

## **Brookfield Global Listed Core Infrastructure UCITS Fund**

### **a) Summary**

The Brookfield Global Listed Core Infrastructure UCITS Fund (the “Fund”) is an actively managed UCITS fund. The Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective but promotes several environmental and social characteristics. The Fund is actively managed against the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index (USD). The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securities of infrastructure companies listed or traded on a Recognised Market. The Fund defines infrastructure assets as the physical structures, networks and systems of transportation, energy, water, sewage, and communication. Fund does not make indirect investments, and 80% of the Funds’ direct investments are aligned with environmental and social characteristics.

The Investment Manager’s analysis of the management of sustainability risks incorporates governance analysis sourced by both internal and external data providers. The Fund monitors environmental and social characteristics and sustainability by looking at the following indicators: greenhouse gas emissions, energy performance, and social and employee matters. Each of these indicators has a corresponding metric. The Fund employs an exclusionary screening criterion for its investments and monitors the Fund’s alignment with several applicable frameworks.

All issuers of equities and/or corporate bonds, as appropriate, are subject to sustainability analysis before their securities are purchased and ongoing analysis during the pendency of an investment. In addition, the Investment Manager may also rely on the sustainability assessment of an external provider, MSCI ESG Manager, to evaluate the above criteria. Data quality is ensured through company engagement and annual due diligence on third party data providers. The Investment Manager primarily relies on data provided through company sustainability reports and engagement with management teams.

The primary means through which the Investment Manager engages with companies is direct meetings and conversations with management teams. The Investment Manager regularly engages with teams on all issues, including Environmental Social & Governance (“ESG”) practices. In addition, the Investment Manager has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (“ISS”), an independent, third-party subject matter expert, to act as the Fund’s agent to vote proxies.

### **b) No sustainable investment objective**

The Fund promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics but does not have as its objective sustainable investment. The Fund’s investment objective is to seek total return through growth of capital and current income.

## c) Environmental or Social (“E/S”) characteristics of the financial product

The Fund promotes the following environmental and/or social characteristics:

1. Facilitating energy transition and security
2. Increased mobility for society – physical and digital
3. Supporting a clean and circular economy

The Fund will be actively managed against the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index (USD).

## d) Investment strategy

As outlined in the “Investment Policy” section of the Supplement, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securities of infrastructure companies listed or traded on a Recognised Market.

The Fund defines an infrastructure company as any company that derives at least 50% of its revenue or profits from the ownership or operation of infrastructure assets.

The Fund defines infrastructure assets as the physical structures, networks and systems of transportation, energy, water, sewage, and communication. Infrastructure assets currently include:

- toll roads, bridges and tunnels;
- airports;
- seaports;
- electric generation, including renewables, and transmission and distribution lines;
- gathering, treating, processing, fractionation, transportation and storage of hydrocarbon products;
- water and sewage treatment and distribution pipelines;
- communication towers, satellites and datacenters; and
- railroads.

The aim of ESG integration is to improve the risk/return profile of the Fund by integrating sustainability aspects into the traditional investment analysis process. The assessment of an issuer's sustainability is carried out by the Investment Manager using published information from the issuers and its internal research. All issuers of equities and/or corporate bonds, as appropriate, are subject to sustainability analysis before their securities are purchased and ongoing analysis during the pendency of an investment. This includes impact on climate change and other environmental issues, negative impacts on social and employee matters, human rights, and the fight against corruption and bribery. The Investment Manager's analysis covers the following topics: (a) involvement in controversial business practices based on internationally recognised norms, including the UN Global Compact; (b) management of sustainability risks: in addition to internal ESG ratings and scores, key performance indicators (including, but not limited to,

workforce safety, carbon intensity per kilowatt hour, carbon emission reductions from a baseline year, and the percentage of fossil fuels held as part of a portfolio) are also taken into account, (c) a climate rating for measuring the transition to a low-carbon economy; and (d) compliance of companies with the objectives of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

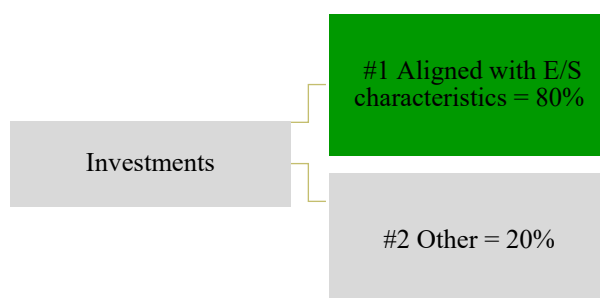
In addition, the Investment Manager may also rely on the sustainability assessment of an external provider, MSCI ESG Manager, to evaluate the above criteria. External data providers collect information from companies or issuers on how they deal with the above-mentioned sustainability issues and generally also assess these and make this information available to the company. With regard to a violation of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact, the Investment Manager actively monitors relevant press releases, research and news updates, in addition to information in the sustainability assessments of external data providers. For the avoidance of doubt, the ESG considerations set out at (a)-(c) above are designed to address sustainability risks and are not to be regarded as investment restrictions, a breach of which would result in an advertent or inadvertent breach of an investment restriction within the meaning of the Central Bank Regulations.

