

Principal adverse impacts

Maple-Brown Abbott Global Infrastructure Fund

Certain adverse impact (PAI) indicators are monitored on the basis of materiality and quality and reliability of data. These PAIs are used to inform company research, exclusionary screens, engagement priorities and proxy voting activities. The Investment Manager monitors PAIs on a quarterly basis.

Any material deterioration in these PAIs may result in further analysis and may be a driver for active ownership activities. Any ongoing negative impact on investments categorised as ‘sustainable’ that cannot (or will not) be remediated by a company may lead to that company being re-categorised as not sustainable. Annual reporting on PAIs for the Maple-Brown Abbott Global Infrastructure Fund is available in the Maple-Brown Abbott Plc Annual Financial Report.

No.	Adverse Impact Indicator	Description	Considerations
1	GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	GHG emissions targets, performance and disclosures are monitored and integrated throughout the investment process and stewardship activities. The Investment Manager assesses investee companies' emissions targets and net zero transition plans to determine their eligibility to satisfy the Global Infrastructure Fund's criteria for 'sustainable investments'. GHG emissions are also monitored as part of the Global Infrastructure Fund's own emissions targets.
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	
2	Carbon footprint	Carbon Footprint	
3	GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	
4	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Investee companies' exposure to fossil fuel-related business activities is monitored and assessed through climate scenario analysis. This analysis is undertaken at the outset of investments, as part of ongoing company modelling and through stewardship activities. Furthermore, the Global Infrastructure Fund will not invest in companies investing capital expenditure in greenfield coal fired-power generation plants and those that derive greater than 10% of their revenue from fossil fuel extraction and production.
10	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	The Investment Manager monitors reported violations for all investee companies. Where a violation is reported, the Investment Manager will seek to determine whether the investee company has appropriately addressed the violation and taken the necessary steps to minimise the risk of a recurrence.
13	Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	The Investment Manager assesses board composition, including gender diversity, of investee companies at the outset of all investment decisions. Boards with low levels of female representation may be subject to targeted stewardship activities.
14	Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	The Global Infrastructure Fund will not invest in companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.