

Overview

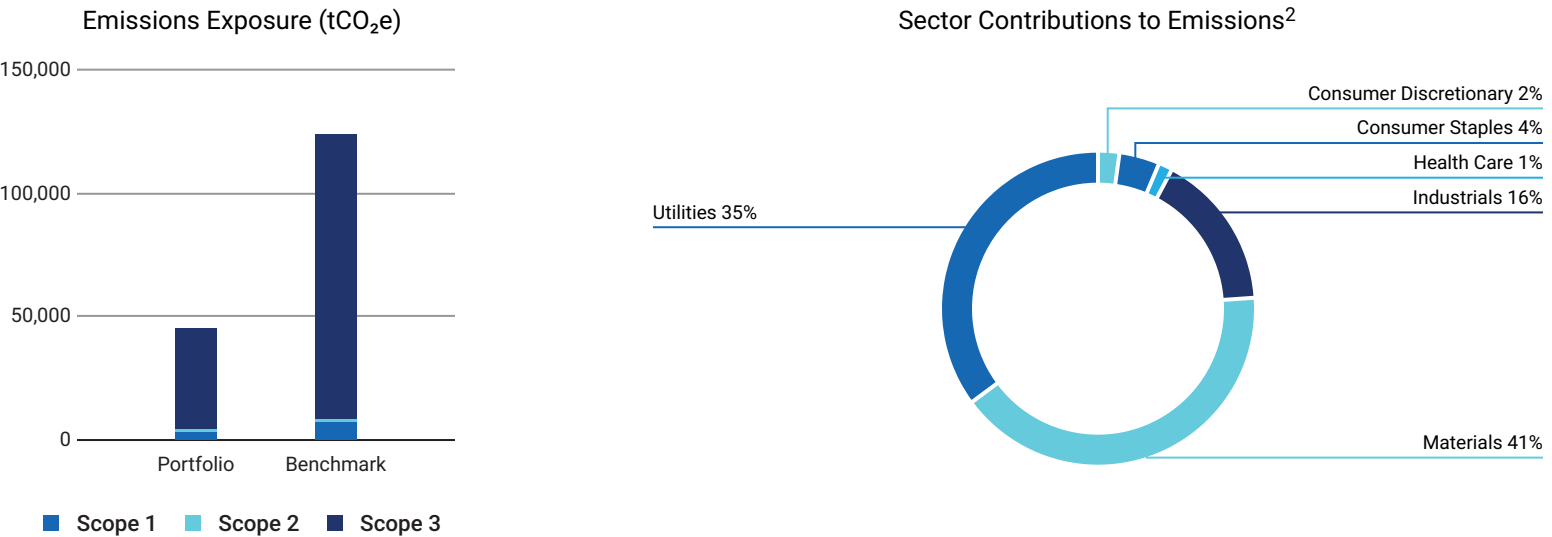
DATE OF HOLDINGS	30 SEP 2025	AMOUNT INVESTED	100,000,000 EUR	PORTFOLIO TYPE	EQUITY	NO. OF HOLDINGS	352	TOTAL COVERAGE	100%
BENCHMARK USED	STOXX Europe 600	BENCHMARK COVERAGE	99.66%	ATTRIBUTION FACTOR	Market Cap				

Carbon Metrics 1 of 3

Portfolio Overview

Disclosure Number/Weight		Emission Exposure tCO ₂ e		Relative Emission Exposure			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	99.1% / 99.7%	4,241	44,242	42.41	83.81	62.54	70
Benchmark	97.6% / 99.1%	8,196	123,169	81.96	116.47	87.92	59
Net Performance	1.5 p.p. / 0.6 p.p.	48.3%	64.1%	48.3%	28%	28.9%	—

Emission Exposure Analysis



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.

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
Air Liquide SA	11.62%	1.34%	Strong	● Outperformer
RWE AG	8.52%	0.16%	Strong	● Medium Performer
Holcim Ltd.	7.53%	0.21%	Non-Reporting	● Medium Performer
Enel SpA	7.28%	0.65%	Strong	● Outperformer
ThyssenKrupp AG	5.61%	0.07%	Strong	● Medium Performer
Deutsche Lufthansa AG	5.40%	0.07%	Strong	● Outperformer
Heidelberg Materials AG	4.90%	0.11%	Strong	● Medium Performer
Iberdrola SA	4.33%	1.60%	Strong	● Outperformer
Veolia Environnement SA	4.08%	0.11%	Strong	● Outperformer
Deutsche Post AG	3.91%	0.91%	Strong	● Outperformer
Total for Top 10	63.17%	5.23%		

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	6.57%	3.23%	3.34%	-0.27%	0.13%
Consumer Discretionary	13.81%	8.37%	5.44%	-1.62%	3.01%
Consumer Staples	9.16%	8.91%	0.25%	-0.07%	0.3%
Energy	0.01%	4.43%	-4.42%	25.85%	0.03%
Financials	18.63%	24.45%	-5.83%	0.07%	0.02%
Health Care	17.62%	13.1%	4.52%	-0.34%	0.61%
Industrials	10.53%	19.88%	-9.35%	4.32%	-3.33%
Information Technology	11.65%	7.1%	4.55%	-0.11%	0.12%
Materials	6.32%	5.13%	1.18%	-9.01%	27.25%
Real Estate	0.82%	1.2%	-0.38%	0.04%	0.01%
Utilities	4.87%	4.18%	0.69%	-3.17%	4.43%
Cumulative Higher (-) and Lower (+) Emission Exposure vs. Benchmark				15.69%	32.57%
Higher (-) / Lower (+) Net Emission Exposure vs. Benchmark				48%	

Emission Attribution Analysis (continued)

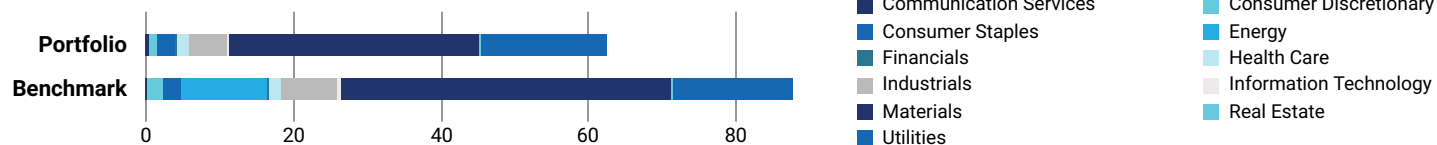
Highest Emission-Intense Issuers in Combined Portfolio & Benchmark Universe

