

STATEMENT ON PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS OF INVESTMENT DECISIONS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS

The following is the adverse sustainability impact statement of Sekisui House Reit, Inc (“SHR”) pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (“SFDR”). SHR has no employees in accordance with the prohibition on having employees under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan, and relies on Sekisui House Asset Management Co., Ltd. (the “Asset Manager”) to manage and operate the properties in SHR’s portfolio. SHR and the Asset Manager are hereinafter referred to collectively as “we”, “us” or “our”.

Please note that SFDR requirements, including the scope of their application to issuers outside the European Economic Area, continue to evolve. We are therefore taking a principles-based approach to compliance with the SFDR disclosure standards, which are subject to change.

1. Summary

We consider principal adverse impacts of our investment decisions on sustainability factors. The present statement is our consolidated statement of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (“PAI”). The statement covers the reference period from January 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025 (unless otherwise stated). The statement will be reviewed at least once during every 12-month period.

Our vision is to maximize unitholder value through asset management while delivering high-quality social capital to people and society. We and the Asset Manager conduct real estate investment management that takes into consideration environment, social and governance (collectively referred to as “ESG”) factors in accordance with Sekisui House, Ltd.’s (“Sekisui House”) Sustainability Vision, which aims to achieve the following goals: decarbonized society, society in which humans and nature coexist, a circular economy, society characterized by health and longevity, and diverse society. The Asset Manager has established a Sustainability Policy consistent with this vision.

We use the definition of PAI as described in Recital 20 of SFDR being “those impacts of investment decisions and advice that result in negative effects on sustainability factors,” with sustainability factors referring to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters as defined in Article 2 (24) of SFDR.

We believe that investment decisions that negatively affect climate or other environment-related resources, or have negative implications for society, can have a significant impact to risk and value creation for SHR’s unitholders. To this end, we consider PAI of our investment decisions throughout all major steps of the investment decision and property management process throughout the lifecycle of the properties in SHR’s portfolio.

2. Description of principal adverse sustainability impacts

Nearly all types of economic activity have the potential to impact various PAI indicators, both positively and adversely. We aim to manage the risk connected to PAI from our investment decisions in several ways, including general screening criteria, due diligence and our ESG initiatives. Some of the PAI indicators listed below are currently already being monitored and reported. As the availability of data improves, it is our intention that more indicators will be added.

Table 1

Description of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors

SHR does not invest in investee companies, but invests in real estate. As adverse sustainability indicators 1-16 as contained in Table 1 of Annex 1 of the SFDR Delegated Regulation pertain to investee companies, these are not included in this PAI statement, which pertains to real estate investments.

Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets		
Adverse sustainability indicator	Fossil fuels	Energy efficiency
	17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets	18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets
Metric	Share of investments in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels	Share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets
Impact in 2025	N/A	As of April 30, 2026, 8.7% of SHR's properties were not "Green Certified Assets" (as defined below) based on gross floor area. SHR operates based on six-month fiscal periods ending in April and October of each year. Accordingly, we provide the share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets as of the end of the latest fiscal period covering the reference period under this PAI statement.
Impact in 2024	N/A	As of April 30, 2025, 18.8% of SHR's properties were not Green Certified Assets based on gross floor area. SHR operates based on six-month fiscal periods ending in April and October of each year. Accordingly, we provide the share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets as of the end of the latest fiscal period covering the reference period under this PAI statement.
Impact in 2023	N/A	As of April 30, 2024, 16.5% of SHR's properties were not Green Certified Assets based on gross floor area. SHR operates based on six-month fiscal periods ending in April and October of each year. Accordingly, we provide the share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets as of the end of the latest fiscal period covering the reference period under this PAI statement.

