

Mitsubishi UFJ Asset
Management (UK) Ltd

Annual TCFD Entity Report

Covering 1 January 2024 – 31 December 2024

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Introduction

Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management (UK) Ltd (“**MUAM (UK)**”, or “**the Firm**”, or “**the company**”, or “**we**”) is a UK based investment manager that provides solutions specialising in Japanese Equity, Global Fixed Income, and tailored investment solutions from active to passive exposures, both focused on creating and sustaining long term value for our clients.

MUAM (UK) is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (“**FCA**”) (**FRN: 121816**). This document presents the Firm’s TCFD entity-level report (the “**Entity Report**”) covering 2024. It sets out how our work in the UK which contributes to the global efforts to tackling climate change risk arising from our investment activities and wider business operations. As MUAM (UK) is an FCA authorised firm providing portfolio management services to its clients as defined under the FCA’s Environmental, Social, and Governance (“**FCA ESG**”) sourcebook¹, it must continue to report on the ongoing consideration of how climate related risks and opportunities, as defined under the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (“**TCFD**”) recommendations and recommended disclosures², relate to its operations and activities in the UK covering 2024.

The Firm’s Entity Report continues to be divided into four sections in accordance with the four pillars of the TCFD, which are:



ISSB and TCFD

In July 2023, the Financial Stability Board (“**FSB**”) announced that the work carried out under the TCFD had been completed and therefore future work would be transferred to the International Sustainability Standards Board (“**ISSB**”). The ISSB, set up by the International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) Foundation, which aims to set standards for financial reporting to improve communications between companies and investors, has a purpose to continue the work initiated by the TCFD to ensure the continuation of clear and transparent disclosure concerning sustainability-related information.

¹ [ESG 2.2 TCFD entity report - FCA Handbook](#)

² This is a reference to the TCFD report entitled ‘Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures published in June 2017. It also includes the Annex to the TCFD report on ‘Implementing the Recommendation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures’, and specifically, section C (Guidance for all sectors) and part 4 section D (Supplemental Guidance for Asset Managers). [FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report.pdf \(bbhub.io\)](#)

MUAM (UK) recognises and welcomes this transition from the TCFD to ISSB and the continuation of the goal to better public disclosure for sustainability-related information. It is evident that the disclosure requirements issued by the ISSB, the IFRS S1 and S2 disclosures, do not diverge away from the TCFD recommendations, and therefore this does not change our goal to continuously monitor our activities and operations including the impact on sustainability risks ensuring that investors and counterparties are kept up to date on changes initiated by the Firm or changes in the environment that impact our operations and therefore our approach to managing certain sustainability risks. At MUAM (UK), we will continue to disclose on an annual basis the impact of climate-related risks and opportunities under the TCFD recommendations in relation to our activities and operations in the UK.

Company Overview

MUAM (UK), as a part of MUFG Asset Management (“MUFG AM”), which is explained in more detail below, specialises in its Global Fixed Income service which takes a global and regional approach to fixed income investments. MUAM (UK) is also the delegated investment manager of the MUFG Global Fund SICAV, domiciled in Luxembourg, that is marketed to investors in the UK and around the world. The umbrella fund and its four sub funds are recognised by the FCA to be marketed to professional investors in the UK. MUAM (UK) sub delegates the investment management of the funds to Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Bank Corporation (“MUTB”), which is established and operates out of Japan.

We are a wholly owned subsidiary of Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (“MUFG” or the “MUFG Group”), one of the world’s leading financial groups with total assets of approximately USD 2.9 trillion. Headquartered in Tokyo and with over 360 years of history, MUFG has a global network with approximately 2,000 locations in more than 50 countries. The MUFG Group has over 160,000 employees and offers services including asset management, commercial banking, trust banking, securities, credit cards, consumer finance and leasing. MUFG is listed on the New York Stock Exchange, London Stock Exchange, and Tokyo Stock Exchange. MUAM (UK) has two majority shareholders; Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking Corporation (“MUTB”) [70%] and Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd [30%].

As one of the first Japanese institutional investors to become a signatory of UN PRI (“Principles for Responsible Investment”) in May 2006, MUFG Asset Management (“MUFG AM”) takes sustainable investing seriously and has been working to integrate ESG factors into its investment processes for some time. MUFG AM strongly believes that ESG integrated investments contribute to the development of sustainable society and our ESG analysis focuses on governance, information disclosure, climate change and health & safety, and mitigating mid-long term risks based on the belief that ESG factors can positively impact long-term performance.