Issuer Name	Sector	Emissions Intensity Scope 1 & 2 (tCO ₂ e/Mio Mcap or AEV)	Carbon Risk Rating	Portfolio Under (-) / Overexposure (+)	
1. ArcelorMittal SA	Materials	4,919.21	Medium Performer	<div></div>	-0.11%
2. ThyssenKrupp AG	Materials	3,304.87	Medium Performer	0.02% <div></div>	
3. Deutsche Lufthansa AG	Industrials	3,111.41	Outperformer	0.03% <div></div>	
4. voestalpine AG	Materials	2,420.97	Medium Performer	<div></div>	0%
5. RWE AG	Utilities	2,272.43	Medium Performer	<div></div>	-0.05%
6. SSAB AB	Materials	2,229.32	Medium Performer	0.01% <div></div>	
7. Buzzi SpA	Materials	2,093.66	Medium Performer	<div></div>	-0.02%
8. Yara International ASA	Materials	1,964.53	Medium Performer	<div></div>	-0.03%
9. Heidelberg Materials AG	Materials	1,946.51	Medium Performer	<div></div>	-0.12%
10. easyJet Plc	Industrials	1,865.74	Medium Performer	<div></div>	0%

Carbon Metrics 3 of 3

Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity

Weighted Avg Greenhouse Gas Intensity Sector Contribution

tCO₂e/ Mio EUR RevenueTop 10 Emission Intense Companies (tCO₂e Scope 1 & 2/Revenue Millions)

Issuer Name	Emission Intensity	Peer Group Avg Intensity
1. Buzzi SpA	4,367.82	6,338.15
2. Holcim Ltd.	3,646.61	6,338.15
3. Heidelberg Materials AG	3,141.46	6,338.15
4. RWE AG	2,173.91	3,880.71
5. Air Liquide SA	1,362.53	1,192.41
6. Ryanair Holdings Plc	1,143.74	991.28
7. Yara International ASA	1,088.64	858.17
8. SSAB AB	1,061.95	1,089.85
9. easyJet Plc	801.03	991.28
10. voestalpine AG	787.03	1,089.85

■ Climate Scenario Alignment 1 of 2

Alignment Analysis

The scenario alignment analysis compares current and future portfolio greenhouse gas emissions with the carbon budgets for the IEA Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS), Announced Pledges Scenario (APS), and Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS). Performance is shown as the percentage of assigned budget used by the portfolio and benchmark.

The STOXX Europe 600 CTB strategy in its current state is **ALIGNED** with a SDS scenario by 2050. The STOXX Europe 600 CTB has a potential temperature increase of 1.5°C, whereas the STOXX Europe 600 has a potential temperature increase of 2.6°C.

Portfolio and Benchmark Comparison to SDS Budget (Red = Overshoot)

	2025	2030	2040	2050
Portfolio	-77.2%	-76.67%	-63.58%	-25.35%
Benchmark	+1.02%	+18.25%	+87.93%	+233.71%

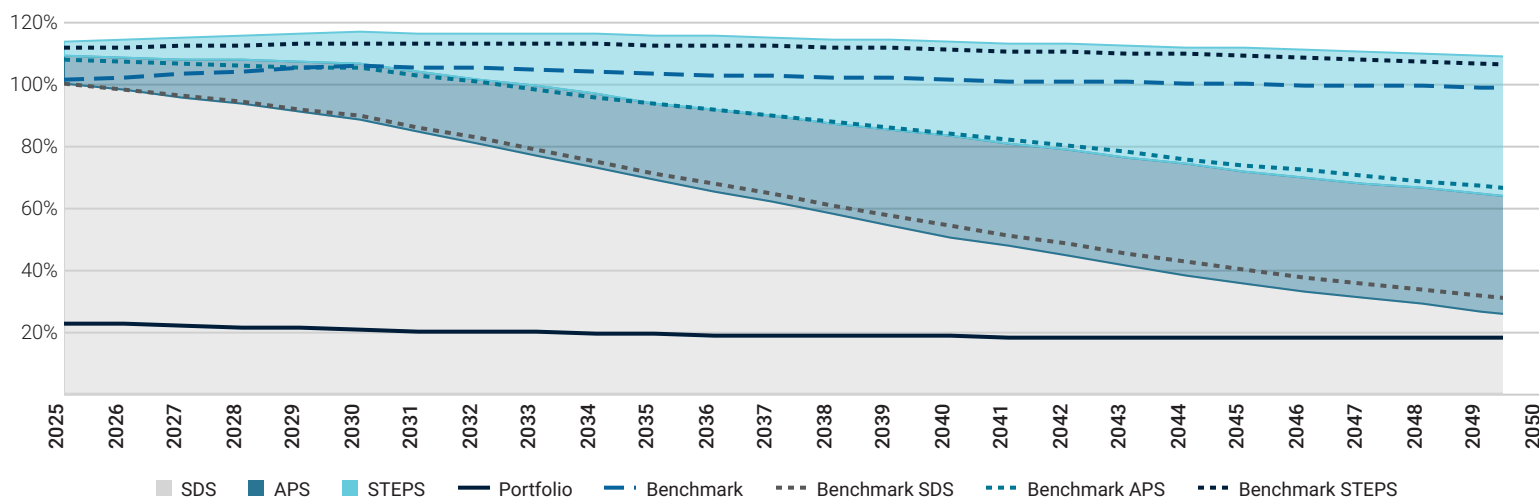
2050

The strategy in its current state is aligned with a SDS scenario for the full analyzed period (until 2050).

1.5°C

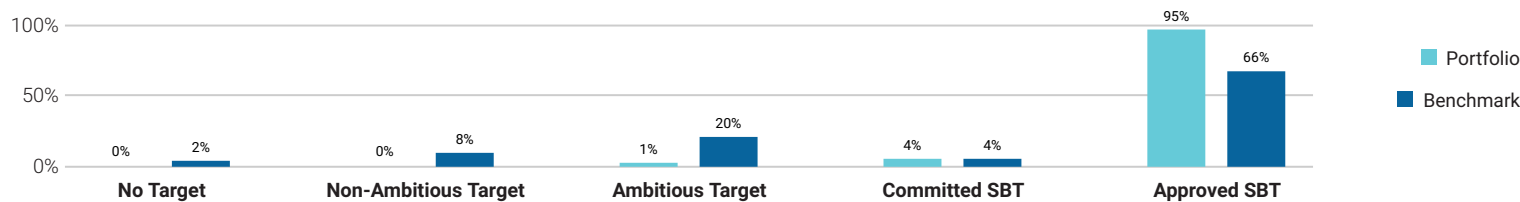
The portfolio is associated with a potential temperature increase of 1.5°C by 2050.

