is attributed to oil, 0% to gas, and 0% to coal. The portfolio's revenue exposure exceeds the benchmark by a net difference of -100%.



Revenue Eligible for Climate Change Mitigating Activities



The EU Taxonomy defines climate change mitigating activities as those which are directly linked to the avoidance, reduction, or removal of GHGs from the atmosphere. EU Taxonomy "Aligned" revenues are derived from directly reported data, and have passed the substantial contribution, do no significant harm and minimum social safeguards assessments. "Likely Aligned" revenues has the same criteria, however the data is derived from the ISS ESG proxy / modelled assessment. Potentially aligned revenues are again derived from the ISS ESG proxy / modelled assessment, and have only passed the substantial contribution assessment.

Revenues from economic activities outside of climate change mitigation are considered "Not Eligible". Where there is a lack of data to make an assessment, revenues are categorized as "Not Covered".

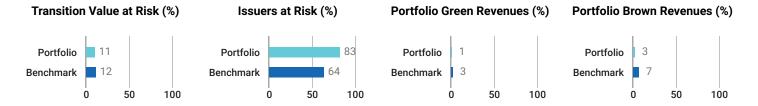
Bottom Five Issuers by Net Zero Target Alignment and Weight

Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	GICS Sector	Mitigation Revenue	Net Zero Alignment	Fossil Fuel Expansion
Ormat Technologies, Inc.	3.38%	Utilities	14.32%	Not aligned	No
Internet Initiative Japan, Inc.	3.1%	Communication Services	16.76%	Not aligned	No
Raffles Medical Group Ltd.	2.65%	Health Care	1.14%	Not aligned	No
Rothschild & Co. SCA	2.6%	Financials	0%	Not aligned	No
DMG MORI CO., LTD.	2.14%	Industrials	0%	Not aligned	No

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## ■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 1 of 4

Transition opportunities and risks, including carbon pricing, impact investees and portfolio valuations. This analysis estimates a Transition Value at Risk (TVaR) based on the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE2050) scenario.



## Portfolio Transition Value at Risk by Sector Based on NZE2050

Portfolio Value at Risk by Sector

# Energy 3% Financials 1% Consumer Staples 20% Health Care 6%



**IWG Plc** 

The total estimated Transition Value at Risk for the portfolio is 10.5 M USD based on the NZE2050 scenario. The chart on the left shows the sector-level contribution to the total potential financial impact of transition risks and opportunities on the portfolio. The Value at Risk presented is a net number between the positive and negative potential share price performance in the portfolio. A negative TVaR means positive share price movement.

The Transition (and Physical) VaR is an equity-based analysis, and its output should not be interpreted as the potential change in price of a bond. Nevertheless, the VaR remains a useful metric for fixed income as it is a holistic indicator of the issuer's exposure to Physical or Transition Risks, even if not directly material to the bond price itself.

53.13%

4.17%

Worst Five Performers by Transition Value at Risk Based on NZE2050							
Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	GICS Sector	Transition VaR (%)	Sector WAvg TVaR (%)			
LINTEC Corp.	1.14%	Materials	81.16%	43.37%			
Orora Ltd.	1.86%	Materials	79.53%	43.37%			
Sakata Seed Corp.	1.59%	Consumer Staples	73.95%	9.54%			
Westgold Resources Limited	0.85%	Materials	60.03%	43.37%			

Real Estate

1.62%

Top Five Issuers with the Highest Proportion of Green Revenues						
Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	GICS Sector	Green Revenues (%)	Sector WAvg Green Revenue (%)		
Landis+Gyr Group AG	1.27%	Information Technology	20%	12.12%		
Schweiter Technologies AG	1.09%	Industrials	20%	5.7%		
Biffa Plc	4.01%	Industrials	8.5%	5.7%		
DFDS A/S	1.07%	Industrials	8%	5.7%		
Sopra Steria Group SA	3.07%	Information Technology	5%	12.12%		

## ■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 2 of 4

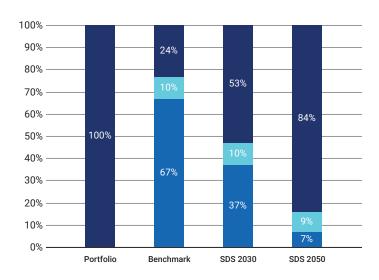
A decarbonized world needs to address both the demand side (for example Utilities burning fossil fuels) and the supply side (i.e. fossil reserves) of future emissions. For Utilities, it matters whether the power generated and power generation planned for the future stem from renewable (green) or fossil (brown) sources. For fossil reserve owning companies, potential future greenhouse gas emissions might indicate stranded asset risk. The Carbon Risk Rating (1-100) provides a view on how well the respective portfolio and benchmark holdings are managing such risks.