MUFG Asset Management

MUFG AM is the brand name of MUTB, along with its subsidiaries, Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi UFJ Real Estate Asset Management Co., Ltd., Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management (UK) Ltd, and Mitsubishi UFJ Alternative Investments Co., Ltd. Although this report has been prepared on a solo basis by MUAM (UK), there are references to key climate related information, metrics, and targets that have been captured at the MUFG AM level, which includes input from the Firm. Therefore, this report does refer to work that has been undertaken by MUFG AM as a brand, which encompasses the activities of MUAM (UK) along with the other MUFG entities mentioned above, given all contribute to the overall sustainable investing initiative of the Group’s asset management business.

MUFG AM total assets under management as of 31st December 2024 was \$641.97 billion.

Climate-related risks and opportunities

As climate-related risks and opportunities are a key element of this report, it is important to explain what they mean. Simply put, climate risk describes the potential for climate change to create adverse outcomes for people and the planet. Climate-related risks consist of both physical risks, resulting from the direct impacts of climate change (such as extreme weather events), and transition risks related to efforts to transition to a lower-carbon economy (such as carbon pricing). These risks can lead to significant business impacts.

Climate related opportunities relate to efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, such as ways to cut costs, use existing or new resources more efficiently, adapt to low emission energy sources, expand and develop new products and services, access new markets, and to build resilience within a supply chain.

Please refer to our Strategy section which provides more commentary towards how climate risk is identified over the short, medium, and long term.

As previously stated, this report summarises the work undertaken so far by MUAM (UK), MUFG AM, and the wider MUFG Group on the consideration of climate-related risks and opportunities within our governance, business strategy, approach to risk management, and our collection, analysis and monitoring of climate related metrics and targets.

Basis of Preparation

This TCFD entity report has been prepared by MUAM (UK) on a solo basis in accordance with the relevant provisions contained in the FCA's ESG sourcebook, the TCFD Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures, and the applicable sections of the TCFD Annex³ as required under [ESG 2.1.6R](#).

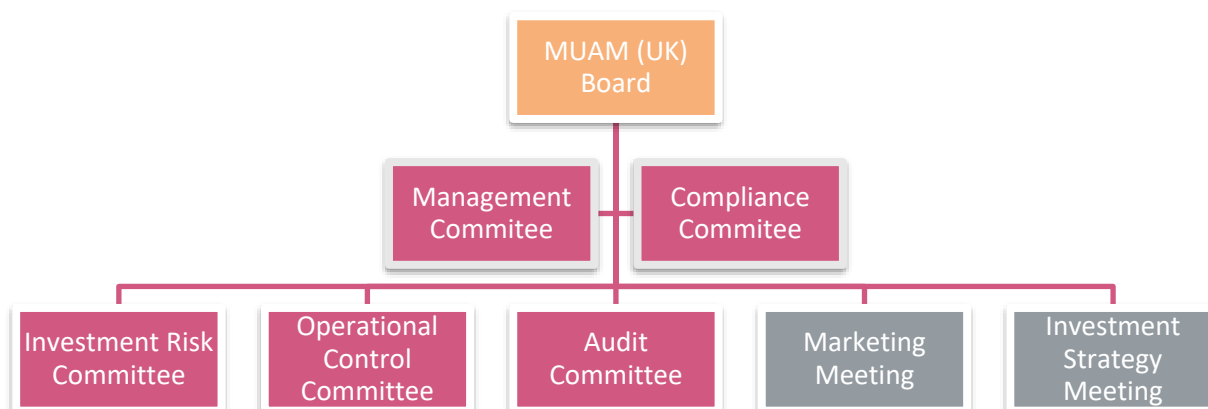
1. Governance

We recognise that having effective corporate governance is critical to executing our overarching strategy to identify, mitigate, and manage our exposure to climate related risks and opportunities. Effective governance allows the Firm to fulfil its responsibilities to its clients and create long-term value for stakeholders, which is reflected by the leadership and direction of senior management within the Firm and across MUFG AM.

