

Barings Global Resources Fund

SUMMARY

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 70% of its total assets at any one time in a diversified portfolio of the securities of commodity producers. For this purpose, total assets exclude cash and ancillary liquidities. The Investment Manager will identify world-wide commodities experiencing, or expected to experience, strong demand growth and select appropriate companies for analysis and possible investment. In the process of active management the portfolio will be repositioned from time to time to take advantage of changing opportunities.

The Fund will invest principally in the listed equity-related securities of commodity producers, a small proportion of which may be relatively illiquid due to smaller capitalisation or being in new markets. Such exposure will not affect the Investment Manager's ability to meet requests for the redemption of units in the Fund. Subject to the regulations it may also invest, to a limited extent, in the shares of companies which are not yet listed but are expected to obtain a stock market quotation within a reasonable period of time.

This Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have as its objective sustainable investment. The Fund will invest at least 50% of the Fund's total assets in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving environmental ("E"), social ("S") and governance ("ESG") characteristics. The E and S evaluations are established using proprietary research based on company knowledge and regular management interaction. For all investment opportunities, a thorough ESG assessment is conducted using a proprietary scorecard of nine ESG topics, and a quality score, management score, and ESG cost of equity ("CoE") adjustment is assigned to each investment. The Fund does not have a reference benchmark that has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by Fund.

The Fund's remaining 50% will be cash, cash equivalents, hedging instruments and in investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristic, have no minimum environmental or social safeguards, nor are qualified as sustainable investments. The Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in equities and equity related securities of companies that exhibit less positive ESG characteristics.

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund and the Fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the attainment of its environmental and social characteristics.

The Fund may invest in various FDIs for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management including investment in FDI on commodity indices. When FDIs are used the Fund will be leveraged through the leverage inherent in the use of FDIs.

The Fund adheres to the investment restrictions required to qualify as "equity fund" pursuant to section 2 paragraph 6 GITA and continuously invests more than 50% of its Net Asset Value in equity participations within the meaning of section 2 paragraph 8 GITA.

The Investment Manager believes that equity markets contain unrecognised growth potential and seeks to identify this through the analysis of a company's business model whilst incorporating wider ESG trends often referred to as fundamental analysis. ESG trends may evolve over time and may include environmental footprint, societal impact of products/services and effectiveness of supervisory/management boards. Equity investment teams at the Investment Manager share a common investment approach, best described as Growth at a Reasonable Price ("GARP").

Companies that exhibit positive or improving ESG characteristics are assessed through the Investment Manager's proprietary research. This assessment is captured within a standardised framework, and is dynamic, monitoring the attitudes of investee companies for improvements or deteriorations toward ESG topics and reflected in the scoring of a company's quality and its valuation. With respect to company valuations, the Investment Manager's approach allows for ESG research to directly affect the discount rate (Barings Cost of Equity) applied to its 5-year earnings and dividend forecast for the company. By explicitly quantifying the ESG impact on the valuation of investee companies, ESG is integrated into decision-making, company selection and the management of the portfolio.

The Fund has implemented a binding constraint into its investment policy that allocates at least 50% of its total assets in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The sustainability indicator used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund will be the percentage of the Fund's total assets invested in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving ESG characteristics. Companies defined as having positive or improving ESG characteristics must be assessed as having a higher than average quality score, and not exceed a maximum adjustments to its Barings Cost of Equity threshold. Pre- and post-trade checks are carried out on a daily basis to ensure the Fund continues to meet the minimum threshold of 50%. Where the Fund falls below this threshold, due to market movements or because the companies it holds no longer meet the criteria of a "green" investment, then the passive breach will be corrected at the earliest opportunity.

The Investment Manager also adopts an active management policy in relation to ESG topics and has a preference to focus on engagement to improve issuer behaviour.

The Investment Manager's investment decisions are based on internal research, which encompass both its proprietary financial forecasts and ESG assessment. The Investment Manager aims to meet with all issuers in which it seeks to invest at least annually and discuss a range of topics including ESG issues with management. The investment professional within the Investment Manager responsible for evaluating the issuer is also responsible for its ESG assessment: this is an integral part of its analysis. In addition to the Investment Manager's in-house evaluation of ESG risks, it also has access to third party resources that provide ESG information.

