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Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Schroder International Selection Fund Emerging Markets Debt Total Return

Legal entity identifier: TLC5LFN105XXSK6FZ338

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

| Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective? | |
|---|---|
| ●● <input type="checkbox"/> Yes | ●○ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy | <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 0.00% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective |
| <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective ___% | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments |



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

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the 50% JPM GBI-EM Diversified Index and 50% JPM EMBI Diversified Index, based on the Investment Manager’s rating system. This benchmark (which is a broad market index) does not take into account the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

The sustainability score is measured by Schroders’ proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the net “impact” that an issuer may create in terms of social and environmental “costs” or “benefits”. It does this by using certain indicators with respect to that issuer, and quantifying them positively and negatively to produce an aggregate notional measure of the effect that the relevant underlying issuer may have on society and the environment. It does this using third party data as well as Schroders own estimates and assumptions and the outcome may differ from other sustainability tools and measures. Examples of such indicators are greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

The result is expressed as an aggregate score of the sustainability indicators for each issuer, specifically a notional percentage (positive or negative) of sales or GDP of the relevant underlying issuer. For example, a score of +2% would mean an issuer contributes \$2 of relative notional positive impact (i.e. benefits to society) per \$100 of sales or GDP. The sustainability score of the Fund is derived from the scores of all issuers in the Fund’s portfolio measured by Schroders’ proprietary tool.

- **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The Investment Manager monitors compliance with the characteristic to maintain a higher overall sustainability score than the 50% JPM GBI-EM Diversified Index and 50% JPM EMBI Diversified Index by reference to the weighted average sustainability score of the Fund in Schroders' proprietary tool compared against the weighted average sustainability score of the 50% JPM GBI-EM Diversified Index and 50% JPM EMBI Diversified Index in Schroders' proprietary tool over the previous six month period, based on month-end data. The overall sustainability score aggregates the effect of sustainability indicators including but not limited to greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

- **What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

- **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?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

- **How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do not significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anticorruption and antibribery matters.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes.

The Investment Manager’s approach to considering principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors differs depending on the relevant indicator. Some indicators are considered via the application of exclusions, some are considered via the investment process (where data is available via Schroders PAI dashboard and via other external data sources) and some are considered via engagement.

PAIs are considered as part of pre-investment through the application of exclusions. These include: Schroders firmwide exclusions regarding:

- Controversial weapons: PAI 14 Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

- Schroders’ ‘global norms’ breach list, which covers: PAI 7 (Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas), PAI 8 (Emissions to water), PAI 9 (Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio), PAI 10 (Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises), PAI 11 (Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) and PAI 14 in Table 3 (Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents)

- Companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to thermal coal: PAI 4 (Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector) and PAI 5 (Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production)

Compliance with these thresholds is monitored via the Investment Manager’s portfolio compliance framework. PAI data is less meaningful in the context of an emerging markets sovereign focused strategy, as currently there is limited PAI data available. Over time we anticipate that this data will improve which will allow us to further assess the consideration of PAIs.

However, as part of the investment process, a Schroders’ proprietary tool is used which incorporates some of the PAIs as part of its scoring methodology. The combination of the Investment Manager’s fundamental and

quantitative analysis helps to provide a comprehensive view on ESG factors at a regional and country level. This pertains to PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions (PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 15), PAI 7 (Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas), PAI 8 (Emissions to water) and PAI 9 (Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio).

PAIs are also considered post-investment through engagement. The Investment Manager may engage with selected issuers held in the Fund, with a primary focus on sovereign engagements relating to PAIs 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 15. The Investment Manager uses a Schroders' proprietary tool and data from external data providers in order to identify, assess and monitor environmental topics for engagement. Further topics for engagement may include a government's social agenda, social inequality and education spending which relate to PAI 12 (Unadjusted gender pay gap), PAI 13 (Board gender diversity) and PAI 14 in Table 3 (Number of identified cases of severe human rights issues and incidents)

Our approach is subject to ongoing review, particularly as the availability, and quality, of PAI data evolves. The Management Company's statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available at <https://api.schroders.com/document-store/id/ffcb39bb-96cb-4e56-9461-deba9a493e85>. The Fund level information is disclosed or will be (as applicable) in the Fund's annual report.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The sustainable investment strategy used by the Investment Manager is as follows:

The Fund is actively managed and invests at least two-thirds of its assets in fixed and floating rate securities, currencies and Money Market Investments in emerging markets. The fixed and floating rate securities are issued by governments, government agencies, supra-nationals and companies. The Fund may also hold cash.

