

Marketing Communication

SFDR Article 8 Website Disclosure

MS INV F American Resilience Fund

DECEMBER 2022

Contents:

Full Website Disclosure

Website Disclosure Summary (DE)

Website Disclosure Summary (EN)

Website Disclosure Summary (ES)

Website Disclosure Summary (FR)

Website Disclosure Summary (IT)

Website Disclosure Summary (NL)

SFDR Article 8 Website Disclosure

Product name: *American Resilience Fund (the “Fund”)*

A fund of Morgan Stanley Investment Funds

Legal entity identifier: *Fund yet to be launched*

No Sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

When classifying investments as sustainable or not (as defined under the SFDR rules), the Investment Adviser applies four tests as required by the SFDR rules:

- **good governance:** this test seeks to ensure that investee companies classified as sustainable investments follow good governance practices;
- **minimum social safeguards:** this test seeks to ensure that companies classified as sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- **do no significant harm (“DNSH”):** this test seeks to ensure that investments that cause significant harm to any of the mandatory, SFDR-defined principal adverse impact (“PAI”) indicators which are relevant to the investment are not classified as sustainable; and
- **positive contribution to environmental or social objective** this test seeks to ensure that the sustainable investments of the Fund shall be classified based on their net positive alignment with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”) (which shall be determined using alignment scores obtained from third-party data providers).

Further detail regarding the good governance test can be found in the section below titled “*Investment strategy*” (*Governance practices of investee companies*), while details of the remaining tests can be found in the section below titled “*Methodologies for environmental and social characteristics*”.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The Fund promotes the environmental characteristic of climate change mitigation by excluding investments in: (i) companies with any tie to fossil fuels; and (ii) companies in certain other energy intensive sectors.

Furthermore, the Fund considers social characteristics by applying binding exclusions on: (i) companies whose core business activity involves weapons or civilian firearms; and (ii) that have any tie to controversial weapons.

In addition, a proportion of the Fund’s investments will be classified as sustainable investments, through an assessment comprising four tests, which includes evaluating investee companies’ positive alignment with the UN SDGs.

Investment Strategy

The Fund will seek to achieve its investment objective by investing primarily in equity securities, including depositary receipts (including American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) and Global Depositary Receipts (GDRs)) of companies located in the U.S.

The Fund’s investment process focuses on high quality companies with sustainably high returns on operating capital by identifying companies with dominant market positions typically underpinned by powerful, hard-to-replicate intangible assets (including brands, networks, licenses and patents) and pricing power, resulting in high gross margins. The Investment Adviser also seeks to identify capable management teams able to allocate

capital effectively to grow the franchise, maintain the intangible assets and sustain and/or improve returns on operating capital.

The Fund may also invest on an ancillary basis in equity securities not meeting the criteria of the Fund's primary investments, debt securities convertible into common shares, preference shares, warrants and other equity linked instruments.

As an essential and integrated part of the investment process, the Investment Adviser assesses relevant factors material to long-term sustainably high returns on operating capital including ESG factors and seeks to engage with company management teams as part of this.

Subject to the Fund's investment objective and its binding Article 8 characteristics (as explained below), the Investment Adviser retains discretion over which investments are selected for inclusion in the Fund.

The Fund is actively managed by the Investment Adviser on an ongoing basis in accordance with its investment strategy.

Investment strategy used to meet the environmental and social characteristics of the Fund

1. The Fund promotes the environmental characteristic of climate change mitigation by excluding investments in any company that the Investment Adviser determines:
 - to have any tie to fossil fuels (such as oil, gas and coal) as classified by the MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research database ("MSCI ESG BISR");
 - or any company that has been assigned the following sectors or industries under the MSCI Global Industry Classification Standards ("**MSCI GICS**"): energy, construction materials, utilities (excluding renewable electricity and water utilities), or metals and mining.
 2. The Fund also applies the following binding screens: the Fund's investments shall not knowingly include any company whose core business activity involves the following, as classified by the MSCI ESG BISR database:
 - a. civilian firearms; or
 - b. weapons.
- the Fund shall also not invest in any company that is defined by the MSCI ESG BISR database to have any tie to controversial weapons.
 - The details of the above exclusions can be found in the Fund's exclusion policy which is available on the Company's website (www.morganstanleyinvestmentfunds.com and on www.morganstanley.com/im).
 - Further to the above, the Investment Adviser may, in its discretion, elect to apply additional ESG-related investment restrictions over time that it believes are consistent with its investment objectives. Such additional restrictions will be disclosed as they are implemented on www.morganstanleyinvestmentfunds.com and on www.morganstanley.com/im.

A description of the methodologies by which compliance with these exclusionary screens are measured can be found in the "*Methodologies for environmental and social characteristics*" section below.

3. Sustainable investments

As noted above, the Fund also commits to invest a proportion of its assets in sustainable investments. The Fund classifies a security as a sustainable investment using a framework based on four tests:

- i. **good governance:** all investee companies, including those classified as sustainable investments, have to be considered by the Investment Adviser to follow good governance practices to be included in the

Fund's portfolio. This test is described immediately below under "*Governance practices of investee companies*";

- ii. **minimum social safeguards:** this test seeks to ensure that companies classified as sustainable investments are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- iii. **DNSH:** the Investment Adviser applies a DNSH methodology, which seeks to ensure that investments that cause significant harm to any of the mandatory, SFDR-defined PAI indicators which are relevant to the investment are not classified as sustainable; and
- iv. **positive contribution to environmental or social objective:** the sustainable investments made by the Fund shall be classified based on their net positive alignment with the UN SDGs (which shall be determined using alignment scores obtained from third party data providers).

