Statement on principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors

Financial market participant: Ashmore Investment Management Ireland Limited ("AIMIL")

Summary:

Ashmore Investment Management (Ireland) Limited (AIMIL) [LEI: 549300XPZ1FZFHNHOW61] considers principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) of its investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is the consolidated statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors statement of AIMIL for the funds that it manages.

The management of these funds has been delegated by AIMIL to Ashmore Investment Management Limited ("AIML" or the "Investment Manager"), and as such, principal adverse sustainability impacts are considered by the Investment Manager at the investment decision level taking due account of the size, nature and scale of activities and the types of financial products available, and to the extent sufficient relevant and appropriate data (either from a reputable source or through the Investment Manager’s own due diligence process) can be obtained.

This statement on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors covers the reference period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Summary of the principal adverse impacts:

Included in this reporting is the corporate and sovereign mandatory indicators (AIMIL has no direct exposure to real estate) across all funds managed under AIMIL, as well as one voluntary environmental and social indicator for each of the two asset classes.

This is the third year the Investment Manager is publishing the PAI indicators for AIMIL, and the focus has continued to be on ensuring data quality and coverage as well as on assessing PAI trends. Over the last year the Investment Manager has continued to work together with its ESG data provider, MSCI to ensure the presentation and calculation of the indicators are accurate and relevant. Due to the evolving nature of data availability and reporting, the data provider’s methodology and coverage for a number of indicators has changed since last year, thereby skewing the comparison to some of the metrics reported for 2023 in such cases. Over 2025, the Investment Manager intends to continue to evaluate the extent to which the principal adverse sustainability impacts can be further integrated into the assessment of ESG related risks and opportunities in relation to investment decision making. Where applicable, the Investment Manager exercises judgement alongside the consideration of PAIs based on their relevance to the financial product. The Investment Manager also uses the assessment, to determine whether it is appropriate to mitigate any such adverse impacts identified (or which subsequently arise) through engagement, stewardship activities, and through its investment decision making and exclusion practices as outlined in Ashmore Group’s ESG Policy.

In the table below, the Investment Manager has outlined the mandatory PAI indicators and relevant voluntary PAI indicators for corporate and sovereign issuers (four quarters aggregated) as far as data quality and access allowed. Climate related PAI ‘s 1-3 on GHG emissions show an increase year on year however the reported metrics are based on a significant increase in coverage over one year (from 60% to over 80%). In addition, the data provider’s methodology for estimating Scope 3 emissions has changed. It is important to note that should the analysis of Scope 3 GHG emissions, Carbon Footprint and GHG intensity of investee companies be re-run for 2023 based on the increased coverage and data now available, there would have been a year-on-year reduction in the metric. PAI 4 relating to 'exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector' declined from 22.69% of the portfolio's market value in 2023 to 15.79% in 2024. Data in relation to PAI 6 ‘energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector’ continues to show a reduction year on year together with increased coverage. In terms of investments in Sovereigns and Supranationals, GHG intensity of investee countries also continues to show a reduction year on year.

Looking to the voluntary indicators, data reporting on the 'investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives' shows that 57% of AIMIL’s assets under management reported not having emission reduction targets aligned with the Paris Agreement which is an increase 42% reported for 2023 . It should be noted that should the analysis be re-run for 2023 based on the increased coverage and data now available, there would have been a year-on-year reduction in the metric. This is an area the Investment Manager remains focused on in its ESG analysis of corporate issuers.

Biodiversity and deforestation are of interest for certain investors. Consequently, it is encouraging that data coverage for 'activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas' remains high at over 85%. In terms of the reported impact, 2024 data shows that 4.85% of the portfolio’s market value is exposed to issuers related to this indicator which is an increase on that reported for 2023. However, the data provider’s methodology for estimation of this number has changed to significantly broaden the issuers in scope.

