EXPLANATION OF THE PORTFOLIO ASSESSMENT SUMMARY REPORT ("PASR")

LINK FUND
SOLUTIONS LIMITED

TASK FORCE ON CLIMATE-RELATED FINANCIAL DISCLOSURES ("TCFD" ALIGNED)

Background

Link Fund Solutions Limited ("LFSL") is an Authorised Fund Manager ("AFM") of a number of Open-Ended Investment Companies (commonly known as "OEICs") and Authorised Unit Trust schemes ("AUTs") which are categorised as UK UCITS funds (Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities). LFSL is also the Alternative Investment Fund Manager ("AIFM") to a number of non-UCITS Retail Schemes ("NURS") and Qualifying Investment Schemes ("QIS") which are categorised as AIFs (Alternative Investment Funds).

For this explanatory guide, funds which are either a UK UCITS or an AIF are referred to as a Scheme.

The Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA") requires that from 2023, each LFSL Scheme must publish by 30 June each year an annual TCFD report, covering the past 12 months commencing 1 January 2022, with the calculations based on a date within that 12-month reporting period.

All LFSL Scheme Portfolio Assessment Summary Reports ("PASRs") cover the period 1 January to 31 December with the calculation date being 30 December 2022. The PASR is based on the information that is available in respect of the assets within each Scheme at that date and therefore the metrics will change through time as assets evolve their strategies and the Scheme invests in different assets in line with the investment objective of the scheme.

In subsequent years the Scheme's PASR will compare prior years data to enable the reader to understand how the Scheme is evolving towards reducing the threat posed by greenhouse gas emissions.

Portfolio Assessment Summary Report

The PASR, accessible via the LFSL website (www.linkfundsolutions.co.uk/investment-managers-for-uk-investors), comprises five levels of analysis, based on accessible data, of the assets in the Scheme, an explanation of each is set out below.

The PASR is the aggregate view of LFSL as the AFM and does not necessarily match factsheets, statements or other information produced by the Scheme's delegated portfolio manager due to the use of different data sources, Scheme coverage and methodology differences.

It should be noted that LFSL, in line with TCFD Guidance, has not set any minimum/maximum thresholds for any of the measures within the PASR.

Further Information

The LFSL TCFD Entity Report can be found at [web address]

Certain of the Scheme's appointed investment managers produce TCFD Entity Reports, and these can be found on their website.

The name of the Scheme

The date used for the PASR

The Market Value (equal to the Net Asset Value) of the Scheme as of 30 December 2022

CARBON PERFORMANCE

Carbon Footprint

The carbon footprint of a company is categorised into three categories

Scope 1 direct emissions from owned or controlled resources

Scope 2 indirect emissions from the generation of purchased energy

Scope 3 all indirect emissions (not included in Scope 2) that occur in the value chain of the reporting company, including both upstream and downstream

The measure used to calculate greenhouse gas[1] emissions is tCO2[2]e/$M, which means the sum of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions as reported in a company's latest annual report divided by the company's revenue.