#### **Transition Analysis Overview**

	Power Generation		Rese	Climate Performance	
	% Generation Output Green Share	% Generation Output Brown Share	% Investment Exposed to Fossil Fuels	Total Potential Future Emissions (ktCO <sub>2</sub> )	Weighted Avg Carbon Risk Rating
Portfolio	100%	-	-	-	47
Benchmark	23.57%	66.76%	2.54%	351.39	47

#### **Power Generation**

Power Generation Exposure (Portfolio vs. Benchmark vs. Climate Target)



For a decarbonized future economy, it is key to transition the energy generation mix from fossil to renewable sources. Utilities relying on fossil power production without a substitute plan might run a higher risk of getting hit by climate change regulatory measures as well as reputational damages. The graph on the left compares the energy generation mix of the portfolio with the benchmark and a Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) compatible mix in 2030 and 2050, according to the International Energy Agency. Below, the 5 largest Utility holdings can be compared on fossil versus renewable energy production capacity, their contribution to the overall portfolio greenhouse gas emission exposure and their production efficiency for 1 GWH of electricity.

Fossil Fuels	Nuclear	Renewables

#### Top 5 Utilities' Fossil vs. Renewable Energy Mix

ISS⊳

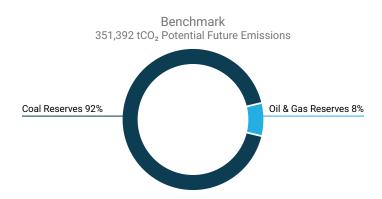
Issuer Name	% Fossil Fuel Capacity	% Renewable Energy Capacity	% Contribution to Portfolio Emissions	Emissions tCO₂e Scope 1 & 2 /GWh
Ormat Technologies, Inc.	0%	89.9%	0.96%	-

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# ■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 3 of 4

For fossil reserve owning companies, potential future greenhouse gas emissions might indicate stranded asset risk, as about 80% of those reserves need to stay in the ground to not exceed 2 degrees Celsius of warming. The portfolio contains  $0 \text{ tCO}_2$  of potential future emissions, of which - stem from Coal reserves, - from Oil and Gas reserves. Investor focus is often on the 100 largest Oil & Gas and 100 largest Coal reserve owning companies, to understand the exposure to these top 100 lists.





Exposure to the 100 Largest Oil & Gas and Coal Reserve Owning Assets								
Issuer Name Contribution to Portfolio Potential Future Emissions Oil & Gas Top 100 Rank Coal Top 100 Ra								
	No Applicable Data							

Unconventional and controversial energy extraction such as "Fracking" and Arctic Drilling is a key focus for investors, both from a transition and a reputation risk perspective.

Exposure to Controversial Business Practices							
Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	Arctic Drilling	Hydraulic Fracturing	Oil Sands	Shale Oil and/or Gas		
Schoeller-Bleckmann Oilfield Equipment AG	1.48%	-	Services	-	Services		

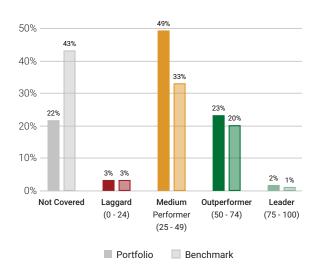
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## ■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 4 of 4

## **Portfolio Carbon Risk Rating**

The Carbon Risk Rating (CRR) assesses how an issuer is exposed to climate risks and opportunities, and whether these are managed in a way to seize opportunities, and to avoid or mitigate risks. It provides investors with critical insights into how issuers are prepared for a transition to a low carbon economy and is a central instrument for the forward-looking analysis of carbon-related risks at portfolio and issuer level.

