C WORLDWIDE
ASSET MANAGEMENT

40 YEARS OF ACTIVE INVESTMENTS

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Semi-annual – Q2 2026

Sustainability Report Emerging Markets

C WORLDWIDE
ASSET MANAGEMENT

Our sustainability approach

Our sustainability philosophy

Our core beliefs

- Our active approach to the stewardship of investments ensures sustainability commitments
- We emphasize active ownership to influence positive change and progress
- The integration of sustainability factors is key to our long-term investment research process
- Prioritising pro-active engagement rather than excluding and divesting
- Investing responsibly is aligned with superior risk-adjusted long-term returns

Our actions

- Engaging directly with and voting on general meetings in investee companies
- Researching sustainability factors is fully integrated into our overall investment approach
- Materiality ensures that we prioritise what matters most
- Extensive screening to ensure norm-based alignment

Investment screenings

Sanctions screenings
All investments are screened against Refinitiv World-Check sanctions-screening covering all known sanction bodies

Norms-based global standards screenings
Convention breach screenings, compliance with UN Global Compact Principles, OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights

Investment exclusions

The strategy avoids investments in companies exceeding a certain level of involvement in specific activities:

0%

Controversial weapons

5%

Manufacturing or sale of assault weapons, key components, accessories, or ammunition to civilian customers.

Retail or distribution of assault weapons to civilian customers

Semi-annual highlights

While we are struggling with intense heatwaves across Europe, the weather phenomenon El Niño is starting to build up.

The summer and autumn of 2026 are set to be heavily influenced by developing El Niño conditions, which the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) expects to peak by the end of the year.

The WMO's latest Global Seasonal Climate Update, based on forecasts from the world's leading climate research centres, points unanimously to significant further sea surface warming: a temperature deviation in the eastern tropical Pacific of between 2°C, the threshold for a "very strong" classification, and almost 4°C, which would make this the strongest El Niño in 150 years of records.

El Niño is a natural part of the climate system. The extra heat alters atmospheric circulation, shifting rain belts and storm tracks so that some regions become drier than normal while others receive more rain.

According to the WMO, the outlook includes more precipitation in the central and eastern Pacific, a greater risk of drought in parts of Australia, India and the tropical Indian Ocean, and a wetter southern Europe alongside a drier northern Europe.

The phenomenon typically occurs every two to seven years and usually lasts up to a year, in rare cases two. During that period El Niño adds to global warming, an effect normally offset by the opposite phase, La Niña. This year, however, it is developing on top of a climate already warmed by man-made greenhouse gas emissions, and the two effects can reinforce each other, increasing the likelihood of new global heat records and more marine heatwaves.

Climate change, and in particular extreme heat, brings further attention to the economic impact of physical climate risks. Beyond disruptions to transport, power generation and public services, economists increasingly view extreme heat as a structural risk to growth, with lower labour productivity, higher healthcare costs, and supply chain disruptions, according to the International Research Institute for Climate and Society at Columbia University.

Further, a strong El Niño can affect crop yields, soft commodities and food ingredients, shift energy demand and hydropower availability, disrupt selected metals and mining supply chains, alter transport flows, and influence insurance and reinsurance loss activity. It can also create relative beneficiaries where weather-related supply disruption supports pricing, or where reduced Atlantic hurricane activity lowers insured-loss risk.

Relatedly, the insurance industry is expanding the list of “uninsurable” assets. Allianz has recently warned that more assets are becoming difficult to insure as extreme weather events increase in frequency and severity, challenging traditional insurance models. The development underscores how physical climate risks are increasingly affecting insurance costs, financing conditions, and investment decisions, particularly for exposed infrastructure and real assets.
We are considering the consequences of El Niño and assessing the potential impact to which our investee companies are exposed. Within insurance, we follow the potential for weather-related

losses at property and casualty companies such as ICICI Lombard and Tryg. Conversely, reduced Atlantic hurricane activity during El Niño may lower insured losses for insurers such as Progressive.