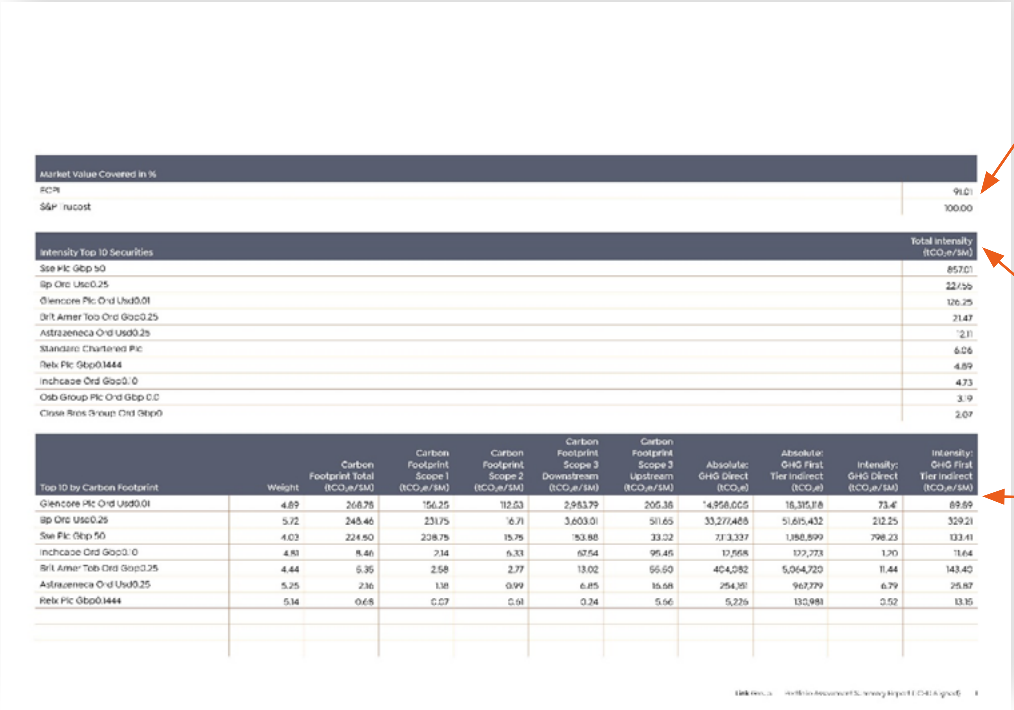
1. **Greenhouse gas** is a gas that absorbs and emits radiant energy at thermal infrared wavelengths, causing the greenhouse effect. The Earth's primary greenhouse gases are – carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and others
2. CO2e is the **Carbon Dioxide equivalent** and is a standard unit for the comparison of different greenhouse gases

Carbon Intensity

The carbon intensity of the Scheme is based on two measures

Direct these are a company's Scope 1 emissions, plus any other emissions derived from a wider range of greenhouse gas emissions relevant to a company's operations.

First Tier Indirect are those emissions defined in Scope 2 plus the company's first tier upstream supply chain, their direct suppliers.



Market Value Covered in %	
ECPI	91.01
S&P Trucost	100.00

Intensity Top 10 Securities	Total Intensity ($tCO_2e/\$M$)
Sse Plc Gbp 50	857.01
Bp Ord Usd0.25	227.55
Glencore Plc Ord Usd0.01	126.25
Brit Amer Tob Ord Gbp0.25	21.47
Astrazeneca Ord Usd0.25	12.11
Standard Chartered Plc	6.06
Relx Plc Gbp0.1444	4.89
Inchcape Ord Gbp0.10	4.73
Osb Group Plc Ord Gbp 0.0	3.19
Close Bros Group Ord Gbp0	2.07

Top 10 by Carbon Footprint	Weight	Carbon Footprint Total ($tCO_2e/\$M$)	Carbon Footprint Scope 1 ($tCO_2e/\$M$)	Carbon Footprint Scope 2 ($tCO_2e/\$M$)	Carbon Footprint Scope 3 Downstream ($tCO_2e/\$M$)	Carbon Footprint Scope 3 Upstream ($tCO_2e/\$M$)	Absolute: GHG Direct (tCO_2e)	Absolute: GHG First Tier Indirect (tCO_2e)	Intensity: GHG Direct ($tCO_2e/\$M$)	Intensity: GHG First Tier Indirect ($tCO_2e/\$M$)
Glencore Plc Ord Usd0.01	4.89	268.78	156.25	112.53	2,983.79	205.38	14,958,005	16,315,118	73.41	89.89
Bp Ord Usd0.25	5.72	248.46	231.75	16.71	3,603.01	511.65	33,277,488	51,615,432	212.25	329.21
Sse Plc Gbp 50	4.03	224.50	208.75	15.75	153.88	33.02	7,113,337	1,188,899	798.23	133.41
Inchcape Ord Gbp0.10	4.81	8.46	2.14	6.33	67.54	95.45	12,568	122,773	1.20	11.64
Brit Amer Tob Ord Gbp0.25	4.44	6.35	2.58	2.77	13.02	66.50	404,082	5,064,720	11.44	143.40
Astrazeneca Ord Usd0.25	5.25	2.16	1.18	0.99	6.85	16.68	254,181	967,779	6.79	25.87
Relx Plc Gbp0.1444	5.14	0.68	0.07	0.61	0.24	5.56	5,226	130,981	0.52	13.15

Market Value Covered

This sets out the level of portfolio coverage that has been achieved by the data providers to enable the calculation of the **Carbon Performance** analysis. The higher the percentage the more accurate the analysis will be. LFSL has not sought to utilise proxies to address data gaps.