More details regarding steps (ii) to (iv) can be found in the "*Methodologies for environmental and social characteristics*" section below.

Governance practices of investee companies

The investment process is focused on identifying high quality companies that can sustain their high returns on operating capital over the long term, both for the Fund's sustainable investments and for other investments which are aligned with the Fund's environmental or social characteristics. Effective governance is important and governance criteria are therefore embedded within the investment process and considered as part of initial research and, portfolio selection. On-going monitoring is facilitated through engagement with the company as well as by using, where appropriate, company data, third party data and governance related controversy screens. An investment has to be considered by the Investment Adviser to have good governance to be included within the portfolio.

In addition to meet the EU SFDR regulatory requirements, the Investment Adviser also has regard to third-party proxy indicators as considerations to assess four specific aspects of Governance: issuer management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. All companies in the Fund are assessed against these indicators. The Investment Adviser may include issuers that fail on one or more of these proxy indicators where (i) it considers that the third-party data is inaccurate or out of date; or (ii) it considers that, upon review, the issuer is exhibiting good governance practices overall (such that the results of the proxy indicator tests do not in fact indicate a material impact on good governance). In reaching this determination, the Investment Adviser may take into account any remedial actions being undertaken by the company.

The team engages with companies on issues material to the sustainability of company returns on operating capital. Direct engagement with companies and boards on material ESG risks and opportunities, and other issues, plays a role in informing the team on the soundness of company management and whether it can maintain high returns on operating capital while growing the business over the long term. Dialogue with companies on engagement topics can be prolonged and require multiple engagements.

Proportion of investments



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

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

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

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

The environmental and social exclusions are expected to apply to 90% of the portfolio and the Fund also expects a minimum of 10% of its assets to meet the sustainable investment criteria. The Investment Adviser anticipates that the remainder of the Fund will be made up of investments held for ancillary liquidity, including cash and money market instruments, with this proportion expected to comprise 10% of the Fund's assets. No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied to such investments.

The 90% of the portfolio which is aligned with environmental or social characteristics entirely comprises investments which offer direct exposure to investee entities.

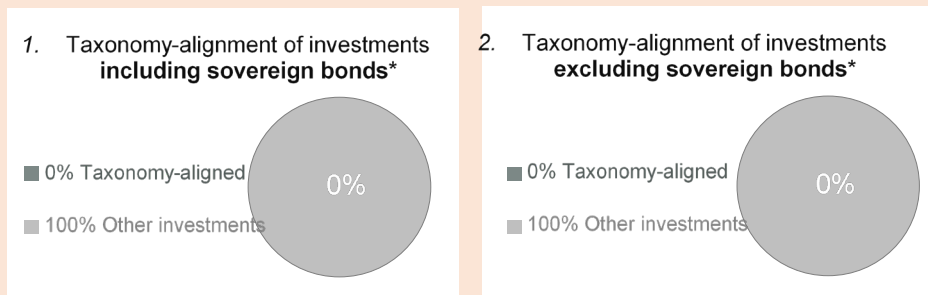
These percentages are measured according to the value of the investments.

Taxonomy disclosures

The Fund does not take account of the EU Taxonomy in its management of the Fund and as such the Fund's investments do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The EU Taxonomy does not comprehensively cover all industries and sectors, or even all environmental objectives. This financial product invests in sustainable investments within sectors which may or may not be covered by the EU Taxonomy currently. Accordingly, the Investment Adviser uses its own methodology to determine whether certain investments are environmentally sustainable in accordance with the SFDR sustainable investment test, and then the Investment Adviser invests part of the Fund in such assets.

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.



Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund are incorporated within the investment guidelines and subject to ongoing monitoring by the Investment Adviser. Morgan Stanley Investment Management's Portfolio Surveillance team also codes the investment guidelines into the firm's surveillance system. The Portfolio Surveillance team uses an automated process to monitor adherence to investment guidelines, including pre- and post-trade guideline monitoring and exception-based screening, and informs the Investment Adviser of any possible guideline violations.

The investment process is subject to regular review, as part of a control and monitoring framework implemented by the Investment Adviser and the Management Company. The Investment Adviser's Compliance, Risk and Portfolio Surveillance teams collaborate with the Investment Adviser to conduct regular portfolio/performance reviews and systemic checks to ensure compliance with portfolio investment objectives, investment and client guidelines, taking into account changing market conditions, information and strategy developments.

Investments that are held by the Fund but become restricted because they breach the exclusion criteria as set out in points one and two in the "Investment strategy" section above after they are acquired for the Fund will be sold. Such sales will take place over a time period to be determined by the Investment Adviser, taking into account the best interests of the shareholders of the Fund.

If the Investment Adviser considers that the portfolio no longer meets the Fund's commitment to 10% sustainable investments, the Investment Adviser will take such remedial action as it determines to be appropriate. Any such remedial action will be taken over a time period to be determined by the Investment Adviser, considering the relevant circumstances and best interests of the shareholders of the Fund.