Impact in 2022	N/A	As of April 30, 2023, 21.1% of SHR's properties were not Green Certified Assets based on gross floor area. SHR operates based on six-month fiscal periods ending in April and October of each year. Accordingly, we provide the share of investments in energy-inefficient real estate assets as of the end of the latest fiscal period covering the reference period under this PAI statement.
Explanation	SHR does not invest in real estate assets involved in the extraction, storage, transport or manufacture of fossil fuels.	To track the environmental performance of SHR's properties, we rely on certifications issued by third-party organizations, such as the Comprehensive Assessment System for Built Environment Efficiency ("CASBEE") certification, and other equivalent certifications. We call SHR's property that receives any such certifications as Green Certified Assets, and those properties that are not considered as Green Certified Assets as energy-inefficient real estate assets. In light of the limited availability of EU-style EPC data for the properties in SHR's portfolio, we use the share of properties that are not Green Certified Assets as a proxy for exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets. This methodology may not be directly comparable with EPC-based methodologies used for real estate assets located in the EEA.
Actions taken, actions planned and targets set for the next reference period	N/A	We implement appropriate measures to reduce the environmental impact of the real estate assets following acquisition, by obtaining environmental certifications such as CASBEE. We have set a key performance indicator ("KPI") target to maintain the ratio of Green Certified Assets in SHR's portfolio at 90% or higher, based on total floor area.

Table 2

Additional climate and other environment-related indicators

SHR does not invest in investee companies, but invests in real estate. As adverse sustainability indicators 1-17 as contained in Table 2 of Annex 1 of the SFDR Delegated Regulation pertain to investee companies, these are not included in this PAI statement, which pertains to real estate investments.

CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS

Adverse sustainability impact	Adverse impact on sustainability factors (qualitative or quantitative)	Metric																																						
Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets																																								
Greenhouse gas emissions	18. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions generated by real estate assets																																						
	We track and monitor CO ₂ emissions data including total CO ₂ emissions, Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 CO ₂ emissions (each measured in t-CO ₂) and CO ₂ emission intensity (measured in t-CO ₂ /m ²) of the properties in SHR’s portfolio as GHG emissions of the properties in SHR’s portfolio. For calculation of Scope 3 CO ₂ emissions data, we multiply the emissions from the use of electricity and fuel by the tenants in the tenant-exclusive areas by the emissions factor in accordance with Category 13 “Downstream lease assets” under the guidelines published by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (the “Scope 3 Guidelines”).	Scope 2 GHG emissions generated by real estate assets																																						
	We aim to reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions by 42% by 2030 compared to the level in 2023, and reduce Scope 3 GHG emissions by 25% within the same timeframe as our medium term target. As for our long term target, we aim to achieve net zero emissions by 2050, and reduce absolute Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions by 90% or more compared to the level in 2023, and neutralize residual emissions.	Scope 3 GHG emissions generated by real estate assets																																						
	The first Scope 3 table below shows actual tenant energy-use data obtained for tenant-exclusive areas and does not include estimated emissions for areas where data was unavailable. The second table shows supply-chain Scope 3 emissions by category (Categories 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 13), including estimated emissions where actual data was not obtainable. Accordingly, the two Scope 3 figures are calculated on different scopes and methodologies and are not directly comparable.	Scope 3 GHG emissions generated by tenant activities in the exclusive area are classified as Category 1 (purchased goods and services), Category 2 (capital goods), Category 3 (fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2), Category 4 (upstream transportation and distribution), Category 5 (waste generated in operations),																																						
	<table><tr><td></td><td>Unit</td><td>2021*</td><td>2022*</td><td>2023* (base year)</td><td>2024*</td><td>2025*</td></tr><tr><td>Total CO₂ emissions</td><td rowspan="4">t-CO₂</td><td>14,833</td><td>8,939</td><td>17,429</td><td>15,903</td><td>14,404</td></tr><tr><td>Scope 1</td><td>764</td><td>795</td><td>791</td><td>792</td><td>1,291</td></tr><tr><td>Scope 2</td><td>4,362</td><td>1,734</td><td>793</td><td>979</td><td>1,387</td></tr><tr><td>Scope 3(Note)</td><td>9,707</td><td>6,410</td><td>15,846</td><td>14,132</td><td>11,725</td></tr><tr><td>CO₂ emissions intensity</td><td>t-CO₂ / m²</td><td>0.048</td><td>0.027</td><td>0.033</td><td>0.023</td><td>0.021</td></tr></table>		Unit	2021*	2022*	2023* (base year)	2024*	2025*	Total CO ₂ emissions	t-CO ₂	14,833	8,939	17,429	15,903	14,404	Scope 1	764	795	791	792	1,291	Scope 2	4,362	1,734	793	979	1,387	Scope 3(Note)	9,707	6,410	15,846	14,132	11,725	CO ₂ emissions intensity	t-CO ₂ / m ²	0.048	0.027	0.033	0.023	0.021
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	(Note) Scope 3 data mentioned above is the actual usage obtained for the use of electricity and fuel in the exclusive areas of tenants living in the properties owned by SHR and does not indicate the assumed emissions for areas that were unobtainable. *Data aggregation period is from January 1 to December 31 for the year 2023 onwards. For the years prior, the data aggregation period is from April 1 to March 31 of the following year of the year indicated. In addition to Category 13 “Downstream leased assets”, we started to track and monitor Scope 3 CO₂ emissions from Category 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 under the Scope 3 Guidelines starting in the year 2023. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Category</th><th>Unit</th><th>2023</th><th>2024</th><th>2025</th></tr><tr><td>Category 1</td><td>Purchased goods and services</td><td rowspan="6">t- CO₂</td><td>6,842</td><td>7,020</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Category 2</td><td>Capital goods</td><td>7,215</td><td>4,643</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Category 3</td><td>Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)</td><td>3,090</td><td>1,121</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Category 4</td><td>Upstream transportation and distribution</td><td>12</td><td>12</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Category 5</td><td>Waste generated in operations</td><td>183</td><td>653</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Category 13</td><td>Downstream leased assets</td><td>38,615</td><td>23,654</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Scope 3 total CO₂ emissions</td><td>55,958</td><td>37,104</td><td>-</td></tr></table> (Note) The Categories described above are based on the guidelines provided by the Ministry of the Environment of Japan and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan, or the Scope 3 Guidelines. Additionally, the above data takes into consideration the assumed emissions that were unobtainable, thus the figures above will differ from the Scope 3 data in the previous table. *The data for 2025 is under aggregation and will be updated once available.	Category		Unit	2023	2024	2025	Category 1	Purchased goods and services	t- CO ₂	6,842	7,020	-	Category 2	Capital goods	7,215	4,643	-	Category 3	Fuel and energy related activities (not included in Scope 1 or Scope 2)	3,090	1,121	-	Category 4	Upstream transportation and distribution	12	12	-	Category 5	Waste generated in operations	183	653	-	Category 13	Downstream leased assets	38,615	23,654	-	Scope 3 total CO ₂ emissions			55,958	37,104	-	and Category 13 (leased assets (downstream)). We started separately monitoring and tracking Scope 3 Category 13 GHG emissions from 2021, and Category 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 from 2023. Total GHG emissions generated by real estate assets
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Energy consumption	19. Energy consumption intensity We track and monitor energy consumption data including total energy consumption (measured in MWh), breakdown between electricity and fuel in energy consumption (measured in MWh) and energy consumption intensity (measured in MWh / m²), of the properties in SHR’s portfolio. We aim to reduce energy consumption intensity of SHR’s portfolio by 10% by 2028 compared to the level in 2018. <table><tr><td></td><td>Unit</td><td>2018* (base year)</td><td>2022*</td><td>2023*</td><td>2024*</td><td>2025*</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>						Unit	2018* (base year)	2022*	2023*	2024*	2025*								Energy consumption in MWh of owned real estate assets per square meter																									
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	<table><tr><td>Total energy consumption</td><td rowspan="3">MWh</td><td>41,581</td><td>51,046</td><td>51,652</td><td>42,039</td><td>40,113</td></tr><tr><td>Electricity</td><td>28,152</td><td>36,507</td><td>36,274</td><td>31,571</td><td>29,803</td></tr><tr><td>Fuel</td><td>13,249</td><td>14,539</td><td>15,378</td><td>10,467</td><td>10,310</td></tr><tr><td>Energy consumption intensity</td><td>MWh / m²</td><td>0.174</td><td>0.160</td><td>0.159</td><td>0.143</td><td>0.147</td></tr></table> *Data aggregation period is from January 1 to December 31 for the year 2023 onwards. For the years prior, the data aggregation period is from April 1 to March 31 of the following year of the year indicated.	Total energy consumption	MWh	41,581	51,046	51,652	42,039	40,113	Electricity	28,152	36,507	36,274	31,571	29,803	Fuel	13,249	14,539	15,378	10,467	10,310	Energy consumption intensity	MWh / m ²	0.174	0.160	0.159	0.143	0.147																										
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Waste	20. Waste production in operations We track and monitor generated waste data including total generated waste (measured in tons), breakdown among waste disposal methods of landfill, incineration and recycle (measured in tons), and generated waste intensity (measured in kg / m²), of the properties in SHR’s portfolio. We aim not to increase waste emissions intensity above the level in 2018 and reduce water use intensity by 5% by 2030 compared to the level in 2018. We also monitor the total amount of waste generated, its intensity and breakdown by disposal method of the properties that we provide the utility management services in SHR’s portfolio. <table><tr><td></td><td>Unit</td><td>2018* (base year)</td><td>2022*</td><td>2023*</td><td>2024*</td><td>2025*</td></tr><tr><td>Total generated waste</td><td rowspan="6">tons</td><td>1,055</td><td>884</td><td>726</td><td>849</td><td>1,427</td></tr><tr><td>Landfill</td><td>357</td><td>10</td><td>16</td><td>244</td><td>747</td></tr><tr><td>Incineration</td><td>197</td><td>346</td><td>351</td><td>161</td><td>88</td></tr><tr><td>Recycled</td><td>501</td><td>523</td><td>358</td><td>444</td><td>592</td></tr><tr><td>Reuse</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Other</td><td>-</td><td>4</td><td>-</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>Generated waste intensity</td><td>kg / m²</td><td>7.455</td><td>4.236</td><td>3.459</td><td>5.785</td><td>7.887</td></tr></table> *Data aggregation period is from April 1 to March 31 of the following year of the year indicated.		Unit	2018* (base year)	2022*	2023*	2024*	2025*	Total generated waste	tons	1,055	884	726	849	1,427	Landfill	357	10	16	244	747	Incineration	197	346	351	161	88	Recycled	501	523	358	444	592	Reuse	-	-	-	-	-	Other	-	4	-	-	-	Generated waste intensity	kg / m ²	7.455	4.236	3.459	5.785	7.887	Share of real estate assets not equipped with facilities for waste sorting and not covered by a waste recovery or recycling contract
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(Note) Figures in the tables above are based on data collected from the properties held as of the end of the data aggregation period indicated, excluding certain properties due to data availability. In addition, properties that were disposed of during the applicable data aggregation period for the years prior to and including 2025 are excluded. The relevant data except for 2025 has been verified by a third-party and updated accordingly. The data for 2025 is currently undergoing the verification process and is subject to change.