Beyond insurance, we consider food and food ingredients companies such as Nestlé, Kerry Group, and AAK, where crop yields and soft commodity prices feed directly into input costs. Fish farming companies such as Mowi are sensitive to warmer sea temperatures and marine heatwaves, which can affect fish health and harvest volumes.

In India, a weaker monsoon would have consequences for holdings such as NHPC, whose hydropower production depends on rainfall, and Tata Consumer Products, whose tea and other agricultural inputs are sensitive to growing conditions. Finally, for the fertiliser producer Yara International, demand shifts with planting conditions around the world.

New Positions

During the first half of the year, we initiated positions in the following companies.

National Bank of Greece
National Bank of Greece's sustainability profile is supported by its improving governance framework and its role in financing Greece's economic recovery and energy transition. The bank continues to strengthen responsible lending practices, climate risk integration, and sustainability disclosure while reducing legacy non-performing exposures. The principal sustainability risks relate to financed emissions, responsible credit allocation, and evolving regulatory requirements for sustainable finance.

Aselsan Elektronik
Aselsan's sustainability profile is supported by its strong engineering capabilities and strategic role in defence and advanced electronics. Governance benefits from established oversight and long-term investment in research and development, while human capital and technology development remain key strengths. Given the nature of the defence industry, the principal sustainability considerations relate to product end-use, export controls, and heightened geopolitical and governance risks.

Accton Technology
From a sustainability perspective, Accton Technology is supported by its role in enabling digital infrastructure and energy-efficient networking solutions, which are increasingly critical for data centre efficiency and cloud connectivity. The company demonstrates improving sustainability disclosure and governance practices, supported by Taiwan's regulatory framework and supply chain oversight expectations. While exposure to hardware manufacturing carries inherent environmental and supply chain risks, these are mitigated by scale, customer scrutiny, and gradual improvements in energy efficiency and supplier management.

ASE Technology Holding
ASE Technology Holding is the world's largest semiconductor packaging and testing company, placing it at a critical but energy intensive stage of the semiconductor supply chain, where the advanced packaging ramp driven by AI accelerator demand is materially increasing per-facility

energy consumption. ASE has committed to science-based emissions reduction targets and is expanding renewable energy procurement, though clean energy availability in Taiwan remains a shared industry constraint. Water usage and chemical waste management are material environmental risks, with water recycling targets and closed-loop treatment investments underway across major sites, and supply chain sustainability assessments form part of procurement qualification. The principal risk to monitor is the pace of decarbonisation relative to the energy intensity of advanced packaging growth as AI infrastructure demand scales.

HD Hyundai Electric
HD Hyundai Electric's sustainability profile is underpinned by its role in supplying transformers and grid equipment that support electrification, renewable energy integration, and expanding power infrastructure. The company has strengthened sustainability disclosure while improving environmental performance and workplace safety across its manufacturing operations. Governance is supported by established internal controls and independent board oversight. The principal sustainability risks relate to operational emissions, supply chain management, and maintaining high safety standards as production capacity grows.

PriceSmart
PriceSmart's sustainability profile is supported by its focus on responsible retail operations across Central America and the Caribbean. The company continues to improve energy efficiency, waste management, and governance practices while maintaining a strong culture of employee engagement and customer value. The principal sustainability risks relate to supply chain oversight, food waste, and climate-related disruption across its operating markets.

Multi Commodity Exchange of India
Multi Commodity Exchange of India (MCX)'s sustainability profile benefits from its role in improving transparency and price discovery within India's commodity markets. The exchange operates under a robust regulatory framework with strong governance, risk management, and market surveillance systems. The principal sustainability risks relate to cybersecurity, operational resilience, and maintaining market integrity as trading volumes continue to grow.

Delta Electronics
Delta Electronics' sustainability profile is supported by its position as a global leader in energy efficient power and automation solutions, directly supporting the low carbon transition. With science-based targets, high renewable energy use, and strong climate and water management, the company stands out as a mature sustainability performer whose operations and products reduce emissions and resource intensity. The principal sustainability risks relate to energy intensive manufacturing, supply chain management, and responsible sourcing across its production footprint.