Portfolio Emission Pathway vs. Climate Scenarios Budgets



Climate Targets Assessment (% Portfolio Weight)

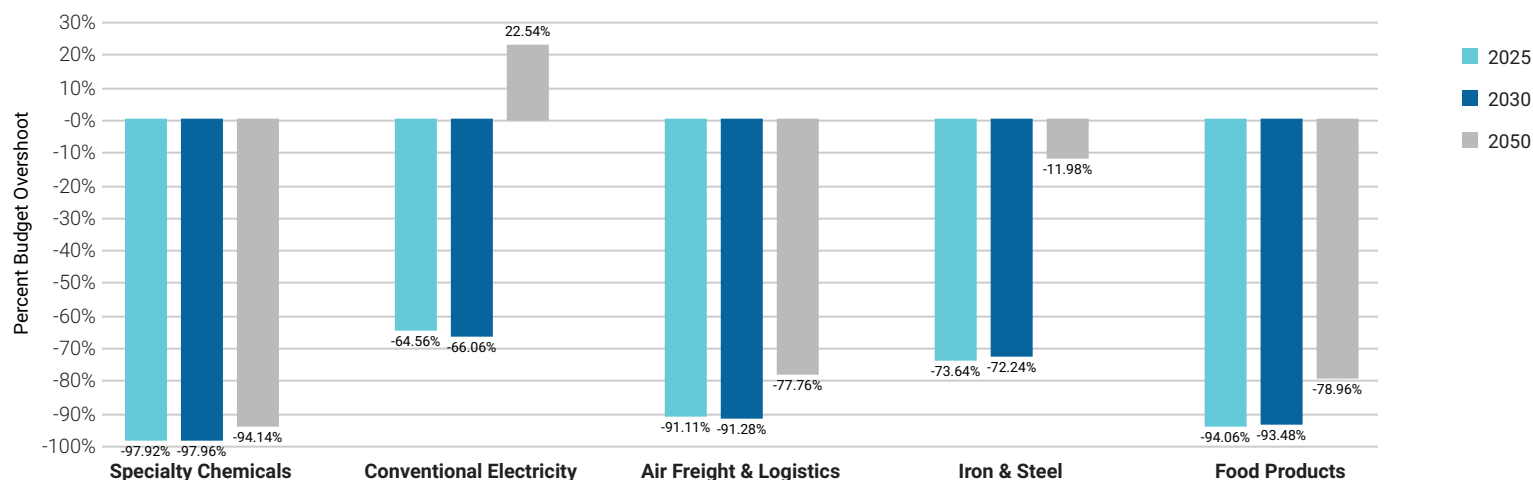
In order to transition, holdings need to commit to alignment with international climate goals and demonstrate future progress. Currently 100% of the portfolio's value is committed to such a goal. This includes ambitious targets set by the companies as well as committed and approved Science Based Targets (SBT). While commitments are not a guarantee to reach a goal, the 0% of the portfolio without a goal is unlikely to transition and should receive special attention from a climate risk conscious investor.



Climate Scenario Alignment 2 of 2

The table below shows the percent of the SDS budget used in 2025, 2030, and 2050 for key sub-sectors of the portfolio.

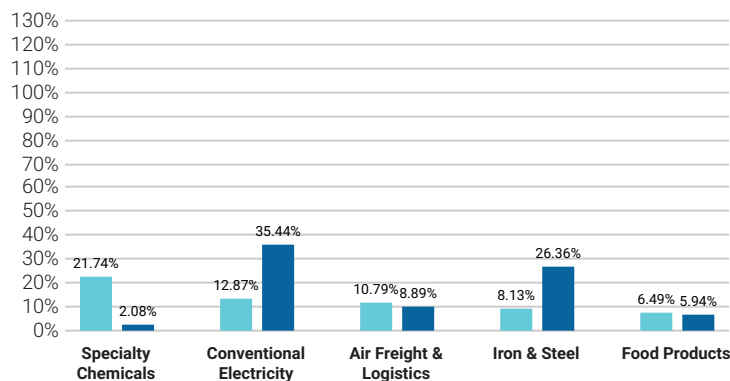
Sub-sector SDS Budget Overshoot



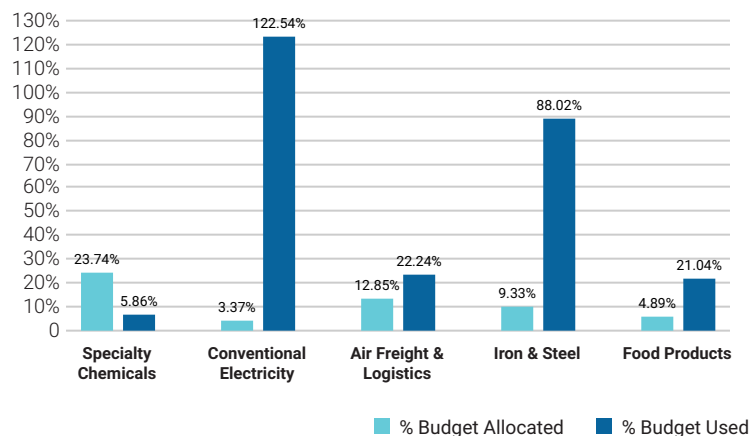
Percent of Allocated Budget vs. Percent of Total Budget Used

The budget allocated to the portfolio is dependent on the portfolio holdings. The graphs below compare the percent of the portfolio's SDS budget allocated to a defined sub-sector compared to the percent of the portfolio's budget used within the same sub-sector for the years 2025 and 2050.

Pct. of Allocated Budget vs Pct. of Total Budget Used 2025



Pct. of Allocated Budget vs Pct. of Total Budget Used 2050



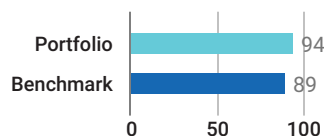
Percent of Holdings SDS Aligned in 2025, 2030, and 2050



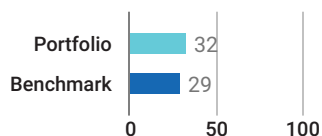
■ Net Zero Analysis 1 of 2

This report evaluates the portfolio's readiness to transition to a Net Zero by 2050 pathway through the analysis of data disclosure and target-setting; emissions trajectory and Net Zero alignment; and exposure to fossil fuels.

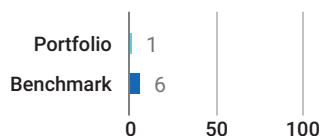
Material GHG Disclosure (%)



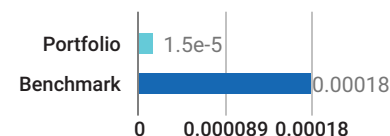
Net Zero Alignment (%)



Fossil Fuel Expansion (%)



Reserves Potential Emissions (GtCO₂e)



Emissions Overview

The International Energy Agency's Net Zero Emission by 2050 (NZE2050) scenario provides a framework for analyzing current and future alignment with NZ emissions objectives. Using current-year and forecasted emissions metrics for relative carbon footprint, weighted average carbon intensity, and absolute emissions, the tables below estimate the needed minimum change in emissions performance to achieve NZ trajectory alignment.