In evaluating an investment, the Investment Manager is dependent upon information and data, which may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. The inconsistent quality, availability and timeliness of ESG data presents both a challenge and an opportunity for the investment professionals within the Investment Manager. Interacting directly with issuers allows the Investment Manager to generate its own insights and exploit such market inefficiencies, whilst attempting to mitigate the risks that come with them.

NO SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund will be to invest at least 50% of its total assets in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving environmental ("E"), social ("S") and governance ("ESG") characteristics.

The E and S evaluations are established using proprietary research based on company knowledge and regular management interaction. For all investment opportunities, a thorough ESG assessment is conducted using a proprietary scorecard of nine ESG topics, and a quality score, management score, and ESG cost of equity ("CoE") adjustment is assigned to each investment.

The Fund does not have a reference benchmark that has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by Fund.

INVESTMENT STRATEGY

a) Investment strategy

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing at least 70% of its total assets at any one time in a diversified portfolio of the securities of commodity producers. For this purpose, total assets exclude cash and ancillary liquidities. The Investment Manager will identify world-wide commodities experiencing, or expected to experience, strong demand growth and select appropriate companies for analysis and possible investment. In the process of active management the portfolio will be repositioned from time to time to take advantage of changing opportunities.

The Fund will invest principally in the listed equity-related securities of commodity producers, a small proportion of which may be relatively illiquid due to smaller capitalisation or being in new markets. Such exposure will not affect the Investment Manager's ability to meet requests for the redemption of units in the Fund. Subject to the regulations it may also invest, to a limited extent, in the shares of companies which are not yet listed but are expected to obtain a stock market quotation within a reasonable period of time.

The Fund will invest at least 50% of the Fund's total assets in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving ESG characteristics. Furthermore, the Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in equities and equity related securities of companies that exhibit less positive ESG characteristics.

With regard to investment in China, no more than 10% of the Net Asset Value of the Fund at any one time may be invested directly or indirectly in China A shares or China B shares. It is anticipated that this exposure will be obtained either directly through investment in China A shares listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange and Shenzhen Stock Exchange via the Connect Schemes or indirectly through investment in other eligible collective investment schemes or participation notes.

The Fund may invest in various FDIs for investment purposes or for efficient portfolio management including investment in FDI on commodity indices. When FDIs are used the Fund will be leveraged through the leverage inherent in the use of FDIs.

The Fund adheres to the investment restrictions required to qualify as "equity fund" pursuant to section 2 paragraph 6 GITA and continuously invests more than 50% of its Net Asset Value in equity participations within the meaning of section 2 paragraph 8 GITA.

The Investment Manager believes that equity markets contain unrecognised growth potential and seeks to identify this through the analysis of a company's business model whilst incorporating wider ESG trends often referred to as fundamental analysis. ESG trends may evolve over time and may include environmental footprint, societal impact of products/services and effectiveness of supervisory/management boards. Equity investment teams at the Investment Manager share a common investment approach, best described as Growth at a Reasonable Price ("GARP").

GARP seeks to identify reasonably priced growth companies whose qualities are unrecognised by market participants by performing structured fundamental analysis with a disciplined investment process. Based on the region, country or sector bias of the Fund, analysis of potential growth companies includes their future financial performance as well as their business model and management style, while focussing on long-term earnings growth of three to five years.

The Investment Manager's strategy favours companies with sustainable or improving business franchises, profitability focused management and strong balance sheets that enable the company to execute its business strategy. The Investment Manager regards these companies as higher quality as they provide transparency and allow investment professionals to forecast earnings with greater confidence. This is further strengthened through the incorporation of a dynamic and forward-looking approach to ESG analysis, with the aim to identify sustainable business practices. This empowers the Investment Manager to better assess both the potential risks facing the company and the opportunities presented to it, particularly those not apparent or included in traditional fundamental analysis, and facilitates in propagating better ESG practices. The Investment Manager believes that ESG integration, a focus on forward-looking dynamics and active engagement is key to unlocking long-term returns in equity investments.