Methodologies for environmental and social characteristics

1. Environmental characteristics

Compliance with the environmental exclusionary screens is measured based on the exclusionary criteria and the percentage of the Fund's investments which breach the exclusionary screens.

2. Social characteristics

Compliance with the social exclusionary screens is measured based on the exclusionary criteria and the percentage of the Fund's investments which breach the exclusionary screens.

3. Sustainable Investments Commitment

As described in the "*Investment strategy*" section above, the Fund has a sustainable investment framework based on four tests. All stocks that are classified as sustainable investments need to meet all four tests. Further details for these four tests are set out below.

Compliance with the sustainable investment commitment is measured by the percentage of the Fund's investments which pass all of the below four tests. As stated in the section above, "*Proportion of investments*", 10% of the Fund's investments are expected to pass the below four tests and qualify as sustainable investments.

(i) Governance of investee companies

The first test relating to the governance practices of investee companies is described in the section above, "*Investment Strategy*".

(ii) Minimum social safeguards

The second test seeks to ensure companies show alignment with OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

The Fund will not treat as sustainable investments:

- issuers that fail to comply with the themes and values promoted by the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (which incorporate the ILO Fundamental Principles); and
- issuers which lack processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the themes and values promoted by the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (which incorporate UN Guiding Principles and ILO conventions).

In each case, this assessment is based on information obtained from third-party data providers and/or internal assessments.

(iii) DNSH assessment

As noted in previous sections, when classifying investments as sustainable or not (as defined under the SFDR rules), the Investment Adviser applies a DNSH methodology. This seeks to ensure that investments that cause significant harm to any of the mandatory, SFDR-defined PAI indicators which are relevant to the investment are not classified as sustainable.

The Fund gains data to assess the PAI indicators from third-party providers as well as internal research. The Fund may use reasonable proxies for those PAIs for which the Investment Adviser considers that the data is not widely or reliably available (currently these are the 'Unadjusted gender pay gap', 'Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas' and 'Emissions to water' indicators). These proxies will be kept under review and will be replaced by data from third-party data providers, when the Investment Adviser determines that sufficiently reliable data has become available.

To determine whether significant harm is caused, initial thresholds for each mandatory PAI indicator are generally set in two ways:

- for binary indicators (e.g., 'Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises'), a binary pass/fail test is applied, based on the data;
- for indicators using quantifiable numerical data (e.g., 'GHG intensity of investee companies'), the worst performers (based on their relative performance within the broader investable universe, which itself is limited to issuers for which data is available – subject to the exceptions noted below), are deemed to fail the initial test.

For both types of indicators, where data is not available, the investment is deemed to fail the initial test and cannot be regarded as a sustainable investment. However, in cases where the third-party data provider determines that a particular PAI indicator is not meaningful given the nature or the industry of the issuer, and therefore does not provide data on that PAI indicator, the investment is deemed to pass the initial test on the basis that the investment's activities are unlikely to be causing significant harm to the environmental or social theme covered by that PAI indicator. For example, in the case of software companies with a limited physical presence, the expectation is that their activities are unlikely to have significant negative impacts on water quality, therefore the 'emissions to water' PAI is considered by the third-party provider to be not meaningful for that industry.

Instances in which the third-party data provider determines that a PAI indicator is not meaningful will be kept under periodic review by the Investment Adviser, in case the third-party data provider subsequently deems the PAI indicator meaningful for the issuer (in which case the Investment Adviser will re-assess the issuer against the relevant PAI indicator data).

Additionally, the outcome of the initial test may be supplemented (as appropriate) by the Investment Adviser's internal qualitative assessments on significant harm (having regard to other data sources and/or its engagements with the investment) on one or more PAIs. For example, the Investment Adviser may treat a company which does not report its share of non-renewable energy consumption as not failing the initial PAI test, if the Investment Adviser is satisfied through its qualitative assessment that the company in question has a low energy consumption intensity overall. Similarly, where the Investment Adviser considers that an issuer is taking appropriate and credible remedial actions to rectify its failings on a PAI, the issuer may still be considered a sustainable investment, subject to the Internal Adviser's ongoing review and tracking of the issuers' remedial actions.

As part of its long-term investment approach, the Investment Adviser also seeks to engage with company management teams and boards to encourage companies towards better ESG practices and to minimise or mitigate the principal adverse impacts of their activities.

(iv) Positive contribution to environmental or social objective

When classifying investments as sustainable or not (as defined under the SFDR rules), the Investment Adviser will also classify companies on their net positive alignment with the UN SDGs (which shall be determined using alignment scores obtained from third party data providers).

The UN SDGs include environmental (e.g., Climate Action or Life on Land) and social (e.g. Good Health and Well-Being) objectives. In order to be classified as sustainable investments, the data providers' alignment scores indicate whether the Fund's investments have a net positive alignment across the UN SDGs, either through their products and services (e.g. a health care company's essential medical products may be positively aligned with the Good Health and Well-Being SDG), or through business practices such as policies, actions and targets aimed at aligning with one or more of the SDGs (e.g. a company with robust carbon reduction plans may align

with the Climate Action SDG by reducing its own emissions, switching to renewable energy or by seeking emission reductions in its value chain by engaging with suppliers and/or through product design). More information on the UN SDGs can be found at: <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>. The Investment Adviser recognise that the UN SDGs were written by Governments for Governments and therefore data that seeks to align corporate actions to the SDGs will not be perfectly representative.

