Templeton Global Fund

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: FTIF-Templeton Global Fund Legal entity identifier: 549300ERVWDEEGCMRK51

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable Yes	e investment objective? No
It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective:% in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% of sustainable investments
in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	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 will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective:%	It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments



What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund consist of, *inter alia*, social impact (diversity, equity and inclusion, health and wellbeing, good human capital management practices, board gender diversity) as well as environmental impact (e.g., reduction of carbon emissions, waste management, natural resource conservation, energy use).

As further described in section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" below, the Investment Manager seeks to attain these characteristics by:

- excluding certain issuers and sectors considered by the Investment Manager as harmful for the society,
- favoring issuers with a good environmental, social and governance (the "ESG") profile as captured by its proprietary ESG methodology.
- engaging with issuers which are considered as underperformers in terms of specific ESG metrics,
- committing to have an ESG score at Fund level higher than the average ESG score of companies in the Funds' Investment Universe, defined as MSCI All Country World Investable Market Index.
- committing to the exclusion of the bottom 20% of the Investment Universe based on ESG Score using the MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology, and

The Fund has a minimum allocation of 50% of its portfolio to sustainable investments. Of those sustainable investments, the Fund has a minimum allocation of 15% of its portfolio to sustainable investments with an environmental objective and a minimum allocation of 15% of its portfolio to sustainable investments with a social objective.

No reference benchmark has been designated with the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are:

- percentage of the portfolio invested in companies with alignment to the selected United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the "UN SDGs");
- number of investee companies with which the Investment Manager engages;
- share of investee companies rated 1 (exceptional), 2 (above average), 3 (average), 4 (poor) and 5 (unacceptable) by the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG methodology;
- weighted average base ESG score of the portfolio and average ESG score of the Fund's Investment Universe, as measured by MSCI ESG Rating Methodology;
- percentage of investee companies in the Fund's portfolio and in the Fund's Universe providing employee satisfaction surveys and material non-compensation benefits;
- percentage of investee companies with greenhouse gas intensity (scope 1+2) score in the bottom 20% of their industry sector and greater than half the weighted average carbon intensity of the MSCI All Country World Index;
- · share of investee companies with no females on the board of directors; and
- share of investee companies having emissions reduction targets.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The objective of the sustainable investments is to contribute to positive social and/or environmental outcome areas across one or more of the six following positive outcome areas (3 social and 3 environmental) linked to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (the "UN SDGs"):

- Social Outcome Areas:
 - o Basic Needs (goods and services known to contribute significantly to development);
 - Wellbeing (enhanced health, education, justice, and equality of opportunity for all);
 - Decent Work (creation of secure, socially inclusive jobs and working conditions for all);
- Environmental Outcome Areas:

measure how the environmental or social

Sustainability indicators

characteristics promoted by the financial product

are attained.

- Healthy Ecosystems (maintenance of ecologically sound landscapes and seas for people and nature):
- o Climate Stability (solutions to curb the Earth's temperature rise); and
- Resource Security (preservation of natural resources through efficient and circular use).

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective

The Investment Manager uses proprietary methodologies and qualitative research to ensure alignment with the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) principle.

In addition, the Fund applies ESG exclusions which further reduce the likelihood of issuers causing significant harm to be invested by the Fund.

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

When assessing compliance of the Fund's sustainable investments with the DNSH principles, the Investment Manager takes into account all mandatory PAI indicators of Table 1 of Annex I of the SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards ("RTS") as well as any of the optional indicators from Table 2 and 3 that are deemed to be relevant.

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

The Fund does not invest in companies that, according to MSCI, do not observe the main international conventions (United Nations Global Compact principles (the "UNGC Principles", Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (the "OECD") Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights).

Exceptions can only be made after formal review of alleged violations has been carried out and where the Investment Manager either disagrees with the conclusion that the company is complicit in violations of the principles of such conventions or has determined that the company has made and implemented positive changes deemed satisfactory to appropriately address the deficiency/violation. The severity of the violation, response, frequency, and nature of the involvement are considered in making a judgement on whether the company observes international conventions.

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 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.



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, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?



