

This Information Statement is accurate as at March 2026.

NT Emerging Markets Paris-Aligned Plus Select Index FGR Fund ("the Fund")

LEI: 98450057DF976J896190

Financial Product Website Disclosure

SUMMARY

The Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective. The Fund commits to having a minimum 10% in sustainable investments.

The Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through tracking the risk and return characteristics of the MSCI Emerging Markets PAB Plus Equity Select Index (the "Index") which has been designated as a reference benchmark.

The Fund promotes the following environmental characteristics related to climate change:

- i. reduction of carbon emissions versus the MSCI Emerging Markets Index (the "Parent Index"), with the Index being designed to meet the standards of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark ("PAB"), aiming to reduce the weighted average greenhouse gas intensity relative to the Parent Index by 50% and reduce the weighted average greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity by 7% on an annualised basis.

The Fund promotes the following other environmental characteristics:

- reduction of exposure to companies according to select indicators that are associated with adverse impact on ecosystem and pollution criteria; and
- increasing exposure to companies that are associated with positive contribution to the environment through their products or services, upweighting companies with revenues from clean technology themes, including alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, pollution prevention and control, sustainable agriculture and water; or through their management of natural-capital related risks, upweighting those best-in-class companies, in sectors where land use and biodiversity, resource use and emissions, effluents and waste are material topics based on their sector-relative management scores.

The Fund promotes the following social characteristics related to social norms and conventions:

- reducing specific investment in business activities with adverse health and social impacts including gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco, nuclear weapons, civilian firearms, controversial weapons, conventional weapons, and for-profit prisons; and
- human rights, labour rights, supply chain and anti-bribery and corruption as set out in the principles of the UN Global Compact.

Further information on the methodology and specific parameters of the Index that the Fund tracks can be found [here](#).

Please refer to the sustainability indicators stated below for further detail.

The Fund has an index tracking strategy whereby it seeks to track the risk and return characteristics of the Index by investing directly in assets that are Index constituents. The Index is calculated by MSCI based on environmental and social criteria determined by the Investment Manager.

The Fund intends to invest at least 90% of its net asset value ("NAV") in companies that are aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. Of this, a minimum of 10% will be invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective. The "other" assets are expected to be cash and derivatives for hedging and other ancillary purposes.

The Investment Manager performs regular reviews, including as part of the semi-annual rebalance, to ensure that the Index continues to be aligned with each of the binding environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund. Where possible, investment guidelines and restrictions are coded in the Investment Manager's order management system to enable pre- and post-trade monitoring.

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund:

- Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions intensity;

- MSCI Red Flag ESG Controversies, defined as Very Severe, Ongoing controversies that a company is directly involved in;
- Specific revenue thresholds regarding gambling, adult entertainment, tobacco, civilian firearms, for-profit prisons, oil and gas, unconventional oil and gas, Arctic oil, thermal coal mining, thermal coal power, controversial and conventional weapons, palm oil, fossil fuel-based power generation, and;
- Revenues from clean technology themes, including alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, pollution prevention and control, sustainable agriculture and water;
- Raw material sourcing score industry quartile;
- Water stress score industry quartile;
- Net Alignment Score for SDG 14 (Life Below Water) or SDG 15 (Life on Land); and
- MSCI Low Carbon Transition (LCT) Management Score, which assesses company management of climate transition risks and opportunities.

This is not an exhaustive list and is subject to change.

Please also refer to the response below regarding binding elements of the investment strategy that form part of the Index design and are coded by MSCI as part of the Index methodology construction.

The Investment Manager has agreements in place for the use of third party ESG data from a number of data providers and may use one or more of these providers' ESG datasets to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics in the construction, reporting, research and analysis process of our products.

The ESG data landscape is rapidly developing and data quality, and availability and differing methodologies present industry-wide challenges. Further challenges include the lack of corporate disclosure (particularly for issuers outside of the EU) and evolving regulatory requirements. Such constraints make it difficult to compare datasets between providers, at the asset and fund level and can often result in very different ESG outcomes. The Investment Manager is heavily reliant on the ESG data provided by its third-party providers as it does not undertake in-house company research of its own.

