

CI Emergentes

Climate Impact Assessment

OVERVIEW

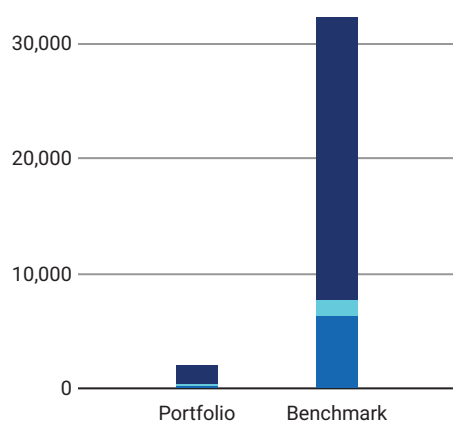
DATE OF HOLDINGS 31 MAR 2020
COVERAGE 93.14%AMOUNT INVESTED 18,727,482 EUR
BENCHMARK USED MSCI EMERGING MARKETSPORTFOLIO TYPE
EQUITY

Carbon Metrics 1 of 3

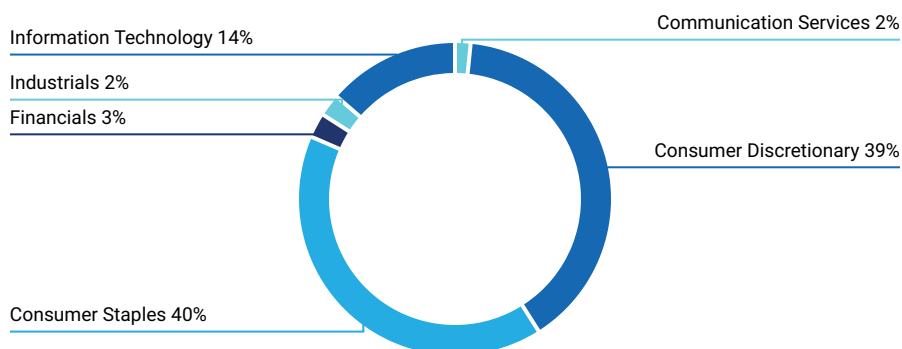
Portfolio Overview

Disclosure Number/Weight		Emission Exposure tCO ₂ e			Relative Emission Exposure tCO ₂ e/Mio EUR 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 ¹
Portfolio	58.3% / 59.2%	390	1,893	20.83	61.31	64.41	29
Benchmark	42.6% / 60.9%	7,629	32,259	407.35	438.66	350.35	27
Net Performance	15.7 p.p. / -1.7 p.p.	94.9%	94.1%	94.9%	86%	81.6%	—

Emission Exposure Analysis

Emissions Exposure (tCO₂e)

■ Scope 1 ■ Scope 2 ■ Scope 3

Sector Contributions to Emissions²

¹ Note: Carbon Risk Rating data is current as of the date of report generation.

² Emissions contributions for all other portfolio sectors is less than 1% for each sector.

CI Emergentes

Emission Exposure Analysis (continued)

Top 10 Contributors to Portfolio Emissions

Issuer Name	Contribution to Portfolio Emission Exposure (%)	Portfolio Weight (%)	Emissions Reporting Quality	Carbon Risk Rating
Yum China Holdings, Inc.	28.57%	4.54%	Non-Reporting	● Laggard
Kimberly-Clark de Mexico SAB de CV	22.92%	2.75%	Strong	● Medium Performer
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., ...	12.11%	6.36%	Strong	● Outperformer
CP All Public Co. Ltd.	11.03%	2.72%	Moderate	● Laggard
JD.com, Inc.	6.96%	7.45%	Non-Reporting	● Laggard
Wal-Mart de Mexico SAB de CV	3.01%	2.37%	Strong	● Medium Performer
Unilever NV	2.72%	4.31%	Strong	● Outperformer
HDFC Bank Ltd.	2.01%	4.65%	Strong	● Laggard
Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte SAB ...	1.73%	1.97%	Non-Reporting	-
Shenzhou International Group Holdings Ltd.	1.63%	1.56%	Non-Reporting	● Medium Performer
Total for Top 10	92.67%	38.68%		

■ 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-intensive sector will ultimately have higher GHG emissions exposure. However, this can be offset by the selection of less emissions-intensive issuers from that sector. This analysis relates to the carbon footprint of the portfolio, specifically the Emissions Scope 1 & 2 (tCO₂e) and Relative Carbon Footprint (tCO₂e/Mio Invested) metrics.