The following should be noted:

1. Sovereign data (government bonds) does not distinguish between Scope 1 and Scope 2
2. Derivative exposures not included in the 2022 PASR.

Intensity Top 10 Securities

This table sets out the top 10 assets contributing to the Scheme's overall **Carbon Intensity** as reported on Page 2.

Top 10 by Carbon Footprint

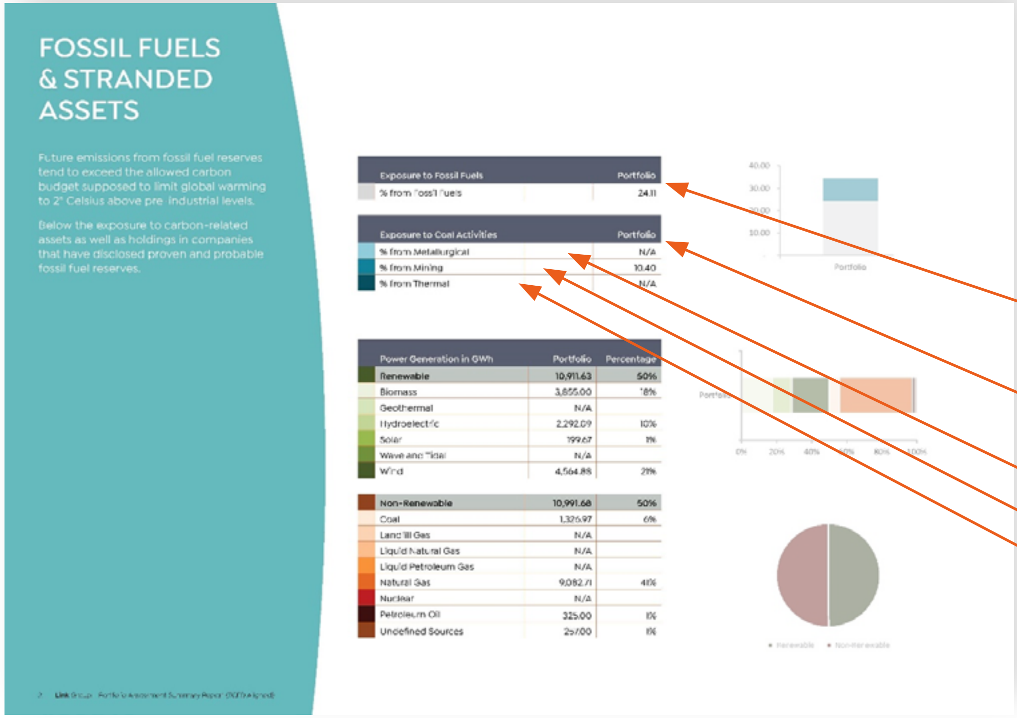
This table sets out the top 10 assets contributing to the Scheme's overall **Carbon Footprint**, as reported on Page 2, allocated across Scope 1; Scope 2; and Scope 3.

Data sources

S+P Trucost The company-disclosed, non-modelled data used comes from a variety of publicly disclosed sources such as company financial reports (Annual Reports, Financial Statements, 10-K/20F reports, SEC/regulatory filings) and environmental data sources (CSR, Sustainability or Environmental Reports, the CDP, EPA filings), in addition to data published on company websites or other public sources. Trucost also provides each company the opportunity to share data directly via its direct engagement and verification process

ECPI Is a proprietary research model that focuses primarily on the ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) performance factors that determine issuers' sustainability and intangible market value. The process is both rigorous and disciplined and its proprietary methodology is based only on publicly available information from companies, data provider and media.