Please refer to the Investment Policy section of the Supplement for further details on the various instruments which the Fund may use to achieve its investment objective.

As set out in the “Integration of Sustainability Risks into the Investment Process” section of the Supplement, the Investment Manager’s analysis of the management of sustainability risks incorporates governance analysis sourced by both internal and external data providers. It covers the boards’ independence, experience and effectiveness, executive pay practices, ownership structure and reliability of reported financials in respect of the underlying companies in which the Fund invests. The Investment Manager engages with the underlying companies via dialogue and voting rights. In exercising the Fund’s voting rights in its investments, the Investment Manager considers ESG factors, as appropriate. The governance guidelines establish a consistent philosophy and approach to corporate governance and the exercising of voting rights.

### e) Proportion of investments used to meet E/S characteristics

Please find below a Table explaining the asset allocation of the Fund’s direct investments:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

## f) Monitoring of E/S characteristics

The environmental and social characteristics of the fund are monitored using the following approaches:

<b><u>Adverse Sustainability Indicator</u></b>	<b><u>Adverse impact on Sustainability factors (qualitative or quantitative)</u></b>	<b><u>Metric</u></b>
<i>Greenhouse gas emissions</i>	<i>Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives</i>	<i>Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement</i>
	<i>GHG intensity of investee companies</i>	<i>GHG intensity of investee companies</i>
<i>Energy performance</i>	<i>Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production</i>	<i>Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources</i>
<i>Social and employee matters</i>	<i>Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</i>	<i>Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or</i>

	<i>(OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</i>	<i>OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises</i>
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The following internal and external control mechanisms are used by the Investment Manager as part of the monitoring process for the Fund:

The issuers of a security may be considered by the Investment Manager to be unsustainable if they violate one of over 100 internationally recognized norms, including the UN Global Compact (the “UN Global Compact”) or the UN Guiding Principles on Business & Human Rights. The ten principles of the UN Global Compact promote sustainable and responsible corporate development in order to make globalisation more social and ecological. They fall into the categories of human rights, labour standards, environmental and corruption prevention. The Investment Manager also excludes companies which produce and/or distribute outlawed weapons, such as landmines and cluster munition and atomic, biological or chemical (ABC) weapons.

### **g) Methodologies**

As outlined in the “Investment Policy” section of the Supplement, the Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in securities of infrastructure companies listed or traded on a Recognised Market.

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- water and sewage treatment and distribution pipelines;
- communication towers, satellites and datacenters; and
- railroads.

The aim of ESG integration is to improve the risk/return profile of the Fund by integrating sustainability aspects into the traditional investment analysis process. The assessment of an issuer’s sustainability is carried out by the Investment Manager using published information from the issuers and its internal research.

All issuers of equities and/or corporate bonds, as appropriate, are subject to sustainability analysis before their securities are purchased and ongoing analysis during the pendency of an investment. This includes impact on climate change and other environmental issues, negative impacts on social and employee matters, human rights, and the fight against corruption and bribery. The Investment Manager's analysis covers the following topics: (a) involvement in controversial business practices based on internationally recognised norms, including the UN Global Compact; (b) management of sustainability risks: in addition to internal ESG ratings and scores, key performance indicators (including, but not limited to, workforce safety, carbon intensity per kilowatt hour, carbon emission reductions from a baseline year, and the percentage of fossil fuels held as part of a portfolio) are also taken into account, (c) a climate rating for measuring the transition to a low-carbon economy; and (d) compliance of companies with the objectives of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In addition, the Investment Manager may also rely on the sustainability assessment of an external provider, MSCI ESG Manager, to evaluate the above criteria. External data providers collect information from companies or issuers on how they deal with the above-mentioned sustainability issues and generally also assess these and make this information available to the company. With regard to a violation of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact, the Investment Manager actively monitors relevant press releases, research and news updates, in addition to information in the sustainability assessments of external data providers.

For the avoidance of doubt, the ESG considerations set out at (a)-(c) above are designed to address sustainability risks and are not to be regarded as investment restrictions, a breach of which would result in an advertent or inadvertent breach of an investment restriction within the meaning of the Central Bank Regulations.