When tracking an index, the Investment Manager conducts due diligence in respect of the index provider prior to appointment and on a regular basis. The index provider is responsible for implementing the index methodology and conducting all necessary screens to ensure constituents adhere to this methodology. The selection of the data provider goes through a due diligence process evaluating them on various parameters including, but not limited to, robustness of the research process, methodological approach, quality assurance and coverage.

The holdings of the Fund are subject to the Investment Manager's direct engagement and voting program, with the aim to encourage investee companies to improve their ESG practices and disclosures. More information on our engagement and voting activity can be found [here](#) for EMEA pooled funds.

Financial Product Website Disclosure

NO SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

This Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In order to deem an investment a sustainable investment, the investee company must 'do no significant harm' (DNSH) to the environment or society through its product and services.

The assessment of harm involves a set of diverse environmental and social indicators to assess whether a company with potentially positive environmental or social contributions, has other significant adverse environmental and/or social impacts.

The Investment Manager considers each of the Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) indicators within Table 1, Annex 1 of the Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) of SFDR and applies a proprietary threshold to each indicator. In circumstances where the Investment Manager feels that the data integrity behind an indicator is lacking, a relevant proxy is applied.

These thresholds represent a value or metric at which the Investment Manager believes there is a risk of significant harm. In practice, this means that an investee company can only be deemed a sustainable investment where it:

- does not breach the PAI threshold as set by the Investment Manager;
- meets the minimum positive contribution test (please see response to "what are the objective of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives" for further details on the positive contribution test); and
- follows good governance practices and are aligned with minimum norms-based safeguards such as the [United Nations Global Compact](#) and [Organisation for Economic and Cooperation and Development \(OECD\) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct](#).

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

The Fund considers certain adverse impacts as part of the investment strategy to track the Index, which seeks to exclude companies that:

- are found to be directly involved in violation of international norms;
- are not considered to meet ESG characteristics;
- derive revenue from the production or distribution of tobacco;
- manufacture civilian firearms, controversial and conventional weapons;
- derive revenue from thermal coal power, thermal coal mining, unconventional oil and gas, for-profit prisons, gambling, adult entertainment;
- derive revenue from the production or distribution of palm oil;
- have a low raw material sourcing score in the bottom industry quartile;
- have a water stress score in the bottom industry quartile.

This list may not be exhaustive, and these criteria may be updated over time as new ESG data providers and datasets arise to help us to carry out this assessment and ongoing monitoring.

For sustainable investments specifically, and as described above, the Fund's assessment of harm involves the use of a set of diverse environmental and social indicators with thresholds that represent a value or metric at which the Investment Manager believes there is a risk of significant harm. Examples include avoidance of controversial weapons and human rights violations, reducing carbon footprint and exposure to fossil fuels.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD guidelines for multinational enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? details:

The Fund applies ESG screening criteria to identify and exclude companies that do not adhere to international norms and conventions such as:

- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; and
- the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out

in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work.

The implementation of these exclusions takes place semi-annually and is based on any investee company being directly involved in very severe and ongoing controversies in relation to its operations, products and services.

In practice, this means that all investee companies that form part of the Index are aligned with these minimum safeguards, not only the sustainable investments.

ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund promotes the following environmental characteristics related to climate change:

- reduction of carbon emissions versus the Parent Index, with the Index being designed to meet the standards of the EU Paris Aligned Benchmark ("PAB"), aiming to reduce the weighted average greenhouse gas intensity relative to the Parent Index by 50% and reduce the weighted average greenhouse gas ("GHG") intensity by 7% on an annualised basis.

The Fund promotes the following other environmental characteristics:

- reduction of exposure to companies according to select indicators that are associated with adverse impact on ecosystem and pollution criteria: and
- increasing exposure to companies that are associated with positive contribution to the environment through their products or services, upweighting companies with revenues from clean technology themes, including alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, pollution prevention and control, sustainable agriculture and water; or
- through their management of natural-capital related risks, upweighting those best-in-class companies, in sectors where land use and biodiversity, resource use and emissions, effluents and waste are material topics based on their sector-relative management scores.