FOSSIL FUELS AND STRANDED ASSETS



FOSSIL FUELS & STRANDED ASSETS

Future emissions from fossil fuel reserves tend to exceed the allowed carbon budget supposed to limit global warming to 2° Celsius above pre-industrial levels.

Below the exposure to carbon-related assets as well as holdings in companies that have disclosed proven and probable fossil fuel reserves.

Exposure to Fossil Fuels	Portfolio
% from Fossil Fuels	24.11

Exposure to Coal Activities	Portfolio
% from Metallurgical	N/A
% from Mining	10.40
% from Thermal	N/A

Power Generation in GWh	Portfolio	Percentage
Renewable	**10,911.63**	**50%**
Biomass	3,855.00	18%
Geothermal	N/A	
Hydroelectric	2,292.09	10%
Solar	199.67	1%
Wave and Tidal	N/A	
Wind	4,564.88	21%
Non-Renewable	**10,991.68**	**50%**
Coal	1,326.97	6%
Land fill Gas	N/A	
Liquid Natural Gas	N/A	
Liquid Petroleum Gas	N/A	
Natural Gas	9,082.71	41%
Nuclear	N/A	
Petroleum Oil	325.00	1%
Undefined Sources	257.00	1%

It is recognised that future emissions from fossil fuel reserves tend to exceed the allowed carbon budget that is supposed to limit global warming to below 2°Celsius above pre-industrial levels. Containing global temperature rise to well below 2°C would require the world to keep a large proportion of existing fossil fuel reserves in the ground. Limiting global warming to 1.5°C, the Paris Agreement target, would it is estimated, require 60% of oil and gas reserves and 90% of known coal reserves should remain unused. In this scenario, there would be significant fossil fuel resources that cannot be used and fossil fuel infrastructure (e.g., pipelines, power plants) may end up as a liability before the end of its anticipated economic lifetime – commonly termed 'stranded assets'. Stranded assets could impact companies as the result of unanticipated or premature write-downs, devaluation or conversion to liabilities. The report provides two tables, which are

Exposure to fossil fuels

Is a measure of the exposure of the Scheme to fossil fuel reserves and therefore has the potential through time to be at risk of becoming a liability

Exposure to coal activities

Provides an analysis of the exposure to coal activities –

Metallurgical coal used to produce coke, often used in smelting

Mining extraction of coal from the earth

Thermal coal used in the generation of electricity

Top 10 by Coal Consumption	Weight	Energy Consumption from Coal (GWh)	Fossil Fuel Exposure	Coal Gasification Exposure	Coal Liquefaction Exposure	Energy Cons Non-Renewable (GWh)	Energy Cons Renewable (GWh)	Energy Prod Non-Renewable (GWh)	Energy Prod Renewable (GWh)
Glencore P c Ord Usd0.01	4.89	6,650	✗	✓	✓	31,150	N/A	-	N/A
Sse Plc Gbp 50	4.03	579	✗	✓	✓	20,762	N/A	21,056	9,729
Brit Amer Tob Ord Gbp0.25	4.44	39	✓	✓	✓	1,650	310	-	-

Top 10 by Coal Mining Revenue	Weight	% Coal Mining Revenue/ Total Revenue	Fossil Fuel Exposure	Coal Gasification Exposure	Coal Liquefaction Exposure	Metallurgical Coal Mining Revenue ($M)	Coal Mining Revenue ($M)	Thermal Coal Mining Revenue ($M)	Undefined Coal Mining Revenue ($M)
Glencore P c Ord Usd0.01	4.89	4.60	✗	✓	✓	1,659	9,377	7,717	-