The subsequent table identifies the most emissions-intensive 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 Effect
Communication Services	18.97%	12.95%	6.02%	-0.45%	1.35%
Consumer Discretionary	31.39%	15.34%	16.06%	-1.26%	0.44%
Consumer Staples	16.23%	6.65%	9.58%	-1.83%	1.03%
Financials	17.27%	21.76%	-4.49%	0.17%	0.54%
Industrials	5.14%	5.05%	0.09%	-0.11%	6.05%
Information Technology	10.99%	17.01%	-6.02%	1.33%	1.73%
Energy	0%	5.79%	-5.79%	21.71%	0%
Health Care	0%	3.54%	-3.54%	0.17%	0%
Materials	0%	6.59%	-6.59%	37.6%	0%
Real Estate	0%	2.95%	-2.95%	0.19%	0%
Utilities	0%	2.38%	-2.38%	26.21%	0%
Cumulative Higher (-) and Lower (+) Emission Exposure vs. Benchmark				83.74%	11.14%
Higher (-) / Lower (+) Net Emission Exposure vs. Benchmark				95%	

CI Emergentes

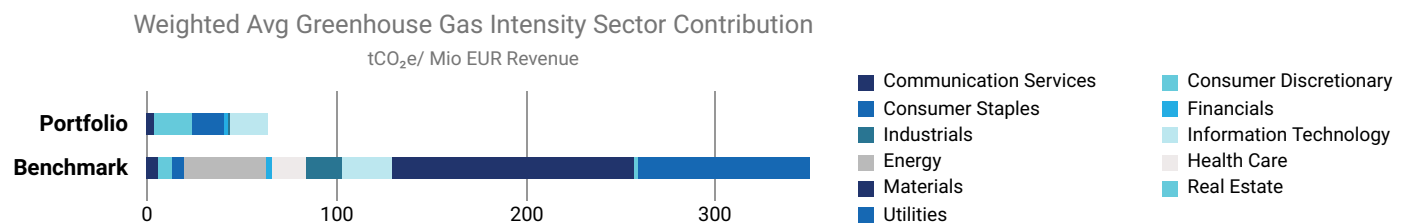
Emission Attribution Analysis (continued)

Highest Emission-Intense Issuers in Combined Portfolio & Benchmark Universe

Issuer Name	Sector	Emission Exposure Scope 1 & 2 (tCO ₂ e)	Carbon Risk Rating	Portfolio Under (-) / Overexposure (+)	
1. Datang International Power Generation Co....	Utilities	94,145.85	● Laggard		-0.01%
2. Sasol Ltd.	Materials	56,625.84	● Medium Performer		-0.02%
3. Huaneng Power International, Inc.	Utilities	46,018.05	● Laggard		-0.04%
4. Huadian Power International Corp. Ltd.	Utilities	40,311.74	● Laggard		-0.01%
5. PGE Polska Grupa Energetyczna SA	Utilities	37,711.99	● Laggard		-0.02%
6. Tata Power Co., Ltd.	Utilities	33,588.01	● Medium Performer		-0.01%
7. China Power International Development Ltd.	Utilities	30,680.45	● Medium Performer		-0.02%
8. China Resources Power Holdings Co. Ltd.	Utilities	27,639.06	● Laggard		-0.05%
9. GD Power Development Co., Ltd.	Utilities	27,383.87	● Laggard		-0.02%
10. NTPC Limited	Utilities	23,985.56	● Laggard		-0.06%
11. Inter RAO UES PJSC	Utilities	19,242.63	● Medium Performer		-0.05%
12. Vedanta Limited	Materials	18,080.33	● Medium Performer		-0.03%
13. BBMG Corp.	Materials	16,626.73	● Laggard		-0.01%
14. CEMEX SAB de CV	Materials	16,295.87	● Laggard		-0.07%
15. Tata Steel Ltd.	Materials	16,059.81	● Medium Performer		-0.03%