The Fund promotes the following social characteristics related to social norms and conventions:

- avoiding specific investment in business activities with adverse health and social impacts including tobacco, nuclear weapons, civilian firearms, controversial weapons, conventional weapons, for-profit prisons, gambling, adult entertainment; and
- human rights, labour rights, supply chain and anti-bribery and corruption as set out in the principles of the UN Global Compact.

Further information on the methodology and specific parameters of the Index that the Fund tracks can be found [here](#).

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

What investment strategy is used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the product follow?

The Fund uses a passive strategy whereby it seeks to track the risk and return characteristics of the Index by investing directly in securities that are Index constituents.

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

An assessment of good governance of investee companies forms a foundational part of the ESG screening criteria applied to the Parent Index. The ESG Controversy screen is a proxy framework designed to address governance topics consistent with international norms represented by the UN Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, the OECD Guidelines and the UN Global Compact.

A very severe, ongoing controversy that directly implicates a company through its operations, products and services will result in that company's exclusion from the Index. The following indicators are used:

- **Bribery and fraud:** issues such as bribery, tax evasion, insider trading, money laundering, tax evasion or avoidance, violations of government sanctions and accounting irregularities;
- **Corporate governance structures:** issues such as shareholder- or board-level objections to pay practices and governance structures, shareholder resolutions seeking change to governance practices,

and conflicts of interest or unethical behaviour by, or misrepresentation of, or lack of qualifications on the part of, directors or senior executives.

- **Controversial investments:** issues such as financing projects that are controversial because of their actual or anticipated environmental or social impact, as well as criticism of mining companies, real estate investment trusts and similar companies that receive royalties or own shares in a particular project that they neither own nor operate.

In addition, as noted above within the list of binding indicators, companies in emerging markets shall be excluded which do not conform with all four of the following criteria:

- i) the individual shareholders of the relevant company must not hold 30% or more of the voting rights;
- ii) at least half of the relevant company's board of directors must be independent;
- iii) at least half of members of the company's audit committee must be independent; and
- iv) at least half of members of the company's remuneration committee must be independent.

Also excluded are companies that do not have a clean (non-qualified) auditor opinion and companies domiciled within countries with a poor human rights track record if they also meet criteria for super majority state ownership or face a human rights MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 4 or less.

PROPORTION OF INVESTMENTS

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Fund intends to invest at least 90% of its Net Asset Value in companies that are aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Of this, a minimum of 10% of its Net Asset Value will be invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

The "other" assets are expected to be cash and derivatives used for hedging and other ancillary purposes.

MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

How are the environmental or social characteristics and the sustainability indicators monitored throughout the lifecycle of the financial product and the related internal/external control mechanism?

Where possible, the Fund's environmental or social characteristics and sustainability indicators are coded into the investment management system to enable pre- and post-trade monitoring. Certain targets and thresholds, that are relevant to the Fund strategy, are monitored by the investment team and independently monitored by the risk team and reported to the Fund's board of directors.

METHODOLOGIES

What are the methodologies to measure how the social or environmental characteristics promoted by the financial product are met?

The Index aims to represent the performance of a strategy that is designed to exclude companies based on various ESG criteria. The Index is aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics, being screened by MSCI based on the binding elements detailed in the Fund Supplement, which are applied to the Index constituents at the semi-annual rebalance. The Investment Manager evaluates the application of the binding elements through regular reviews so that the Index continues to be aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted. The methodology book for the Index can be found here: [here](#).

Please refer to the Fund supplement and annex for the methodology used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this Fund found [here](#).

Alignment of the Fund with the methodology of the Index is achieved through tracking the Index, which incorporates the various binding elements, within the set tracking error tolerance. In addition, and where possible, investment guidelines and restrictions are coded in the Investment Manager's order management system to enable pre- and post-trade monitoring.