Please refer to the Investment Policy section of the Supplement for further details on the various instruments which the Fund may use to achieve its investment objective.

## h) Data sources and processing

In connection with its ESG assessments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager utilizes internal research developed from its review and analysis of direct company materials, regulatory filings and materials published by organizations such as Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS), Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi), and third-party ESG systems that collect data from different external providers such as MSCI ESG Manager. Data quality is ensured through company engagement and annual due diligence on third party data providers. The Investment Manager primarily relies on data provided through company sustainability reports and engagement with management teams. Third party data is utilized to support bottom-up fundamental analysis and augment data visibility. Data is processed to confirm the binding elements of the strategy, in company write-ups, investment theses, and to support proprietary valuation model inputs. We cannot determine the proportion of data that is estimated.

## i) Limitations to methodologies and data

In connection with its ESG assessments on behalf of the Fund, the Investment Manager is dependent upon information and data that may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable and may encounter certain limitations related to its methodologies and the data available to it. These limitations could adversely affect the Investment Manager's methodologies relevant to a particular Fund investment or holding. Such limitations may include the lack of uniform regulatory regimes around the globe requiring the relevant disclosures of operating companies, the lack of otherwise relevant data regarding certain operating companies, limited transparency on the sources underlying such data that is available regarding certain operating companies, the frequency and timeliness with which such data is made available or updated, and the lack of universally-accepted ESG/Sustainability oriented metrics across industries. The Investment Manager seeks to address these challenges by engaging directly with the companies and relevant industry groups, and monitoring company news regularly. In addition, the Fund invests in publicly listed companies and can only act on information that is publicly available. The Investment Manager makes best efforts to gather relevant information in order to assist with the promotion of environmental/social characteristics.

## j) Due diligence

All issuers of equities and/or corporate bonds, as appropriate, are subject to sustainability analysis before their securities are purchased and ongoing analysis during the pendency of an investment. This includes impact on climate change and other environmental issues, negative impacts on social and employee matters, human rights, and the fight against corruption and bribery. The Investment Manager's analysis covers the following topics: (a) involvement in controversial business practices based on internationally recognised norms, including the UN Global Compact; (b) management of sustainability risks: in addition to internal ESG ratings and scores, key performance indicators (including, but not limited to, workforce safety, carbon intensity per kilowatt hour, carbon emission reductions from a baseline year, and the percentage of fossil fuels held as part of a

portfolio) are also taken into account; (c) a climate rating for measuring the transition to a low-carbon economy; and (d) compliance of companies with the objectives of the Paris Agreement adopted under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

In addition, the Investment Manager may also rely on the sustainability assessment of an external provider, MSCI ESG Manager, to evaluate the above criteria. External data providers collect information from companies or issuers on how they deal with the above-mentioned sustainability issues and generally also assess these and make this information available to the company. The Investment Manager actively monitors relevant press releases, research and news updates, in addition to information in the sustainability assessments of external data providers regarding a potential violation of the ten principles of the UN Global Compact.

## **k) Engagement policies**

The primary means through which the Investment Manager engages with companies is direct meetings and conversations with management teams. The Investment Manager's staff is very well acquainted with the management teams of the companies in which the Fund invests, holding hundreds of face-to-face meetings each year. The Investment Manager regularly engages with teams on all issues, including Environmental Social & Governance ("ESG") practices. The goal of the Investment Manager's engagements is to persuade management teams to employ best practices around corporate governance and to incorporate strategies that promote sustainable, long-term growth.

In addition, the Investment Manager has engaged Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. ("ISS"), an independent, third-party subject matter expert, to act as the Fund's agent to vote proxies. The Investment Manager has adopted ISS' Proxy Voting Guidelines, and believes that utilizing an independent third party's framework and analysis helps to ensure that all proxy voting decisions are made in the best interest of the Investment Manager's clients, including the Fund.

Economic benefit to the Fund's shareholders is a top concern when voting proxies, and the Investment Manager believes that governance and sustainability considerations are integral to a company's ability to generate long-term returns. The Investment Manager considers ESG issues when evaluating proxies.

Please access our Proxy Voting and Engagement Guidelines at the following weblink: <https://publicsecurities.brookfield.com/~media/Files/B/Brookfield-BIM-V4/documents/Brookfield%20PSG%20Proxy%20Voting%20and%20Engagement%20Guidelines.pdf>



## **I) Designated reference benchmark**

The Fund will be actively managed against the FTSE Global Core Infrastructure 50/50 Index (USD).