■ 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. Kimberly-Clark de Mexico SAB de CV	413.39	69.40
2. Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	292.34	254.09
3. Yum China Holdings, Inc.	268.08	68.47
4. Shenzhou International Group Holdings Ltd.	118.01	78.35
5. CP All Public Co. Ltd.	96.43	53.51
6. Grupo Aeroportuario del Centro Norte SAB de CV	64.17	47.00
7. TravelSky Technology Ltd.	56.94	11.18
8. New Oriental Education & Technology Group, Inc.	50.52	86.70
9. Sea Ltd. (Singapore)	41.19	13.37
10. Wal-Mart de Mexico SAB de CV	36.76	51.82

CI Emergentes

■ Climate Scenario Analysis 1 of 2

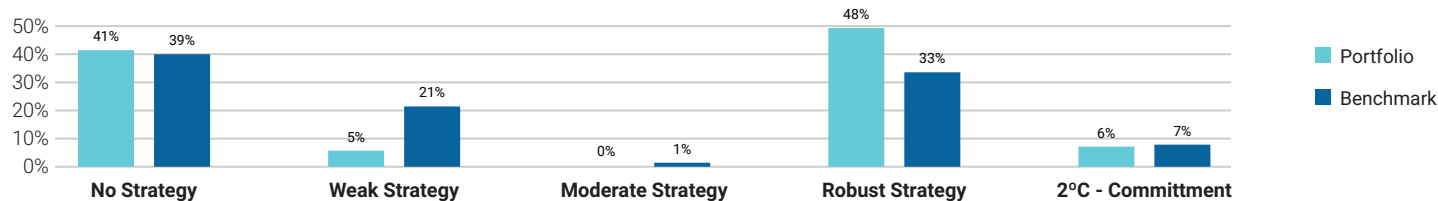
In order to transition, holdings need to commit to align with the international climate goals and progress on those in the future. Currently, 6.36% of the portfolio's value is committed to such a goal. While this is not a guarantee to reach this goal, the currently 40.83% of the portfolio without a goal is certainly unlikely to transition and should receive special attention from a climate risk conscious investor.

Portfolio Compliance with Emission Budget per Scenario

	2020	2030	2040	2050
2°	63.88%	86.42%	102.96%	127.22%
4°	58.86%	60.19%	61.14%	63.41%
6°	56.56%	52.69%	50.5%	49.79%

2039 Until the year 2039, portfolio is aligned with a 2° Celsius warming scenario.

Climate Strategy Assessment (% Portfolio Weight)

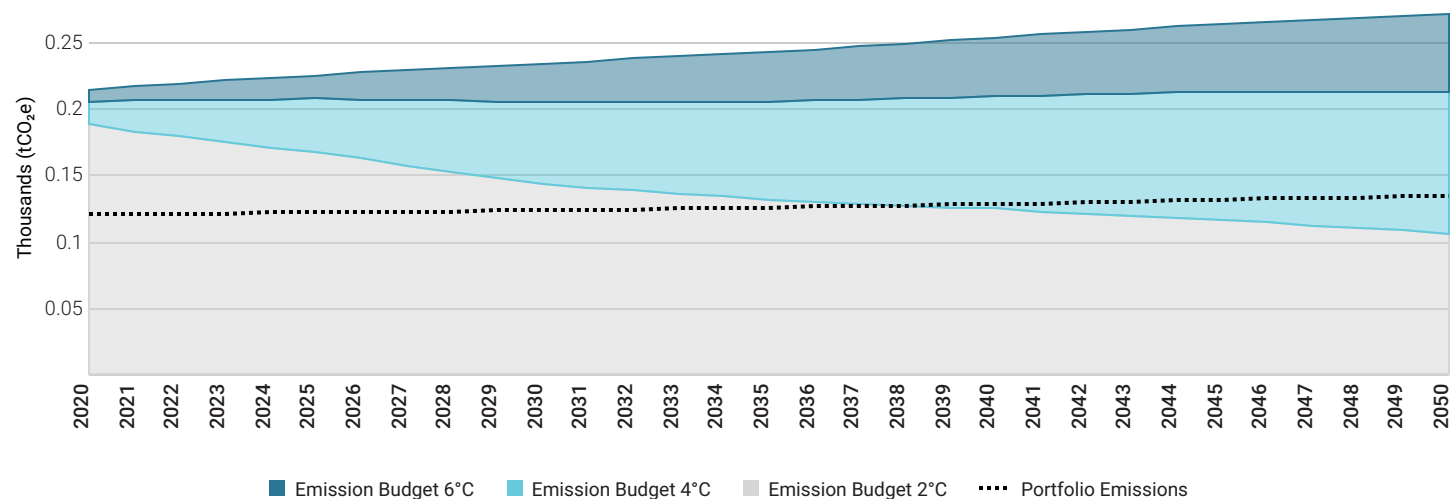


Scenario Analysis

The climate scenario environment alignment compares current and future portfolio greenhouse gas emissions with the carbon budgets for a below 2 degree Celsius scenario as well as warming scenarios of 4 degrees and 6 degrees Celsius until 2050.