The impact on indicators related to social issues of note includes 'violations of UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines' which at 3.7% has continued to reduce year on year. This is an indicator which the Investment Manager will continue to monitor closely and is also an area of engagement. Another data point related to corruption which is a known ESG risk in Emerging Markets, is highlighted by the voluntary indicator 'average corruption score', which indicated that the average Corruption Perception Index score of the portfolios’ issuers is 42 broadly in line with previous years. Although the level of corporate gender diversity in Emerging Markets is typically not as high as in certain developed markets, the 21% female to male board members under 'board gender diversity' has shown a modest year on year improving trend over the last three years.

INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN INVESTEE COMPANIES

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact 2024	Reported Impact 2023	Reported Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	Coverage
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS								
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	**1. GHG emissions**	Scope 1 GHG emissions	273,816.32 tCO2e	318,587.39 tCO2e	714,684.74 tCO2e	Sum of portfolio companies' Carbon Emissions - Scope 1 (tCO2e) weighted by the portfolio's value of investment in a company and by the company's most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC).	**Data:** Source MSCI **Coverage:** Coverage of this indicator continued to improve over the last two years increasing from 57% for 2022 when the first PASI statement was issued to more than 82% for 2024. Ashmore will continue to explore ways to improve data coverage and data quality. **Action taken:** Over the past year Scope 1 and 2 entity GHG emissions have continued to decrease. The Scope 3 emissions impact number has increased when compared with 2023 due to the data provider's increased coverage and a change in their methodology in estimating Scope 3 emissions. Data for Scope 3 emissions is entirely estimated. (It is worth noting that if the analysis for Scope 3 GHG emissions, Carbon Footprint and GHG intensity of investee companies was re-run for 2023, based on increased coverage and data now available, there would have been a year on year reduction in the metric. **Action planned:** Ashmore will continue to work with third party providers on improving the calculation and coverage of issuers' GHG emissions. **Engagement:** The disclosure of GHG emissions remained a topical engagement theme over 2024.	82.74%
		Scope 2 GHG emissions	31,227.48 tCO2e	34,356.90 tCO2e	54,894.53 tCO2e	Sum of portfolio companies' Carbon Emissions - Scope 2 (tCO2e) weighted by the portfolio's value of investment in a company and by the company's most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC).		82.74%
		Scope 3 GHG emissions	1,674,283.88 tCO2e	1,246,276.19 tCO2e	2,328,206.91 tCO2e	Sum of portfolio companies' Total Emissions Estimated - Scope 3 (metric tons) weighted by the portfolio's value of investment in a company and by the company's most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC).		84.80%
		Total GHG emissions	1,991,604.09 tCO2e	1,600,080.25 tCO2e	3,097,898.12 tCO2e	The total annual Scope 1, Scope 2, and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions (tCO2e)associated with the market value of the portfolio. Companies' carbon emissions are apportioned across all outstanding shares and bonds (based on the most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC)).		82.74%