Our Management are responsible for the management of the Firm. Management oversee the activities of the Firm's committees (listed below) and hold responsibility for receiving and reviewing management information to make well informed executive decisions for the business and in the context of the wider MUFG AM brand. Management also holds responsibility for the oversight of the Firm's consideration and approach towards identifying and managing climate related risks and opportunities. The other committees also share responsibility for identifying and managing both these risks and opportunities for MUAM (UK) depending on their nature, for example any considerations of regulatory change in relation to climate change and wider sustainability will be first reviewed and discussed by the Compliance

³ The 2017 TCFD "Annex" provides both general and sector-specific guidance on implementing the Task Force's disclosure recommendations. The 2017 version has been superseded by the 2021 Annex. [FINAL-TCFD-Annex-Amended-121517.pdf \(bbhub.io\)](#)

Committee and then directed up to Management for review and comment. This demonstrates an all-encompassing approach to climate-related risks and opportunities for MUAM (UK) and MUFG AM.



Committee	Line of defence	Description
Management	1 st	Has the authority of the Management Committee and can decide upon the following but is not limited to; the budget and business plan for the company, capital expenditure, staffing levels, company organisation structure, and major company decisions. Management will receive Management Information from the other committees of MUAM (UK) on climate related issues. Given its size and scale compared to other MUFG AM entities, Management participate and attend other ad hoc meetings across the Firm's department, where climate related issues are also discussed.
Operational Control	1 st	Reports to Management, which is ultimately responsible for the company's risk management. This committee is made up of the senior members of the Firm and reports also to the Board on a regular basis, via the Head of Operations, who is the Chair of this committee.
Investment Risk	2 nd	Meets monthly to review the investment risk of each client mandate and to review the returns generated. Such reviews are to ensure that the investment risk is suitable for each mandate and that the controls exercised in the management of clients' funds are functioning.
Compliance	2 nd	To facilitate compliance with the UK FCA, Head Office and other regulations that may apply, internal compliance policy and ensuring that new regulatory developments are incorporated into policy and procedures. The committee formally discusses the work resulting from a scan of local (UK) and global regulatory developments that impact the Firm's approach to sustainable investing and whether this may impact other departments across the business.

Audit	3 rd	To keep senior management informed of audit progress relative to the audit plan approved by MUAM (UK) Managing Director and Chief Executive and ratified by MUTB Head Office's Audit Division as a component of UK Audit Office's audit plan, the scope and results of individual audits and on implementation of audit findings. This work encompasses any findings and recommendations that relate to ESG and the MUFG AM sustainable investing initiative.
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MUAM (UK)'s sustainable activities are implemented as a part of MUFG AM. Therefore, given this integrated approach, MUAM (UK) as a separate entity does not maintain its own ESG, or equivalent Sustainability Committee. MUFG holds a Sustainable Investment Working Group, which launched in April 2024, attended by MUFG AM members, including members from MUTB. Members representing MUAM (UK) are involved in the activities of this working group by holding regular meetings with MUTB. Therefore, any climate-related issues that are raised at MUAM (UK) level within the above committees are directed to the working group and then the MUFG Sustainability Committee where required.

The MUFG Sustainability Committee operates under MUFG's Executive Committee. The Sustainability Committee is responsible for the drafting and implementation of Group sustainability policies and determining the status of the Group's response to opportunities and risks arising from climate change and other environmental and social factors. Across all MUFG entities, climate change related risk is considered as a top risk that the Group pay close attention to.

These risks, related to MUFG AM, are discussed by MUFG Sustainable Investment Review Committee, which is under the supervision of the MUFG Sustainability Committee. Where key decisions are made in relation to MUFG AM activities, including specifically MUAM (UK), key persons from the relevant teams attend the Sustainable Investment Review Committee and regular meetings to discuss these climate related risks and opportunities.

MUFG AM Sustainable Investing

During 2023, MUFG AM launched MUFG AM Sustainable Investing ("MUFG AM Su"), a cross-organisational initiative within the MUFG Group that was established with the intention to promote sustainable engagement and product development by leveraging the expertise of MUFG AM. Our interpretation of "Sustainable Investing" is to build a better society for future generations by focusing on the medium to long-term impacts of investments on the environment and society, instead of pursuing short-term profits. The commitment to sustainable investing is rooted in the common philosophy of MUAM (UK). We believe that investment and engagement activities based on ESG risks and opportunities will encourage the sustainable growth of portfolio companies and improve investment performance.