The Investment Adviser classifies a company as having a positive contribution to an environmental or social objective as simultaneously meeting three criteria assessed using third-party data: (1) having a net positive aggregate alignment score across all the SDGs (i.e. scores measuring positive alignment to individual SDGs have to, in total, be greater than the total of any negative alignment scores), (2) having sufficient positive alignment (in the Investment Adviser's view) with at least one individual SDG and (3) not having any material mis-alignments on any of the SDGs.

In limited cases, and where it is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so based on its internal analysis (having regard to its engagements with the company or other data sources), the Investment Adviser may treat an investment as failing or passing its sustainable investment criteria, contrary to the position indicated by the third-party SDG alignment score. The Investment Adviser may do this when, for example, it considers the third-party SDG alignment data to be out of date or incorrect based on the Investment Adviser's own engagement efforts or research.

Data sources and processing

MSIM uses ESG data from various leading external data vendors. This data is collected and stored in Morgan Stanley's centralised ESG data repository, to allow any Morgan Stanley Business Unit, including MSIM, to access the information for research, portfolio analysis and construction, and client and regulatory reporting. A data quality process is also in place to allow for enhancements as data quality/reporting improves.

Morgan Stanley also leverages third-party data in order to produce proprietary insights.

MSIM assesses data quality by liaising with the different data providers to obtain updates to the datasets as the regulation evolves. They also ensure that ESG data adheres to the Firm's data governance and quality standards through procedures to assess the appropriateness and delivery of data feeds. MSIM also conducts, as appropriate, due diligence on the external data providers in order to assess whether their methodologies are appropriate for the intended use case.

In limited cases, and where it is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so based on its internal analysis (having regard to its engagements with the company or other data sources), the Investment Adviser may treat an investment as failing or passing its sustainable investment criteria, contrary to the position indicated by the third-party vendor. The Investment Adviser may do this when, for example, it considers the third-party SDG alignment data as one of many inputs input to its definition for sustainable investments and finds that data to be out of date or incorrect based on the Investment Adviser's own engagement efforts or research.

Some examples of SFDR dataset definitions are listed below:

Data Set	Definition
Screening/Controversies	Business practices and products/services
SDG/Sustainable Revenues	Revenue alignment or misalignment with the UN SDGs

Diversity & Inclusion	Board level diversity metrics and corporate policies
Environmental Metrics	Water use, waste generation and local pollution
Carbon Metrics	Emissions, fossil fuel, and power generation
Gender Equality	Gender-related metrics and policies

A small proportion of the data which is used to assess alignment with E/S characteristics is estimated. The Investment Adviser estimates this data due to a lack of availability of reliable data. The Investment Adviser will keep this lack of data under review and replace the estimated data with third-party data sources or data obtained by other means (e.g., directly from investee companies) when available.

Limitations to methodologies and data

As noted above, some of the data which is used to assess alignment with E/S characteristics is estimated due to lack of availability of reliable data. Additionally, the Fund gains data to assess the PAI indicators from third-party providers. The Fund may use reasonable proxy data for those PAI indicators for which the Investment Adviser considers that the data is not widely or reliably available. Currently the Investment Adviser uses proxy data to assess significant harm for the following PAIs:

- PAI indicator 12: Unadjusted gender pay gap;
- PAI indicator 7: Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas; and
- PAI indicator 8: Emissions to water.

These proxies will be kept under review and will be replaced by data from third-party data providers, when the Investment Adviser determines that sufficiently reliable data has become available. This limitation does not affect how the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund are met because the proxies are reviewed and assessed by the Investment Adviser to ensure they are appropriate substitutes.

The Investment Adviser may also supplement, as appropriate, the outcome of its initial tests with qualitative assessments, including for the purposes of the sustainable investment assessment, on significant harm (having regard to other data sources and/or its engagements with the investment) on one or more PAIs. For example, the Investment Adviser may treat a company which does not report its share of non-renewable energy consumption as not failing the initial PAI test, if the Investment Adviser is satisfied through its qualitative assessment that the company in question has a low energy consumption intensity overall. Similarly, where the Investment Adviser considers that an issuer is taking appropriate and credible remedial actions to rectify its failings on a PAI, the issuer may still be considered a sustainable investment, subject to the Internal Adviser's ongoing review and tracking of the issuers' remedial actions.

Additionally, the below outlines some of the key themes and commonalities which may also contribute to limitations in data and/or poor data quality:

- methodology differences between data providers
- discrepancies in reported vs. estimated carbon emissions data such as Scope 3 emissions
- data lags i.e., reporting timelines for data may not align with SFDR reporting timelines
- data coverage gaps across asset classes, geographies, and market capitalisations

Despite these limitations, some of which impact all consumers of ESG data and are not particular to MSIM, the Investment Adviser does not consider that these limitations hinder the Fund's ability to meet its environmental and social characteristics and takes reasonable steps to manage this risk, including by reviewing and assessing proxies to ensure they are reliable substitutes and through MSIM level procedures to assess data quality. The binding exclusions are applied using appropriate third-party data including industry classification (GICS) and business revenue (MSCI ESG BISR) databases.