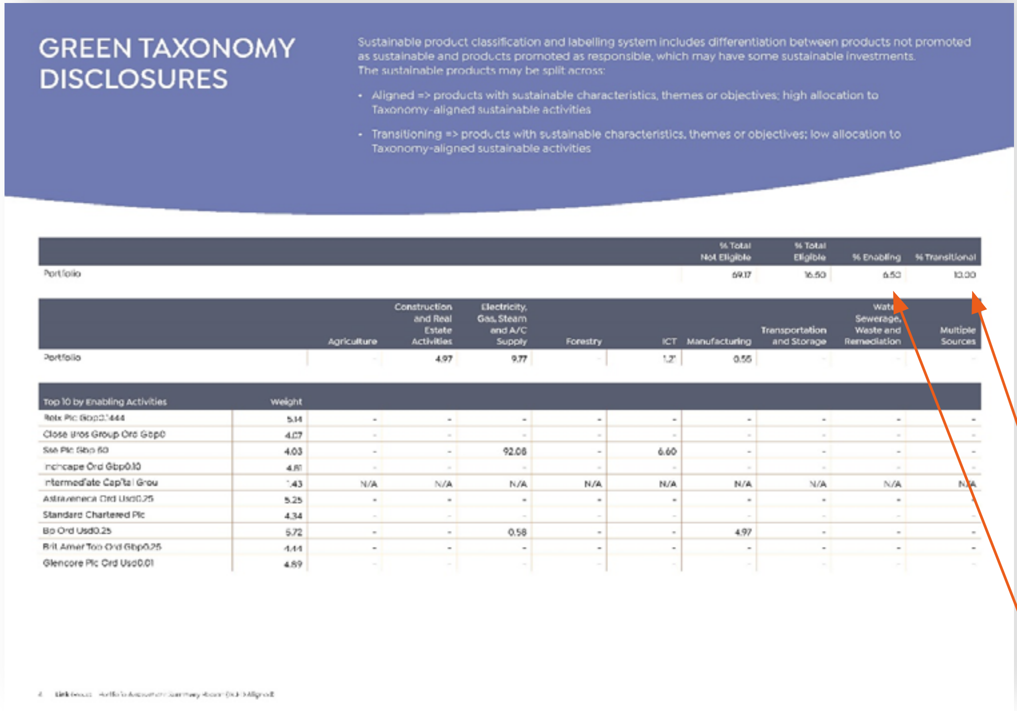
Coal Consumption

This table provides an analysis, where applicable, of the top 10 Scheme holdings where a company's energy consumption is derived from the consumption of coal.

Coal Mining Revenue

This table provides an analysis, where applicable, of the top 10 Scheme holdings where significant company revenue is derived from coal mining activity.

GREEN TAXONOMY



GREEN TAXONOMY DISCLOSURES

Sustainable product classification and labelling system includes differentiation between products not promoted as sustainable and products promoted as responsible, which may have some sustainable investments. The sustainable products may be split across:

- Aligned => products with sustainable characteristics, themes or objectives; high allocation to Taxonomy-aligned sustainable activities
- Transitioning => products with sustainable characteristics, themes or objectives; low allocation to Taxonomy-aligned sustainable activities

	% Total Not Eligible	% Total Eligible	% Enabling	% Transitional
Portfolio	69.17	16.50	6.50	10.00

	Agriculture	Construction and Real Estate Activities	Electricity, Gas, Steam and A/C Supply	Forestry	ICT	Manufacturing	Transportation and Storage	Water Sewerage, Waste and Remediation	Multiple Sources
Portfolio	-	4.97	9.77	-	1.2[illegible]	0.55	-	-	-

Top 10 by Enabling Activities	Weight									
Relx Plc Gbp0.1444	5.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Close Bros Group Ord Gbp0	4.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sse Plc Gbp 50	4.03	-	-	92.08	-	6.60	-	-	-	-
Inchcape Ord Gbp0.10	4.81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intermediate Capital Grou	1.43	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Astrazeneca Ord Usd0.25	5.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard Chartered Plc	4.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bp Ord Usd0.25	5.72	-	-	0.58	-	-	4.97	-	-	-
Brit Amer Tob Ord Gbp0.25	4.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glencore Plc Ord Usd0.01	4.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Interlinked with the required desire of the world to move toward reducing carbon emissions other factors need to be considered. The Green Taxonomy Disclosures provide an overview of the Scheme's economic activity that is "environmentally sustainable" where companies

- contribute substantially to any of six defined environmental objectives;
- do not significantly harm any of the environmental objectives;
- comply with a series of minimum social safeguards; and
- comply with performance thresholds as Level 2 measures in due course.