Companies that exhibit positive or improving ESG characteristics are assessed through the Investment Manager's proprietary research. Proprietary research is based on company knowledge and regular management interaction, which is the basis to assess each company against nine key ESG topics:

- Employee Satisfaction;
- Resource Intensity;
- Traceability and/or Security in Supply Chain;
- Effectiveness of Supervisory and/or Management Board;
- Credibility of Auditing Arrangements;
- Transparency and Accountability of Management;
- Environmental Footprint;
- Societal Impact of Products and/or Services; and
- Business Ethics.

This assessment is captured within a standardised framework, and is dynamic, monitoring the attitudes of investee companies for improvements or deteriorations toward ESG topics and reflected in the scoring of a company's quality and its valuation. With respect to company valuations, the Investment Manager's approach allows for ESG research to directly affect the discount rate (Barings Cost of Equity) applied to its 5-year earnings and dividend forecast for the company. By explicitly quantifying the ESG impact on the valuation of investee companies, ESG is integrated into decision-making, company selection and the management of the portfolio.

This approach enables the Investment Manager to rate companies on the basis of their dynamic ESG behaviour rather than making a static judgement based on historical ESG practices and is consistent with forward looking analysis and the intention to reward progress and improvement. Before investing, the Investment Manager considers internal recommendations regarding growth, quality and valuation, all of which reflect ESG issues and opportunities, alongside external issuer-specific data. Once invested, the Investment Manager continues to monitor each issuer to ensure that the thesis remains intact and that an investment's risk and return profile remains attractive relative to other opportunities available in the market.

The Fund has implemented a binding constraint into its investment policy that allocates at least 50% of its total assets in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving environmental, social and governance characteristics.

For all investment opportunities, thorough ESG assessment is conducted using a proprietary scorecard of nine ESG topics, and a quality score, management score, and ESG CoE adjustment is assigned to each investment.

1. Quality Score – The quality score is a rating from 1 to 5 (1 = strong, 5 = weak), which is an expression of the Investment Manager's evaluation of a company's franchise, management, and balance sheet.
2. Management Score – The management score, which also carries a rating of 1 to 5 (1 = strong, 5 = weak), is an expression of the Investment Manager's evaluation of the strength of the company's management and corporate governance. Companies with sound management structures, diverse and accessible executive teams, and remuneration policies aligned with the long-term interests of minority shareholders would generally be assigned a stronger management score.
3. ESG CoE Adjustment - Finally, each of the nine ESG topics in the proprietary scorecard is rated as one of the following: Exemplary, Improving, Not Improving, or Unfavourable. The sum of the nine ratings corresponds with an ESG discount or premium, which is added to the CoE. The CoE is the rate of return required from the company by the Investment Manager. An Exemplary rating will result in an ESG reduction to the company's CoE. Conversely, an Unfavourable or Not Improving rating will result in an ESG addition to the company's CoE.

Pre- and post-trade checks are carried out on a daily basis to ensure the Fund continues to meet the minimum threshold of 50%.

Screening Criteria

Companies the fund invests in are classified as either:

- “Green” – by exhibiting “**Positive**” or “**Improving**” ESG characteristics; or
- “Brown” – by not meeting the criteria illustrated below

The below tables illustrates the criteria used to classify companies

Company Classification		Quality Score*	Management Score*	ESG CoE Adjustment
Green	Positive ESG	Less than 2	Less than or equal 2.5	Less than or equal to 1%
Green	Improving ESG Characteristics	Less than 3	Less than or equal 2.5	Less than or equal to 1%
Green	Improving ESG Characteristics	3	Less than or equal 2.5	Less than 1%
Company Classification		Quality Score	Management Score	ESG CoE Adjustment
Brown	Brown	More than 3		
Brown	Brown		More than 2.5	
Brown	Brown			More than 1%

* (1= strong, 5 = weak).

Investments with a Quality Score of more than 3 or Management Score of more than 2.5 or ESG CoE adjustment of more than 1% will always be considered as “brown”.

Companies defined as having positive or improving ESG characteristics must have a higher than average quality score, and not exceed a maximum adjustment to its Barings Cost of Equity threshold. The Investment Manager also requires that such companies have good corporate governance, internally assessed with respect to, but not limited to, sound management structures and tax compliance.