In exceptional circumstances during periods of high market volatility, the Fund may hold up to 40% of its assets in deposits and Money Market Investments in developed markets. In such instances, the two-thirds referenced above will be measured against the Fund's assets excluding deposits and Money Market Investments in developed markets.

The Fund may invest in excess of 50% of its assets in fixed and floating rate securities that have a below investment grade credit rating (as measured by Standard & Poor's or any equivalent grade of other credit rating agencies).

The Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in mainland China through Regulated Markets (including the CIBM via Bond Connect or CIBM Direct).

The Fund may also invest up to one-third of its assets directly or indirectly in other securities (including other asset classes), countries, regions, industries or currencies, Investment Funds and warrants.

The Fund may use derivatives with the aim of achieving investment gains, reducing risk or managing the Fund more efficiently.

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than 50% JPM GBI-EM Diversified Index and 50% JPM EMBI Diversified Index based on the Investment Manager's rating criteria.

The Fund does not directly invest in certain activities, industries or groups of issuers above the limits listed under "Sustainability-Related Disclosure" on the Fund's webpage <https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre>

The Investment Manager applies governance and sustainability criteria when selecting investments for the Fund. Sustainability factors are assessed across both sovereign markets and credit allocation decisions.

The Investment Manager assesses sovereign issuers across a range of environmental, social and governance factors, via the use of Schroders' proprietary sustainability tools which ranks countries by measuring their performance against multiple sustainability-related indicators. In addition, the Investment Manager conducts qualitative analysis, which includes the use of information published by sovereigns and third party data, on ESG factors at a regional and country level to further enhance oversight and understanding. Countries that score below a predetermined threshold, determined by Schroders' proprietary sustainability tools and the analysis undertaken by the Investment Manager, will generally be excluded.

Corporate issuers are also assessed across a range of environmental, social and governance factors. The primary sources of information used to perform corporate analysis are the Investment Manager's proprietary tools and research, third-party research, NGO reports and expert networks. The Investment Manager also performs its own analysis of publicly available information provided by the issuers, including information provided in company sustainability reports and other relevant company material.

More details on the Investment Manager's approach to sustainability and its engagement with companies are available on the webpage

<https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/what-we-do/sustainable-investing/our-sustainable-investment-policies-disclosures-voting-reports/disclosures-and-statements/>

The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than its investment universe, based on the Investment Manager's rating system.

The Investment Manager ensures that at least:

– 90% of the portion of the Fund's NAV composed of equities issued by large companies domiciled in developed countries; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries; and

– 75% of the portion of the Fund’s NAV composed of equities issued by large companies domiciled in emerging countries; equities issued by small and medium companies; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging countries, is rated against the sustainability criteria.

For the purposes of this test, small companies are those with market capitalisation below €5 billion, medium companies are those between €5 billion and €10 billion and large companies are those above €10 billion.

● **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The following binding elements are applied throughout the investment process:

- The Fund maintains a higher overall sustainability score than the 50% JPM GBI-EM Diversified Index and 50% JPM EMBI Diversified Index based on the Investment Manager’s rating criteria.
- Exclusions are applied to direct investments in companies. The Fund applies certain exclusions relating to international conventions on cluster munitions, antipersonnel mines, and chemical and biological weapons. The Fund also excludes companies that derive revenues above certain thresholds from activities related to tobacco and thermal coal, especially companies that generate at least 10% of their revenues from tobacco production, companies that generate at least 25% of their revenues from the tobacco value chain (such as suppliers, distributors, retailers and licensors), companies that generate at least 10% of their revenues from thermal coal mining and companies that generate at least 30% of their revenues from coal fired power generation. The Fund excludes companies that are assessed by Schroders to have breached one or more ‘global norms’ thereby causing significant environmental or social harm; these companies comprise Schroders’ ‘global norms’ breach list. In exceptional circumstances a derogation may be applied in order to allow the Fund to continue to hold a company on Schroders’ ‘global norms’ breach list, for example where the stated investment strategy of the Fund may otherwise be compromised. Further, the Fund may apply other exclusions as listed under “Sustainability-Related Disclosure” on the Fund’s webpage <https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre>
- The Fund invests in companies that have good governance practices, as determined by the Investment Manager’s rating criteria.

The Investment Manager ensures that at least:

- 90% of the portion of the Fund’s NAV composed of equities issued by large companies domiciled in developed countries; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with an investment grade credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by developed countries; and
- 75% of the portion of the Fund’s NAV composed of equities issued by large companies domiciled in emerging countries; equities issued by small and medium companies; fixed or floating rate securities and money market instruments with a high yield credit rating; and sovereign debt issued by emerging countries,

is rated against the sustainability criteria.