As part of its long-term investment approach, the Investment Adviser also seeks to engage with company management teams and boards to encourage companies towards better ESG practices and to minimise or mitigate the principal adverse impacts of their activities.

Due diligence

The Investment Adviser uses bottom-up fundamental analysis to invest in high quality companies at reasonable valuations that can sustain their high returns on operating capital over the long term. After an initial quantitative screen for a number of financial characteristics which the Investment Adviser believes characterise strong business franchises, the Investment Adviser analyses whether a company can continue to deliver sustainably high returns on operating capital with an evaluation of franchise quality, management capability and financial strength, together with an assessment of relevant ESG factors.

Quality Screening of the Investment Universe, Post Exclusions

1 IDENTIFY HIGH RETURN COMPANIES

- ✓ High unlevered returns on operating capital employed (ROOCE)⁽¹⁾
- ✓ High gross margins (pricing power)
- ✓ Capital-light business models driving free cash flow (FCF)⁽²⁾ generation
- ✓ Strong balance sheet

The investment process is based on bottom-up stock selection, beginning with a quantitative screen to identify high return companies.

The Investment Adviser uses FactSet Research Systems, a financial database and analytical tool, to screen for various financial characteristics the Investment Adviser associates with strong business franchises including high gross margins, high returns on operating capital, low capital expenditure as a percentage of sales, strong balance sheets and the return of cash to shareholders.

2 MAKE SURE RETURNS ARE SUSTAINABLE

- ✓ Ability to remain relevant through powerful intangible assets including brands and networks, sustaining high barriers to entry
- ✓ Returns sustainable against material threats or improvable through material opportunities, including Environmental or Social factors
- ✓ Strong market shares helping to protect against new entrants
- ✓ Stable sales – often repeat business driving recurring revenues
- ✓ Steady organic growth & geographic spread

Franchise Quality: The Investment Adviser believes that high quality companies have potential for a sustainable competitive advantage by virtue of their intangible assets, which are generally difficult to re-create or duplicate by competitors. These dominant and durable intangible assets may include strong brand recognition, advertising and promotion, licensing agreements, customer loyalty, patents and networks, copyrights and distribution networks.

The Investment Adviser then analyses if a company can continue to deliver sustainably high returns on operating capital with an evaluation of franchise quality, growth potential, management capability and financial strength, together with an assessment of relevant ESG factors. ESG considerations are a fundamental and integrated part of the investment and risk assessment process. The Investment Adviser explicitly focuses on material ESG risks and opportunities and their effect on the sustainability of future returns on operating capital. The Investment Adviser uses its proprietary ESG scoring framework, the Material Risk Indicator (MRI), as a tool to record portfolio managers' ESG company assessments in a consistent and comparable way over time. This explicitly documents the team's evaluation of the ESG factors/risks relevant to the sustainability of returns for its investments. The MRI supplements the existing qualitative and quantitative outputs of the research process. Investors should note, however, that this ESG scoring framework (unlike the binding

characteristics described elsewhere in this document) are not binding on the Investment Adviser's selection of investments for the Fund.

3 CONFIRM MANAGEMENT'S COMMITMENT TO SUSTAINING RETURNS

- ✓ Focus on returns on capital rather than sales or EPS growth
- ✓ Capital discipline (reinvest at high returns or return the excess capital to shareholders)
- ✓ Commitment to innovation and investment in franchises
- ✓ Review management incentives
- ✓ Sound Governance structure
- ✓ Engagement on material issues or opportunities where relevant, including ESG factors

Management Capability: A key characteristic of a compounder relates to the quality and focus of its management. Interviewing management is a valuable part of the research process. Franchise or brand abuse is an important consideration. It is important that management is not distracted from the long-term task of building and improving the company's intangible assets by the temptation to meet short-term targets. Cuts to advertising and promotion, or research and development budgets, either in absolute terms or as a percentage of sales, can have long-term negative consequences to franchise strength and brand recognition. Compounders enjoy sustainable, high returns on operating capital employed and growth potential, typically generated by a combination of recurring revenues, high gross margins and low capital intensity. This supports strong free cash flow generation which the Investment Adviser wants to see management reinvest at high rates of return or distributed to shareholders.

The Investment Adviser has engaged directly with companies on issues material to the sustainability of returns on operating capital for over 20 years. Direct engagement with companies and boards on material ESG risks and opportunities, and other issues, plays a role in informing us whether management can maintain their high returns on operating capital while growing the business over the long term. Dialogue with companies on engagement topics can be prolonged and require multiple engagements. As long-term shareholders with an owner's mindset, our active engagement is aligned to our long-term investment approach.

4 VALUATION

- ✓ A focus on free cash flow, not accounting numbers
- ✓ FCF yield, DCF, EV/NOPAT⁽³⁾

Valuation: The Investment Adviser then values the stock candidate, seeking to minimise the risk of overpaying.

In the Investment Adviser's opinion, the most accurate measure of value is on an absolute rather than relative basis.