The Investment Manager also believes that it can use its influence to effect positive change and improve ESG disclosure through active engagement with investee companies. These formal engagements are undertaken to influence (or identify the need to influence) ESG practices and/or improve ESG public disclosure, which in the opinion of the Investment Manager, is material to the sustainability of the company’s business model, aiming to enhance the performance of investments.

b) Policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies

The Investment Manager assesses the corporate governance of companies, with respect to, but not limited to, sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. An internal management score ranging from 1 (strong) to 5 (weak) is assigned. Companies which have a management score of 5 are excluded from the fund.

PROPORTION OF INVESTMENTS

The Fund will invest at least 50% of its total assets in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving ESG characteristics. whilst the remaining will be in cash, cash equivalents, hedging instruments and in investments which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, have no minimum environmental or social safeguards, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The Fund may also invest up to 50% of its total assets in equities and equity related securities of companies that exhibit less positive ESG characteristics.

Derivatives are not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

MONITORING OF ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

The sustainability indicator used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund will be the percentage of the Fund’s total assets invested in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving ESG characteristics. Companies defined as having positive or improving ESG characteristics must be assessed as having a higher than average quality score, and not exceed a maximum adjustments to its Barings Cost of Equity threshold.

The Fund is monitored on each business day to ensure it continues to meet the minimum threshold of 50%. Where the Fund falls below this threshold, due to market movements or because the companies it holds no longer meet the criteria of a “green” investment, then the passive breach will be corrected at the earliest opportunity.

METHODOLOGIES

The Fund will invest at least 50% of its total assets in equities of companies that exhibit positive or improving ESG characteristics.

Companies the Fund invests in are classified as either:

- “Green” – by exhibiting “Positive” or “Improving” ESG characteristics; or
- “Brown” – by not meeting the criteria illustrated below.

The below tables illustrate the criteria used to classify companies

Company Classification		Quality Score*	Management Score*	ESG CoE Adjustment
Green	Positive ESG	Less than 2	Less than or equal 2.5	Less than or equal to 1%
Green	Improving ESG Characteristics	Less than 3	Less than or equal 2.5	Less than or equal to 1%
Green	Improving ESG Characteristics	3	Less than or equal 2.5	Less than 1%
Company Classification		Quality Score	Management Score	ESG CoE Adjustment
Brown	Brown	More than 3		
Brown	Brown		More than 2.5	
Brown	Brown			More than 1%

* (1= strong, 5 = weak).

Investments with a Quality Score of more than 3 or Management Score of more than 2.5 or ESG CoE adjustment of more than 1% will always be considered as “brown”.

The criteria the Investment Manager uses to determine if a company exhibits positive or improving ESG characteristics are described below. A full explanation of the criteria can be found in the Investment Manager’s [Public Equities: ESG Integration and Active Engagement policy](#).

Quality Score

The Quality Score is a rating from 1 to 5 (1 = strong, 5 = weak), which is an expression of the Investment Manager’s evaluation of a company’s:

- Franchise;
- Management; and
- Balance Sheet

Each of these categories is assessed under nine ESG topics – as set below:

Franchise	Management	Balance Sheet
1. Employee satisfaction	4. Effectiveness of supervisory/management board	7. Environmental footprint
2. Resource intensity	5. Credibility of auditing arrangements	8. Societal impact of products/services
3. Traceability/security in supply chain	6. Transparency and accountability of management	9. Business ethics

Management Score

Three of the nine key topics (4, 5 and 6) focus specifically on assessing the company’s management. The Management Score, which also carries a rating of 1 to 5 (1 = strong, 5 = weak), is an expression of the Investment Manager’s evaluation of the strength of the company’s management and corporate governance.

Companies with sound management structures, diverse and accessible executive teams, and remuneration policies aligned with the long-term interests of minority shareholders would generally be assigned a stronger Management score.

ESG CoE Adjustment

Finally, each of the nine key topics outlined above are rated as one of the following:

- Exemplary
- Improving
- Not Improving
- Unfavourable

Each key topic is rating is equally weighted. The average of the nine assessments corresponds with an ESG discount or premium, which is added to the cost of equity (“CoE”). The CoE is the rate of return required from the company by the Investment Manager. An Exemplary rating will result in an ESG reduction to the company’s CoE. Conversely, an Unfavourable or Not Improving rating will result in an ESG addition to the company’s CoE.