● **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

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

In order to assess good governance practices, a central Good Governance Test is applied. This test is based on a data-driven quantitative framework, which uses a scorecard to assess companies across the categories of sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff, and tax compliance. Schroders has defined a number of criteria across these pillars.

Compliance with the test is monitored centrally and companies which do not pass this test cannot be held by the Fund, unless the Investment Manager has agreed that the issuer demonstrates good governance based on additional insights beyond that quantitative analysis.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned composition of the Fund’s investments that are used to meet its environmental or social characteristics are summarised below.

#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the minimum proportion of the Fund’s assets used to attain the environmental or social characteristics, which is equal to 60%. The Fund commits to maintain a higher overall sustainability score than the 50% JPM GBI-EM Diversified Index and 50% JPM EMBI Diversified Index, and so the Fund’s investments that are scored by Schroders’ proprietary sustainability tool are included within the

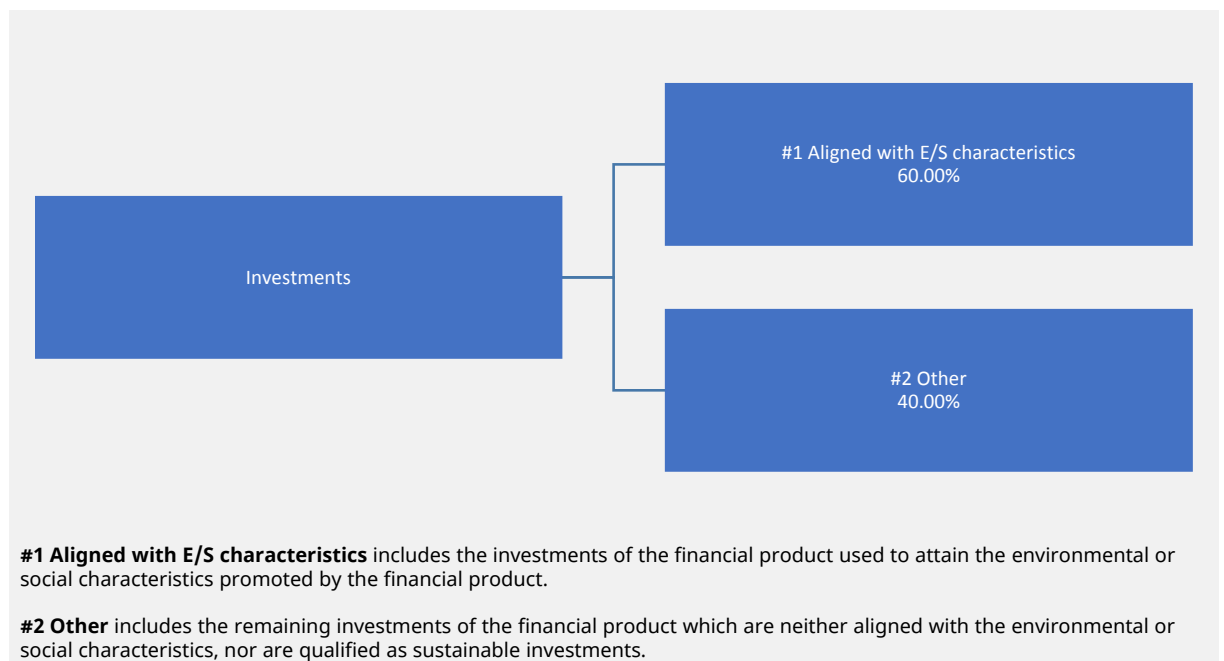
minimum proportion stated in #1 on the basis that they will contribute to the Fund’s sustainability score (whether such individual investment has a positive or a negative score). The minimum proportions stated apply in normal market conditions. The actual proportion stated in #1 is expected to be higher.

The sustainability score is measured by Schroders’ proprietary tool that provides an estimate of the net “impact” that an issuer may create in terms of social and environmental “costs” or “benefits”. It does this by using certain indicators with respect to that issuer, and quantifying them positively and negatively to produce an aggregate notional measure of the effect that the relevant underlying issuer may have on society and the environment. Examples of such indicators are greenhouse gas emissions, water usage, and salaries compared to the living wage.

#2 Other includes cash which is treated as neutral for sustainability purposes. #2 also includes other investments that are not scored by Schroders’ proprietary sustainability tool and so do not contribute towards the Fund’s sustainability score. As #1 states a minimum proportion that is in practice expected to be higher, the proportion stated in #2 is expected to be lower.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are ownership links or exposure to higher risk countries (for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax evasion and sanctions risks). A firm-wide risk assessment considers the risk rating of each jurisdiction; which includes reference to a number of public statements, indices and world governance indicators issued by the UN, the European Union, the UK Government, the Financial Action Task Force and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), such as Transparency International and the Basel Committee.

