investors	futureleaders	climate action	#PositiveImpact
Objectives The strategy for achieving the client's goals.	Dual mandate	Dual mandate	Dual mandate
	1) To achieve long-term capital growth,	1) To achieve long-term capital growth,	1) To achieve long-term capital growth
	2) By investing in the most responsibly run businesses and avoiding the most controversial activities. This is achieved by investing in low cost passive funds that invest in well-run businesses, showing leadership within their sector in managing relevant environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks, and that avoid the most controversial activities. This is complemented by sustainable thematic funds.	2) By investing in companies that demonstrate climate change leadership. This is achieved through a well diversified investment approach, selecting active and passive funds investing in climate leadership across three lenses: companies providing climate solutions, companies that show low carbon footprints in their sector, and climate improvers aiming to decarbonise on a science-based pathway. This is complemented with an intentional focus on engagement to support companies on this path.	2) By investing in solutions that address the world's major social and environmental challenges This is achieved by investing in actively managed funds, focused on companies that deliver positive impact through their products and services, while also being responsibly run. This positive impact approach naturally excludes controversial activities.
Targeted profile of underlying companies The types of companies you will find in the portfolio.	Core: Companies with strong Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG) credentials across industries. Satellite: Includes specific exposure to companies with products and services that solve social or environmental problems, which are aligned with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Diversified across sectors and regions.	Companies with low carbon footprint relative to industry peers (low carbon leaders). Companies with higher emissions but with a credible plan to decarbonise (improvers). Companies whose products and services provide solutions to climate change mitigation and adaption. Diversified across sectors and regions.	Companies whose products and services solve social and environmental problems, providing intentional, material, and additional impact on the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Companies also need to show leading and/or improving ESG credentials. Diversified across sectors and regions.
Investment approach	Passive	Hybrid	Active
Underlying fund cost* MiFID II Total Cost (OCF + Transactional + Incidental costs)	0.25%	0.46%	0.56%
Funds*	17	20	22

^{*}Figures shown for a Balanced risk profile portfolio as at 30 July 2024. Source: EQ, Morningstar

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DFM fee No VAT. Fee depends on AUM.	0.10-0.20%	0.18-0.32%	0.18-0.32%
Investor profile Illustrating different client needs and priorities.	 Wants to invest sustainably at low cost. Prioritises lower cost over sustainability preferences, in their investments Wants to support sustainability leaders across most sectors. 	 Believes there is significant opportunity in aligning investments to a low carbon world, and the risks of not doing so. Conscious or nervous about climate change Concerned with climate change over other sustainability challenges. Interested in influencing improvement towards a net zero economy through shareholder voting and engagement. Wants to invest in solutions to climate change 	 Wants to focus on investing in solutions to social and environmental challenges, as defined by the UN Goals Wants to exclude as many controversial activities as possible, which harm people & planet Wants to see the measurable impact associated with their investments. Interested in advancing impact across social and environmental issues, including through stewardship. Passionate about sustainability in their personal life.
Negative screens / exclusions The types of companies you will NOT find in the portfolio. Negative screens are applied on companies flagging in a given category beyond a minimum threshold of revenues, which is usually >5% but varies by category. Please see full exclusion policy document here.	Alcohol All armaments and weapons Fossil fuel exploration and production Gambling Pornography Tobacco Thermal coal	All armaments and weapons Fossil fuel exploration and production Gambling Pornography Tobacco Thermal coal	Naturally avoids most controversial sectors and business activities preventing progress towards the UN Goals, including: • Air travel • Alcohol • All armaments and weapons • Animal farming • Fossil fuel exploration, production, distribution and service • Gambling • Military contracting • Mining • Palm oil • Pornography • Pesticides • Thermal coal • Tobacco • Unhealthy food and beverages

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Impact / sustainability reporting Measurements available	Carbon footprinting UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) alignment Annual Future Leaders Sustainability Report Quarterly case study reporting	Carbon footprinting Annual Climate Action Progress Report Quarterly case study reporting	Carbon footprinting UN Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) alignment Impact calculator Annual Positive Impact Report Quarterly case study reporting
SDG alignment Proportion of the portfolio that positively contributes to at least one of the SDGs.	c. 60-70%	Not relevant for this proposition	>80%
Negative impact Proportion of the portfolio that negatively impacts on (any) SDG.	<5%	Not relevant for this proposition	<1%
Carbon footprint Carbon intensity (market value) covering Scope 1, 2 & 3 within the portfolio	61% lower than MSCI ACWI IMI Index (All Equity Portfolio, May '24)	53% lower than MSCI ACWI IMI Index (All Equity Portfolio, May '24)	43% lower than MSCI ACWI IMI Index (All Equity Portfolio, May '24)
Climate alignment The proportion of the portfolio in companies that are contributing to decarbonisation	Not relevant for this proposition	 85% via: Solutions (core products & services) Low Carbon (industry-leading practices regarding climate management) Transition (credible plans in place to decarbonise their business model) 	Not relevant for this proposition
Style bias	The exclusions of fossil fuels, armament and tobacco mean that the portfolios have an underweight to value vs a more traditional benchmark or peer group	The exclusions of fossil fuels, armament and tobacco mean that the portfolios have an underweight to value vs a more traditional benchmark or peer group.	The exclusions of mining, fossil fuels, armament and tobacco mean that the portfolios have an underweight to value vs a more traditional benchmark or peer group. The focus on companies evolving in fast growing themes mean that the portfolios are likely to have an overweight to growth vs a more traditional benchmark or peer group.

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Market cap bias	Structural bias towards large size companies.	Structural bias towards larger size companies due to the hybrid approach.	The focus on fast growing themes means the portfolios are likely to have an overweight to medium and smaller companies vs a more traditional benchmark or peer group.
Regional bias	These portfolios have a limited bias to UK equities (15% of equity allocation). Most of the equity allocation (85%) is spread across US, Europe, Asia, Japan and Emerging Markets and broadly based on the aggregate market capitalisations of those regions	The portfolios don't have a UK equity bias. The equity allocation is spread across US, Europe, UK, Asia, Japan and Emerging Markets and broadly based on the aggregate market capitalisations of those regions.	These portfolios have a limited bias to UK equities (15% of equity allocation). Most of the equity allocation (85%) is spread across US, Europe, Asia, Japan and Emerging Markets and broadly based on the aggregate market capitalisations of those regions.
Performance divergence (ie tracking error) vs traditional portfolios / indices	The tracking approach limits the potential for performance divergence vs traditionally managed portfolios and indices.	Climate Action Portfolios benefit from a low number of exclusions and a wide investment universe to limit their performance divergence vs traditionally managed portfolios and indices.	Positive Impact Portfolios can experience larger divergence than other portfolios due to a higher number of sector exclusions. They can also experience higher volatility than other portfolios due to their style and market cap biases.
Concentration of holdings*	933 underlying equity holdings 5,031 underlying bond holdings	1,518 underlying equity holdings 747 underlying bond holdings	381 underlying equity holdings 954 underlying bond holdings

^{*}Figures shown for a Balanced risk profile portfolio as at 30 July 2024. Source: EQ, Morningstar

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This document has been drafted solely to put potential investors into an informed position regarding the objectives, targeted profile of the underlying companies and excluded company types of our model portfolio range. It does not constitute a personal recommendation. These model portfolios are not suitable for all investors: investments may only be undertaken based on a recommendation from a financial adviser. Past performance is not a guide to future performance.

The value of investments and the income derived from them can go down as well as up so you could get back less than you originally invested.