The environmental objectives referred to in the first two bullets above are:

Top 10 by Carbon Footprint

1. climate change mitigation;
2. climate change adaptation;
3. sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
4. transition to a circular economy;
5. pollution prevention and control; and
6. protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Two environmentally sustainable measures are considered

Transitional These are activities for which there are no technologically and economically feasible low-carbon alternatives, but that support the transition to a climate-neutral economy in a manner that is consistent with a pathway to limit the temperature increase to 1.50C above pre-industrial levels.

Enabling Activities of companies that do not substantially contribute to climate change mitigation through their own performance.

TOWARDS NET-ZERO

TOWARDS NET-ZERO

The International Paris Agreement on climate change mentions 3 long-term goals: The first 2 focus on climate mitigation and adaptation, while the 3rd is "to make all financial flows consistent with a pathway towards low-emissions, climate-resilient development". This recognizes the key role that financial institutions play in realising the Paris Climate Agreement – including the need to achieve net-zero emissions by mid-century and reduce emissions 50% by 2030.

	2°C Aligned Intensity Adjusted Profit (tCO_2e/$M)	Alignment Gap Well Below 2°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 2°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 3°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 4°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 5°C (tCO_2e)
Portfolio	1,709.38	14,604,232	-4,780,189	-14,658,958	-11,385,977	-13,552,903

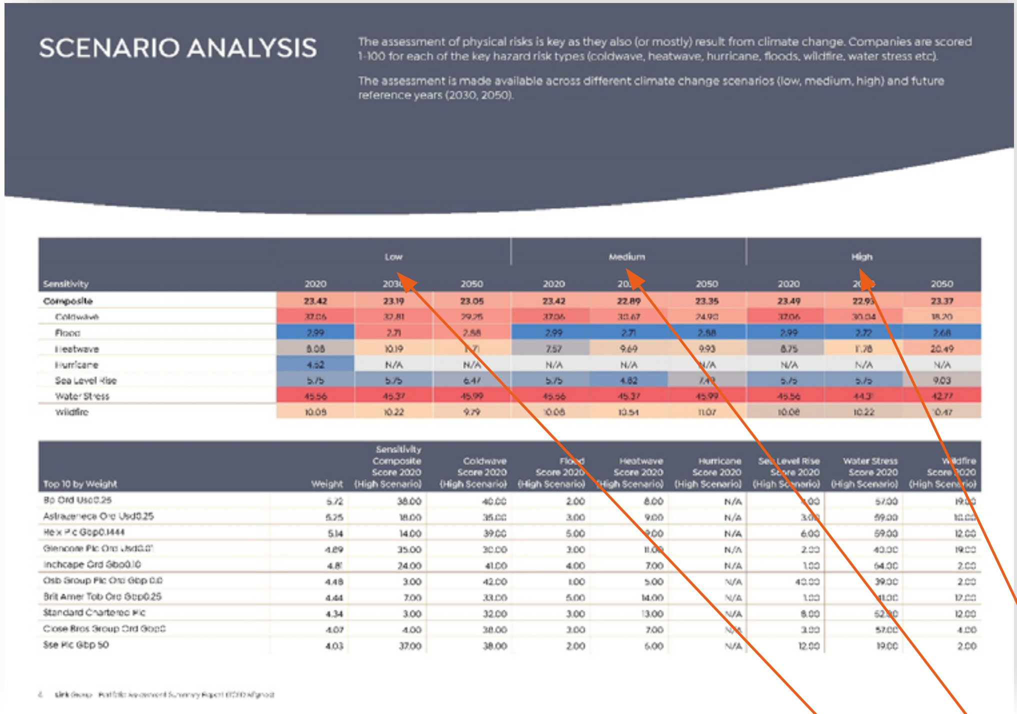
Top 10 by Weight	Weight	Alignment Gap Well Below 2°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 2°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 3°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 4°C (tCO_2e)	Alignment Gap 5°C (tCO_2e)	Type	Methodology	Source of Forward Looking Data
Bp Ord Usd0.25	5.72	94,905,198	-44,581,701	-128,218,175	-153,419,305	-168,501,668	>5°C	GEVA	Company target
Astrazeneca Ord Usd0.25	5.25	2,615,764	1,321,700	539,235	303,088	160,206	<1.5°C	GEVA	Company target
Relx Plc Gbp0.1444	5.14	103,275	-227,286	-426,857	-487,075	-523,394	<1.5°C	GEVA	Company target
Glencore Plc Ord Usd0.01	4.89	258,204,520	217,441,567	193,615,239	186,478,729	182,303,551	>5°C	GEVA	Sub-industry trend
Inchcape Ord Gbp0.10	4.81	-510,617	-887,228	-1,114,050	-1,181,471	-1,224,468	<1.5°C	GEVA	Sub-industry trend
Osb Group Plc Ord Gbp 0.0	4.46	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2-3°C	GEVA Modelled including Constant Intensity	Sub-industry trend
Brit Amer Tob Ord Gbp0.25	4.44	3,336,109	1,287,762	52,683	-320,331	-543,596	2-3°C	GEVA	Company target
Standard Chartered Plc	4.34	-127,569	-571,207	-836,302	-916,107	-963,789	1.5-2°C	GEVA	Company target
Close Bros Group Ord Gbp0	4.07	13,656	1,102	-6,290	-8,479	-9,843	1.5-2°C	GEVA	Sub-industry trend
Sse Plc Gbp 50	4.03	-194,801,203	-199,754,971	-163,511,666	N/A	N/A	<1.5°C	SDA (Power generation)	Company target