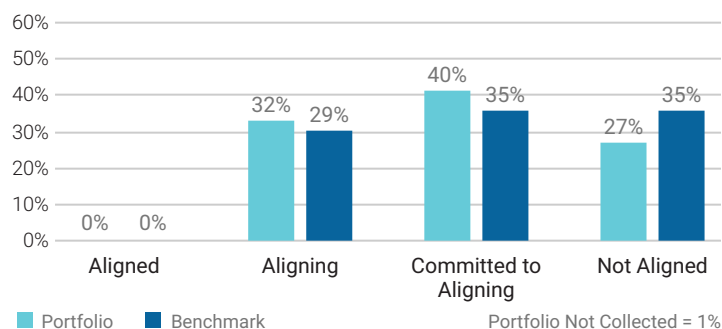
	Relative Carbon Footprint Scope 1				Relative Carbon Footprint Scope 2				Relative Carbon Footprint Scope 3			
	2025	2025	2030	2050	2025	2025	2030	2050	2025	2025	2030	2050
Portfolio	34.74	35.92	37.72	58.79	7.66	7.94	8.84	18.56	400.02	403.4	418.96	618.53
NZE Trajectory	-	28.93	21.66	0	-	6.38	4.78	0	-	333.09	249.44	0
Benchmark	70.1	73.57	80.8	137.8	11.85	12.29	13.59	26.3	1.15 k	1.17 k	1.26 k	2.06 k

	Weighted Average Carbon Intensity (Scope 1, 2 & 3)				Absolute Emissions (Scope 1, 2 & 3)			
	2025	2025	2030	2050	2025	2025	2030	2050
Portfolio	676.77	679.35	705.39	1.04 k	44.24 k	44.73 k	46.55 k	69.59 k
NZE Trajectory	-	563.55	422.01	0	-	36.84 k	27.59 k	0
Benchmark	1.67 k	1.69 k	1.78 k	2.74 k	123.17 k	126 k	135.77 k	222.69 k

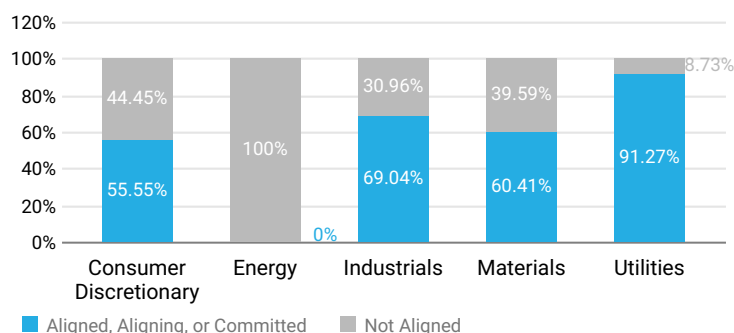
Climate Net Zero Targets

Net Zero targets provide an important indicator of climate awareness and action. Given the current state of disclosure, government policy, and technology, it is impossible to define any entity as "Aligned". An issuer is "Committed to Aligning" if it has set a NZ target for 2050 and "Aligning" if it has a decarbonization strategy and, additionally, set an interim target. An issuer with no targets is considered "Not Aligned".

Target Alignment Status



Alignment per High Impact Sector

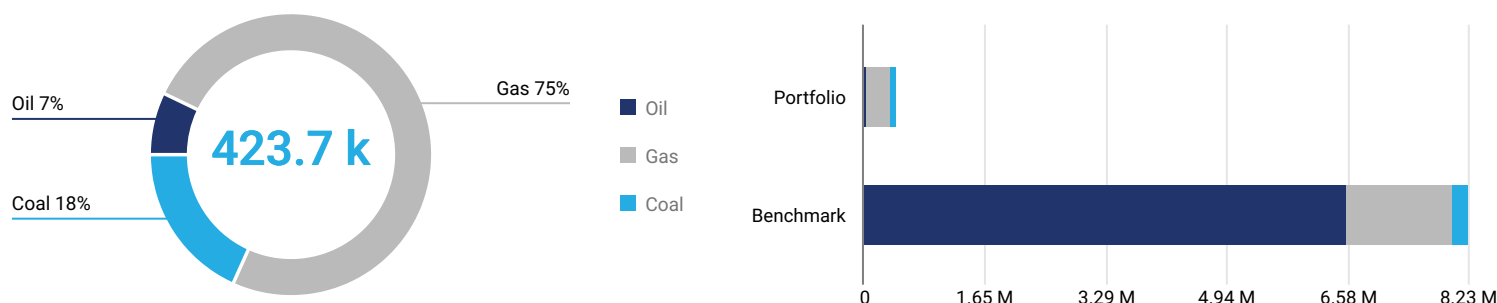


Net Zero Analysis 2 of 2

When assessing overall alignment with Net Zero it is vital to determine if the product portfolio of held companies is compatible with the objective of transitioning to a net zero system by 2050. The IEA's NZE2050 scenario states that all expansion of fossil fuel assets after 2021 is incompatible with a net zero future. The graphs below show the revenue linked to fossil fuels and those linked to climate change mitigating activities.

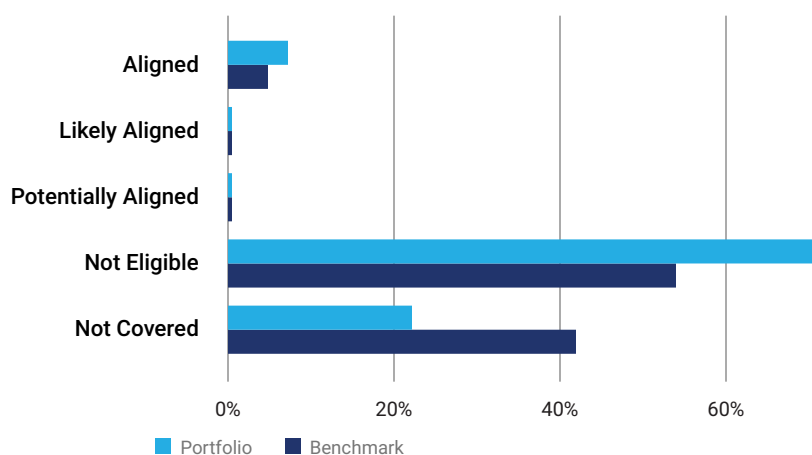
Revenue From Fossil Fuels

The portfolio has 423.7 k EUR revenue linked to fossil fuels, which account for less than 1% of total portfolio revenue. Of the revenue from fossil fuels, 7% is attributed to oil, 75% to gas, and 18% to coal. The portfolio's revenue exposure exceeds the benchmark by a net difference of -95%.



