

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

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



Sustainability

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

Product name:

Eastspring Investments – Asian Equity Income Fund

Legal entity identifier:

549300XJC0LJG7Y4O255

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: __%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%

It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 8.84% of sustainable investments

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

For Eastspring Investments – Asian Equity Income Fund (the "Fund"), 96.24% of the Fund's investments were aligned with environmental or social characteristics, exceeding the target alignment of 90%. In addition, 100% of the Fund's investments were aligned with an exclusion policy which excludes investments in companies that are materially exposed to specific controversial business activities and practices as detailed in the Prospectus. The Investment Manager seeks to identify material issues that may impact an investment's performance over time and is guided by the materiality framework provided by third-party providers such as SASB and supported by data from MSCI and other sources. This framework helps the Investment Manager identify key issues based on a company's sector, industry and sub-industry criteria and identifies the relevant metrics for measuring and monitoring a company's progress on the issues. Material environmental characteristics promoted by the manager include carbon emissions, pollution, waste management, energy efficiency, and sustainable production practices. Material social characteristics include labour management, human rights, corruption, and corporate governance issues, among others.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Indicator	Impact	Measure	Data Coverage %
Scope 1 GHG emissions	29,486.64	Metric Tonnes	96.65
Scope 2 GHG emissions	9,305.01	Metric Tonnes	96.65
Scope 3 GHG emissions	143,520.90	Metric Tonnes	96.65
Total GHG emissions	182,312.55	Metric Tonnes	-
Carbon footprint	517.33	Metric Tonnes per EURm invested	-
GHG intensity	1,270.28	Metric Tonnes per EURm investee company revenue	96.22
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	15.03	%	96.65
Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	98.17	%	85.48
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector A - agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.0000	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector B - mining and quarrying	1.01	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector C - manufacturing	2.06	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector D - electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	41.86	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector E - water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	3.53	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector F - construction	0.1119	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector G - wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.4153	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector H - transportation and storage	2.76	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Energy consumption intensity: NACE sector L - real estate activities	0.2284	GWh per EURm investee company revenue	-
Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas	0.0000	%	96.65
Emissions to water	81.75	Metric Tonnes per EURm invested	17.09
Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	7.29	Metric Tonnes per EURm invested	45.52
Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	3.57	%	96.65
Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	67.09	%	94.97
Unadjusted gender pay gap	21.26	%	8.55
Board gender diversity	26.16	%	96.65
Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0.0000	%	96.65
Investee countries subject to social violations	-	%	0.00

Additional climate and other environment-related indicators

Indicator	Impact	Measure	Data Coverage %
Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	61.33	%	96.65

Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

Indicator	Impact	Measure	Data Coverage %
Investments in companies without workplace accident prevention policies	23.63	%	96.65
Lack of a human rights policy	13.03	%	96.65

- **...and compared to previous periods?**
- **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

Not applicable.

- **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

Not applicable.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

Not applicable.

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.

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

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the 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.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

We considered principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors as part of our fundamental analysis and decision-making process where it was believed that they could have a material impact on a company's valuation and financial performance. We have adopted tools that assist in the efficient identification of social and environmental issues related to the companies we research, including data providers such as MSCI ESG Research, and the SASB framework. We engaged with a range of companies in which we invest on ESG issues and voted proxies on all resolutions, except where it was not in our clients' best interests.



The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: From 01/01/2022 to 31/12/2022

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCT TWD 10	MANUFACTURING	7.85%	Taiwan (Province of China)
TENCENT HOLDI HKD 0.00002	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	5.49%	China
SAMSUNG ELECTRONI KRW 100	MANUFACTURING	5.25%	Korea (the Republic of)
BHP GROUP LTD AUD NPV	MINING AND QUARRYING	3.57%	Australia
CASH	-	2.94%	-
RELIANCE INDUSTRIE INR 10	MANUFACTURING	2.79%	India
CHINA CONSTRUCTION CNY 1	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	2.61%	China
JD.COM INC - USD 0.00002	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	2.6%	China
AIA GROUP LTD HKD NPV	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	2.33%	Hong Kong
NATIONAL AUSTRALI AUD NPV	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	2.27%	Australia
UNITED OVERSEAS B SGD NPV	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	2.2%	Singapore
HKT TRUST AND HKD 0.0005	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	2.07%	Hong Kong
HANA FINANCIAL G KRW 5000	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	2.02%	Korea (the Republic of)
BANK NEGARA INDO IDR 7500	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	1.96%	Indonesia
PING AN INSURANCE G CNY 1	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	1.93%	China