WUS Printed Circuit
WUS Printed Circuit's sustainability profile reflects its position as a supplier of advanced printed circuit boards serving data centres, networking, and automotive applications. The company continues to improve environmental management through greater resource efficiency, emissions control, and wastewater treatment across its manufacturing operations. The principal sustainability risks relate to chemical management, water consumption, and decarbonising production as demand for AI infrastructure grows.

Zhongji Innolight

Zhongji Innolight's sustainability profile is supported by its role as a leading supplier of optical transceivers enabling high-speed cloud and AI networking infrastructure. The company is strengthening sustainability disclosure while improving energy efficiency and environmental management across its manufacturing footprint. The principal sustainability risks relate to supply chain resilience, responsible sourcing, and managing the environmental footprint of expanding production capacity.

InnoScience (Suzhou) Technology
InnoScience's sustainability profile is supported by its leadership in gallium nitride (GaN) semiconductor technology, which enables higher energy efficiency across electric vehicles, renewable energy, and power electronics. The company continues to invest in manufacturing efficiency and environmental management while expanding production capacity. The principal sustainability risks relate to energy intensive semiconductor manufacturing, responsible materials sourcing, and scaling production in line with evolving environmental standards.

Direct engagements

We met with a number of the investee companies during the first half of the year. Below, we highlight selected key aspects of these meetings.

Contemporary Amperex Technology
We met with Contemporary Amperex Technology (CATL) for a sustainability update following our recent purchase of the company for the strategy. Specifically, we wanted to explore their positions on human rights in supply chains, materials sourcing, and waste management.
On human rights in supply chains, CATL contracts all suppliers on around 200 indicators including sustainability, with policies covering forced and child labour and responsible materials sourcing. The company reports no identified human rights issues to date. Suppliers found in breach are given a defined period to remediate, and findings are subject to third-party verification. CATL described its 2023 accession to the UN Global Compact as underscoring existing practice.

Minerals sourcing follows the OECD guidelines, with third-party audits and a supply chain mapping system intended to reach mine level.

On climate, CATL targets carbon neutrality in its own operations by 2025 and across the battery value chain by 2035, though SBTi validation is not confirmed.
Hazardous waste controls include effluent and air pollutant measures with third-party verification, and CATL largely recycles in-house, aiming to source half of required materials from recycling by 2050.

We will follow up in future engagements on SBTi validation and EU Battery Regulation readiness, including recycled content and battery passports.

Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company
We met with Taiwan Semiconductor Manufacturing Company (TSMC) in Hsinchu. While the meeting was primarily focused on technology and demand outlook, several sustainability-related themes emerged, including energy policy, renewable energy targets, raw material sourcing resilience, and AI-driven operational efficiency.

On energy and decarbonisation, TSMC's clean energy ambition is substantial: management confirmed a target of 60% renewable energy by 2030, up from mid-teen percentages currently. This represents one of the most aggressive decarbonisation ramps among large cap Asian manufacturers and reflects both genuine sustainability intent and increasing pressure from hyperscaler customers with their own scope 3 commitments.

Management noted that the Taiwan government has formally committed to ensuring TSMC receives sufficient power supply. TSMC is pursuing a combination of direct renewable procurement contracts and government-facilitated energy supply. The potential restart of nuclear power plants in Taiwan in the next 2-3 months was also referenced as part of the broader energy mix consideration.

On supply chain resilience and raw material risk, management confirmed that sourcing diversification for critical inputs, including specialty gases and materials exposed to geopolitical disruption, was addressed proactively ahead of the current risk environment. No short-term supply disruption is expected. TSMC does not view itself as uniquely exposed to raw material scarcity, and management did not flag any material sustainability-related supply chain failures in recent periods.

