Harvest Global Investments
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2025 Carbon Footprint Disclosure

Pursuant to the consultation conclusions on the management and disclosure of climate-related risks by fund managers ("Consultation Conclusions") and the circular entitled "management and disclosure of climate-related risks by fund managers" dated 20 August 2021 (the "Circular"), Harvest Global Investments Limited ("HGI") as a Large Fund Manager[1],is required to take reasonable steps to identify portfolio carbon footprint of the Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions of a fund's underlying investments and disclose them at the fund level accordingly.

The purpose of this document is to disclose HGI's Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions, calculation methodology, data source and assumptions.

- **Climate Risk Assessment Methodology**

HGI have conducted a climate-related risk assessment, encompassing both a relevancy analysis and a materiality assessment, for all funds under its discretionary management authority.

For the relevancy assessment, assets are considered relevant to climate change based on their exposure to transition risks (policy and legal, technology, market shifts toward low-carbon economies, and reputation) and physical risks (direct impacts of climate change such as changes of climate and weather patterns, temperature records and sea level), as well as their contribution to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as defined in HGI disclosure of Management and Disclosure of Climate-Related Risks.

For the materiality assessment, we have conducted qualitative and quantitative assessment to identify whether physical or transition risk is material to the fund respectively. To assess physical risk, HGI uses proprietarily-developed Environmental Scores which incorporate multiple dimensions and metrics related to climate risks, such as geographical regulatory pressure and environmental conditions that business operate in, to identify likely impact and risks pertaining to investee companies. The fund's Environmental performance ranking below the market average will be regarded as climate material. In addition, to assess transition risk, HGI has evaluated the degree of exposure to the following five categories of sectors by the level of impact due to potential change in climate policy and technology. The position on asset stranding & transition categories as below takes up a certain portion of total NAV will be considered as climate material.

Asset category	Descriptions
Asset stranding	Potential to be stranding or physical assets due to regulatory, market or technological forces.

[1] Large Fund Manager is defined in the Consultation Conclusion.

Transition – product	Foreseeable reduced demand for carbon-intensive products and services in near or medium term.
Transition – operational	Increased operational and/or capital costs due to carbon taxes or investment in carbon emissions mitigation measures that leading to evident lower profitability.
Neutral	Limited exposure to physical and transitional risk
Solutions	Potential to benefit from the growth of low-carbon products

- **Portfolio Carbon Footprint**

By the end of 2025, for all collective funds in which managers responsible for the overall operation of the fund ("ROOF Funds"), HGI determined that roughly 75.0% have relevant climate-related risk after the relevancy screening. However, no fund is determined with material climate-related risks by conducting the above-mentioned materiality assessment.

- **Calculation methodology**

The portfolio's carbon footprint is determined using the Global GHG Accounting and Reporting Standard for the Financial Industry developed by the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) and aligns with the guidance provided in Appendix E of the Securities and Futures Commission's (SFC) Consultation Conclusions on Climate-related Risk Management and Disclosure for Fund Managers.

Financed emissions (tCO2e): Financed emissions represent the total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions linked to a portfolio's investments. This metric assesses an investor's climate impact by aggregating the proportional GHG emissions of companies (or economies) within the portfolio, weighted by the investor's ownership stake. Ownership is calculated through the share of total financing provided (using EVIC[2] for publicly listed entities or total equity plus debt for private companies). For investments in sovereign entities, the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) recommends using purchasing power parity (PPP)-adjusted GDP as the basis for allocating emissions.

$$\sum_{N}^{i} \frac{Investee\ company's\ Scope\ 1\&2\ GHG\ emissions\ (metric\ tons)}{Investee\ company's\ enterprise\ value\ \ (USD\ million)} \times Current\ value\ of\ investments_i$$

[2] EVIC = Market capitalization + preferred stock + minority interest + total deb

Portfolio carbon footprint (tCO2e/USD million): Financed-emissions intensity is a standardized metric that measures financed emissions relative to the portfolio's total value, calculated by dividing financed emissions by the portfolio's size. This ratio reflects the climate impact attributable to an investor for every USD 1 million of invested capital.

$$\sum_{N}^{i} \frac{\frac{Investee\ company's\ Scope\ 1\&2\ GHG\ emissions\ (metric\ tons)}{Investee\ company's\ enterprise\ value\ \ (USD\ million)} \times Current\ value\ of\ investments_i}{Current\ portfolio\ value\ \ (\$\ million)}$$

- **Underlying assumptions**

The carbon data is retrieved from third party data provider including both recently disclosed and estimated figures in case of no disclosure by the companies. Disclosed data by the companies is used to estimate carbon intensity at company level and at industry level. When a company's emissions reporting does not comply with the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP) framework or fails to disclose emissions data aligned with standard practices—including Scope 1 and 2 emissions—the data provider employs one of three estimation models, applied in the following priority order:

- Production-based model
- Company-specific emissions intensity model
- Industry-specific emissions intensity model (based on the company's operational segments.

- **Limitation**

There are quality-related issues with company-disclosed data:

- Partial disclosure of carbon emissions e.g. disclosed data are related to certain business lines or selected facilities.
- Mismatch between the boundaries of carbon emission data and of sales and other financial data, e.g. subsidiaries or franchisees inconsistently included.
- Large unexplained deviations from prior years' disclosed data.
- Discrepancies in data disclosed to different sources, e.g. sustainability reports, integrated reports, CDP, etc.

Estimation data is replied on the quality and sufficiency of disclosed data, which may be inaccurate. Data is based on third-party databases which may be challenging to double check the underlying methodology and accuracy.