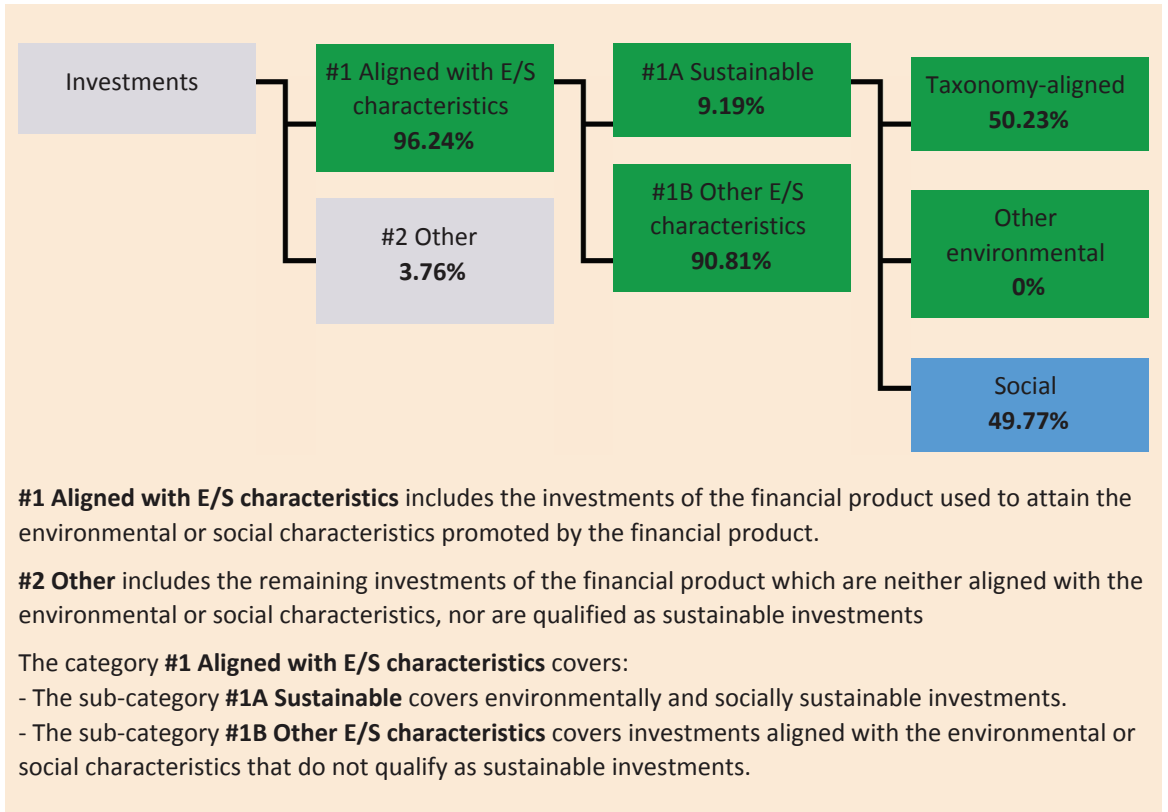
What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector	Sub Sector	% Assets
ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES	Hotels and similar accommodation	1.53%
CONSTRUCTION	Development of building projects	2.01%
ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY	Electric power generation, transmission and distribution	0.97%
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	Insurance	6.86%
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	Monetary intermediation	18.56%
FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES	Other financial service activities, except insurance and pension funding	2.24%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	0.55%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Publishing of books, periodicals and other publishing activities	6.54%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Software publishing	1.19%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Wired telecommunications activities	2.15%
INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION	Wireless telecommunications activities	4.27%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilisers and nitrogen compounds, plastics and synthetic rubber in primary forms	2.34%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of beverages	1.53%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	0.79%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of communication equipment	5.23%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of computers and peripheral equipment	0.85%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of dairy products	1.47%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of electronic components and boards	11.24%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of other fabricated metal products	1.14%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of other general-purpose machinery	0.85%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	2.68%
MANUFACTURING	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	3.33%
MINING AND QUARRYING	Extraction of crude petroleum	0.47%
MINING AND QUARRYING	Mining of iron ores	3.39%
REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES	Renting and operating of own or leased real estate	2.44%
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	Freight rail transport	1.24%
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	Sea and coastal freight water transport	0.81%
TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE	Transport via pipeline	1.72%
Unclassified	Unclassified	3.73%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	Other specialised wholesale	1.54%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	Retail sale of automotive fuel in specialised stores	1.96%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	Retail sale of other goods in specialised stores	1.38%
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES	Retail trade not in stores, stalls or markets	2.97%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.