#### CRR Distribution Portfolio vs. Benchmark



#### Avg Portfolio CRR and Spread for Selected ISS ESG Rating Industries

ISS ESG Rating Industry <sup>1</sup>	Average Carbon Risk R	Rating
Renewable Energy (Operation) & Energy Efficiency Equipment		10
Financials/Commercial Banks & Capital Markets	•	5
Electronic Components	•	4
Machinery	•	3
Transport & Logistics	•	3
Oil & Gas Equipment/Services	•	3
Food & Beverages	•	3
Utilities/Electric Utilities		
Transportation Infrastructure		
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels		

Top 5 <sup>2</sup>	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
Ormat Technologies, Inc.	USA	Renewable Electricity	100	3.38%
■ Sopra Steria Group SA	France	IT Consulting & Other Services	76	3.07%
ASICS Corp.	Japan	Textiles & Apparel	63	2.63%
Aurubis AG	Germany	Metals Processing & Production	62	1.06%
■ Vienna Insurance Group AG	Austria	Insurance	59	1.46%

Bottom 5 <sup>2</sup>	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
■ ARIAKE JAPAN Co., Ltd.	Japan	Food Products	20	1.32%
■ Hexagon Composites ASA	Norway	Industrial Machinery & Equipment	23	0.83%
Orora Ltd.	Australia	Packaging	26	1.86%
■ THK CO., LTD.	Japan	Industrial Machinery & Equipment	27	0.79%
PATRIZIA AG	Germany	Asset Management & Brokerage	27	0.54%

Climate Laggard (0 - 24) Climate Medium Performer (25 - 49) Climate Outperformer (50 - 74) Climate Leader (75 - 100)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The proprietary ISS ESG Rating industry Classification is intended to group companies from an ESG perspective and might differ from other classification systems.

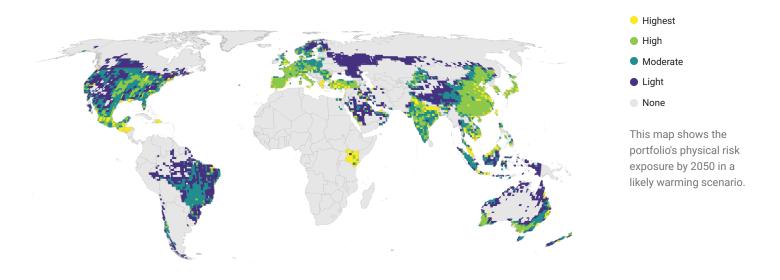
<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Multiple issuers may have the same CRR value. In the event the Top 5 and Bottom 5 tables have more than one issuer in the last position due to a tie in CRR values, the weight of the issuers in the portfolio will determine the issuer assigned to the table.

## ■ Physical Climate Risk Analysis 1 of 4

Even if limited to 2° Celsius, rising temperatures will change the climate system, including physical risks such as floods, droughts, or storms. This analysis evaluates the most financially impactful climate hazards and how they might affect the portfolio value.

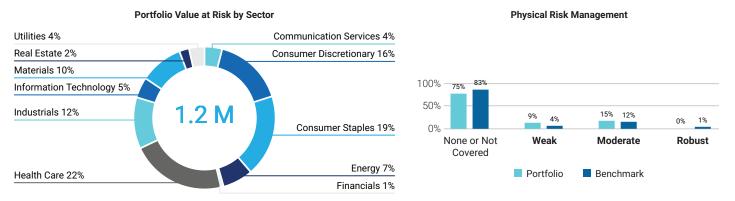


#### **Physical Risk Exposure per Geography**



#### Portfolio Value at Risk and Physical Risk Management

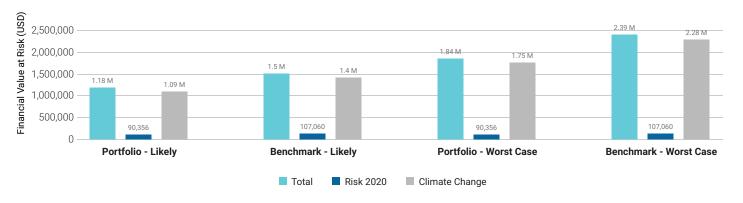
Physical climate risk may affect the value of a company and a portfolio. The chart on the left quantifies the potential financial implications on a sector level. Such financial implications from physical effects of climate change can be addressed by adopting appropriate strategies. The chart on the right provides an overview of the robustness of risk management strategies for the portfolio holdings.