Table 3

Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters

SHR has no employees in accordance with the prohibition on having employees under the Act on Investment Trusts and Investment Corporations of Japan, and relies on the Asset Manager to manage and operate the properties in SHR's portfolio. Accordingly, additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters in this PAI statement pertain to the Asset Manager and the tenants of the properties in SHR's portfolio, to the extent available.

SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS		
Adverse sustainability impact	Adverse impact on sustainability factors (qualitative or quantitative)	Metric
Indicators applicable to the Asset Manager or tenants		
Social and employee matters	6. Insufficient whistleblower protection All of the Asset Manager's employees have whistleblower protection. The Asset Manager's Compliance Hotline rules include provisions related to the protection of personal information to ensure no whistleblower is retaliated against in accordance with the Whistleblower Protection Act of Japan.	Share of investments in entities without policies on the protection of whistleblowers
Human Rights	9. Lack of a human rights policy The Asset Manager has a human rights policy established by the Sekisui House Group. The Sekisui House Group, to which the Asset Manager belongs, has established the Sekisui House Human Rights Policy, and we declare our adherence to this policy to all stakeholders. The Sekisui House Group is committed to address a range of human rights issues, including those pertaining to the inclusion of women, non-Japanese nationals, people with disabilities in the workplace, and systemic Buraku discrimination based on ancestry.	Share of investments in entities without a human rights policy

For descriptions of actions which SHR takes and will take with respect to the PAI indicators, please refer to our ESG website: <https://sekisuihouse-reit.co.jp/en/esg/index.html>

3. Description of policies to identify and prioritize principal adverse sustainability impacts

Subject to data availability, we monitor the selected PAI indicators for the existing properties in SHR's portfolio.

