

Product Name: The Ethical Global Equity Income Strategy

A. Summary

This section provides detailed sustainability-related disclosures regarding the **Cantor Fitzgerald Ethical Global Equity Income Strategy** (hereinafter referred to as “strategy”) now categorised as Article 8 as outlined in Article 10 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (“SFDR”):

The Cantor Fitzgerald Ethical Global Equity Income is a strategy that gains exposure to a range of companies through investments in underlying funds and/or direct investments in the equities/bonds of such companies or governments, integrating sustainability criteria throughout the investment selection process. The selection of these investments range across all sectors and focuses on maximising the rate of capital appreciation and income generation whilst considering the impact made by the investee company on the environment and society. In selecting its investments, the Investment Manager uses a screen to identify companies that do not align with the characteristics promoted by the Strategy. Using this criterion, the Strategy promotes environmental and social characteristics and is categorised in accordance with Article 8(1) of the SFDR.

Although the strategy does not have a sustainable investment objective, it does promote environmental and social characteristics and will have a minimum proportion of investments (10%) in sustainable investments. The strategy promotes the reduction of thermal coal generation and extraction, reduction of oil exploration, promotion of universal human rights and elimination of child labour, reduction in exposure to controversial weapons, tobacco production, gambling, armament, adult entertainment as well as good or improving ESG factors and good governance practices. The strategy dedicates at least 65% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics, and as well 10% in sustainable investments. To ensure achievement of this capital allocation, the strategy uses a series of sustainability indicators from external ESG data providers. The sustainability indicators consist of the percent portfolio revenue generated from thermal coal generation and extraction and oil exploration, the number of investee companies that violate the UNGC, ILO or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the number of investee companies involved in child labour controversies, the percent of portfolio involved in the manufacturing or selling of controversial & conventional weapons, the percent of the portfolio tied to tobacco producers, the percent of the portfolio tied to alcohol revenue, the percent of the portfolio tied to revenue from adult entertainment, the percent of the portfolio tied to gambling revenue, and the number of holdings voted on.

The strategy does not use a benchmark to assess its environmental or social performance but uses the indicators mentioned to assess such performance of investee companies. Through collaborative engagement, the Investment Manager actively engages with investee companies involved in allegations of severe global norms violations where there is a reasonable chance of influencing a company’s behaviour positively.

B. No Sustainable Investment Objective

The strategy has a minimum of 10% of its holdings being invested in sustainable investments, while promoting environmental and social characteristics, however the strategy does not have a sustainable investment objective.

C. Environmental or Social Characteristics of the Financial Product

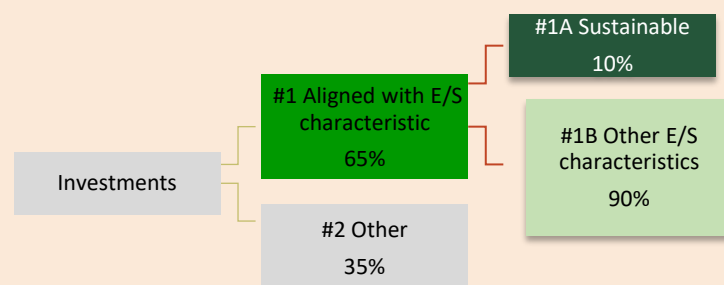
The strategy promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

1. Environmental
 - a. Promotion of the reduction of thermal coal generation and extraction;
 - b. Promotion of the reduction of oil exploration.
2. Social
 - a. Promotion of universal human rights and elimination of child labour;
 - b. Reduction of exposure to controversial weapons;
 - c. Reduction of exposure to tobacco;
 - d. Reduction of exposure to alcohol;
 - e. Reduction of exposure to adult entertainment;
 - f. Reduction of exposure to armament
 - g. Reduction of exposure to gambling
3. Promotion of good governance practices.