The CI Emergentes strategy in its current state will be misaligned with a 2 degree Celsius scenario by 2039. Only by re-allocating investments or by helping holdings to transition, a longer-lasting 2 degree alignment can be achieved.

Portfolio Emission Pathway vs. Climate Scenarios

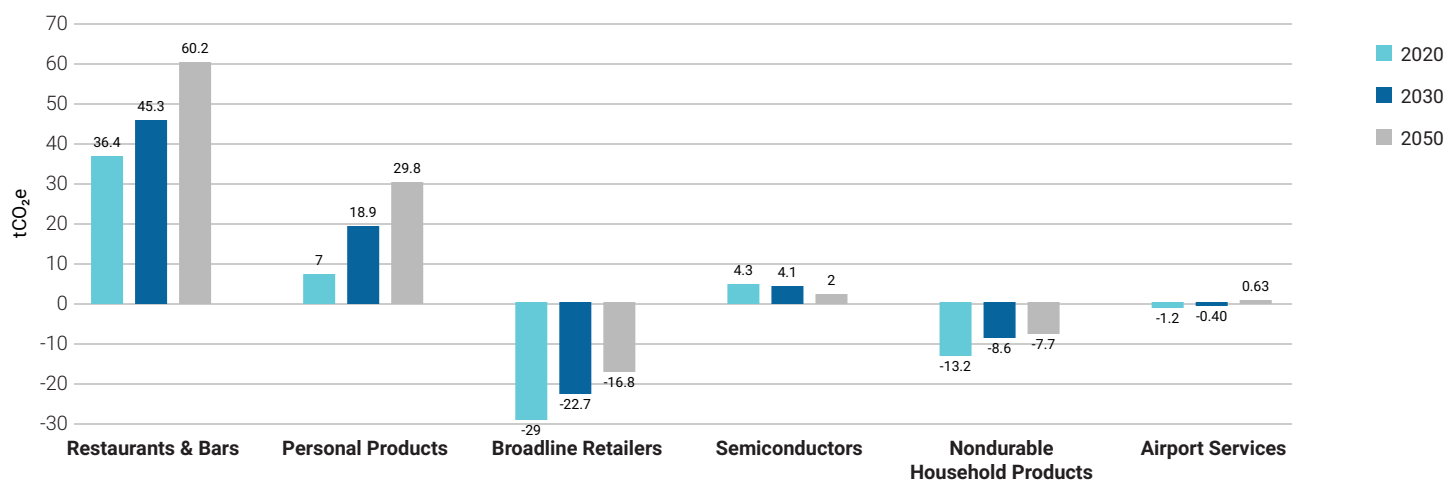


CI Emergentes

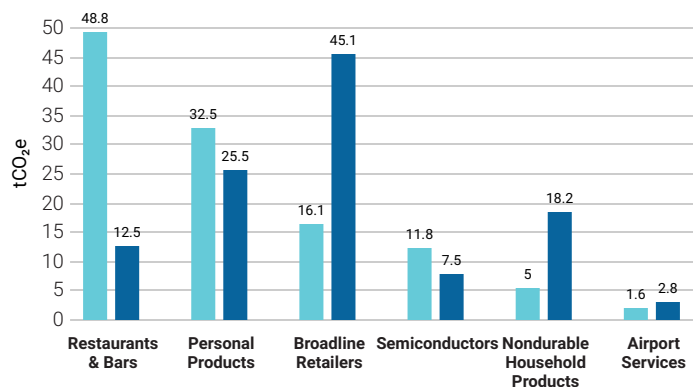
■ Climate Scenario Analysis 2 of 2

To contain average global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius, portfolio holdings in certain sectors are still aligned (-), while others are already beyond (+) the emission budget for a 2 degrees Celsius pathway.

