

FTGF ClearBridge Infrastructure Value Fund (the "Fund")

Legal Entity Identifier: 549300C63RJNQRH38W57



**FRANKLIN
TEMPLETON**

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ ☐ **YES**

- ☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 0.00%**
 - ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
- ☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective: 0.00%**

☒ ☒ **NO**

- ☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 57.96% of sustainable investments
 - ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
 - ☐ with a social objective
- ☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Fund promoted a positive impact with respect to:

- Climate change mitigation;
- Climate change adaptation; and/or
- Social impact.

The promotion of a positive impact in the above areas resulted in the Fund promoting the following environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period:

- investments that support the transition to a low carbon economy, either through direct reduction in emissions, enabling of lower emission alternatives or the provision of lower emissions substitute products or services such as rail transport versus air or road alternatives;
- infrastructure investments supporting adaptation to climate change;
- infrastructure that supports social impact, such as provision of fair access to essential services, for example access to water, energy and communications; and
- compliance with the UN Global Compact (UNGC) principles.

In selecting securities during the reporting period, the Investment Manager used an established proprietary research and engagement process to determine a company's profile on environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues. This proprietary process includes an ESG ratings system that utilizes a materiality map to identify specific ESG characteristics that pertain to the investment.

The Investment Manager applied its ESG process to all investments during the period. In addition, the Fund met its committed 15% percent "sustainable investment" minimum.

Derivative instruments have not been used to attain the environmental / social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

No index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental /social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

Sustainability indicators

indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund were:

- the proportion of the Fund held in sustainable investments as defined by the Investment Manager's proprietary sustainable investments methodology was 57.96%; and
- the Fund's portfolio ESG rating (7.38) compared to the ESG rating of the investment universe (6.72), as seen in the table below;

Where the ESG scores are based on MSCI data, equal weighted for the "Investable universe ESG rating" and portfolio weighted for the "Fund ESG rating". Additionally, we note, the Fund performance exceeds the Investable universe rating utilising other external ESG rating providers. The Fund's "investable universe" includes 200 infrastructure stocks collectively called the RARE200, reviewed quarterly as part of the investment process.

Sustainability KPI Name	Sustainability KPI historical comparison			
	2026	2025	2024	2023
	Value	Value	Value	Value
Fund ESG rating	7.38	7.41	7.35	7.31
Investable universe ESG rating	6.72	6.67	6.58	6.45

PAI indicators	Unit of measurement	PAI historical comparison							
		2026		2025		2024		2023	
		Value	Coverage	Value	Coverage	Value	Coverage	Value	Coverage
GHG Emissions: Total Emissions	tCO2e	416,158.69	96.40%	336,618.28	97.72%	376,657.11	97.18%	319,510.77	92.41%
Total Carbon Footprint EUR	tCO2e/€M invested	453.63	96.40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total GHG Intensity EUR	tCO2e/€M revenue	1,980.37	96.40%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Share of non-renewable energy production	Percentage of total energy	76.98%	49.01%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Violations of UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines	Percentage of Fund invested	0.00%	96.40%	0.00%	97.72%	0.00%	97.18%	0.00%	95.98%
Exposure to controversial weapons	Percentage of Fund invested	0.00%	96.40%	0.00%	97.72%	0.00%	95.77%	0.00%	92.41%

● ... And compared to previous periods?

The general sustainability indicators are in line with those in the previous period.

Note: In prior reporting periods, certain PAIs were labelled with USD in the unit of measure. This reflected the currency used in underlying financial data and did not affect the calculation methodology or results. For consistency with RTS Annex I, currency references have been removed from the unit labels as of 2025. Prioryear figures have not been restated.

● What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

Given the Fund's infrastructure mandate to invest in core infrastructure assets and the important role infrastructure plays in both the provision of essential services and energy transition, the Fund held investments that contributed to the sustainable objectives relating to climate change mitigation and/or adaptation objectives, and/or made a positive social contribution.