Revenue Eligible for Climate Change Mitigating Activities

Revenue From Climate Change Mitigating Activity (%)



The EU Taxonomy defines climate change mitigating activities as those which are directly linked to the avoidance, reduction, or removal of GHGs from the atmosphere. EU Taxonomy "Aligned" revenues are derived from directly reported data, and have passed the substantial contribution, do no significant harm and minimum social safeguards assessments. "Likely Aligned" revenues has the same criteria, however the data is derived from the ISS ESG proxy / modelled assessment. Potentially aligned revenues are again derived from the ISS ESG proxy / modelled assessment, and have only passed the substantial contribution assessment.

Revenues from economic activities outside of climate change mitigation are considered "Not Eligible". Where there is a lack of data to make an assessment, revenues are categorized as "Not Covered".

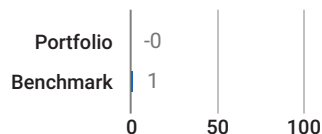
Bottom Five Issuers by Net Zero Target Alignment and Weight

Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	GICS Sector	Mitigation Revenue	Net Zero Alignment	Fossil Fuel Expansion
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	3.42%	Consumer Discretionary	0%	Not aligned	No
Novartis AG	3.09%	Health Care	0%	Not aligned	No
Roche Holding AG	2.58%	Health Care	0%	Not aligned	No
Compagnie Financière Richemont SA	2.25%	Consumer Discretionary	0%	Not aligned	No
3i Group PLC	2.22%	Financials	0%	Not aligned	No

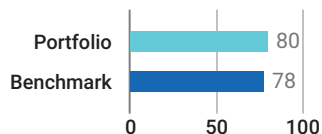
■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 1 of 4

Transition opportunities and risks, including carbon pricing, impact investees and portfolio valuations. This analysis estimates a Transition Value at Risk (TVaR) based on the IEA's Net Zero Emissions by 2050 (NZE2050) scenario.

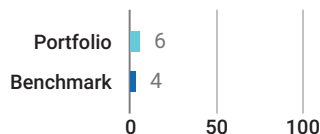
Transition Value at Risk (%)



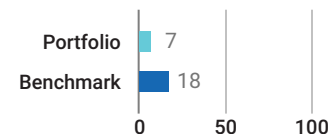
Issuers at Risk (%)



Portfolio Green Revenues (%)

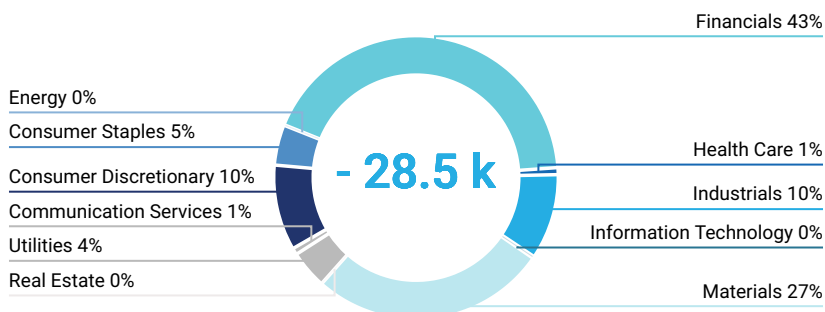


Portfolio Brown Revenues (%)



Portfolio Transition Value at Risk by Sector Based on NZE2050

Portfolio Value at Risk by Sector



The total estimated Transition Value at Risk for the portfolio is - 28.5 k EUR based on the NZE2050 scenario. The chart on the left shows the sector-level contribution to the total potential financial impact of transition risks and opportunities on the portfolio. The Value at Risk presented is a net number between the positive and negative potential share price performance in the portfolio. A negative TVaR means positive share price movement.

The Transition (and Physical) VaR is an equity-based analysis, and its output should not be interpreted as the potential change in price of a bond. Nevertheless, the VaR remains a useful metric for fixed income as it is a holistic indicator of the issuer's exposure to Physical or Transition Risks, even if not directly material to the bond price itself.

Worst Five Performers by Transition Value at Risk Based on NZE2050

Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	GICS Sector	Transition VaR (%)	Sector WAvg TVaR (%)
Heidelberg Materials AG	0.11%	Materials	100%	23.85%
ThyssenKrupp AG	0.07%	Materials	100%	23.85%
SSAB AB	0.03%	Materials	100%	23.85%
voestalpine AG	0.02%	Materials	100%	23.85%
easyJet Plc	0.02%	Industrials	100%	8.74%

Top Five Issuers with the Highest Proportion of Green Revenues

Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	GICS Sector	Green Revenues (%)	Sector WAvg Green Revenue (%)
Vestas Wind Systems A/S	0.68%	Industrials	100%	8.83%
EDP Renovaveis SA	0.07%	Utilities	99.8%	15.42%
Alstom SA	0.12%	Industrials	97%	8.83%
Orsted A/S	0.21%	Utilities	85.1%	15.42%
Signify NV	0.09%	Industrials	85%	8.83%

Transition Climate Risk Analysis 2 of 4

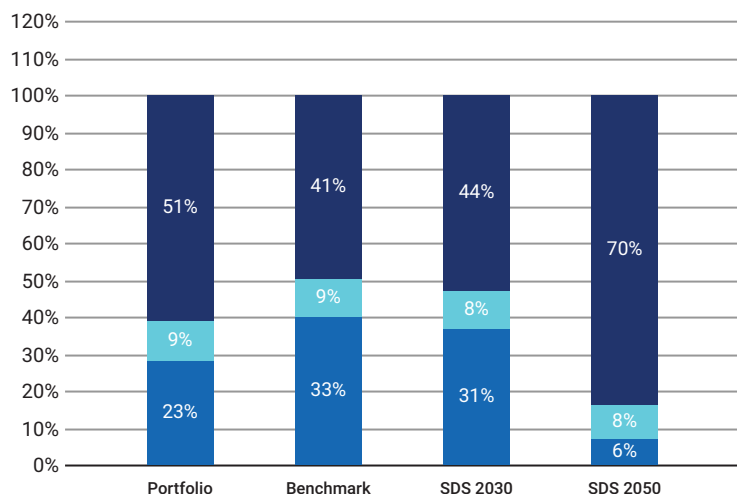
A decarbonized world needs to address both the demand side (for example Utilities burning fossil fuels) and the supply side (i.e. fossil reserves) of future emissions. For Utilities, it matters whether the power generated and power generation planned for the future stem from renewable (green) or fossil (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
	% Generation Output Green Share	% Generation Output Brown Share	% Investment Exposed to Fossil Fuels	Total Potential Future Emissions (ktCO ₂)	Weighted Avg Carbon Risk Rating
Portfolio	60.9%	28.16%	0.36%	15.38	70
Benchmark	49.75%	40.01%	5.67%	178.84	59

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 Sustainable Development Scenario (SDS) compatible mix in 2030 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.