The Investment Adviser's valuation analysis for non-financial companies is rooted in free cash flow analysis. The Investment Adviser typically uses 10-year Discounted Cashflows (DCFs), cross checked with a variety of multiples, primarily free cash flow yields. Depending on the company and / or industry, the Investment Adviser can also triangulate valuation with price earnings ratios and EV/NOPAT (to adjust for leverage, where useful). For more cyclical companies, the Investment Adviser can also look at EV/Sales, EV to invested capital and price to book.

The Investment Adviser does not adjust the cost of equity in response to government bond yields.

5 PORTFOLIO CONSTRUCTION

- ✓ Weights influenced by absolute level of risk, the team's level of conviction, liquidity, and material ESG considerations
- ✓ 10% max at time of purchase in any one security
- ✓ No country or sector limits. Typical industry limit of 25%
- ✓ Does new idea offer better risk / reward tradeoff?

If the stock is considered a potential candidate for the portfolio, it will be presented at the weekly investment meeting for debate by investors. When a stock is admitted to the portfolio, the weighting is influenced by the

absolute level of risk, the Investment Adviser's level of conviction, its liquidity, and any material ESG considerations.

Engagement policies

The Investment Adviser has engaged directly with companies on issues material to the sustainability of returns for over 20 years. The Investment Adviser believes active managers running concentrated portfolios are well positioned to develop long-term relationships with investee companies. Their investment process is focused on understanding the long-term viability of a company's returns on operating capital and engagement with management plays a vital role in this. It informs them whether management can maintain these returns while growing the business over the long term. This includes direct engagement with companies and boards on material ESG risks and opportunities.

Dialogue with companies on engagement topics can be prolonged and require multiple engagements. As long-term shareholders with an owner's mindset, the Investment Adviser's active engagement is aligned to its long-term investment approach. The Investment Adviser attempts to encourage good corporate governance through diligent attention to proxy voting responsibilities, raising issues of concern directly with company management, consistent with the objective of maximizing long-term investment returns, as well as voting against items they do not believe are in the long-term interests of shareholders.

The Investment Adviser's ESG engagements have three key purposes: assessment of materiality of specific ESG issues relevant to companies and their strategies to address these issues, monitoring of progress and encouraging companies towards better practices. In the case of the latter, the Investment Adviser engages with specific objectives and track the company's response and progress, including but not limited to improved disclosure, behaviour change, and (where appropriate) target-setting. The Investment Adviser recognises that large global organisations may encounter ESG issues, but a lot can be learned from how they address them. Their awareness, policies and responses to these issues can give us insight into the quality of the management.

Potential ESG engagement topics are discussed and agreed at the Investment Adviser's quarterly internal engagement meetings. Should companies offer sub-optimal responses or improvements over time, the Investment Adviser discusses the relevant issue and escalation options at the investment meeting. Engagement generates knowledge that is one factor that could affect the investment view, valuation, weighting or buy/sell discipline. Any sales will take place over a time period to be determined by the Investment Manager, taking into account the best interests of the shareholders of the Fund.

Please also refer to the Investment Adviser's engagement policy [engagementpolicy_msinvf_msfundasuk_globalsustain_en.pdf \(morganstanley.com\)](https://www.morganstanley.com/engagementpolicy_msinvf_msfundasuk_globalsustain_en.pdf)

Designated reference benchmark

The Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining its environmental or social characteristics.

American Resilience Fund

Website Disclosure Summaries (Multiple Languages)

Offenlegung nach Artikel 8 SFDR auf der Website

Produktname: *American Resilience Fund (der „Fonds“)*

Ein Fonds von Morgan Stanley Investment Funds

LEI-Code: *Fonds noch nicht aufgelegt*

Zusammenfassung

Kein nachhaltiges Investitionsziel

Dieses Finanzprodukt fördert ökologische oder soziale Merkmale, hat jedoch keine nachhaltige Anlage zum Ziel.

Bei der Einstufung von Anlagen als nachhaltig (gemäß den SFDR-Bestimmungen) wendet der Anlageberater eine DNSH-Methodologie („Do No Significant Harm“) an. Damit soll sichergestellt werden, dass Anlagen, die den für die Anlage relevanten obligatorischen PAI-Indikatoren (wesentliche nachteilige Auswirkungen), wie von der SFDR definiert, erheblichen Schaden zufügen, nicht als nachhaltig eingestuft werden. Bei nachhaltigen Anlagen wendet der Anlageberater ferner eine Methode an, um den sozialen Mindestbedingungen („minimum social safeguards“) gemäß den SFDR-Bestimmungen zu entsprechen.

Ökologische oder soziale Merkmale des Finanzprodukts

Der Fonds fördert das ökologische Merkmal der Bekämpfung des Klimawandels, indem er Investitionen in folgende Unternehmen ausschließt: (i) Unternehmen, die mit fossilen Brennstoffen in Verbindung stehen, und (ii) Unternehmen in bestimmten anderen energieintensiven Sektoren.

Außerdem berücksichtigt der Fonds soziale Merkmale durch den Ausschluss von Unternehmen: (i) Unternehmen, deren Hauptgeschäftstätigkeit im Zusammenhang mit Waffen oder zivilen Schusswaffen steht, und (ii) Unternehmen, die eine Verbindung zu kontroversen Waffen haben.

Außerdem sind ein Teil der Anlagen des Fonds nachhaltige Anlagen, die positiv zu den Nachhaltigkeitszielen der UN beitragen.