Of the Sustainable Investments the key contributions to the objectives included:

- Electric utility and Renewables companies supporting the transition to a low carbon economy and thus climate change mitigation
- Lower emission mobility infrastructure supporting the transition to a lower carbon economy and thus climate change mitigation
- Water utilities that support adaptation to climate change and social impact by providing access to essential clean reliable water
- Communications infrastructure that may provide an alternative to transport as well as social impact by providing access to essential services

The above was initially assessed by considering the contributions to one or both of the following:

- SDG alignment of products and services
- GHG intensity and emissions reduction targets across a firm's economics activities determined through a third party verified decarbonization target aligned to the Paris Agreement

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The Investment Manager used a combination of third party severe risk controversy scores, third-party global norms-based screening including UN Global Compact (UNGC) compliance, PAI consideration* and other material environmental, social, and governance factors, which were embedded in the Investment Manager's fundamental research and proprietary ESG ratings process, which included a good governance evaluation, to review if investments caused significant harm to any sustainable investment objective.

Additionally, the Investment Manager used its engagement process to identify best in class securities.

*The PAIs taken into consideration were dependent on the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG materiality assessment by sub-sector which was applied during its ESG rating process or on data availability.

How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?

The Investment Manager's investment process integrated ESG via a bottom-up research-driven approach that utilised many data sources, including PAIs. PAIs were considered in the context of the relevant infrastructure sub-sector.

The manner in which PAIs were considered and taken into account is set out in further detail below.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Investment Manager supports the principles of the UNGC. Therefore, the Fund did not invest in companies that violated any of the ten principles in each of the four areas (human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption) of the UNGC.

The Investment Manager used a third-party data provider who monitored compliance with UNGC principles. In instances where there were discrepancies or disagreements between the Investment Manager's research and the provider's assessment of a specific controversy, the Investment Manager, along with the compliance team and members of the ESG team engaged the company on the issue. Where the Investment Manager reached a consensus that the company had taken the necessary steps to address the controversy, or had effectively remediated the issue, the Investment Manager provided a detailed explanation for why the company continued to be invested in.

To ensure sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD guidelines, the Investment Manager used a third-party provider as a best effort to monitor compliance and potential violations.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

PAIs were considered as part of the Investment Manager's broad ESG process as well as the consideration of the do no significant harm (DNSH) principle. The ESG processes where PAIs were considered were: (i) the proprietary ESG score; (ii) controversy monitoring and ongoing engagement; and (iii) qualitative ESG considerations.

The following PAIs were considered:

PAI #1 (GHG Emissions), PAI #2 (Carbon Footprint), PAI #3 (GHG Intensity)

The Investment Manager assessed the specific climate-related risks and opportunities faced by individual companies as part of its bottom-up stock selection process, which integrated GHG data, among other environmental, social and governance considerations. Each infrastructure sub-sector was assessed against a weighting of factors relevant to its business operations. Company management of GHG emissions, including credible reduction plans, is also considered as part of this process.

PAI #5 (Share of non-renewable energy production)

The Investment Manager assessed energy generation mix as part of its bottom-up research assessment, particularly as it pertains to climate change and Net Zero goals. The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria. The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

PAI #10 (Violations of UNGC / OECD Guidelines)

The fund did not invest in companies that violated any of the ten principles in each of the four areas (human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption) of the UNGC. To ensure sustainable investments were aligned with the OECD guidelines, the Investment Manager used a third-party provider as a best effort to monitor compliance and potential violations.

PAI #14 (Exposure to controversial weapons)

The Fund does not, and did not, invest in companies that generate any turnover from (a) banned weapons according to (i) The Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction and (ii) The Convention on the Prohibition of Cluster Munitions and (b) weapons classed as either B- or C- weapons pursuant to the United Nations Biological Weapons Convention and the United Nations Chemical Weapons Convention respectively.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The largest investments of this Fund during the reference period, excluding cash and derivatives, were:

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is - 2025-03-01 - 2026-02-28.

Largest investments	Sector	% of Assets	Country
SEVERN TRENT PLC	Utilities	4.96%	United Kingdom
Ferrovial SE	Industrials	4.76%	Netherlands
ENTERGY CORP	Utilities	4.71%	United States
SSE PLC	Utilities	4.44%	United Kingdom
VINCI SA	Industrials	4.19%	France
TC Energy Corp	Energy	4.08%	Canada
NEXTERA ENERGY INC	Utilities	4.02%	United States
Getlink SE	Industrials	3.42%	France
FRAPORT AG FRANKFURT AIRPORT SERVICES WORLDWIDE	Industrials	3.36%	Germany
CENTERPOINT ENERGY INC	Utilities	3.22%	United States
Aena SME SA	Industrials	3.20%	Spain
E.ON SE	Utilities	3.12%	Germany
WEC ENERGY GROUP INC	Utilities	2.92%	United States



