



## Supplementary information to the TCFD report

ESG 2.3.11R	MI Thornbridge Global Opportunities Fund
<p>(1) Where a TCFD product report relates to a TCFD product that has concentrated exposures or high exposures to carbon intensive sectors, the firm must describe these and disclose:</p>	
<p>(a) a qualitative summary of how climate change is likely to impact the assets underlying the relevant TCFD product under 'orderly transition', 'disorderly transition' and 'hothouse world' scenarios;</p>	<p>In the 'Orderly Transition' scenario, which is the best possible outcome for meeting the Paris Agreement targets, would have the least negative impact on the fund and it's current strategy.</p> <p>The fund has a 6% exposure to companies with increased product transition risk (i.e. facing reduced demand for carbon-intensive products). In this scenario demand for oil and gas will be likely to significantly decline leading to a risk of potential stranded assets. The fund has a particularly high exposure to Natural Gas 79.67% which exposes it to heightened reputational and stranded asset risks.</p> <p>In a 'Disorderly Transition' scenario there is a higher transition risk due to policies being delayed or divergent across countries and sectors. Within these scenarios, wider market changes will create risks as well as opportunities for companies, who can position themselves to benefit from shifting themes. The fund has a 6% exposure to companies with increased product transition risk (i.e. facing reduced demand for carbon-intensive products).</p> <p>A 'Hothouse World', the worst case scenario, would see an increase in the physical climate risks. 65.2% of the companies within the portfolio (vs 41.5% for the benchmark) align with the goal of limiting temperature increase to 2°C and a total of 34.8% of the companies in the portfolio (vs 14.9% for the benchmark) align with the goal of limiting temperative increase to below 1.5°C.</p> <p>The fund has a 4.3% exposure to companies with operational risk and a 0.8% exposure to companies at risk of asset stranding due to regulatory, market or technology forces.</p>



<p>(b) a discussion of the most significant drivers of impact on that TCFD product; and</p>	<p>Transition risk due to exposure to carbon intensive companies. 82.5% of the Fund's portfolio companies have GHG Emissions Reduction Targets - potential to benefit through the growth and demand for low carbon products and services. The Fund's portfolio companies aggregated temperatures rise is 1.9 °C.</p>
<p>(c) a quantitative analysis of 'orderly transition', 'disorderly transition' and 'hothouse world' scenarios.</p>	<p>N/A</p>
<p>(2) Where a firm manages TCFD products that do not have concentrated exposures or high exposures to carbon intensive sectors, a firm must still make the disclosures under (1)(a) and 1(b).</p>	
<p>(3) For the purposes of (1)(a) and 1(c):</p>	
<p>(a) 'orderly transition' scenarios assume climate policies are introduced early and become gradually more stringent, reaching global net zero CO2 emissions around 2050 and likely limiting global warming to below 2 degrees Celsius on pre-industrial averages;</p>	
<p>(b) 'disorderly transition' scenarios assume climate policies are delayed or divergent, requiring sharper emissions reductions achieved at a higher cost and with increased physical risks in order to limit temperature rise to below 2 degrees Celsius on pre-industrial averages; and</p>	
<p>(c) 'hothouse world' scenarios assume only currently implemented policies are preserved, current commitments are not met and emissions continue to rise, with high physical risks and severe social and economic disruption and failure to limit temperature rise.</p>	