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact 2024	Reported Impact 2023	Reported Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	Coverage
Greenhouse Gas Emissions	**2. Carbon footprint**	Carbon footprint	1271.16 tCO2e	878.35 tCO2e	1373.69 tCO2e	The total annual Scope 1, Scope 2, and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions associated with 1 million EUR invested in the portfolio. Companies' carbon emissions are apportioned across all outstanding shares and bonds (based on the most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC)).		82.74%
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies	2758.45 tCO2e	2,584.64 tCO2e	3,512.25 tCO2e	The portfolio's weighted average of its holding issuers' GHG Intensity (Scope 1, Scope 2 and estimated Scope 3 GHG emissions/EUR million revenue).		83.96%
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.	15.79%	22.69%	35.91%	The percentage of the portfolio's market value exposed to issuers with fossil fuels related activities, including exploration, extraction, mining, storage, distribution and trading of oil and gas, production and distribution of thermal coal, and production, distribution, storage, and reserves of metallurgical coal, rebalanced by the sub-portfolio of corporate holdings.	**Data:** Source MSCI **Action taken:** Over the past year exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector has declined. This has been done partially by monitoring issuers' revenue from fossil fuel and where relevant excluding certain issuers depending on a product and/or client preferences.	85.20%
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.	82.26%	81.50%	85.60%	The portfolio's weighted average of issuers' energy consumption and/or production from nonrenewable sources as a percentage of total energy used and/or generated.	**Data:** Source MSCI **Coverage**: Coverage on this indicator has increased slightly since last year. For certain NACE sectors there is no impact data due to lack of exposure to the relevant sector and/or issues with coverage. Ashmore will continue to monitor this with the aim of improving coverage. (It is worth noting that if the analysis for this indicator was re-run for 2023 based on increased coverage and data now available, the impact would actually show as having been slightly reduced over the last year) **Action taken:** The use of green energy is consistently considered as part of the Ashmore ESG Scorecard taking into account the nature of Emerging Markets investing.	58.06%
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing)	N/A	NA	4.06 GWh/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing)	Data: Source MSCI **Coverage**: Coverage on these indicators has increased by almost 10% over the last year. For certain NACE sectors there is no impact data due to lack of exposure to the relevant sector and/or issues with coverage. Ashmore will continue to monitor this with the aim of continuing to improve coverage. **Action taken:** The use of green energy is consistently considered as part of the Ashmore ESG Scorecard taking into account the nature of Emerging Markets investing. The impact data for each NACE sector where data is available has continued to improve over the last year.	70.96%
		NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying)	1.07 GwH/million EUR revenue	1.74 GwH/million EUR revenue	1.98 GwH/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying)		70.96%
		NACE Code C (Manufacturing)	0.84 GwH/million EUR revenue	2.13 GwH/million EUR revenue	3.38 GwH/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code C (Manufacturing)		70.96%
		NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)	4.04 GwH/million EUR revenue	8.82 GwH/million EUR revenue	9 GwH/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply)		70.96%
		NACE Code E (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)	0.7 GwH/million EUR revenue	NA	N/A	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code E (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities)		70.96%
		NACE Code F (Construction)	0.36 GwH/million EUR revenue	0.16 GwH/million EUR revenue	0.07 GwH/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code F (Construction)		70.96%
		NACE Code G (Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles)	0.26 GwH/million EUR revenue	0.58 GwH/million EUR revenue	0.93 GwH/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code G (Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles)		70.96%
		NACE Code H (Transportation and Storage)	0.7 GwH/million EUR revenue	1.87 GwH/million EUR revenue	0.6 GwH/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code H (Transportation and Storage)		70.96%
		NACE Code L (Real Estate Activities)	0.21 GwH/million EUR revenue	2.71 GwH/million EUR revenue	1.69 GwH/million EUR revenue	The portfolio's weighted average of Energy Consumption Intensity (GwH/million EUR revenue) for issuers classified within NACE Code L (Real Estate Activities)		70.96%
Biodiversity	**7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas**	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.	4.85%	0.35%	0.47%	The percentage of the portfolio's market value exposed to issuers' that either have operations located in or near biodiversity sensitive areas, are assessed to potentially negatively affect local biodiversity, and have no impact assessment; or they are involved in controversies with severe impact on local biodiversity, rebalanced by the sub-portfolio of corporate holdings.	**Data:** Source MSCI The impact number has increased when compared with 2023 however we believe this can be explained by a change in methodology for estimation which is much broader in scope while also recognising that the impact is entirely estimated. (It is worth noting that if the analysis was re-run for 2023 based on change in methodology, the impact would actually show as having been reduced over the last year) **Action taken:** Regular training is provided within Ashmore, and this has included biodiversity and deforestation. **Action planned:** Ashmore is increasingly focusing on deforestation as an engagement theme, which would aid management of this adverse impact.	85.15%
Water	**8. Emissions to water**	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.	0 metric tonnes	3,425.82 metric tonnes	9,945.57 metric tonnes	The total annual wastewater discharged (metric tonnes reported) associated with 1 million EUR invested in the portfolio. It is calculated as the weighted average of Water Emissions (metric tons) per company divided by the company's most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC).	**Data:** Source MSCI **Coverage:** Ashmore recognises that the coverage of these indicators, although marginally better than previous years, is very limited and will continue to explore with its data provider ways to improve data coverage and data quality. However, for the issuers that are covered, its positive to see that there is no reported exposure to these emissions.	1.89%
Waste	**9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio**	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.	19.29 metric tonnes	3.21 metric tonnes	5.9 metric tonnes	The total annual hazardous waste (metric tonnes reported) associated with 1 million EUR invested in the portfolio. Companies' hazardous waste is apportioned across all outstanding shares and bonds (based on the most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC)).	**Data:** Source MSCI The increase in impact from 2023 is explained by an increase in coverage resulting in previously unavailable data not being included in prior years's reporting. **Coverage:** Despite improvement in coverage, Ashmore recognises that the coverage of this indicator remains very limited and will continue to explore with its data provider ways to improve data coverage and data quality.	34.31%

INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2024	Reported Impact 2023	Reported Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	Coverage
Social and employee matters	**10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UN GC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	3.70%	5.08%	12.64%	The percentage of the portfolio's market value exposed to issuers that fail to align with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises based on MSCI ESG Research methodology, rebalanced by the subportfolio of corporate holdings.	**Data:** There is no official list of UN Global Compact violators published by the UNGC. The indicator presented is based on MSCI's assessment. **Action taken:** Ashmore has been reviewing its exposure to issuers considered 'violators' of UNGC principles by third-party data providers and has been engaging with relevant issuers and with data providers. **Action planned: Where applicable,** Ashmore will continue to engage with such issuers as well as engage with the data providers to ensure that it is clear to the issuers what action they need to take,if any, to no longer be considered in breach of the principles.	85.63%
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UN GC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UN GC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.	3.04%	48.02%	48.08%	The percentage of the portfolio's market value exposed to issuers that do not have at least one policy covering some of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (e.g. human rights, labor due diligence, or anti-bribery policy) and either a monitoring system evaluating compliance with such policy or a grievance / complaints handling mechanism, rebalanced by the subportfolio of corporate holdings.	**Data:** There is no official UN Global Compact violators. The indicator presented is based on MSCI's assessment. **Coverage:** Methodology has changed from simply reporting issuers that are not signatories to the UN Global Compact to focus on issuers without relevant policies or monitoring systems, explaining the difference in reported impact. **Action taken:** Ashmore has been reviewing its exposure to issuers considered as 'violators' of UN GC principles by third-party data providers and created relevant engagement plans. **Action planned:** Ashmore will continue to engage with such issuers as well as engage with the data providers to ensure that it is clear to the issuers what action they need to take to no longer be considered in breach of the principles.	85.29%
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.	10.18%	16.85%	19.85%	The portfolio holdings' weighted average of the difference between the average gross hourly earnings of male and female employees, as a percentage of male gross earnings.	**Data:** Source MSCI **Coverage:** Ashmore will continue to explore ways to improve data coverage and data quality.	17.04%
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.	21.19%	20.64%	19.75%	The portfolio holdings' weighted average of the ratio of female board members to total board members.	**Data:** Source MSCI **Action taken:** Board gender diversity is consistently considered as part of the Ashmore ESG Scorecard taking into account the nature of Emerging Markets investing.	78.56%
	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.	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	The percentage of the portfolio's market value exposed to issuers with an industry tie to landmines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons or biological weapons. Note: Industry ties includes ownership, manufacturing and investments. Ties to landmines do not include related safety products.	**Data:** Source is Ashmore's assessment of issuer involvement in controversial weapons, and MSCI. **Exclusion:** Ashmore monitors issuers' involvement in controversial weapons and excludes these across the firm's investments. This indicator flagged from MSCI the exposure to one company due to potential dual use components. Ashmore does not consider such components to necessarily indicate manufacturing or selling of controversial weapons and in this case, has made its conclusions following engagement with the company.	87.96%

INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN SOVEREIGNS AND SUPRANATIONALS