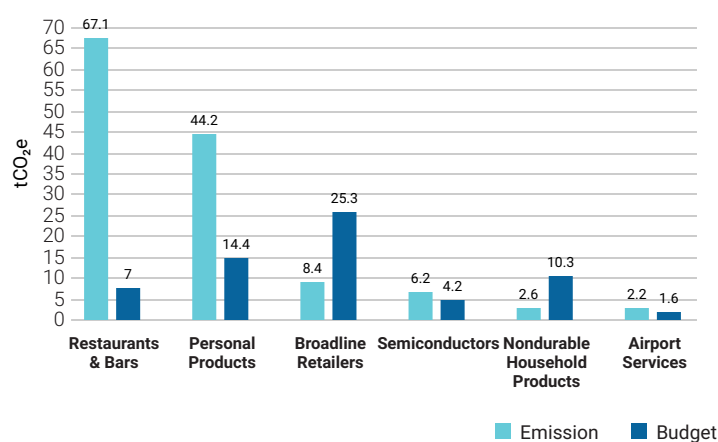
Portfolio Emissions vs. Emission Budget per Sector - Under (-)/Outperformance (+) of the 2°C Scenario Requirements



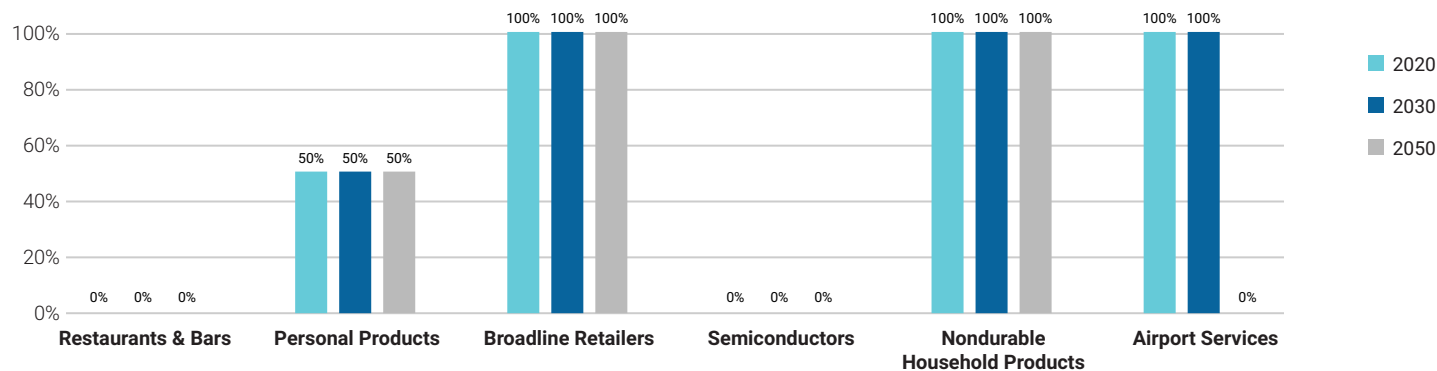
Sector Emissions vs. 2°C Emission Budget for 2020