This measure enables an understanding through time, as to how the Scheme is progressing against the goal of limiting global warming to below 1.5°C or 2°C from pre-industrial levels, as well as other climate change scenario outcomes. The measure is a transition pathway assessment, which examines the adequacy of the rate of emissions reductions over time in meeting a 1.5°C or 2°C carbon budget. It tracks company emissions and activity levels, including forward-looking indicators over a medium-term forecasted time horizon. It is one of several key approaches to Paris Alignment assessment in growing usage today. A key advantage of a transition pathway approach is its ability to be applied across a wide variety of portfolio holdings and aggregated to portfolio-level results, not limited to assessment of one or a small number of sectors or business activities.

The calculation methodology, Greenhouse gas Emissions per unit of Value Added (GEVA) is applied to companies with lower emitting or heterogeneous business activities. It recognizes that many companies have diverse business activities, most of which do not have distinct transition pathways defined in climate scenarios. For these companies, GEVA entails applying a contraction of carbon intensity principle under which a company should make emissions reductions consistent with rates required for the overall economy, from each company's unique base year emissions intensity. It uses a non-industry specific, economy-wide 2°C scenario, and emissions intensities with a financial, not physical or production denominator. Each company's transition pathway is measured as its GHG emissions per unit of inflation-adjusted gross profit, representing its contribution to total global emissions and emissions intensity. This is compared with a global economy-wide emissions intensity pathway required for achieving below 2°C of warming.

The scenarios used in GEVA assessments are Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) scenarios used in the AR5 (as of October 2014, version 6 was published in March 2023) report from the IPCC. These provide GEVA assessment parameters consistent with 2°, 3°, 4°, and 5°C of warming. A 1.5°C assessment parameter is based on the specific quantitative requirements set out in the European Union's Paris Aligned Benchmark regulation.