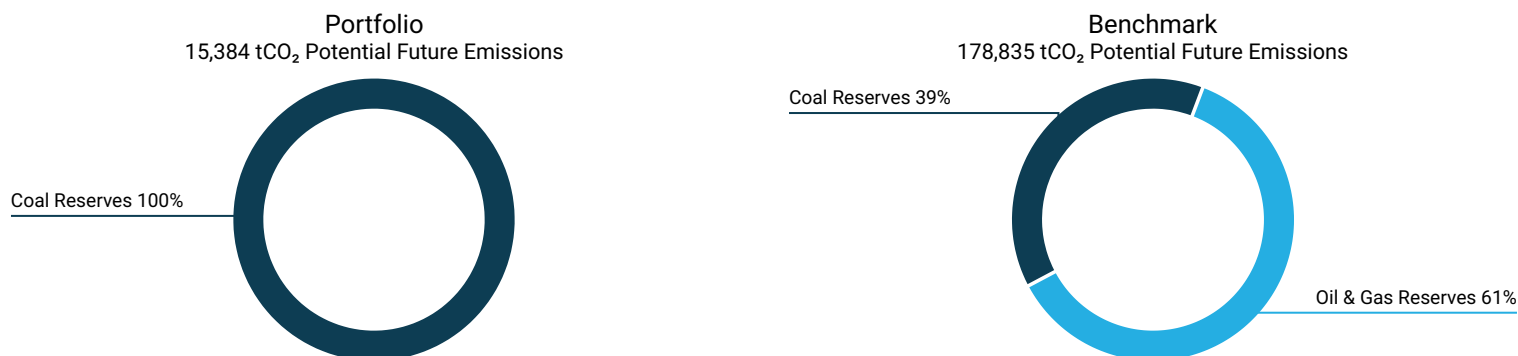
■ Fossil Fuels ■ Nuclear ■ Renewables

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
RWE AG	52.2%	41.7%	8.52%	478.79
Enel SpA	27.7%	68.2%	7.28%	188.19
Iberdrola SA	27.9%	67.1%	4.33%	73.16
Veolia Environnement SA	65.9%	19.8%	4.08%	-
ENGIE SA	38.4%	50.2%	2.63%	133.04

■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 3 of 4

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 15,384 tCO₂ of potential future emissions, of which 99% stem from Coal reserves, 1% 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
RWE AG	99.36%	-	47
ENGIE SA	0.64%	-	-

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

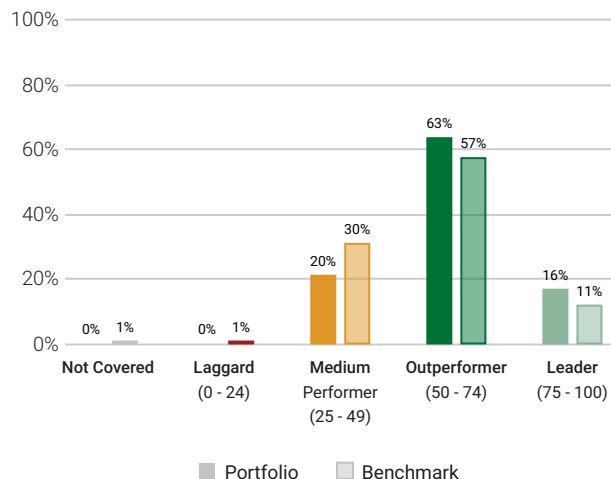
Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	Arctic Drilling	Hydraulic Fracturing	Oil Sands	Shale Oil and/or Gas
Air Liquide SA	1.34%	-	Services	-	Services
Compagnie de Saint-Gobain SA	0.31%	-	Services	-	Services
ABB Ltd.	0.26%	-	-	Services	-
Johnson Matthey Plc	0.13%	-	Services	Services	Services
Brenntag SE	0.13%	-	Services	-	Services

■ Transition Climate Risk Analysis 4 of 4

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	
Renewable Energy (Operation) & Energy Efficiency Equipment		100
Electronic Components		64
Transportation Infrastructure		63
Utilities/Electric Utilities		59
Food & Beverages		56
Financials/Commercial Banks & Capital Markets		54
Machinery		52
Transport & Logistics		47
Oil & Gas Equipment/Services		-
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels		-
	0	50

Top 5 ²	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
Vestas Wind Systems A/S	Denmark	Electrical Equipment	100	0.68%
Kingspan Group Plc	Ireland	Construction Materials	100	0.36%
Orsted A/S	Denmark	Electric Utilities	100	0.21%
ROCKWOOL A/S	Denmark	Construction Materials	100	0.11%
EDP Renovaveis SA	Spain	Renewable Electricity	100	0.07%

Bottom 5 ²	Country	ISS ESG Rating Industry	CRR	Portfolio Weight (consol.)
Beijer Ref AB	Sweden	Trading Companies & Distributors	37	0.01%
Ryanair Holdings Plc	Ireland	Airlines	36	0.12%
Balfour Beatty Plc	United Kingdom	Construction	35	0.01%
Buzzi SpA	Italy	Construction Materials	32	0.01%
Boliden AB	Sweden	Mining & Integrated Production	31	0.02%

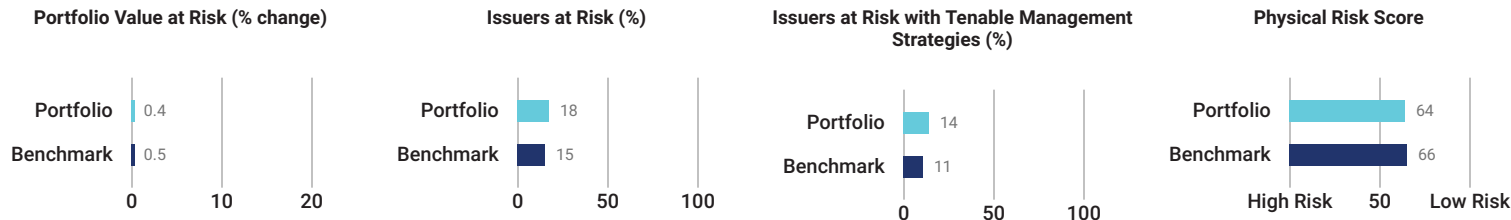
■ Climate Laggard (0 - 24) ■ Climate Medium Performer (25 - 49) ■ Climate Outperformer (50 - 74) ■ Climate Leader (75 - 100)