D. Investment Strategy

The Strategy pursues an actively managed investment strategy that gains exposures to a range of companies through investments in underlying funds and/or direct investments in the equities of such companies, integrating sustainability criteria throughout the investment selection process. The Strategy has a diversified and carefully-chosen portfolio of high quality companies which are financially-strong and generally have resilient and reliable earnings and dividends, which we believe will deliver outperformance of global equities over the longer-term and also less volatile performance. The selection of these investments range across all sectors and focuses on maximising the rate of capital appreciation whilst considering the impact made by the investee company on the environment and society. In selecting its investments, the Investment Manager uses a screen to exclude companies that do not align with the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Strategy.

E. Proportion of Investments



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The strategy invests at least 65% of its net assets in investments that are aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The asset allocation is constantly monitored by the Investment Manager and reviewed quarterly.

Up to 35% of the investments are not aligned with these characteristics (#2 Other). These assets consist of ETFs, derivatives, cash, and other cash equivalents. No minimum safeguards are applicable to these assets.

Additionally the strategy will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments composed of investments with an environmental or social objective in economic activities that are classified as sustainable within the meaning of Article 2(17) of the Disclosure Regulation.

The Strategy's sustainable investments will be those which have been categorised as such by MSCI ESG Research which consider three criteria in determining what qualifies as a 'sustainable investment', namely whether each issuer:

1. Abides by the Do No Significant Harm principles;
2. Practices good governance; and
3. Contributes to the achievement of at least one of the following objectives:
 - I. Mitigating climate change and transitioning to a low carbon economy: the issuer must have an emission reduction target approved by the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTI);
 - II. Financing economic activities from issuers that generate at least 20% of their revenues providing a significant sustainable impact solutions in the areas highlighted below.

Regarding impact solutions mentioned at (ii) above, investments are classified as having a significant "sustainable impact" if 20% of their revenue contributes to one or multiple of the following objectives:

1. Climate change mitigation and energy efficiency:
 - a. Alternative Energy
 - b. Carbon & Energy Efficiency
 - c. Green Building
 - d. Climate Adaptation
2. Natural Capital:
 - a. Sustainable Water
 - b. Pollution Prevention
 - c. Sustainable Agriculture
3. Basic Needs:
 - a. Nutrition
 - b. Major Diseases Treatment
 - c. Sanitation
 - d. Affordable Real Estate
4. Empowerment:
 - a. SME Finance
 - b. Education
 - c. Bridging the Digital Divide

These sustainable impact metrics align with the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Revenues in these areas are considered to provide products and services that are consistent with the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. Sustainable impact data from MSCI ESG Research is used to measure these impacts. The contribution to meeting these objectives will be assessed by the Sub-Investment Manager and monitored on an ongoing basis. For further information on criteria methodology, please visit MSCI ESG Research.

The strategy sustainable investments will seek to create positive environmental and social impacts by investing in issuers that fulfil designated environmental criteria and are targeted for related improvement by the Sub-Investment Manager's specialized team of internal shareholder advocates.

In the investment process, the Sub-Investment Manager's consideration of these indicators is based on a positive list of issuers that have developed a strategy against at least one of the above key indicators and have a track record in addressing environmental and/or social objectives. Information from MSCI ESG Research for the individual key indicators is used as the basis for this positive list and is kept under review to ensure that the Strategy's sustainable investments continue to contribute to these objectives.

From time to time, the Strategy may be invested in sustainable investments that contribute to anyone (or more) of the environmental objectives identified in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2020/852), namely:

- climate change mitigation;
- climate change adaptation;
- the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
- the transition to a circular economy;
- pollution prevention and control; and
- the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

F. Monitoring of Environmental or Social Characteristics

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Strategy.

1. Environmental

- a) The percent of portfolio revenue generated from thermal coal generation and extraction;
- b) The percent of portfolio revenue generated from oil exploration.

2. Social

- a) The number of investee companies that violate the UNGC, ILO or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and are therefore part of the Investment Manager's norms-based engagement programme. Further details can be found [here](#);
- b) Percent of portfolio involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons;

- c) Percent of portfolio tied to tobacco products;
- d) Percent of the portfolio tied to alcohol revenue;
- e) Percent of the portfolio tied to revenue from adult entertainment;
- f) Percent of the portfolio tied to gambling revenue;
- g) Percent of the portfolio tied to armament revenue.