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

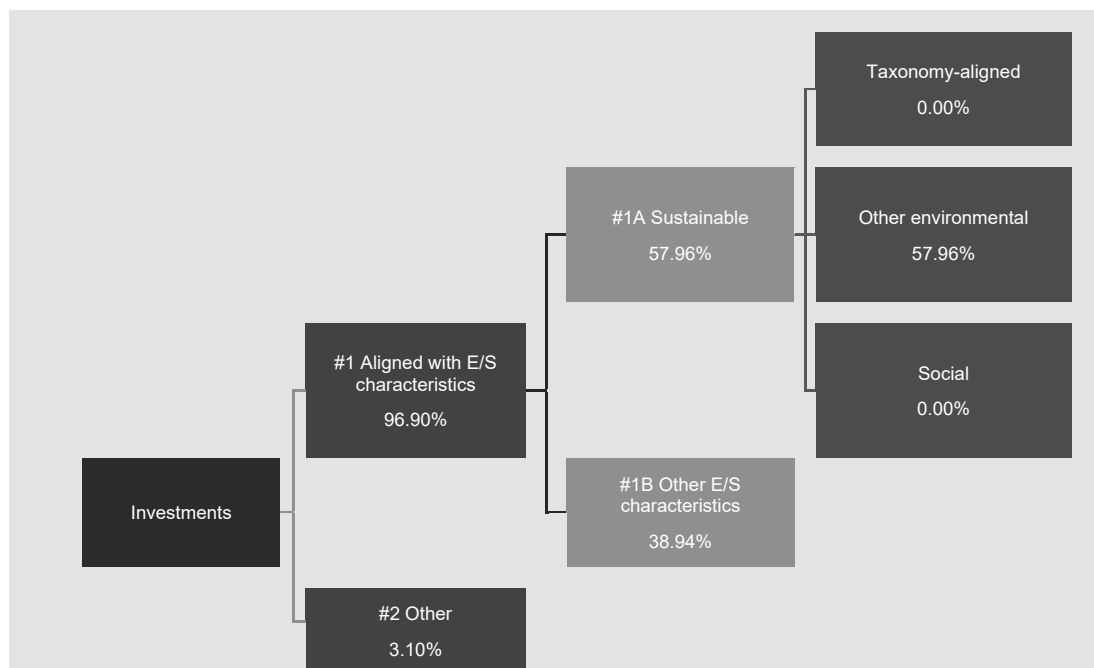
The proportion of sustainability-related investments was 57.96%.

Asset allocation
describes the share of
investments in specific
assets.

What was the asset allocation?

A portion of 96.90% of the Fund's portfolio was aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund. The remaining portion (3.10%) was not aligned with the promoted characteristics and consisted primarily of liquid assets.

Out of the Fund's portfolio segment which is aligned with the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics, the Fund invested 57.96% of its portfolio in sustainable 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 environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

	Asset Allocation historical comparison			
	2026	2025	2024	2023
Investment Category	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments
#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics	96.90%	97.72%	98.55%	95.98%
#2 Other	3.10%	2.28%	1.45%	40.20%
#1A Sustainable	57.96%	55.65%	61.70%	57.35%
#1B Other E/S characteristics	38.94%	42.07%	36.85%	38.63%
Taxonomy-aligned	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other environmental	57.96%	55.65%	61.70%	57.35%
Social	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

The top sectors and sub-sectors of this Fund during the reference period, excluding cash and derivatives, were:

Top sector	% of Assets
Utilities	57.18%
Industrials	29.26%
Energy	10.46%
Top sub-sector	% of Assets
Electric Utilities	32.42%
Multi-Utilities	14.37%
Transportation Infrastructure	12.88%
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	10.46%
Construction & Engineering	8.96%
Ground Transportation	7.42%
Water Utilities	5.68%
Gas Utilities	2.48%
Independent Power & Renewable Electricity Producers	2.24%

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

- **capital expenditure (CapEx)** showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure (OpEx)** reflecting the green operational activities of investee companies.