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

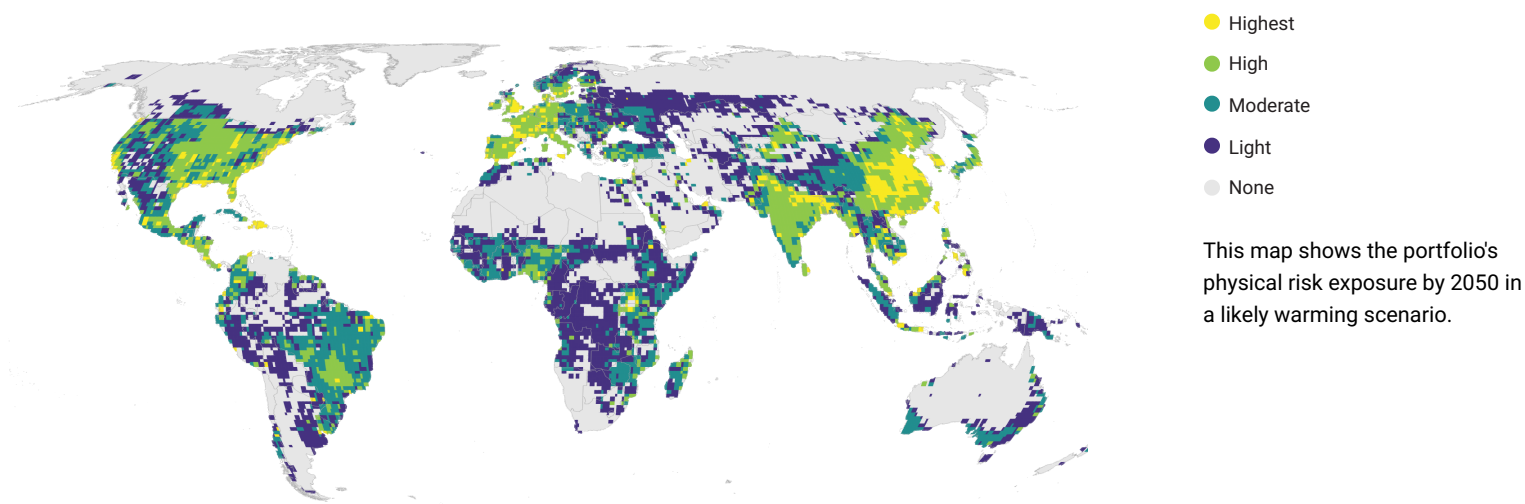
² Multiple issuers may have the same CRR value. In the event the Top 5 and Bottom 5 tables have more than one issuer in the last position due to a tie in CRR values, the weight of the issuers in the portfolio will determine the issuer assigned to the table.

Physical Climate Risk Analysis 1 of 4

Even if limited to 2° Celsius, rising temperatures will change the climate system, including physical risks such as floods, droughts, or storms. This analysis evaluates the most financially impactful climate hazards and how they might affect the portfolio value.

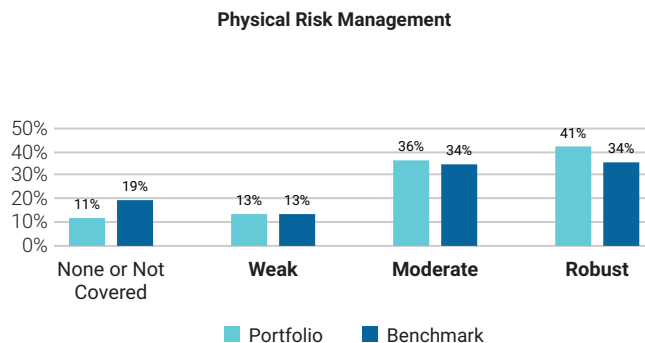
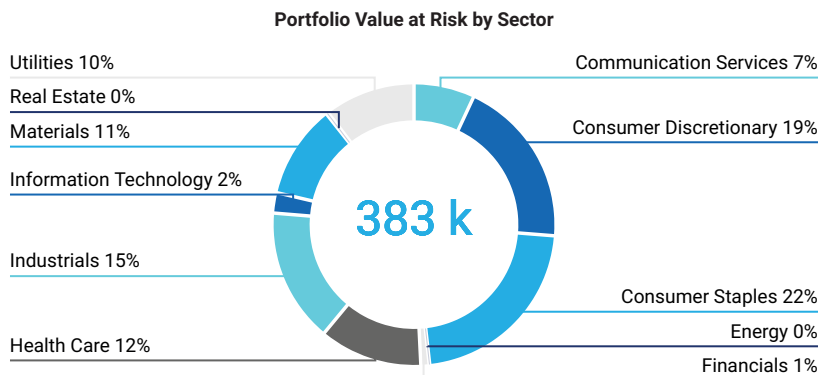


Physical Risk Exposure per Geography



Portfolio Value at Risk and Physical Risk Management

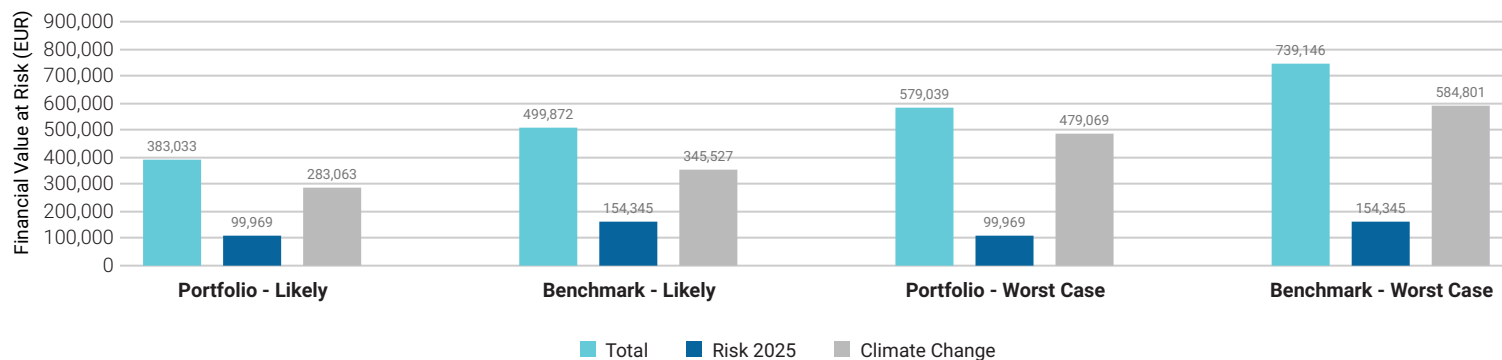
Physical climate risk may affect the value of a company and a portfolio. The chart on the left quantifies the potential financial implications on a sector level. Such financial implications from physical effects of climate change can be addressed by adopting appropriate strategies. The chart on the right provides an overview of the robustness of risk management strategies for the portfolio holdings.