Anlagestrategie

- Der Fonds investiert hauptsächlich in hochwertige US-Unternehmen mit führenden Marktpositionen, die in der Regel durch immaterielle Vermögenswerte gestützt werden, die sich nicht ohne Weiteres replizieren lassen.
- Als wesentlicher und integrierter Teil des Investmentprozesses bewertet der Anlageberater relevante Faktoren, die für eine langfristige, nachhaltige hohe Rendite auf das eingesetzte Kapital von Bedeutung sind, einschließlich ESG-Faktoren, und ist dabei bestrebt, mit den Managementteams zusammenzuarbeiten.
- Der Fonds erreicht seine ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale durch den Ausschluss von Unternehmen, die: (i) mit fossilen Brennstoffen in Verbindung stehen, (ii) in bestimmten anderen energieintensiven Sektoren tätig sind, (iii) deren Geschäftsaktivität

Waffen oder zivile Schusswaffen umfasst, und die (iv) mit kontroversen Waffen in Zusammenhang stehen..

- Der Anlageprozess konzentriert sich auf die Identifikation von qualitativ hochwertigen Unternehmen, die langfristig hohe Renditen auf das eingesetzte Kapital bieten können. Eine gute Unternehmensführung ist unerlässlich, um für eine Investition in Frage zu kommen. Die entsprechenden Kriterien sind in den Anlageprozess eingebettet und werden im Rahmen des anfänglichen Research und der Titelauswahl berücksichtigt. Die laufende Überwachung erfolgt durch den Austausch mit den Unternehmen sowie gegebenenfalls durch die Verwendung von Unternehmensdaten, Daten von Drittanbietern und Screenings zu Kontroversen im Zusammenhang mit der Unternehmensführung.

Aufteilung der Investitionen

Ausgerichtet auf ökologische und soziale Merkmale	90%
<i>Nachhaltige Investitionen</i>	10%
<i>Taxonomie-konform</i>	-
<i>Sonstig ökologisch</i>	-
<i>Sozial</i>	-
<i>Sonstige ökologische und soziale Merkmale</i>	80%
Sonstige Investitionen	10%

Der Fonds wird voraussichtlich mindestens 10 % seines Vermögens in nachhaltige Anlagen investieren.

Grundlage für die Prozentangaben sind der Wert der Anlagen.

90% des Portfolios weisen ökologische oder soziale Merkmale auf. Das bezieht sich ausschließlich auf Investitionen, die ein direktes Engagement in Unternehmen darstellen.

Überwachung von ökologischen oder sozialen Merkmalen

Die ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale werden durch eine Kombination von Verfahren/Screens, Tools zur Portfolioüberwachung und manuellen Prüfungen und Analysen überwacht.

Der Anlageprozess wird im Rahmen des Kontroll- und Überwachungssystems des Anlageberaters regelmäßig überprüft. Die für Compliance, Risiko und Portfolioüberwachung zuständigen Teams des Anlageberaters arbeiten mit dem Anlageteam zusammen, um regelmäßige Portfolio-/Performanceüberprüfungen und systemische Checks durchzuführen und so sicherzustellen, dass die Anlageziele des Portfolios und die ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale eingehalten werden.

Methoden

Die nachhaltigen Anlagen des Fonds werden anhand ihres positiven Nettobeitrags zu den Nachhaltigkeitszielen der UN und der DNSH-Methodologie des Anlageberaters bewertet.

Die Compliance mit den Ausschlussfiltern wird anhand der Ausschlusskriterien und des Anteils der Anlagen des Fonds gemessen, die gegen die Ausschlussfilter verstoßen.

Datenquellen und -verarbeitung

Der Anlageberater nutzt ESG-Daten verschiedener externer Anbieter. Die Daten werden im zentralisierten ESG-Datenspeicher von Morgan Stanley gesammelt und gespeichert, sodass alle Geschäftseinheiten von Morgan Stanley, darunter auch die Anlageteams von MSIM, Zugang zu diesen Informationen für Research, Portfolioanalysen und -zusammensetzung und die Berichterstattung an Kunden und Aufsichtsbehörden haben.

Aufgrund von Lücken bei der Datenabdeckung handelt es sich bei einem kleinen Anteil der Daten, die zur Bewertung der Compliance mit Umwelt-/sozialen Merkmalen eingesetzt werden, um Schätzungen.

Beschränkungen hinsichtlich der Methoden und Daten

Der Fonds kann angemessene Proxydaten für PAI-Indikatoren einsetzen, wenn der Anlageberater der Ansicht ist, dass die Daten nicht allgemein verfügbar oder leicht erhältlich sind. Weitere Informationen zur begrenzten Datenverfügbarkeit finden Sie in der vollständigen Offenlegung auf der Website.

Der Anlageberater ergreift angemessene Maßnahmen, um sicherzustellen, dass der Fonds seine ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale dennoch erfüllen kann, beispielsweise die Prüfung und Bewertung von Proxydaten, um sicherzustellen, dass sie ein verlässlicher Ersatz für die ESG-Themen sind, die vom jeweiligen PAI-Indikator gefördert werden.