On AI and productivity, TSMC is deploying AI across smart fab operations in multiple areas, contributing to manufacturing productivity improvements. This aligns with the company's gross margin expansion programme and supports energy efficiency per wafer as process nodes advance.

Overall, TSMC's sustainability profile is strong relative to global semiconductor peers, underpinned by scale, customer scrutiny, and Taiwan's semiconductor regulatory standards. The principal near-term sustainability challenge is the pace of renewable energy build-out relative to rising power consumption as the N2 chip-making process and advanced packaging capacity ramp.

We will follow up in future engagements on the pace of the renewable energy build-out relative to rising power consumption.

Proxy voting

MercadoLibre Inc
We voted against the Advisory Vote on Executive Compensation, against management and our proxy voting advisor. Since the prior year, MercadoLibre adjusted the metrics under its short-term incentive plan, removing deflationary adjustments for Argentina in light of a more stable macroeconomic context. Notwithstanding this adjustment, we identified concerns regarding the structure of the long-term incentive plan. Shareholders benefit when variable compensation is based on metrics with pre-established goals that are demonstrably linked to company performance, and we consider strictly time-based long-term awards to be insufficient in aligning executive interests with those of shareholders.

CATL

We voted against the 2026 Employee A-Share Ownership Plan (Draft), against management, in line with our policy, and in line with our proxy voting advisor. As a matter of best practice, the purchase price of stock granted as a long-term incentive should be equal or close to the fair market value of the underlying stock on the date of grant, with any discount generally capped at 20% of the market price on that date. In this case, the proposed discount rate is excessive, and the company did not disclose the standards or process by which the amount of the discount was established. In addition, the plan's administrative committee should comprise at least a majority of independent members to ensure adequate oversight, whereas the administrator here includes insiders and other interested parties. We considered that these features could allow management to exercise the authorities in their own interests rather than those of shareholders.

Similarly, we voted against the General Mandate for the Additional H-Share Offering, against management, in line with our policy and proxy voting advisor. Granting the board a high level of discretion over a company's capital can pose risks to shareholder interests, and general issuance mandates are therefore assessed carefully, with lower limits generally regarded as a stronger safeguard. Market best practice favors limiting general mandates to around 10% of issued share capital and keeping any issue discount to around 15% of the market price. While the proposed issuance limit is capped at 5.0%, the company did not disclose the maximum discount rate. In the absence of this information, we did not consider the mandate to be in shareholders' best interests.

Banco BTG Pactual S.A.

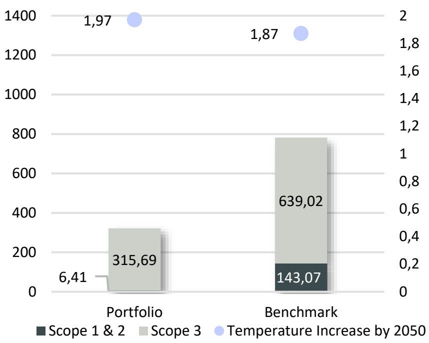
We voted against the Remuneration Policy, against management, in line with our policy, and in line with our proxy voting advisor. We identified concerns regarding the absence of a formal long-term incentive plan, which we consider important to align executive remuneration with long-term performance and shareholder outcomes.

C WorldWide Emerging Markets – Q2 2026

Sustainalytics Portfolio Risk Rating: Low

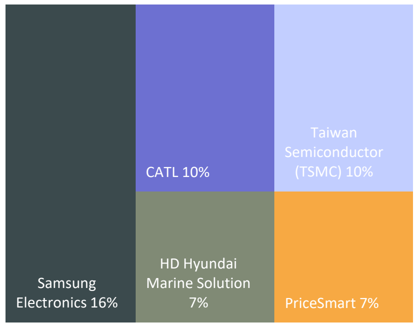
Benchmark: MSCI Emerging Markets

Emissions Exposure & SDS (tCO_2e)

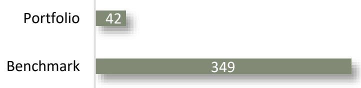


The above graph summarises the portfolio's emission exposure compared with the benchmark, stacked between Scope 1&2 and Scope 3. The secondary axis shows each entity's own Implied Temperature Rise (ITR) by 2050, based on its targeted emissions trajectory under the IEA scenario model. A lower figure indicates closer alignment with the Paris Agreement.