Yes

The following PAIs are considered by the Fund:

- greenhouse gas intensity;
- board gender diversity;
- UNGC Principles and OECD Guidelines violations;
- controversial weapons;

• Greenhouse gas intensity

Companies scoring in the bottom quintile vs peers, and with a level greater than half that of the MSCI All Country World Index, on the PAI of greenhouse gas intensity Scope 1 and 2 are addressed through engagement, with a requirement to establish an emissions reduction target or move out of the bottom quintile over a 3-year timeframe. In case there is no improvement after 3 years, the Investment Manager takes all reasonable means to divest.

The Fund targets decreasing greenhouse gas intensity and emissions reduction targets, engaging with companies to encourage them to align their business models with science based long term goals of net-zero emissions, set emission reduction targets and disclose their climate change strategies.

Board gender diversity

Companies with no females on the board are addressed through engagement, with a requirement to add a female board member over a 3-year timeframe. In case there is no improvement after 3 years, the Investment Manager takes all reasonable means to divest.

Violations of UNGC Principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

The Fund excludes from its portfolio investments in companies which have been involved in violations of UNGC Principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Exposure to controversial weapons

The Fund excludes from its portfolio investments in companies involved in the manufacture or selling of cluster munitions, antipersonnel land mines, biological and chemical weapons.

More information on how the Fund considered its PAIs may be found in the annual report of the Company.





The investment strategy

guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Investment Manager considers that Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) factors can have a material impact on a company's current and future corporate value, and therefore ESG considerations are an integral component of its fundamental investment research and decision process. The Investment Manager employs a binding proprietary ESG methodology which is applied to all the equity holdings of the Fund (except for derivatives, ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) to determine a company's profile on relevant environmental, social, and governance issues. As a result, at least 90% of the Fund's portfolio will be covered by the ESG methodology.

The Investment Manager evaluates the companies which may be potential investment for the Fund and assigns an overall ESG score based on quantitative and qualitative considerations such as, but not limited to (E) characteristics (greenhouse gas emissions, energy use, climate change, waste, pollution, and natural resource conservation), (S) characteristics (board gender diversity, human rights, labour standards, employee engagement, community relations, data protection and privacy) and (G) characteristics (company's leadership, degree of independent directors, executive pay, independent audits, internal controls, and shareholder rights).

The score assigned to the issuers by the Investment Manager is based on the proprietary ESG methodology which assesses the sustainability profile of a company and comprises five grades: 1 (exceptional), 2 (above average), 3 (average), 4 (poor) and 5 (unacceptable). The Investment Manager's ESG approach includes regular dialogue with companies, monitoring material ESG issues and voting proxies.

The Fund will invest in companies that score a maximum of 3 as per this internal ESG assessment and may only invest in companies scored 4 subject to the active engagement of those companies to drive an improvement in the scoring to a 3 within a three-year timeframe. Companies scored 5 or those not scored due to the relevant companies not meeting the Investment Manager's fundamental criteria are excluded from the Fund's portfolio.

The Fund will favor companies that contribute to better social and environmental outcomes by providing products and services that promote the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, as well as, companies which have leadership or meaningful improvement in providing positive social and environmental outcomes through operational management.

Furthermore, the Fund excludes from its portfolio issuers that score in the bottom 20% of the Fund's Investment Universe based on ESG Score using the MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology. This is a binding constraint, implemented using compliance restrictions on the issuers that are seen as laggards, as well as an ongoing process that includes a quarterly assessment for any changes in status.

The Fund also applies specific ESG exclusions and will not invest in companies which according to the Investment Manager's analysis:

- Repeatedly and/or seriously violate the United Nations Global Compact Principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Manufacture or distribute nuclear weapons or controversial weapons defined as anti-personnel mines, biological & chemical weaponry, depleted uranium and cluster munitions or those that manufacture components intended for use in such weapons. Companies that derive more than 10% revenue from any other weapons will also be excluded;
- Generate more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco or tobacco products;
- Generate more than 10% of their revenue from thermal coal and oil sands extraction or coal-based power generation.