In addition, new counterparties are reviewed by Schroders’ credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is based on a holistic review of the various sources of information available, including, but not limited to, quality of management, ownership structure, location, regulatory and social environment to which each counterparty is subject, and the degree of development of the local banking system and its regulatory framework. Ongoing monitoring is performed through a Schroders’ proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty’s management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders’ proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders’ credit risk team.



#1 The minimum proportion stated applies in normal market conditions.

● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Single name credit default swaps are used as a proxy for direct investments which would otherwise be held by the Fund in line with its sustainability criteria. Such derivatives are therefore used to attain the Fund's sustainability score in Schroders’ proprietary tool which is one of the binding elements of the Fund. The Fund may use other derivatives that are scored in Schroders’ proprietary tool to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, as such derivatives would contribute to the Fund’s sustainability score (whether such individual investment has a positive or a negative score).



To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

There is no minimum extent to which the Fund's investments (including transitional and enabling activities) with an environmental objective are aligned with the Taxonomy. Taxonomy alignment of this Fund's investments has therefore not been calculated and has as a result been deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

In future it is expected that the Fund will assess and report on the extent to which its underlying investments are in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the Taxonomy, along with information relating to the proportion of enabling and transitional activities. This Prospectus will be updated once it is possible in the Investment Manager's opinion to accurately disclose to what extent the Fund's investments are in Taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable activities, including the proportions of investments in enabling and transitional activities selected for the Fund.

● Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

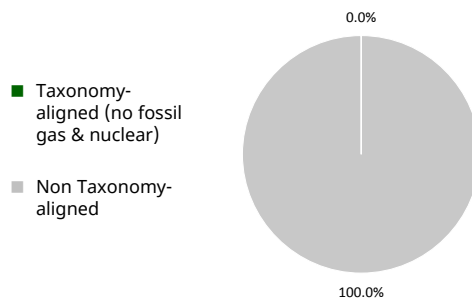
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

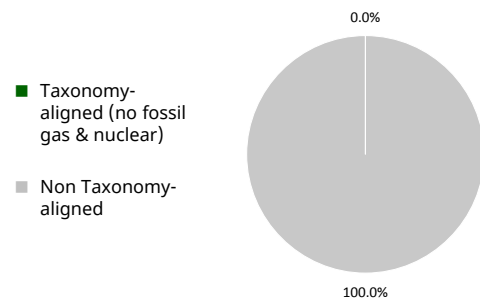
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy-alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds*



This graph represents x% of the total investments².

* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

● What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

As per the above, at the date of this Prospectus the share of investments by the Fund in transitional and enabling activities is currently deemed to constitute 0% of the Fund's portfolio.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

² As there is no Taxonomy-alignment, there is no impact on the graph if sovereign bonds are excluded (i.e. the percentage of Taxonomy-aligned investments remains 0%) and the Management Company therefore believes that there is no need to mention this information.

alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This question is not applicable for the Fund.



What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

#2 Other includes cash which is treated as neutral for sustainability purposes. #2 also includes other investments that are not scored by Schroders’ proprietary sustainability tools and so do not contribute towards the Fund’s sustainability score.

Minimum safeguards are applied where relevant to investments by restricting (as appropriate) investments in counterparties where there are ownership links or exposure to higher risk countries (for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing, bribery, corruption, tax evasion and sanctions risks). A firm-wide risk assessment considers the risk rating of each jurisdiction; which includes reference to a number of public statements, indices and world governance indicators issued by the UN, the European Union, the UK Government, the Financial Action Task Force and several Non-Government Organisations (NGOs), such as Transparency International and the Basel Committee.

In addition, new counterparties are reviewed by Schroders’ credit risk team and approval of a new counterparty is based on a holistic review of the various sources of information available, including, but not limited to, quality of management, ownership structure, location, regulatory and social environment to which each counterparty is subject, and the degree of development of the local banking system and its regulatory framework. Ongoing monitoring is performed through a Schroders’ proprietary tool, which supports the analysis of a counterparty’s management of environmental, social and governance trends and challenges. Any significant deterioration in the profile of the counterparty in Schroders’ proprietary tool would lead to further analysis and potential exclusion by Schroders’ credit risk team.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

This question is not applicable for the Fund.

environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***
This question is not applicable for the Fund.
- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***
This question is not applicable for the Fund.
- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***
This question is not applicable for the Fund.



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the webpage <https://www.schroders.com/en-lu/lu/individual/fund-centre>