To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?¹

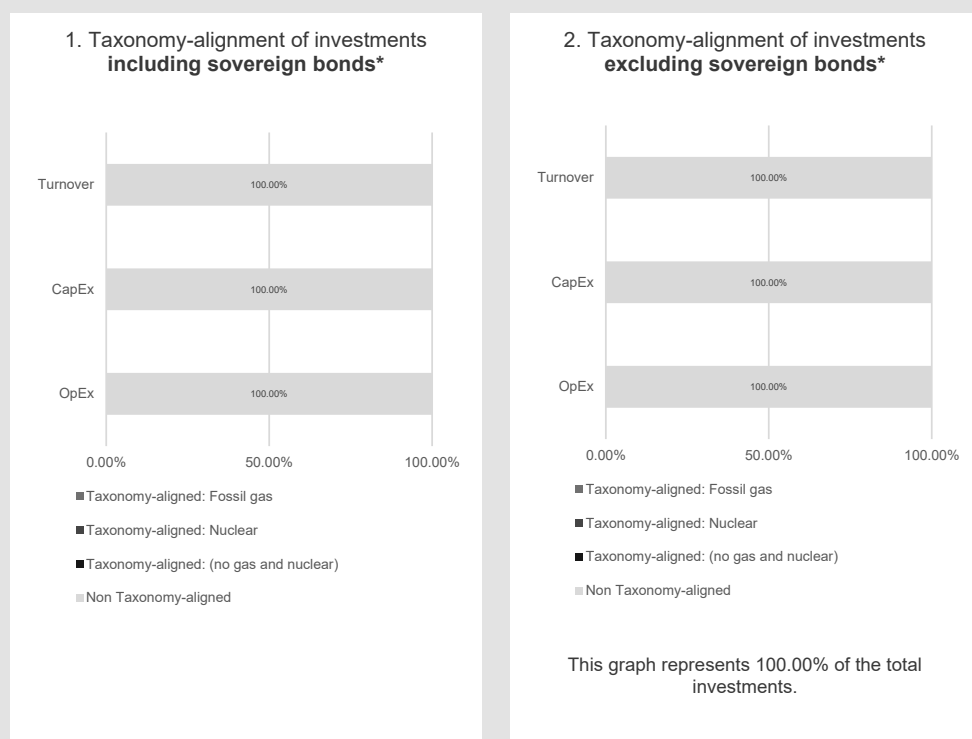
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The Fund did not invest in transitional and enabling activities.

How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Not applicable.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into**



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

As a result of the investment strategy of the Fund, the Fund did not make sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy and, accordingly as of 28-02-2026, 57.96% of the portfolio of the Fund was comprised of investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives -see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of socially sustainable investments was 0.00%.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The proportion of investments under “#2 Other” was 3.10% and comprised of cash held on deposit and derivative instruments used for hedging and derivatives for which there were no minimum environmental or social safeguards.



What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

1. The Investment Manager consistently applied its ESG process, that is integrated and considered in all key elements of the investments process.

This included:

- Negative screens at investable universe construction to respect limits for extraction and productions of fossil fuels, tobacco, weapons and UNGC failures
- Applied its Three Pillar process for ESG integration, namely:
- Forecasted cashflow adjustments based on ESG factors
- Required return adjustment based on ESG risk as assessed by the Managers proprietary scorecard (see below)
- Engagement, including controversy monitoring
- Other ESG analysis and processes including, but not limited to, Sustainability Reviews of company ESG scorecards, energy mix analysis and decarbonisation plans, PAI consideration and so on.

Some of the above actions are further described with outcomes below.

1. The Investment Manager utilized its proprietary rating system and fundamental research to assess how a company manages its ESG risks and opportunities. The rating system consisted of four rating levels: AAA, AA, A and B, which are assigned to companies based on their sustainability strategy and performance key ESG issues. All companies in the Fund have been rated. The rating distribution for this Fund as of 28 February 2025 is:

- AAA: 13%
- AA: 87%
- A: 0%
- B: 0%

2. The Investment Manager engaged with its portfolio companies on an ongoing basis. ESG engagement at ClearBridge generally had two overlapping objectives:

- Research: Gaining a better understanding of ESG issues that could impact our investment thesis
- Impact: Encouraging specific changes at the company that could lead to positive real-world impact

The Fund's engagements over the reporting were as follows:

- Environmental: 67%
- Social: 60%
- Governance: 80%

3. The result was the Fund respected the binding elements of its investment strategy.

4. The Fund maintained a portfolio ESG rating higher than that of the Fund's investment universe.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

Not applicable.