3. Good Governance

- a) The number of holdings voted;
- b) ESG score (on a scale of 0-10) according to MSCI ESG ratings methodology.

The Investment Manager does not use external control mechanisms to review monitoring of the sustainability indicators.

G. Methodologies

The strategy uses a variety of methodologies and data sources to help measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the strategy are met.

For example, the strategy uses an ESG Framework to ensure alignment with the Investment Manager's promoted environmental and social characteristics. The process begins with a negative screen, which identifies any investment not meeting the Investment Manager's criteria/promoted environmental and social characteristics. After the screen, the Investment Manager will identify the remaining securities norm-based alignment (further described below). In cases where norm-based criteria are violated, the Investment Manager will engage with a company. For further details please see the Investment Manager's engagement policy. Finally, the Investment Manager reviews principal adverse impact (PAI) in the strategy at least on a quarterly basis.

H. Data Sources and Processing

The strategy uses multiple data sources, employing a combination of research, news, information gathered through dialogue with companies and data from external research providers including but not limited to the following:

- MSCI ESG Manager
- International Shareholders Service (ISS)
- Bloomberg ESG

The strategy uses MSCI ESG Manager for screening purposes, both MSCI ESG Manager and Bloomberg ESG for assessing a company's governance performance, and ISS for norm-based screening, engagement, and proxy voting purposes. When using ESG data from the selected providers, the Investment Manager scrutinises available data to perform proper due diligence. This includes both checking data discrepancies/accuracy between data vendors, as well as checking the data coverage/availability of each data vendor. If conflicting data is identified between data providers, the Investment Manager will be query and seek to remedy the data issues in order to achieve a consensus on the ESG performance of a company.

Data processing takes places in different forms, with the preferred method being automation, to avoid operational risks as well as human intervention. The Investment Manager uses a

combination of the data provider and automated excel spreadsheets that display relevant metrics, as well as the data availability for each metric. The Investment Manager has chosen data providers with high amounts of data availability. As it stands now, evaluating the proportion of vendor sourced data that is estimated is difficult due to insufficient metadata.

I. Limitations to Methodologies and Data

ESG data is reliant on third party data providers, which all can have different assessments of what ESG risks are financially material to a company. Additionally, in cases of insufficient data, ESG data providers may rely on estimates and approximations using internal methodologies that may be subjective and vary from other providers. Such limitations do not affect how the promoted characteristics are met, even if returns are negatively impacted. In addition, it should be noted that the consideration of non-financial data when constructing portfolios may lead to the exclusion of certain issuers and imply the foregoing of certain investment opportunities that would nevertheless be available to a strategy not considering such data.

J. Due Diligence

The Investment Manager performs due diligence prior to any investment. Such due diligence includes the internal control mechanism of applying a negative ESG screener before making an investment, as well as ensuring a company meets the Investment Manager's good governance criteria. Additionally, the Investment Manager reviews PAIs at least on a quarterly basis. The outcome of the due diligence, including any information on sustainability risks and opportunities, guides the Investment Manager's investment decision. Further details on how sustainability risks are integrated into the investment decision making process for the strategy is provided in the Investment Manager's ESG Policy. The Investment Manager does not use any external control mechanisms.

K. Engagement Policies

A key part of the Investment Manager's approach to ESG is actively engaging with companies which violate global norms. The Strategy will engage with any company that breaches the United Nations Guiding Principles (UNGPs), International Labour Organizations (ILO) standards, United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) or Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Engagement is performed using a service from the Institutional Shareholders Services (ISS), which pools together investors to engage with companies. The Investment Manager actively uses the service and monitors ongoing engagements with companies and as well to assess whether an ongoing engagement is successful or not.

Additionally, the Investment Manager's proxy voting is carried out by ISS, who acts as the Investment Manager's proxy voting advisor. The Investment Manager therefore votes to be in line with ISS's Sustainability Proxy Voting policy and monitors the voting guideline to ensure alignment with the Investment Manager's approach to stewardship. For further information, please see the Investment Managers [Shareholder Engagement Policy](#).

L. Designated Reference Benchmark

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the strategy.