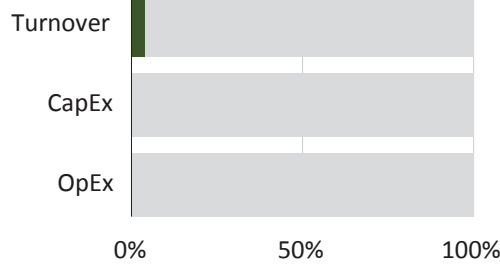
To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy⁽¹⁾?**

- Yes
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

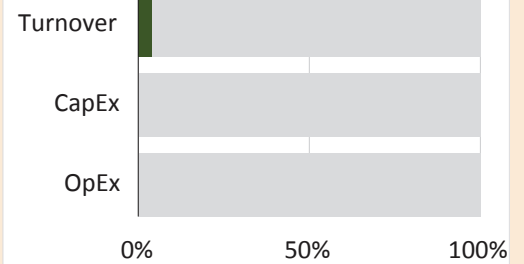
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product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

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas : 0.0666%
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear : 0%
- Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear) : 3.9656%
- Non Taxonomy-aligned : 95.9678%

2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas : 0.0666%
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear : 0%
- Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear) : 3.9656%
- Non Taxonomy-aligned : 95.9678%

This graph represents 100% of the total Investments.

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

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.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Data not available



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 4.39%.



What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The investments included under "Other" represent the maximum allowable cash position under Luxembourg regulations. Direct cash holdings, short term instruments, liquidity funds and money market funds may not be aligned with ESG Characteristics, and neither environmental nor social safeguards have been considered for their inclusion.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

During the reference period the Investment Manager has relied on the binding elements in the investment strategy to select investments with due consideration of their environmental or social characteristics. This is achieved through the assessment of ESG characteristics within the investment process. The Investment Manager uses the SASB materiality framework to identify material ESG related areas of focus per company or industry. MSCI or other data sources are then used to evaluate the significance of those material issues and their impact.

The binding elements used by the Investment Manager include Negative Exclusions which actively screen out companies involved in the production or distribution of nuclear weapons, cluster munitions, antipersonnel mines, and tobacco. These industries are deemed to be harmful to individuals and/or society. ESG integration in the investment process: the Investment Manager considers environmental factors such as carbon emissions, pollution, waste management, energy efficiency, and sustainable production practices. Material social characteristics include labour management, human rights, corruption, and corporate governance issues, among others. Other factors may be considered beyond those listed above. Material ESG factors are evaluated and tracked using standard environmental and social scoring data derived from MSCI and other third-party providers. The Investment Manager has conducted Engagement with companies on material ESG metrics where the Investment Manager believes engagement will have a lasting positive impact on the company and its behaviour.



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

Not Applicable.

Reference

benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial products attain the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

Not Applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

Not Applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

Not Applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

Not Applicable.