Sector Emissions vs. 2°C Emission Budget for 2050



Percentage of Holdings 2°C Aligned in 2020, 2030, and 2050

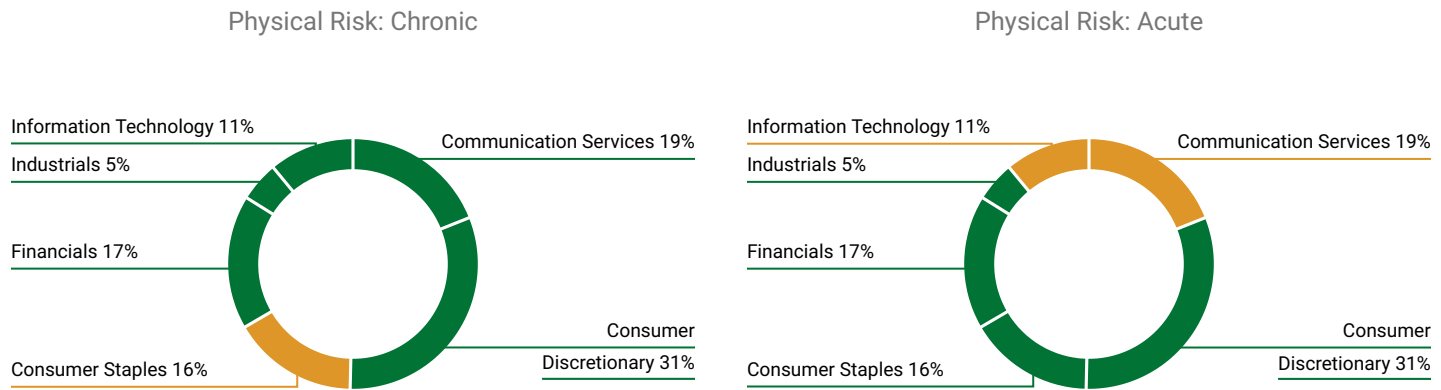


CI Emergentes

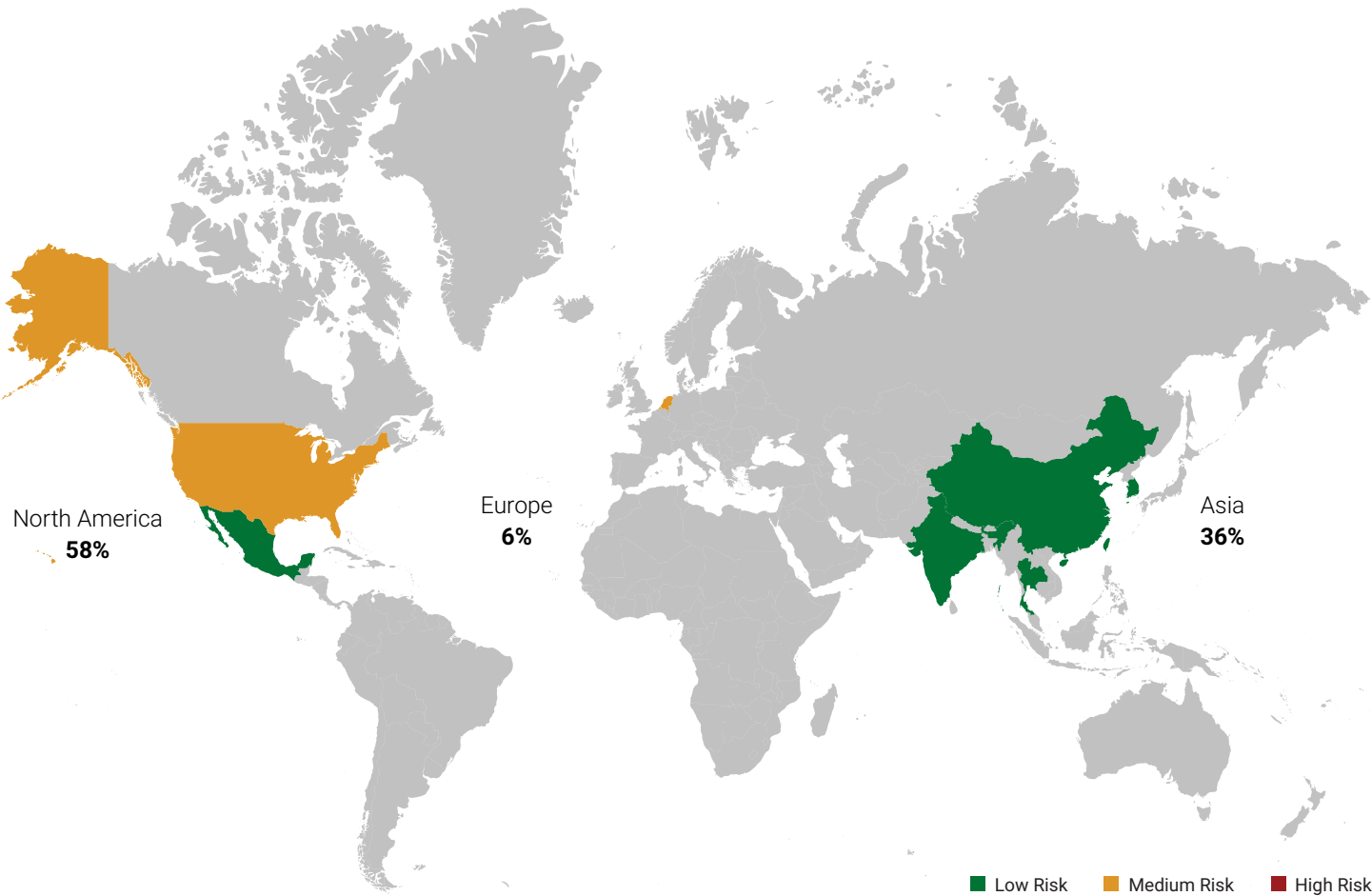
Physical Climate Risk Analysis

Rising temperature levels, even if limited to 2° Celsius, will result in changes of the climate system resulting in physical risks. Physical risks can be classified into long term weather changes and extreme weather events such as storms, floods, or droughts. Companies’ exposure to these two types of physical risk depends on two main factors: their sector as well as the geographical region they are active in.

Sector Exposure: Chronic and Acute Physical Risk



Percent of Holdings Directly Exposed to Geographic & Associated Sector Risk



CI Emergentes

■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 1 of 3

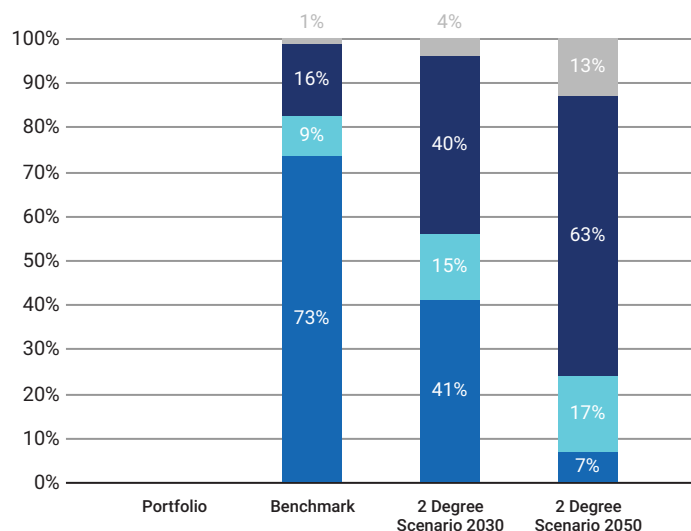