## Physical Climate Risk Analysis 2 of 4

## Change in Portfolio and Benchmark Value due to Physical Risk by 2050

Physical risk can impact future portfolio value. The chart below highlights potential impact on the portfolio value in 2050 based on current risk levels (Risk 2022), and hazards due to climate change (Climate Change), along with total anticipated net change in value. The analysis compares the portfolio to the benchmark using both the likely and worst case scenarios.



#### **Physical Risk Assessment per Sector**

For key sectors, this chart provides the portfolio's overall physical risk score distribution as well as the average score. This is contrasted with the benchmark's average physical risk score and complemented by the sector impact on the portfolio's potential value change in a likely scenario.

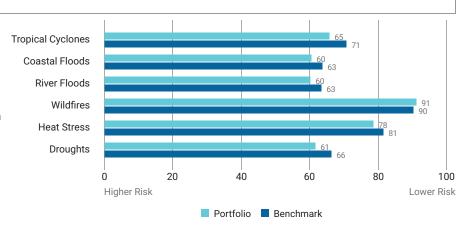
Sector				I	Range a	nd Aver	ages				Portfolio Avg Score	Benchmark Avg Score	Portfolio Value Change
Utilities				•			1				38	66	<0.1%
Health Care					•						45	63	0.3%
Communication Services						•	I				51	66	<0.1%
Energy						D					53	52	<0.1%
Consumer Discretionary						•					53	62	0.2%
Consumer Staples						•					57	59	0.2%
Materials								•			71	65	0.1%
Financials								•			73	65	<0.1%
Industrials								•			73	65	0.1%
Information Technology											80	61	<0.1%
Real Estate									•		86	71	<0.1%
Higher Risk			20 io Ran			50 6 o Averaç			0 90 mark Aver	100 age	Lower Risk		

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## **Physical Risk Score per Hazard**

The portfolio is exposed to different natural hazards in different geographies which can affect the value of the portfolio and the benchmark. The chart on the right evaluates the change in financial risk due to five of the most costly hazards for a likely scenario. A low score indicated a large increase in physical risks, while a high score reflects a minimal increase in physical risks.



#### Top 5 Portfolio Holdings — Physical Risk and Management Scores

With physical risks of climate change unfolding, it is key to understand if and how portfolio holdings are addressing such risks. The Physical Risk Management Score gives an indication for the robustness of the measures in place. The table shows the largest portfolio holdings with their Physical Risk and Risk Management scores. A higher Physical Risk Score reflects a lower risk and a higher Management Score indicates a better management strategy.

Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	Sector	Overall Physical Risk Score	Risk Mgmt Score
Biffa Plc	4.01%	Industrials	100	Not Covered
Ormat Technologies, Inc.	3.38%	Utilities	38	Moderate
L'Occitane International S.A.	3.2%	Consumer Staples	50	Not Covered
Sega Sammy Holdings, Inc.	3.14%	Consumer Discretionary	54	Not Covered
Internet Initiative Japan, Inc.	3.1%	Communication Services	50	Not Covered

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## Top 10 Portfolio Holdings by Highest Overall Risk Exposure with Hazard Scores (Likely Scenario)

The Physical Risk Score of each holding is impacted by the projected change in exposure to individual hazards. The table below shows the portfolio holdings that will see the most increase in risk and the potential hazards contributing to this risk in a likely scenario. A low score reflects a large projected increase in Physical Risks, while a high score reflects a minimal increase in Physical Risks.

Issuer Name	Overall Physical Risk	Tropical Cyclones	Coastal Floods	River Floods	Wildfires	Heat Stress	Droughts	Risk Mgmt Score
Raffles Medical Group Ltd.	6	25	20	34	100	100	100	Not Covered
Coats Group plc	29	48	44	44	100	58	41	Moderate
Kerry Logistics Network Ltd.	33	47	46	45	100	100	50	Not Covered
Ormat Technologies, Inc.	38	56	54	25	38	37	50	Moderate
OSG Corp. (6136)	39	34	33	35	100	44	50	Not Covered
BioGaia AB	41	100	93	100	100	100	45	Not Covered
Samsonite International S.A.	41	52	53	47	100	45	50	Not Covered
Melia Hotels International SA	42	14	5	49	9	37	30	Moderate
Horiba Ltd.	43	57	50	65	100	100	42	Weak
ALS Ltd.	43	45	48	34	100	100	44	Not Covered

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