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric	Impact 2024	Reported Impact 2023	Reported Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	Coverage
Environmental	**15. GHG intensity**	GHG intensity of investee countries.	732.81 tCO2e	886.34 tCO2e	901.38 tCO2e	The portfolio's weighted average of sovereign issuers' GHG Emissions Intensity (Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions/EUR M GDP).	**Data:** Source MSCI **Action taken:** Ashmore has worked on expanding its access to and integration of sovereign GHG emission metrics. **Engagement:** The disclosure of GHG emissions continued to be an important engagement theme over 2024.	100%
Social	**16. Investee countries subject to social violations**	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law.	4	4	4	The portfolio's number of unique sovereign issuers with European External Action Service (EEAS) restrictive measures (sanctions) on imports and exports.	**Data:** Source MSCI **Exclusion:** Ashmore seeks to comply with applicable government authorities, and where appropriate, screens investments against the UN Security Council, EU Sanctions, and UK Sanctions, and the US Office of Foreign Assets Control lists as per the Ashmore Sanctions Policy.	100%
		Number of investee countries subject to social violations (relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law.	6.70%	6.85%	7.22%	The portfolio's percentage of unique sovereign issuers with European External Action Service (EEAS) restrictive measures (sanctions) on imports and exports.		100%

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact 2024	Reported Impact 2023	Reported Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	Coverage
Emissions	**4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives**	Share of investments in investee companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives aimed at aligning with the Paris Agreement.	57.76%	42.42%	51.24%	The percentage of the portfolio's market value exposed to issuers without a carbon emissions reduction target aligned with the Paris Agreement.	**Data:** Source MSCI **Coverage:** Coverage has decreased for this indicator over the last year. More issuers have reported that they no longer/do not have carbon reducing initiatives compared to the previous year. **Action taken:** Explicitly considering companies' net zero targets continued to be part of the Ashmore ESG Scorecard in 2024. **Target:** Ashmore will continue to work with data providers to increase coverage of this indicator assessed for all the corporate issuers in which it invests to the extent relevant.	79.16%

Adverse Sustainability Indicator		Metric	Impact 2024	Reported Impact 2023	Reported Impact 2022	Explanation	Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	Coverage
INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN SOVEREIGNS AND SUPRANATIONALS								
Green securities	**17. Share of bonds not issued under Union legislation on environmentally sustainable bonds**	Share of bonds not issued under Union legislation on environmentally sustainable bonds.	N/A	N/A	N/A	Share of bonds not certified as green.	**Data:** Although data on this indicator is not currently available from the primary PASI data provider, MSCI, within Ashmore, this indicator is nonetheless assessed on an ad hoc basis using alternative data sources until systematic data is available. **Action planned:** Ashmore intends to identify a metric which can be used to consistently report against this principal adverse sustainability impact indicator.	0.00%
ADDITIONAL CLIMATE & OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS								
INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN INVESTEE COMPANIES								
Adverse Sustainability Indicator		**Metric**	**Impact 2024**	**Reported Impact 2023**	**Reported Impact 2022**	**Explanation**	**Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period**	**Coverage**
Social and employee matters	**2. Rate of accidents**	Rate of accidents in investee companies expressed as a weighted average.	0.31	0.37	0.95	Sum of portfolio companies' recordable incident rate (fatalities, lost time injuries, restricted work injuries and medical treatment injuries) weighted by the portfolio's value of investment in a company and by the company's most recently available enterprise value including cash (EVIC).	**Data:** Source MSCI **Coverage:** There was an improvement in coverage from 2023 (19%) to 2024. **Action taken:** The treatment of employees including health and safety is considered as part of the Ashmore ESG Scorecard.	28.54%
INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN SOVEREIGNS AND SUPRANATIONALS								
Governance	**21. Average corruption score**	Measure of the perceived level of public sector corruption using a quantitative indicator explained in the explanation column.	41.97	41.70	40.54	The weighted average of portfolio's issuers' Corruption Perception Index **(0-100 score),** which measures the perceptions of public-sector corruption, including bribery, diversion of public funds, use of public office for private gain, nepotism in the civil service, state capture and mechanisms available to prevent corruption. Values range from 100 (Best) to 0 (Worst). Data SourceL Transparency International	**Data:** Source MSCI **Action taken:** The level of corruption is considered as part of the Ashmore ESG Scorecard.	100.00%

Description of policies to identify and prioritise principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

The information relating to the principal adverse impact on sustainability factors in Ashmore's ESG Policy is incorporated into investment decision-making mainly through the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG scoring methodology as outlined in the Policy. This is the primary framework used to identify and consider PAIs. The methodology used to select the indicators included in this report has been to include the full set of indicators and where appropriate, to highlight constraints in data availability and coverage. To identify relevant PAIs, an exercise was conducted to map the PAIs to the Investment Manager's ESG Scoring framework.