A decarbonized world needs to address both the demand side (for example Utilities burning fossil fuels) and the supply side (i.e. fossil reserves) of future emissions. For Utilities, it matters whether the power generated and power generation planned for the future stem from renewable (green) or fossil (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		Reserves		Climate Performance
	% Installed Capacity Green Share	% Installed Capacity Brown Share	% Investment Exposed to Fossil Fuels	Total Potential Future Emissions (ktCO ₂)	Weighted Avg Carbon Risk Rating
Portfolio	-	-	-	-	29
Benchmark	16.48%	73.42%	8.14%	356.96	27

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 2 degree Celsius compatible mix in 2020 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 ■ Other

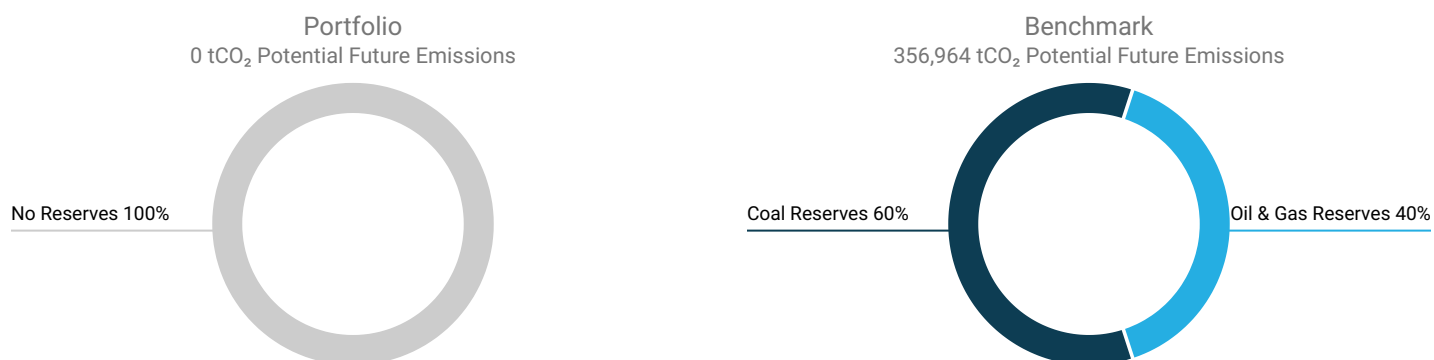
Top 5 Utilities' Fossil vs. Renewable Energy Mix