SCENARIO ANALYSIS



Sensitivity	Low 2020	Low 2030	Low 2050	Medium 2020	Medium 2030	Medium 2050	High 2020	High 2030	High 2050
Composite	**23.42**	**23.19**	**23.05**	**23.42**	**22.89**	**23.35**	**23.49**	**22.93**	**23.37**
Coldwave	37.06	32.81	29.25	37.06	30.67	24.90	37.06	30.04	18.20
Flood	2.99	2.71	2.68	2.99	2.71	2.68	2.99	2.72	2.68
Heatwave	8.08	10.19	[illegible]	7.57	9.69	9.93	8.75	11.78	20.49
Hurricane	4.52	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sea Level Rise	5.75	5.75	6.47	5.75	4.82	[illegible]	5.75	5.75	9.03
Water Stress	45.56	45.37	45.99	45.56	45.37	45.99	45.56	44.31	42.77
Wildfire	10.08	10.22	9.79	10.08	10.54	11.07	10.08	10.22	10.47

Top 10 by Weight	Weight	Sensitivity Composite Score 2020 (High Scenario)	Coldwave Score 2020 (High Scenario)	Flood Score 2020 (High Scenario)	Heatwave Score 2020 (High Scenario)	Hurricane Score 2020 (High Scenario)	Sea Level Rise Score 2020 (High Scenario)	Water Stress Score 2020 (High Scenario)	Wildfire Score 2020 (High Scenario)
Bp Ord Usd0.25	5.72	38.00	40.00	2.00	8.00	N/A	[illegible]	57.00	19.00
Astrazeneca Ord Usd0.25	5.25	18.00	35.00	3.00	9.00	N/A	3.00	59.00	10.00
Relx Plc Gbp0.1444	5.14	14.00	39.00	5.00	[illegible]	N/A	6.00	59.00	12.00
Glencore Plc Ord Usd0.01	4.89	35.00	30.00	3.00	11.00	N/A	2.00	40.00	19.00
Inchcape Ord Gbp0.10	4.81	24.00	41.00	4.00	7.00	N/A	1.00	64.00	2.00
Osb Group Plc Ord Gbp 0.0	4.48	3.00	42.00	1.00	5.00	N/A	40.00	39.00	2.00
Brit Amer Tob Ord Gbp0.25	4.44	7.00	33.00	5.00	14.00	N/A	1.00	41.00	17.00
Standard Chartered Plc	4.34	3.00	32.00	3.00	13.00	N/A	8.00	52.00	12.00
Close Bros Group Ord Gbp0	4.07	4.00	38.00	3.00	7.00	N/A	3.00	57.00	4.00
Sse Plc Gbp 50	4.03	37.00	38.00	2.00	6.00	N/A	12.00	19.00	2.00

Is an assessment, based on available information, of the physical risk exposure, on company headquarters and corporate asset locations, and geographic revenue share where necessary. Corporate asset and headquarter locations are scored based on the level of physical risk exposure in each scenario and time period, and then aggregated to a corporate level physical risks score. Company level scores are calculated as a weighted average of the physical risk score for each indicator at the headquarters location and all other operating sites of the company. A composite physical risks score is also calculated for each company based on an average of all indicators, weighted for company specific sensitivity to each physical risk type.

The measures in assessing the climate change physical risk are set out below.

Coldwave	The occurrence of periods of extreme cold relative to local climatic conditions, measured based on the Excess Cold Factor
Flood	Indicator of flood risk exposure within a river basin
Heatwave	The occurrence of periods of extreme heat relative to local climatic conditions, measured based on the Excess Heat Factor
Hurricane	Composite index representing the historical incidence and severity strength of hurricane, typhoon or cyclone activity at a given location, weighted in favour of recent events
Sea Level Rise	Indicator of coastal exposure within a river basin
Water Stress	Projected future ratio of water withdrawals to total renewable water supply in a given area.
Wildfire	Risk of wildfire occurrence by location based modelled area burnt vegetation

The above risks are considered against three scenarios

High	Climate Change Scenario (RCP 8.5): Continuation of business as usual with emissions at current rates. This scenario is expected to result in warming in excess of 40 Celsius by 2100.
Moderate	Climate Change Scenario (RCP 4.5): Strong mitigation actions to reduce emissions to half of current levels by 2080. This scenario is more likely than not to result in warming in excess of 20 Celsius by 2100.
Low	Climate Change Scenario (RCP 2.6): Aggressive mitigation actions to halve emissions by 2050. This scenario is likely to result in warming of less than 20 Celsius by 2100

LINK Group