Beginning in April 2024, MUAMUK established an engagement team within the organisation. This team specifically targets North American and European companies, acting on a commission from MUFGAM. This team additionally conducts engagement activities on behalf of MUFGAM's client assets. MUFGAM is continuing to expand its engagement functions, with MUAMUK supporting MUFGAM's efforts.

As a part of MUFG AM Su, we endorse the TCFD recommendations and as a result are advancing our initiatives to analyse the impacts of climate change on entrusted portfolios and the status of investee's response to climate change. As an asset manager, the company will contribute to solving the climate

change problem and developing a sustainable society by considering the impacts of climate change on investment decisions and by encouraging investees' responses to climate change.

Click [here](#) for our MUFG AM Sustainable Investing Policy.

More information about MUFG AM Sustainable Investment can be found here - [MUFG AM Sustainable Investment](#)

2. Strategy

MUAM (UK) contributes to and supports the overall strategy of MUFG AM Su and the wider MUFG Group. We are cognizant of the importance of identifying and mitigating the presence of climate-related risks and exploring relevant opportunities during the course of our investment management and advisory activities.

Climate related risks and opportunities

Climate-related risks consist of both physical risks resulting from the direct impacts of climate change (such as extreme weather events, or chronic risks arising from rising sea levels) and transition risks (such as impacts when moving to a lower-carbon economy, such as carbon pricing).

Transition risks that have so far been identified as relevant to MUAM (UK) over the short, medium and long term that are monitored include:

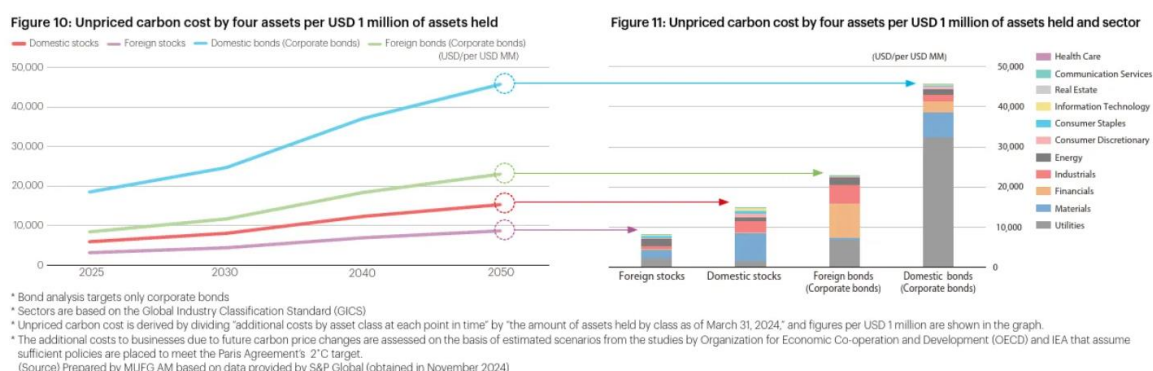
- **Policy and legal risk** (short to medium term) – associated with climate regulations that restrict negative contributions to climate change. Certain policy changes may lead to the increased pricing of GHG emissions or new regulations that restrict activities.
- **Technology risk** (medium term) – new technology is rapidly being developed to support a low-carbon economy. Transitioning to lower emissions technologies can reduce revenue for existing businesses and therefore changing the competitive landscape.
- **Market risk** (medium to long term) – economic and social changes that impact supply and demand, such as changing consumer preferences around supporting fossil fuels, which can shift customer preferences and potentially reducing demand, increasing production cost, and the repricing of assets.
- **Reputational risk** (medium term) – negative public perceptions of high emissions sectors, such as Artificial Intelligence, that can lead to reduced revenue, hurdles for accessing capital, and rising business costs.

Climate related opportunities arise from efforts to mitigate and adapt to climate change, including cost cutting, use of existing or new resources more efficiently, adaptation to low emission energy sources, and expansion and development of new products and services.

We recognise the importance of identifying and mitigating the climate risks as well as exploring climate related opportunities as part of our investment management activities as well as our overall business strategy for MUFG AM.