The methodology used can take into account the probability of occurrence and the severity of those principal adverse impacts, including their potentially irremediable character, continues to evolve taking into account the benefit of the experiences gained since PAIs were introduced as part of SFDR and also the associated data and methodological challenges to date. It is not practical to calculate any associated margin of error within the methodology.

Governance:
The Ashmore ESG Policy is reviewed and updated annually and signed off by the Ashmore Group ESG Committee and was last approved July 2024. Responsibility for the implementation of the policy is delegated by the Ashmore Group plc Board of Directors to the Ashmore Group ESG Committee, which is responsible for setting out the Investment Manager's responsible investing framework and ensuring the appropriate implementation of all elements of this framework by Ashmore's Investment Committees and the relevant theme Sub-Investment Committees. Accordingly, oversight of the ESG scoring process and its application in investment management decisions is undertaken by the Investment Committee and the relevant theme Sub-Investment Committees.

Data sources:
The Investment Manager will use the following sources to obtain data on principal adverse sustainability impacts:
- Company reports and corporate disclosures;
- Direct engagements with investee management; and
- External data sourced from third-party data provider services.

In acquiring PAI data, a review of the main third-party data providers was conducted before selecting one to be the primary data provider. Amongst other factors, the chosen provider was considered on the basis of coverage data applicable to Emerging Markets issuers as well as regulatory reporting considerations and streamlined reporting.

Engagement Policies

The Investment Manager's Engagement Policy (which is aligned with the Shareholder Rights Directive II) outlines the Investment Manager's approach to engaging with issuers. This includes how the Investment Manager engages with issuers on sustainability matters. Topics for engagement are often identified during the ESG scoring process, which includes the consideration of mandatory and chosen optional PAI indicators. The policy also outlines engagements between portfolio managers and issuers, collaborative and collective engagement efforts, as well as potential escalation strategies. Other relevant policies of include Ashmore Group's Proxy Voting Policy, and Exclusion Policy.

Adoption of the policies:
The Engagement Policy and related reports are updated on an annual basis. The PAIs are monitored and where relevant, the Investment Manager will consider whether engagement is appropriate and/or whether escalate the engagement as per the Investment Manager's Engagement Policy.

References to international standards

The Paris Agreement:
The Investment Manager's approach to addressing the challenges posed by climate change is framed within the context of meeting the objectives of the Paris Agreement, as set out in our Climate Change Position Paper. The Investment Manager is committed to contributing to the goals of the Paris Agreement. Ashmore notes the announcement in January 2025 by the Net Zero Asset Managers Initiative ("NZAMI") that it is reviewing the initiative and consequently has suspended activities to track implementation and reporting. Notwithstanding this announcement, Ashmore will continue to identify and develop appropriate climate change mitigation strategies in accordance with clients' investment objectives. The Investment Manager's climate related commitments are made in the expectation that governments will follow through on their own commitments to the goals of the Paris Agreement, and that the international finance that has been promised to aid Emerging Markets materialises. Furthermore, climate ambitions depend on society and companies continuing to set appropriate targets and delivering on their commitments. The methodology used to implement carbon emissions targets is the Target Setting Protocol by the Net Zero Asset Owners Alliance. The relevant equity and corporate debt assets aligned to net zero by 2050 will be managed to a portfolio decarbonisation reduction target of at least 22% by 2025 and at least 49% by 2030, in line with the recommended range by the NZAOA's Target Setting Protocol. Corporate scope 1 & 2 will be included in the targets. Due to lack of reliable data, scope 3 will be tracked and reported on where material and appropriate but will not be included within the portfolio targets. Portfolio targets are currently limited to corporate holdings whilst the methodology for sovereign issuers is being evaluated. The Investment Manager continues to evaluate the use of forward-looking climate metrics as part of its approach to scenario analysis. The main PAI indictors that are applicable are the mandatory environmental PAI indicators 1-6 and the voluntary environmental indicator 4.