DATA SOURCES AND PROCESSING

a) the data sources used to attain the fund’s environmental and social characteristics;

The Investment Manager’s investment decisions are based on internal research, which encompass both its proprietary financial forecasts and ESG assessment. The Investment Manager aims to meet with all companies in which it seeks to invest at least annually and discuss a range of topics including ESG issues with management.

Use of external sources of research remains limited and are utilised to mainly understand market consensus and as one of the ways to gather data. To supplement the Investment Manager’s own ESG

research, it also has access to third-party resources such as Bloomberg ESG, MSCI ESG and Sustainalytics, which provide institutional investors with issuer-specific ESG data.

b) the measures taken to ensure data quality;

The Investment Manager looks to gather information from multiple sources, which include direct interactions with companies and utilising multiple third-party research datasets. This allows the Investment Manager to create a fuller picture of a company's ESG dynamics, gain insight on its practices and assess data quality and consistency.

The Investment Manager does not rely on third party research providers' conclusions to make investment decisions. The Investment Manager merely uses their research as one way to access data and as a challenge mechanism to its own views.

c) how data are processed; and

The investment professional responsible for evaluating and valuing the company in the Investment Manager is also responsible for the ESG assessment: this is an integral part of the Investment Manager's analysis.

d) the proportion of data that are estimated.

The Investment Manager uses data from multiple data sources, including from direct interactions with companies, financial statements and external ESG data providers. There may be instances where the Investment Manager may perform internal calculations of ESG metrics to obtain a fuller understanding of a company's ESG performance and to enable comparison between companies.

LIMITATIONS TO METHODOLOGIES AND DATA

a) any limitations to the methodologies referred to in "METHODOLOGIES" and "DATA SOURCES AND PROCESSING"; and

The inconsistent quality, availability and timeliness of ESG data presents both a challenge and an opportunity for the Investment Manager's investment professionals. Interacting directly with companies allows the Investment Manager to generate its own insights and exploit such market inefficiencies, whilst attempting to mitigate the risks that come with them.

b) how such limitations do not affect how the fund's environmental and social characteristics are met.

Many ESG considerations are challenging to assess quantitatively, making the judgement of investment professionals within the Investment Manager key. The Investment Manager looks to gather information from multiple sources, which include direct interactions with companies and utilising multiple third-party research datasets. This allows the Investment Manager to create a fuller picture of a company's ESG dynamics, gain insight on its practices and assess data quality and consistency.

DUE DILIGENCE

The Fund is monitored by Barings Guideline Management team, which is part of the Compliance function, on each business day to ensure it continues to meet the minimum threshold of 50%. Where the Fund falls

below this threshold, due to market movements or because the companies it holds no longer meet the criteria of a “green” investment, then the passive breach will be corrected at the earliest opportunity.

In addition, prior to each trade, the Investment Manager ensures that the trade will not lead to the Fund falling below the 50% threshold and if so, the trade will be stopped and the portfolio manager in the Investment Manager will be notified.

ENGAGEMENT POLICIES

The Investment Manager applies the PRI’s definition of engagement, which is “...Interactions between an investor (or an engagement service provider) and current or potential investees (e.g., companies), conducted with the purpose of improving practice on an ESG issue, changing a sustainability outcome, or improving public disclosure. Engagements can also be carried out with non-issuer stakeholders, such as policymakers or standard setters”.

Engagements are undertaken to influence (or identify the need to influence) ESG practices and/or improve ESG disclosure. Through engagement, the Investment Manager aims to enhance the performance of its investments, for the benefit of its clients in line with its stewardship responsibility. The Investment Manager does not, however, attempt to impose an inflexible approach that ignores local norms and contexts. The Investment Manager believes that value is derived from transparent communication with the companies in which it invests, coupled with the expertise and discretion of its experienced analysts and portfolio managers, and that a one-size-fits-all approach should not and cannot be applied across the wide range of assets that it manages across the globe.

A full explanation of the Engagement Policy can be found in the Investment Manager’s [Public Equities: ESG Integration and Active Engagement policy](#).

DESIGNATED REFERENCE BENCHMARK

The Fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the attainment of its environmental and social characteristics.