Corporate efforts toward decarbonisation are expected to accelerate in the future, with pressure on the energy transition intensifying. The following chart from S&P's 'Carbon Earnings at Risk Analysis' evaluates the additional costs that companies will face due to future changes in carbon prices, showing that the higher the costs, the greater the risk of transitioning to decarbonisation. The additional costs for domestic bonds (corporate bonds) by 2050 are particularly significant, as this is attributed to the high GHG emissions and asset allocation ratio of the utilities sector. In contrast, domestic and international equities have a diversified sector composition, with a higher proportion of sectors with relatively lower costs, resulting in lower additional costs per million US dollars compared to bonds (corporate bonds). This demonstrates that the magnitude of additional costs is significantly influenced by the business characteristics of the sectors that make up the asset class.

Source: MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024 - [MUFG; MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024](#).



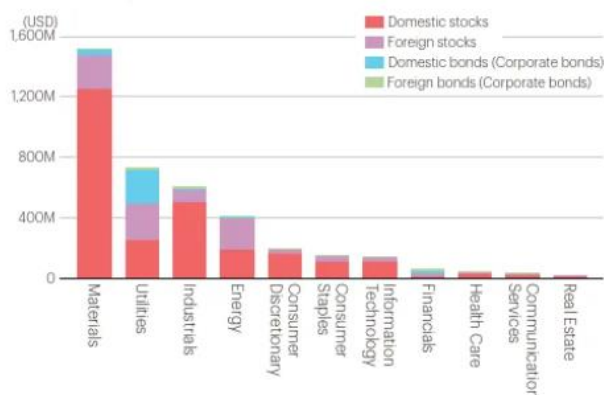
Source: MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024 - [MUFG; MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024](#).

The above shows the figure derived by dividing "additional costs by asset class at each point in time" by "the value of assets held by asset class as of March 31, 2024," and was translated into per USD 1 million, in order to analyse future additional costs excluding the asset composition ratio factors of the portfolio. As a result of the analysis, additional costs for domestic bonds (corporate bonds) as of 2050 are significantly large, compared to other asset classes. Figure 11 breaks down additional costs by sector as of 2050. The biggest factor for domestic bonds (corporate bonds) to have the largest additional cost is its high composition ratio of the utilities sector (including electric power companies) in its asset class that have large GHG emissions and are expected to face significant additional costs in the future. On the other hand, sector composition is more diversified for domestic and foreign stocks than bonds (corporate bonds), and their additional costs are higher than bonds (corporate bonds) whose asset composition ratio is relatively smaller. With this, additional costs per USD 1 million are lower than bonds (corporate bonds). The size of additional costs is largely affected by characteristics of a sector's business that consists of an asset class. Considering business characteristics, it is important to consider policy for dialogues with companies to lower future transition risk

According to S&P's analysis of the Unpriced Carbon Cost (additional cost) as of 2050, it has become clear that the materials, utilities, capital goods, and energy sectors will bear particularly large additional costs, considering asset allocation ratios. Within domestic equities, the materials and capital goods sectors are expected to face substantial additional costs, while within domestic bonds, the utilities sector is projected to bear significant additional costs. Additionally, within foreign equities, the materials, utilities, and energy sectors are anticipated to incur substantial additional costs. These findings are attributed to the significant impact of carbon price fluctuations on business operations and the large investment amounts within the MUFG AM portfolio.

Source: MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024 - [MUFG; MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024](#).