Prior to our investment in a property, we conduct a due diligence review of the property, including ESG due diligence, which includes selected PAI indicators. The due diligence findings related to selected PAI indicators are reported and reviewed prior to the investment decision.

The Asset Manager's green finance framework is applicable to both green bonds^(Note) and green loans, under which certain environmentally-friendly investment projects ("Eligible Green Projects") are evaluated and selected by the Sustainability Committee, which is chaired by the Asset Manager's President and Chief Executive Officer and participated by all full-time senior executive directors, Compliance Officer and heads of all department of the Asset Manager, in accordance with its Sustainability Policy and eligibility criteria described below.

(Note) Information about the former green bond framework that applies to the outstanding green bonds issued prior to the green finance framework can be found on our website: [\[https://ssl4.eir-parts.net/doc/3309/tdnet/1656516/00.pdf\]](https://ssl4.eir-parts.net/doc/3309/tdnet/1656516/00.pdf).

- *Eligibility Criteria for Green Finance.* A building that received a third-party certification described below at the borrowing or payment date of green finance, and/or that is expected to receive such certification:
 - a. DBJ Green Building Certification: 3 Stars, 4 Stars, 5 Stars
 - b. Certification for CASBEE for Real Estate: B+ Rank, A Rank, S Rank
 - c. 3, 4 or 5 stars under the Building Energy- efficiency Labeling System (BELS) (FY 2016 standard)
The following levels in the Building Energy-efficiency Labeling System (BELS) (FY 2024 standard)
 - i. Residential without renewable energy facilities: Level 3 or 4^(Note 1)
 - ii. Residential with renewable energy facilities: Level 3, 4, 5 or 6^(Note 1)
 - iii. Non-residential: Level 4, 5 or 6 ^(Note 2)

(Note 1) For residential buildings, existing buildings constructed before 2016 qualify if they are at least Level 2, whether or not they have renewable energy systems.

(Note 2) For non-residential buildings, existing buildings constructed before 2016 qualify if they are at least Level 3 and are not existing nonconforming buildings (factories, etc. including logistics facilities: BEI = over 0.75).
 - d. Following evaluation of ZEH, ZEB in BELS
 - i. ZEH-M Oriented, ZEH-M Ready, Nearly ZEH-M or ZEH-M
 - ii. ZEB Oriented, ZEB Ready, Nearly ZEB or ZEB
 - e. Silver, Gold or Platinum Rank under the LEED (v4.0 and later under BD+C, O+M or ND)

When we select assets for investment in connection with our green bonds or green loans, the properties must meet the relevant eligibility criteria.

For further information, please refer to our ESG website: <https://sekisuihouse-reit.co.jp/en/esg/index.html>

4. Engagement policies

Due Diligence and Screening

Prior to SHR's investment in a property, the Asset Manager conducts a due diligence review of the property, including environmental risk assessment, by investigating the history of use of hazardous substances such as asbestos and PCB, geological conditions and soil contamination. We do not consider investing in properties that do not meet the standards for soil contamination and other environmental contamination in accordance with the Air Pollution Control Act and the Soil Contamination Countermeasures Act of Japan and other environmental laws and ordinances. However, from time to time we acquire properties not meeting the standards as long as they are deemed fixable promptly after acquisition. Also, we make investment decisions for properties outside

Japan in accordance with the applicable environmental laws and ordinances in the respective jurisdictions and based on reasonable local practices.

