ANNEX I

Product name: Guinness Sustainable Energy Fund **Legal entity identifier:** 635400CS2PNX9ELKKQ77

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 80**% ☐ 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 **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 ___% 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___**%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The investment objective of the Fund is to provide investors with long-term capital appreciation. The Fund will seek to achieve its objective by making sustainable investments, namely investing in sustainable energy companies that contribute towards reduced global carbon emissions.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?***

The Investment Manager estimates the gross carbon dioxide emissions avoided by products and services of the investee companies. A carbon cost of the investee company operations is also estimated.

For generation companies, the Investment Manager considers the carbon emissions displaced as a result of renewable power replacing power generated from fossil fuels. For equipment manufacturers and efficiency companies, the Investment Manager considers carbon emissions displaced as a result of products and/or services reducing fossil fuel demand.

The Investment Manager uses qualitative and quantitative analysis of company, third party and internal data. The Investment Manager's analysis is proprietary and unaudited.

The Investment Manager implements this strategy on a continuous basis and prepares periodic reports to document the positive decarbonising impact of the companies held in the Fund.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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.

Prior to investment, company ESG analysis is carried out to confirm that a proposed investment does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

The ESG analysis is proprietary, based on information provided by the investee company and third-parties. It is designed to assess the ESG risks and opportunities of the proposed investment. The ESG analysis may include, but is not limited to i) a materiality assessment of ESG risk and opportunities based on the Investment Manager's own proprietary analysis as well as the assessment of the company and third-party providers and ii) an assessment of how the Investment Manager considers the company is able to manage these risk and opportunities. Examples of ESG risk and opportunities include opportunities in clean tech, management of greenhouse gas emissions, health and safety, physical climate risk, stakeholder management and corporate governance.

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

Prior to investment, the company ESG analysis described above is carried out to take into account and monitor adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

Investments are regularly monitored and in the event of change in either ESG risks or opportunities, decarbonisation impact or adverse impacts, the investment manager may choose to engage with the company and maintain its investment while assessing if the investment can still be considered to be a sustainable investment.

Based on the outcome of this analysis, the Investment Manager may choose to invest, hold, engage or dispose of the investment.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The Investment Manager's ESG analysis (as described above) assesses whether sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Investment Manager assesses policies, practices, and controversies as part of the analysis.

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

☒ Yes

Yes, the Investment Manager considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors when assessing whether a sustainable investment does not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable objective, as described above.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The Fund intends to invest at least 80% of its net assets in equity securities of globally based companies involved in sustainable energy or energy technology sectors. Sustainable energy includes, but is not limited to energy derived from such sources as solar or wind power, hydroelectricity, tidal flow, wave movements, geothermal heat, biomass or biofuels. Energy technology includes technologies that enable these sources to be trapped and also various manners of storage and transportation of energy, including hydrogen and other types of fuel cells, batteries and flywheels, as well as technologies that conserve or enable more efficient use of energy.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

The binding elements of the investment strategy are as follows:

- The Investment Manager positively screens for companies where it believes their sustainable energy activities are or will be the key driver of equity value.
- The Fund will not invest in companies as per the Investment Manager's exclusion policy, available here.
- The Investment Manager's ESG analysis as described above
- The estimation of the gross carbon dioxide emissions avoided by products and services of the investee companies, as described above

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

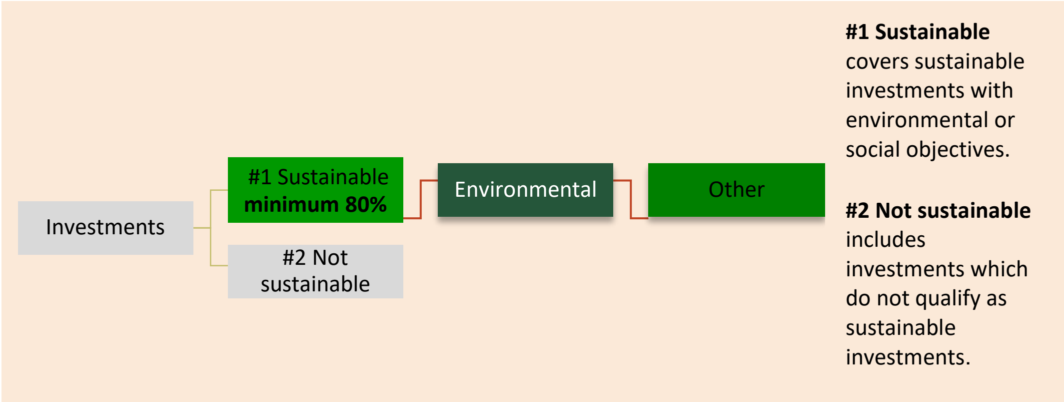
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Good governance practices (in particular with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance) are assessed within the internal company ESG analyses previously described.

The investment manager's corporate governance policy is available here.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?



#1 Sustainable is minimum 80%.

#2 Not Sustainable may include investments such as cash held as ancillary liquidity or derivatives used for hedging purposes, in accordance with the provisions in the Supplement for the Fund.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?***

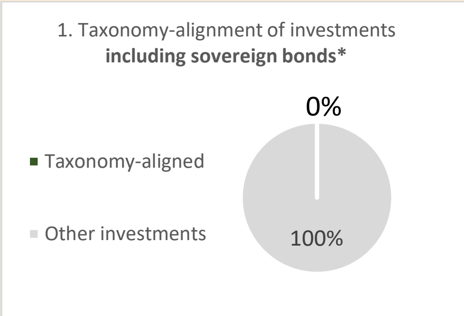
The Fund does not use derivatives to attain its sustainable investment objective.

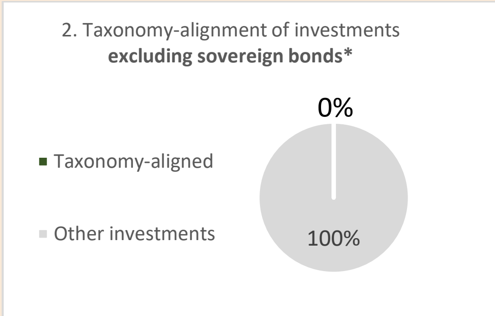
To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

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.

0%

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*

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 ad among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

0%

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

The minimum share of sustainable investments not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 80% of net assets.

The Investment Manager cannot currently satisfy itself that the investments within the portfolio meet the necessary criteria in order to be considered Taxonomy aligned.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

0%. The Fund does not invest in sustainable investments with a social objective

What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

#2 Not Sustainable may include investments such as cash held as ancillary liquidity or derivatives used for hedging purposes, in accordance with the provisions in the Supplement for the Fund.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No

How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?

N/A

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

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

  N/A

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

  N/A

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

  N/A

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.guinnessgi.com/funds/guinness-sustainable-energy-fund