Figure 12: Unpriced Carbon Cost by sector and four asset classes

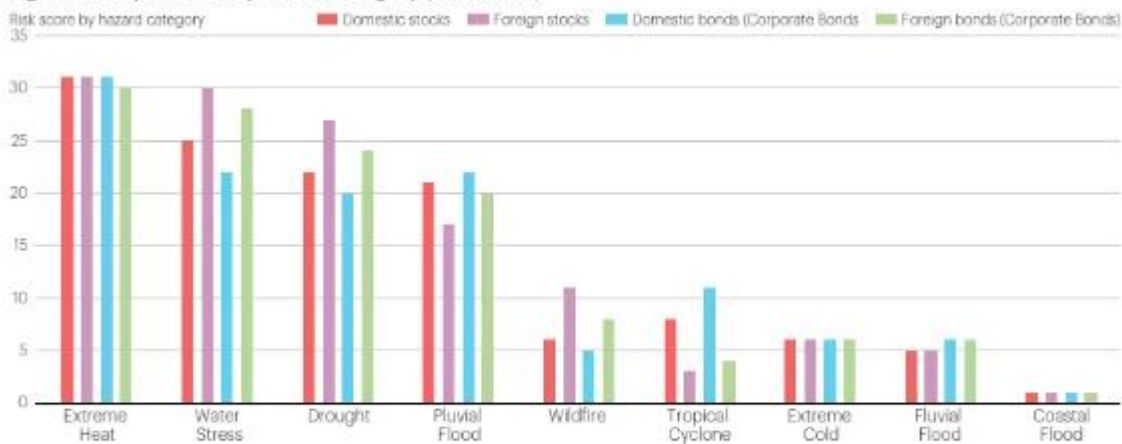


Source: MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024 - [MUFG; MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024](#).

The above shows the unpriced carbon cost (additional costs) as of 2050 estimated by S&P. It shows large costs are expected in the materials, utilities, industrials and energy sectors. It has become clear that major additional costs are expected for the materials and industrial sectors among domestic stocks, the utilities sector among domestic bonds (corporate bonds) and the materials, utilities and energy sectors among foreign stocks. Factors contributing to the major additional costs in these sectors include the significant impact of changes in carbon prices on businesses and the substantial investment in MUFG AM's portfolio

Source: Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024 - [MUFG; MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024](#).

Figure 13: Physical risk by hazard category (as of 2050)



* Bond analysis targets only corporate bonds
 * The risk amount as of 2050 is measured by using the SSP1-2.6 scenario (the scenario that GHG emissions are reduced to the level where GHG emissions reach net zero by 2050, and the temperature increase is limited to be 1.3-2.4°C by 2100 in conformity with the Paris Agreement's 2°C target) used in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) report.
 (Source) Prepared by MUFG AM based on data provided by S&P Global (obtained in November 2024)

Source: MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024 - [MUFG; MUFG Asset Management Climate & Nature Report 2024](#).

For physical risk, S&P evaluates physical risks associated with climate change across nine hazard categories, including extreme heat and water stress, and assigns scores to each category. When these risk scores were organised by asset class for the year 2050, it became clear that the risks

associated with extreme heat, water stress, drought, and heavy rainfall were particularly high. This is because even if global temperatures are kept below 2°C, these hazards are expected to have a negative impact.

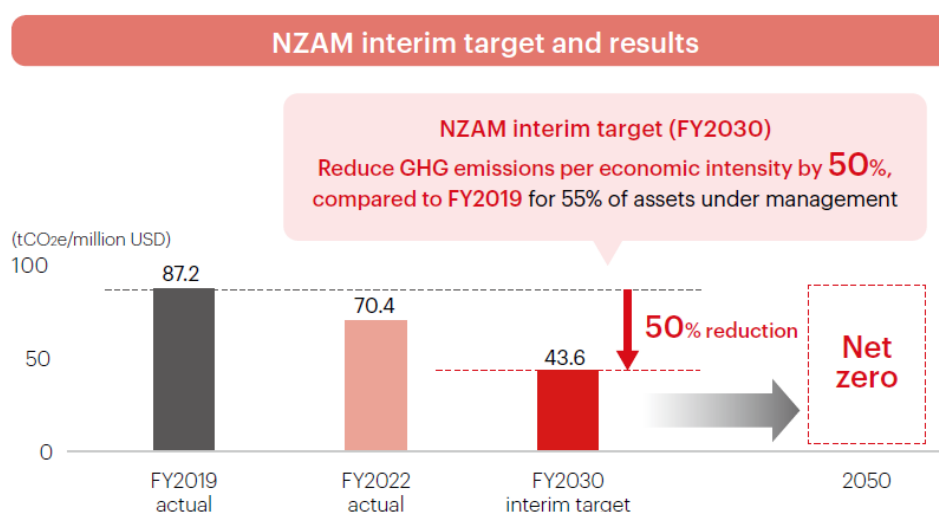
Further analysis has been carried out, and continues to evolve for MUFG AM, to ensure its exposure to climate risks (predominantly physical and transition) is identified, analysed and reviewed across our clients' portfolios.