DATA SOURCES AND PROCESSING

What are the data sources used to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics? Describe

the measures taken to ensure data quality, describe how data are processed and describe the proportion of data that are estimated.

The Investment Manager has agreements in place for the use of third party ESG data from a number of data providers and may use one or more of these providers' ESG datasets to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics in the construction, monitoring, reporting, research and analysis process of our products.

The selection of the data provider goes through a due diligence process evaluating them on various parameters including, but not limited to, robustness of their respective research process, methodological approach, quality assurance and coverage. Developments in data availability are monitored and reviews of datasets and tools available performed vis-à-vis new and emerging alternatives in terms of data coverage and quality.

LIMITATIONS TO METHODOLOGIES AND DATA

The ESG data landscape is rapidly developing and data quality, availability and differing methodologies present industry-wide challenges. Further challenges include the lack of corporate disclosure (particularly for issuers outside of the EU) and evolving regulatory requirements. Such constraints make it difficult to compare datasets between providers, at the asset and fund level and can often result in very different ESG outcomes. For passive products, the Investment Manager is heavily reliant on the ESG data provided by its third-party providers as it does not undertake in-house company research of its own.

Additionally, as for other industry participants, adequate information on the Principle Adverse Impact indicators has been challenging. To overcome this issue, multiple data providers have been utilized to help achieve a more holistic view from different perspectives. Further to this, gaps persist in disclosures of PAI indicators resulting in the use of proxies or estimations by the third-party providers. Any such limitations found, or proxies used have been clearly disclosed by the Investment Manager.

In terms of methodology, divergence exists between data vendors on certain topics. For instance, for GHG emissions, some vendors blend corporate reporting with modelled data. It has been a common experience to note that 'reported' data can vary between providers due to conflicting policies, quality assurance and other case-by-case factors. This has been evidenced by the numerous reports from industry associations and trade bodies on the quality and transparency of ESG data products.

DUE DILIGENCE

Describe the due diligence carried out on the underlying assets of the financial product, including the internal and external controls on that due diligence.

When tracking an index, the Investment Manager conducts due diligence in respect of the index provider prior to appointment and on a regular basis thereafter. The index provider is responsible for implementing the index methodology and conducting all necessary screens so that constituents adhere to this methodology. The selection of the data provider goes through a due diligence process evaluating them on various parameters including, but not limited to, robustness of the research process, methodological approach, quality assurance and coverage.

During the life of the Fund, ESG criteria is monitored through the review of ESG data published by the selected data providers to determine whether the Fund and its investments remain in line with its ESG objective. Where possible, Fund level ESG exclusions and screens are coded into the investment management system to enable pre- and post-trade monitoring (where applicable) as well as on-going independent oversight and reporting to relevant committees and/or Boards.

ENGAGEMENT POLICIES

Describe the engagement policies implemented where engagement is part of the environmental or social investment strategy, including any management procedures applicable to sustainability-related controversies in investee companies

The holdings of the Fund are subject to the Investment Manager's engagement program and voting, with the aim to encourage investee companies to improve their ESG practices and disclosures.

DESIGNATED REFERENCE BENCHMARK

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes? If yes, how that index is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, and where can one find information with regards to input data, methodologies used to select those data, the rebalancing methodologies and index calculations?

Yes, the Fund has a designated reference benchmark, the MSCI Emerging Markets PAB Plus Equity Select Index, an Index calculated and screened by MSCI based on predetermined ESG criteria which are applied to the Index constituents at the semi-annual rebalance.

Alignment of the investment strategy is ensured through the tracking of the Index which incorporates the various binding ESG criteria. This means that the Fund is able to own any company in the resultant investible universe (companies that do not meet the specific criteria will not appear in the universe). In addition, investment guidelines and restrictions are coded in our order management system to enable pre and post-trade monitoring. The methodology used for the designated Index can be found [here](#).

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

This Information Statement is issued for information purposes only and is not intended as legal or investment advice, an offer or a recommendation about managing or investing assets and should not be used as the basis for any investment decision.

The information contained herein is current as of March 2026 and is subject to change without notice.

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