Issuer Name	% Fossil Fuel Capacity	% Renewable Energy Capacity	% Contribution to Portfolio Emissions	Emissions tCO ₂ e Scope 1 & 2 /GWh
-	-	-	-	-

CI Emergentes

■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 2 of 3

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 tCO₂ 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 Rank
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
No Applicable Data					

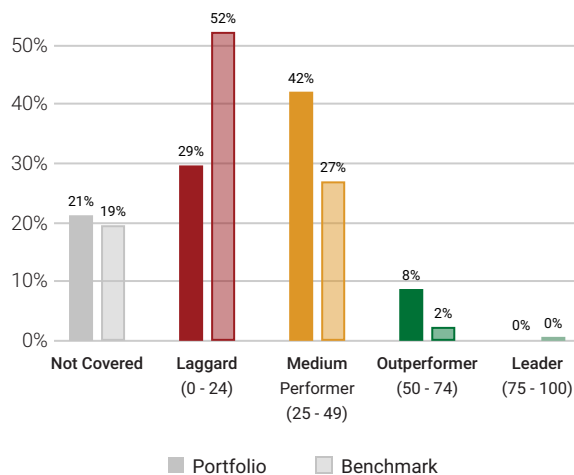
CI Emergentes

■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 3 of 3

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 ¹	Average Carbon Risk Rating		
Food & Beverages			34
Financials/Commercial Banks & Capital Markets			29
Renewable Energy (Operation) & Energy Efficiency Equipment			-
Utilities/Electric Utilities			-
Electronic Components			-
Machinery			-
Transportation Infrastructure			-
Oil & Gas Equipment/Services			-
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels			-
Transport & Logistics			-
	0	50	100

Top 5 ²	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Co., ...	Taiwan	Semiconductors	55	6.36%
Unilever NV	Netherlands	Food & Beverages	54	4.31%
Infosys Ltd.	India	Software & IT Services	44	2.78%
Credicorp Ltd.	Bermuda	Financials/Commercial Banks & Capital Markets	34	1.39%
AIA Group Ltd.	Hong Kong	Insurance	33	5.74%

Bottom 5 ²	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
Yum China Holdings, Inc.	USA	Food & Beverages	13	4.54%
JD.com, Inc.	Cayman Islands	Retail	15	7.45%
LG Household & Health Care Ltd.	South Korea	Household & Personal Products	22	4.08%
CP All Public Co. Ltd.	Thailand	Retail	22	2.72%
HDFC Bank Ltd.	India	Financials/Commercial Banks & Capital Markets	23	4.65%

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

¹ The proprietary ISS ESG Rating industry Classification is intended to group companies from an ESG perspective and might differ from other classification systems.

² 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.

CI Emergentes

■ Disclaimer

The issuers that are subject to this report may have purchased self-assessment tools and publications from ISS Corporate Solutions, Inc. ("ICS"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of ISS, or ICS may have provided advisory or analytical services to an issuer. No employee of ICS played a role in the preparation of this report. If you are an ISS institutional client, you may inquire about any issuer's use of products and services from ICS by emailing disclosure@issgovernance.com.

This report has not been submitted to, nor received approval from, the United States Securities and Exchange Commission or any other regulatory body. While ISS exercised due care in compiling this report, it makes no warranty, express or implied, regarding the accuracy, completeness or usefulness of this information and assumes no liability with respect to the consequences of relying on this information for investment or other purposes. In particular, the research and data provided are not intended to constitute an offer, solicitation or advice to buy or sell securities nor are they intended to solicit votes or proxies.

ISS is an independent company owned by entities affiliated with Genstar Capital ("Genstar"). ISS and Genstar have established policies and procedures to restrict the involvement of Genstar and any of Genstar's employees in the content of ISS' reports. Neither Genstar nor their employees are informed of the contents of any of ISS' analyses or reports prior to their publication or dissemination. The issuer(s) that is the subject of this report may be a client(s) of ISS or ICS, or the parent of, or affiliated with, a client(s) of ISS or ICS.