Climate Change: NZAM

In November 2021, MUFG AM has joined the Net Zero Asset Managers initiative (“**NZAM**”), a global initiative for asset managers, and expressed its commitment to achieving Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050 or sooner.

As of March 2023, we achieved a 20% reduction compared to 2019 levels (targeting 55% of assets under management, based on GHG emissions per unit of economic intensity).

MUAM (UK), as a MUFG AM company, continues to be committed to providing investment returns to our clients, and therefore continue to take action that promote sustainable value enhancement and provide solutions to environmental and social issues faced by portfolio companies through stewardship activities. Below is an updated illustration of the wider MUFG AM progress towards meeting the NZAM target.



Source: MUFG Climate Report 2024 - [MUFG:Climate Report / Progress Report | Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group](#)

As a part of this strategy, our aim is to continue to conduct regular self-assessments of progress toward this interim target and maintain a cycle of incorporating insights gained into our operations and engagements across MUFG AM. This ongoing process will deepen the depth of dialogues contributing to the expansion of priority engagement targets and enhancement of corporate value for investee companies.

Integration of Sustainable Risks in Investment Decisions

Consideration of sustainable risks in investment decisions is required to be disclosed by MUAM (UK) as the appointed investment manager of the funds under the EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure

Regulation (“**SFDR**”)⁴. This annual disclosure confirms the origin of MUAM (UK)’s sustainable investing policy and approach in that it is harmonious with MUTB which is then consistent with the approach and aims of the wider MUFG Group. This disclosure outlines the key stages of the investment process as illustrated above and provides more detail on the consideration of sustainability risk into other Firm processes including remuneration. SFDR disclosures are also prepared for the relevant funds, which can be found on the MUFG AM Sustainability Investing webpage⁵.

Further Reading on MUFG AM Strategy Concerning its response to Climate Change

[MUFG; Overview - Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management \(UK\) Ltd.](#)

[MUFG; Sustainability Related Disclosures - Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management \(UK\) Ltd.](#)

3. Risk Management

MUAM (UK) is a risk averse business and will generally seek to reduce risk to a minimum. MUAM (UK) largely sub-delegates investment management activities to MUTB and therefore in order to maintain consistency between both Manager approaches regarding the integration of sustainability risks into investment decision-making processes, MUAM (UK) has chosen to adopt and advocate the MUTB approach to Sustainable Investing, as confirmed earlier within this report. MUTB and MUAM (UK)’s approach to managing sustainability risks falls into the framework of the MUFG policies and guidelines for sustainability and corporate social responsibility, in particular MUFG AM Sustainable Investing Policy. As part of their Sustainable Investing approach, MUTB and MUAM (UK) consider sustainability risks, by identifying material ESG issues. Two considerations are used to identify which are:

1. the ESG factors that risk harm to the long-term value for the investee companies – including sustainability risks; and
2. the opportunities that create long-term value or growth for the investee companies.

Given the limited nature of MUAM (UK)’s business activities, the risk systems in place remain appropriate and proportionate to the risks faced by the Firm. For the purposes of internal controls, MUAM (UK) has adopted a wider description of operational risk, which includes all risks except market, credit and those associated with measuring clients’ assets. For the recording and measurement of operational risk, an internal risk assessment process is used and maintained by the Operational Control and Compliance teams. The existing methodology is to examine risks on a process basis in each area of the Firm including any impact from external factors. In each case, an impact probability analysis is undertaken, where risk scores are then recorded for each item. Where a new risk score is recommended to a risk category, this is communicated and reviewed by Management to ensure there is senior level oversight of the Firm’s Risk Management Framework and its implementation. This process includes consideration to sustainability related risk, where it is relevant.

The Company Risk Matrix is reviewed and updated by all Department Heads, and it is their responsibility to ensure this is done as and when processes or procedures change, or new ones arise. The Risk Matrix is split into three risk levels, high, medium and low, medium will require a review of controls and develop an action plan if required, high will require immediate action and a review of controls and policies. Each risk is assessed for probability and impact and scores are given 1 – 5 for each, those

⁴ <https://www.uk.am.mufg.jp/assets/Integration-of-Sustainable-Risks-in-Investment-Decisions.pdf>

⁵ [MUFG; Sustainability Related Disclosures - Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management \(UK\) Ltd.](#)

that have a rating of 4 or 5 will be deemed a material risk and may have a detrimental effect on the Company.