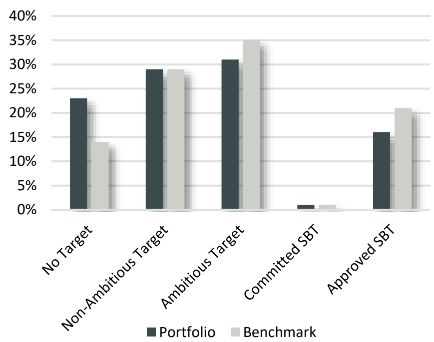
Top 5 Contributors to Portfolio Emissions



Carbon Intensity (tCO_2e/mill. USD revenue)



Climate Target Assessment

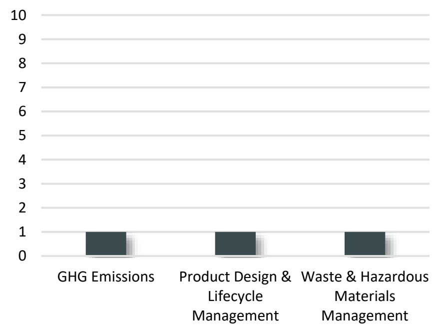


The above graph shows how many of the companies in the portfolio have set climate targets and how ambitious these are. Having ambitious targets, being committed to Science-Based Targets (SBT) or having approved SBT shows close alignment with the Paris Agreement.

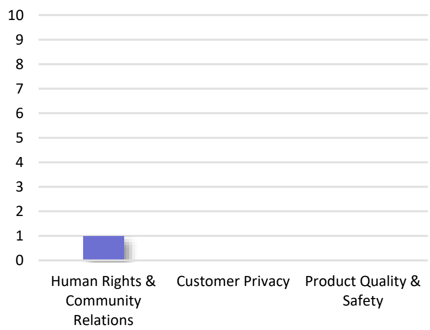
Source: ISS Data Desk (Climate Assessment). Based on a portfolio Value of 1,000,000 USD. Portfolio as of 30th of June 2026

Direct Engagement Topics

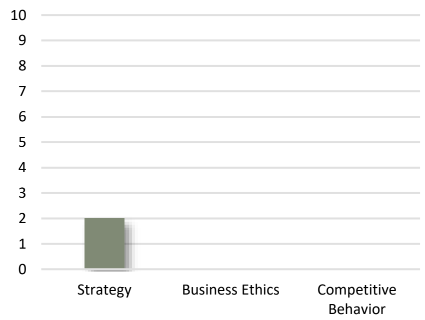
Environment



Social



Governance



Total direct company engagements for the portfolio: 2

Throughout the quarter, we conducted several direct engagements with the portfolio companies. Our ESG engagements have most often incorporated an aspect of each subject E, S, and G. The above graphs show the top three engagement topics within environmental, social and governance aspects. There are several sub-topics within each category that can overlap within one engagement.

Collective Engagement

The above graph illustrates our collective engagements with Sustainalytics. The companies are shown within what milestone they have reached thus far and rated according to their communication in relation to the specific engagement topic.

Source: Sustainalytics. Portfolio as of 30th of June 2026

Proxy Voting

Meetings Voted	100 %	30
Proposals Voted	100 %	294
Proposal Voted Against Management	32 %	60
Proposal Categories (Top 3)	30 %	Board Related
	23 %	Audit/Financials
	13 %	Other

We utilise proxy voting to emphasise the topics discussed with the investee companies in our ongoing engagement with them and to vote on key issues important to the governance of the investee companies. The table above shows key topics and how votes have been cast during the quarter.

Source: Glass Lewis Proxy Voting. Portfolio as of 30th of June 2026

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