■ Physical Climate Risk Analysis 2 of 4

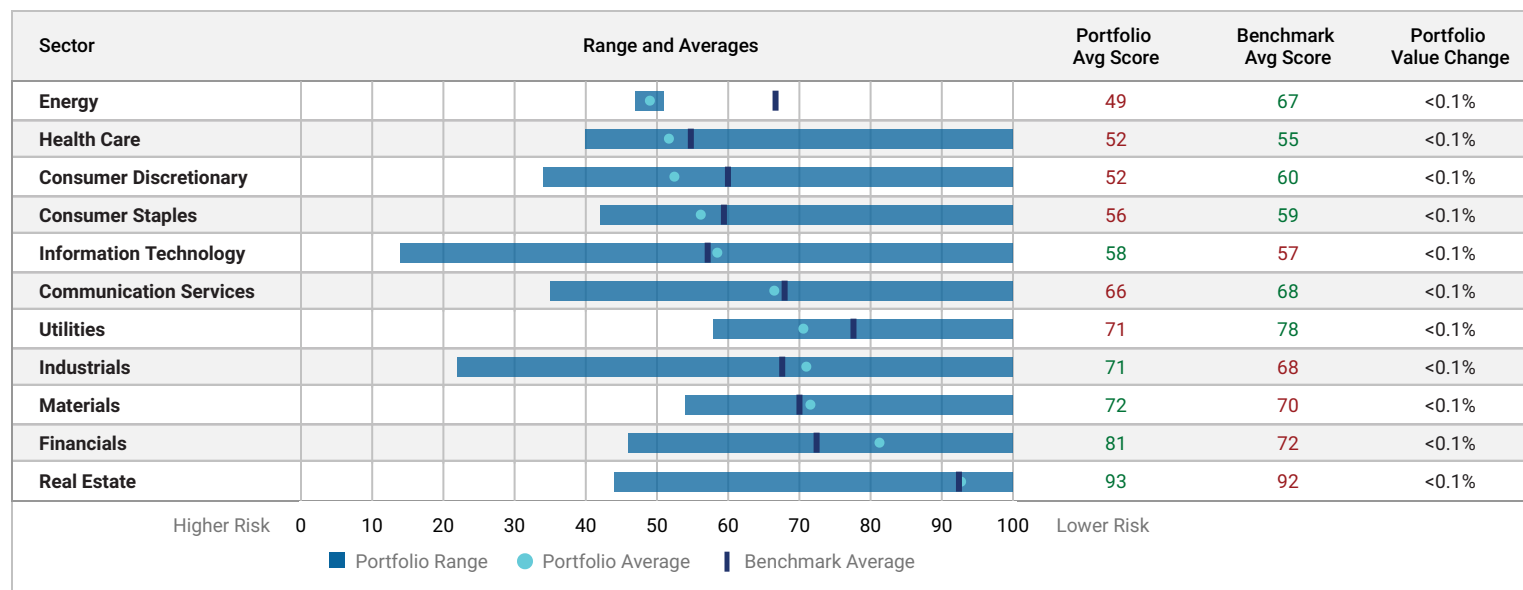
Change in Portfolio and Benchmark Value due to Physical Risk by 2050

Physical risk can impact future portfolio value. The chart below highlights potential impact on the portfolio value in 2050 based on current risk levels (Risk 2025), and hazards due to climate change (Climate Change), along with total anticipated net change in value. The analysis compares the portfolio to the benchmark using both the likely and worst case scenarios.



Physical Risk Assessment per Sector

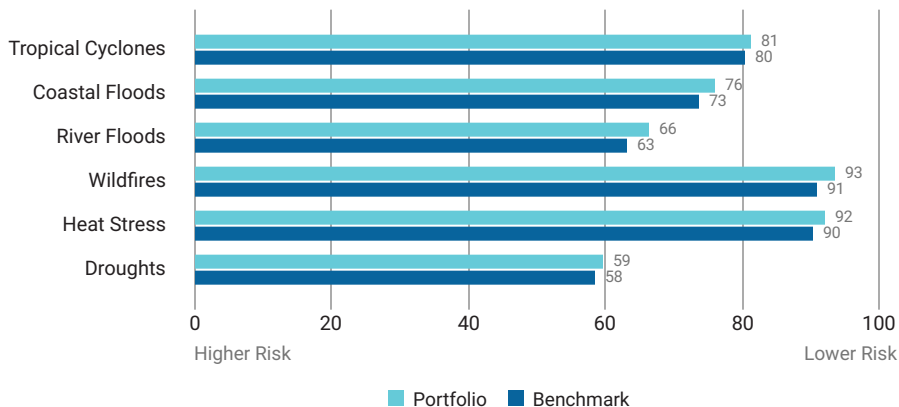
For key sectors, this chart provides the portfolio's overall physical risk score distribution as well as the average score. This is contrasted with the benchmark's average physical risk score and complemented by the sector impact on the portfolio's potential value change in a likely scenario.



■ Physical Climate Risk Analysis 3 of 4

Physical Risk Score per Hazard

The portfolio is exposed to different natural hazards in different geographies which can affect the value of the portfolio and the benchmark. The chart on the right evaluates the change in financial risk due to six of the most costly hazards for a likely scenario. A low score indicated a large increase in physical risks, while a high score reflects a minimal increase in physical risks.



Top 5 Portfolio Holdings — Physical Risk and Management Scores

With physical risks of climate change unfolding, it is key to understand if and how portfolio holdings are addressing such risks. The Physical Risk Management Score gives an indication for the robustness of the measures in place. The table shows the largest portfolio holdings with their Physical Risk and Risk Management scores. A higher Physical Risk Score reflects a lower risk and a higher Management Score indicates a better management strategy.

Issuer Name	Portfolio Weight	Sector	Overall Physical Risk Score	Risk Mgmt Score
ASML Holding NV	5.22%	Information Technology	45	Moderate
SAP SE	3.96%	Information Technology	71	Moderate
LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	3.42%	Consumer Discretionary	46	Robust
Novartis AG	3.09%	Health Care	48	Moderate
Deutsche Boerse AG	2.98%	Financials	91	Robust

■ Physical Climate Risk Analysis 4 of 4

Top 10 Portfolio Holdings by Highest Overall Risk Exposure with Hazard Scores (Likely Scenario)

The Physical Risk Score of each holding is impacted by the projected change in exposure to individual hazards. The table below shows the portfolio holdings that will see the most increase in risk and the potential hazards contributing to this risk in a likely scenario. A low score reflects a large projected increase in Physical Risks, while a high score reflects a minimal increase in Physical Risks.

Issuer Name	Overall Physical Risk	Tropical Cyclones	Coastal Floods	River Floods	Wildfires	Heat Stress	Droughts	Risk Mgmt Score
STMicroelectronics NV	14	57	51	54	100	92	100	Robust
DKSH Holding Ltd.	22	67	100	58	100	43	45	Robust
ASM International NV	31	70	58	62	100	82	50	Moderate
VAT Group AG	33	100	100	60	100	100	50	None
Moncler SpA	34	49	40	40	100	100	41	Robust
Telenor ASA	35	33	34	13	59	70	100	Robust
SKF AB	36	44	40	40	100	50	45	Moderate
PUMA SE	38	78	100	63	100	100	41	Moderate
Alfa Laval AB	40	100	100	59	100	100	50	Moderate
Merck KGaA	40	100	100	54	100	100	50	Robust

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