Monitoring of Climate-Related Risks

The Firm's risk management function continues to evaluate all relevant risks for its operations and investment activities, which includes sustainability risks, during regular reviews with the first line of defence. These reviews help ensure that all identified risks are agreed, understood and consistent with client's objectives.

MUTB's oversight of MUAM (UK) activities includes the ongoing monitoring of the ESG risks of the investments using a proprietary ESG score for all potential and actual investments. The score allows evaluation of the overall risks and opportunities that investments face in terms of ESG and sustainability. Analysts and managers can therefore take informed investment decisions by looking at a unified metric.

4. Metrics and Targets

Across our MUFG AM companies, the below summarises our gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting period year in metric tons CO₂e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are relevant to our business operations. Please note that this figure is presenting the difference between the one in the reporting year and the one in the previous year based on the gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined). It is calculated with intensity figure in the reporting year divided by the one in the previous year.

Summary of emissions and methodology	
Reporting period: 1 April 2024 – March 31 2025*	
Metrics tons CO ₂ e	
Intensity figure	62.57
Metric numerator (gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions)	18802374.48
Metric denominator (Assets under management)	300501.43

* We note that the data provided here does not cover the entire reporting period that is covered by this TCFD report. This is due to the availability of quality data for the teams across MUFG AM to collate, identify and analyse the data prior to being ready for reporting. At MUFG AM, we are continuing to work on ensuring we can report our climate related metrics and targets in line with reporting demands, such as under TCFD and IFRS in the future.

5. MUFG companies disclosure materials

The below link directs you to the latest webpage of the relevant sustainability related disclosures for MUFG AM. These should be read in conjunction with this report as MUAM (UK) represents the MUFG AM Brand of Companies

[MUFG; Sustainability Related Disclosures - Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management \(UK\) Ltd.](#)

6. Important Information

The contents of this document was prepared for the purposes of providing general information to the reader. It is not a solicitation or an offer to buy or sell any securities or financial products offered by MUAM (UK) or by the wider MUFG AM companies.

Any views expressed in this document are assumed to be correct at the time of publishing and are subject to change without notice, due to factors including, but not limited to, changes in the economic environment, currency fluctuations, and changes to pension and taxation systems.

The information and figures provided in this document are analyses and simulations based on past data and assumed values, and do not indicate nor guarantee future performance. Analysis methods, models and simulation methods are not necessarily perfect and may be substantially affected by assumed values. Please note that contents and/or information may change without notice after the publishing of this document. (Assumed values include, but are not limited to, analysis methods, models, simulations, and the information laid out in this document).

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Compliance Statement

I can confirm that the information contained in this report disclosed in a manner which is consistent with the TCFD recommendations and recommended disclosures entity. MUAM (UK) will ensure it maintains a robust internal compliance and governance control framework which underpins this compliance statement.

Kenichi Nomura,
Managing Director and CEO

Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management (UK) Ltd.
24 Lombard Street London, EC3V 9AJ United Kingdom

30 June 2025

7. References

1. TCFD Recommendations and Recommended Disclosures is a reference to the TCFD report entitled 'Recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (the TCFD Final Report) published in June 2017. This reference also includes the Annex to the TCFD report entitled 'Implementing the Recommendation of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures', and specifically, section C (Guidance for all sectors) and part 4 section D (Supplemental Guidance for Asset Managers). [FINAL-2017-TCFD-Report.pdf \(bbhub.io\)](#)
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3. FCA sourcebook: Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) – [ESG 2.1.6R](#)
4. [MUFG: Overview - Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management \(UK\) Ltd.](#)
5. [MUFG: Sustainability Related Disclosures - Mitsubishi UFJ Asset Management \(UK\) Ltd.](#)
6. MUAM (UK) - SFDR Disclosure - Integration of Sustainable Risks in Investment Decisions - <https://www.uk.am.mufg.jp/assets/Integration-of-Sustainable-Risks-in-Investment-Decisions.pdf>

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<https://www.uk.am.mufg.jp/>