As a result of the aforementioned ESG methodology and exclusions, the weighted average base ESG score of the Fund's portfolio is higher than the average ESG score of the companies in the Fund's Investment Universe, as measured by the ESG Score using the MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements of the investment strategy, which are not at the discretion of the Investment Manager, can be summarized as follows:

- the exclusion of companies scoring 5 according to the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG methodology;
- the commitment to engage with companies scoring 4, according to the Investment Manager's proprietary ESG methodology;
- the commitment to engage with companies scoring in the bottom quintile vs peers, and with a level greater than half that of
 the MSCI All Country World Index (cumulatively) on greenhouse gas intensity (Scope 1 and 2) with a requirement to make
 improvements or establish an emissions reduction target or move out of the bottom quintile over a 3-year timeframe. In case
 there is no improvement after 3 years, the Investment Manager takes all reasonable means to divest;
- the commitment to engage with companies with no females on the board of directors, with a requirement to add a female board member over a 3-year timeframe. In case there is no improvement after 3 years, the Investment Manager takes all reasonable means to divest:
- the exclusion of the bottom 20% of the Investment Universe based on ESG Score using the MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology;
- the commitment to maintain a weighted average ESG rating of the Fund higher than the average ESG rating of the companies
 in the Investment Universe, as measured by the ESG Score using the MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology; and
- the application of the ESG exclusions further described in the section "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?" of this annex.
 - What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The Fund excludes from its portfolio companies that score in the bottom 20% of its Investment Universe, based on ESG Score using the MSCI ESG Ratings Methodology.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

The Investment Manager's analysts review if companies exhibit good governance practices in their analysis, including a review of board structure and independence, remuneration policy, accounting standards and shareholder rights. The Investment Manager also considers items such as employees' turnover, training, diversity, pay gap and controversies, as well as tax related issues such as gap between statutory and effective rates and controversies.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Investment Manager employs a binding proprietary ESG methodology which is applied to at least 90% of the portfolio to determine a company's profile on relevant environmental, social, and governance issues, which constitutes the portion in the Fund's portfolio which is aligned with E/S characteristics as illustrated in the chart below. A maximum of 10% of the portfolio may be set aside, indicated in the following graph with "#2 Other". It includes liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) held for liquidity purposes that, by their nature, cannot be aligned with the E/S characteristics of the Fund, as well as derivatives used for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes.

Good governance

practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



Furthermore, out of the 90% of the portfolio aligned with E/S characteristics, the Fund will invest a minimum of 50% of its portfolio in sustainable investments, with a minimum allocation of 15% towards environmental objectives and 15% towards social objectives.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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 green operational activities of investee companies.

#1A Sustainable \$\frac{215\%}{250\%}\$

#1Aligned with E/S characteristics \$\frac{290\%}{200\%}\$

#1B Other E/S characteristics \$\frac{240\%}{200\%}\$

#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.

#20ther 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.
- How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

 Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

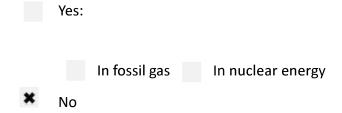
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For nuclear energy, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

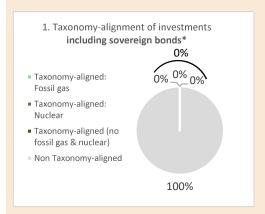
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

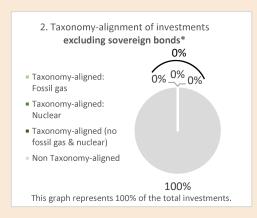
are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?



The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are 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 objective – 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.

The Fund commits to a minimum 15% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR in its portfolio.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund commits to a minimum 15% of sustainable investments with a social objective aligned with SFDR in its portfolio.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The "#2 Other" investments include investments in liquid assets (ancillary liquid assets, bank deposits, money market instruments and money market funds) held for liquidity purposes, as well as derivatives used for hedging, efficient portfolio management and investment purposes.

The Investment Manager applies minimum environmental and social safeguards by verifying that the counterparties used for derivative transactions and placement of deposits meet the EU Taxonomy Safeguards, as assessed by MSCI. Counterparties not meeting such criteria will not be used by the Fund.



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

No



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

www.franklintempleton.lu/our-funds/price-and-performance/products/254/1J/templeton-global-fund/LU0310800379

Specific disclosure required under Article 10 of SFDR for the Fund can be found at: www.franklintempleton.lu/254