Engagement

We, in collaboration with tenants and property managers, implement various environmental measures, such as for energy conservation and CO₂ reduction, at some of SHR's properties. We also enter into lease agreements, which include provisions that require our tenants to cooperate with us in collecting energy consumption data, obtaining green certifications and taking other environmental measures and engaging in other ESG efforts such as reduction of waste generated during the renovation of buildings and use of building materials that are environmentally-friendly (such lease agreements, the "Green Leases"), with our tenants. We have set the promotion of Green Leases as one of our KPIs. As one of our KPI targets, we aim to increase the proportion of the portfolio under Green Leases to 70% or higher by 2030 based on leasable area. As of April 30, 2026, SHR has entered into Green Leases with 56.4% of the tenants based on the leasable area. We will promote Green Leases while strengthening cooperation with tenants.

5. References to international standards

The Global Real Estate Sustainability Benchmark ("GRESB") is a third-party organization promoting actionable insights, ESG data and benchmarks that measure the sustainability performance of real estate companies, including asset managers, around the world. In the 2025 GRESB Real Estate Assessment, SHR received "3 Stars" in GRESB Rating, out of GRESB's 5-Star rating system and had been awarded "Green Star" for having received high marks for our environmental and sustainability efforts for nine consecutive years and acquired the highest rating "A" out of its 5-scale ranking system based on disclosure assessment for six consecutive years.

CDP is an international non-profit organization that manages a worldwide system for the disclosure of environmental information by corporations and municipalities. Since its establishment in 2000, CDP has been leading efforts to promote corporations to disclose their environmental impact including reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and protecting water resources and forests by utilizing capital markets and corporate procurement. SHR participated in the 2025 CDP Climate Change Program and received an "A" score, the highest evaluation, and was selected for the CDP Climate Change "A List".

MSCI ESG Ratings investigate, analyze, and rate the extent to which companies are appropriately managing the risks and opportunities related to ESG and provide a comprehensive corporate ESG rating of seven levels, ranging from "AAA" to "CCC", we acquired "A" in March 2026. In addition, SHR has been included in the "MSCI Japan ESG Select Leaders Index" in 2025. The Index is composed of select companies with high ESG performance from among the companies in the MSCI Japan IMI Index.

Dow Jones Best-in-Class Asia Pacific Index (formerly, Dow Jones Sustainability Asia Pacific Index) of the Dow Jones Sustainability Indices is an ESG investment index which was jointly created by S&P Jones Indices based in the U.S. and RebecoSAM based in Switzerland. Constituent companies with excellent sustainability performance are selected based on "Governance & Economic, Environmental and Social" criteria. SHR was selected as a constituent of the Dow Jones Best-in-Class Asia Pacific Index since 2023, receiving high evaluation in transparency of disclosure and risk management in the "Governance & Economy" category, measures for addressing climate change in the "Environment" category, and human rights initiatives in the "Society" category.

FTSE4Good Index Series is an index series provided by FTSE Russell, a global index provider designed to measure the performance of companies that demonstrate strong ESG practices, the constituents are regularly reviewed based on highly transparent management methods and clearly defined ESG criteria. SHR was selected as a constituent of the Index Series in recognition of SHR's ESG efforts since the 2022 review.

Sustainalytics ESG Risk Ratings is an ESG Risk Rating provided by Morningstar Sustainalytics to institutional investors to measure a company's exposure to industry-specific material ESG risks and how well a company is managing those risks. In 2025, SHR was assessed to be at Negligible Risk.

The Asset Manager became a signatory of the Principles for Responsible Investment ("PRI"), which was established under the leadership of the then-United Nations Secretary-General in 2006, together with an international network of investors. In 2025, the Asset Manager acquired the highest rating of "5 stars" in two categories, "Policy Governance and Strategy" and "Real Estate", on PRI's annual assessment.

Click [here](#) for ASSESSMENT REPORT.

Click [here](#) for PUBLIC TRANSPARENCY REPORT.

The Asset Manager expressed support for the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") recommendations, which was established by the Financial Stability Board.

We also support the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the SDGs and the Ten Principles of the UN Global Compact.

6. Historical comparison

See Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3 above.