The UN PRI:
Ashmore Group is a signatory of the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) and recognises its responsibility in supporting the global agenda for achieving a better future for all. Please also refer to Ashmore Group's Sustainability Report for further details.

Historical comparison

This is the third year of reporting of PAIs by the Investment Manager, which allows for a comparison with previous periods. Comparison of selected metrics is provided in the summary section. Coverage numbers remain broadly similar with some exceptions as previously noted in the summary.

Disclaimer

In preparing the PAI information contained in this report, a number of key judgements, estimations and assumptions have been made. The processes, methodologies and issues involved are complex. The ESG data, models and methodologies used are evolving and are not of the same standard as those available in the context of financial and other information, nor are they subject to the same or equivalent disclosure standards, historical reference points, benchmarks or globally accepted accounting principles. In the case of climate change and its evolution, it is not practical to rely on historical data as a strong indicator of future trajectories. Outputs of models, processed data and methodologies are also likely to be affected by underlying data quality, which can be difficult to assess. All things equal, industry guidance, standards, market practice and regulations in this field will continue to evolve. There are also challenges faced in relation to the ability to access data on a timely basis and the lack of consistency and comparability between data that is available. This means the PAI related forward-looking statements, information and targets discussed in this report carry an additional degree of inherent risk and uncertainty.

In light of uncertainty as to the nature of future policy and market response to climate change and other ESG-related topics, including between regions, and the effectiveness of any such response, and as market practice and data quality and availability evolves, the Investment Manager may have to update the models and/or methodologies it uses, or alter its approach to PAI analysis and may be required to amend, update and recalculate its PAI disclosures and assessments in the future, as well as its PAI commitments and/or targets or its evaluation of its progress towards these. Revision to PAI data may also mean it is not reconcilable or comparable year on year.

Information on verification of metrics in this report:

The information contained within this report has not been independently verified or assured. The information in this report includes non-financial metrics, estimates or other information that are subject to significant uncertainties, which may include the methodology, collection and verification of data, various estimates and assumptions, and underlying data that is obtained from third parties. Neither AIMIL nor the Investment Manager has arranged for independent verification or assurance of the data with respect to its accuracy or completeness.

Information on forward-looking statements:

This report may contain 'forward-looking statements'. Forward-looking statements are sometimes but not always identified by their use of a date in the future or such words as 'anticipates', 'aims', 'could', 'may', 'should', 'expects', 'believes', 'intends', 'projects'; 'plans', 'forecasts', 'goals', 'estimates', or 'targets'. By their nature, forward-looking statements are inherently speculative and involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- changes in the regulatory framework in which AIMIL or the Investment Manager operates;
- the impact of legal or other proceedings against AIMIL, the Investment Manager, or others in the industry;
- climate change projection risk including, for example, the evolution of climate change and its impacts, changes in the scientific assessment of climate change impacts, transition pathways and future risk exposure and limitations of climate scenario forecasts;
- amendments to or new PAI reporting standards, models or methodologies;
- changes in PAI related data availability and quality which could result in revisions to reported data going forward; and
- climate scenarios and the models that analyse them have limitations that are sensitive to key assumptions and parameters, which are themselves subject to some uncertainty.

Actual results and developments may differ materially from the expectations disclosed or implied as a result of factors including those outlined above. All subsequent forward-looking statements attributable to AIMIL, the Investment Manager, or any persons acting on its behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the factors referred to above. No assurances can be given that the forward-looking statements in this report will be realised. Subject to compliance with applicable law and regulations, it is not currently the intention to update these forward-looking statements and nor does AIMIL or the Investment Manager undertake any obligation to do so.