Sorgfaltspflicht

Der Anlageberater verwendet Bottom-up-Fundamentalanalysen, um in qualitativ hochwertige Unternehmen, die langfristig hohe Renditen auf das eingesetzte Kapital bieten können, zu angemessenen Bewertungen zu investieren. Nach einem ersten quantitativen Filterprozess in Bezug auf mehrere finanzielle Aspekte, von denen der Anlageberater glaubt, dass sie auf ein robustes Geschäft hindeuten, analysiert der Anlageberater, ob ein Unternehmen langfristig hohe Renditen auf das eingesetzte Kapital bieten kann. Diese Analyse beruht auf der Bewertung der Qualität des Unternehmens, der Kompetenz der Geschäftsleitung und der finanziellen Lage sowie einer Prüfung der relevanten ESG-Faktoren.

Als wesentlicher und integrierter Teil des Investmentprozesses bewertet der Anlageberater relevante Faktoren, die für eine langfristige, nachhaltige hohe Rendite auf das eingesetzte Kapital von Bedeutung

sind, einschließlich ESG-Faktoren, und ist dabei bestrebt, mit der Unternehmensleitung zusammenzuarbeiten.

Mitwirkungspolitik

Die Einflussnahme des Teams in Bezug auf ESG-Faktoren konzentriert sich auf drei Ziele: Bewertung der Dringlichkeit bestimmter ESG-Themen, die für Unternehmen und ihre Strategien relevant sind, um diese Themen zu navigieren, Überwachung des Prozesses und die Beeinflussung von Unternehmen hin zu besseren Praktiken. Der Anlageberater berücksichtigt hierbei alle Entwicklungen (z. B. eine nicht zufriedenstellende Reaktion oder Fortschritte im Lauf der Zeit). Der Dialog mit Unternehmen kann über einen langen Zeitraum erfolgen und zahlreiche Gespräche erfordern. Die Einflussnahme führt zu Erkenntnissen, die sich auf die Einschätzung der Anlage, die Bewertung, Gewichtung oder die Kauf-/Verkaufdisziplin auswirken können.

Bestimmter Referenzwert

Im Hinblick auf die Erreichung seiner ökologischen oder sozialen Merkmale verfügt der Fonds über keine Benchmark.

SFDR Article 8 Website Disclosure

Product name: *American Resilience Fund (“the Fund”)*

A fund of Morgan Stanley Investment Funds

Legal entity identifier: *Fund yet to be launched*

Summary

No Sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

When classifying investments as sustainable or not (as defined under the SFDR rules), the Investment Adviser applies a do no significant harm (DNSH) methodology. This seeks to ensure that investments that cause significant harm to any of the mandatory, SFDR-defined principal adverse impact (“PAI”) indicators which are relevant to the investment are not classified as sustainable. For sustainable investments, the Investment Adviser also applies a methodology to meet the minimum social safeguards set out in the SFDR rules.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The Fund promotes the environmental characteristic of climate change mitigation by excluding investments in: (i) companies with any tie to fossil fuels; and (ii) companies in certain other energy intensive sectors.

In addition, the Fund considers social characteristics by applying binding exclusions on: (i) companies whose core business activity involves weapons or civilian firearms; and (ii) that have any tie to controversial weapons.

Furthermore, a proportion of the Fund’s investments will be sustainable investments that make a positive contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Investment Strategy

- The Fund seeks to invest in high quality companies principally of U.S. issuers with dominant market positions, typically underpinned by hard to replicate intangible assets.
- As an essential and integrated part of the investment process, the Investment Adviser assesses relevant factors material to long-term sustainably high returns on operating capital including ESG factors and seeks to engage with company management teams as part of this.

- The Fund meets its environmental and social characteristics by applying binding exclusions on companies: (i) with any tie to fossil fuels; (ii) in certain other energy intensive sectors; (iii) whose core business activity involves weapons or civilian firearms; and (iv) that have any tie to controversial weapons.
- The investment process focuses on identifying high quality companies that can sustain their high returns on operating capital over the long term. Good governance of investee companies is integral to this assessment. Governance criteria are embedded in the investment process and considered as part of initial research and portfolio selection. On-going monitoring is done through engagement with the company as well as using where appropriate company data, third party data and governance related controversy screens.

Proportion of Investments

Aligned with E/S characteristics	90%
<i>Sustainable investments</i>	<i>10%</i>
<i>Taxonomy aligned</i>	-
<i>Other environmental</i>	-
<i>Social</i>	-
<i>Other E/S characteristics</i>	<i>80%</i>
Other investments	10%

The Fund expects to allocate a minimum of 10% of its assets to sustainable investments.

These percentages are measured according to the value of the investments

90% of the portfolio is aligned with environmental or social characteristics. This entirely comprises investments which offer direct exposure to investee entities.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The environmental and social characteristics are monitored using a combination of data tools / screens, portfolio surveillance tools and manual desk reviews and analyses.

The investment process is subject to regular review, as part of a control and monitoring framework implemented by the Investment Adviser. The Investment Adviser’s Compliance, Risk and Portfolio Surveillance teams collaborate with the Investment Adviser to conduct regular portfolio/performance reviews and systemic checks to ensure compliance with portfolio investment objectives and environmental and social characteristics.

Methodologies

The sustainable investments made by the Fund are assessed based on their net positive contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the Investment Adviser's DNSH methodology.

Compliance with the exclusionary screens is measured based on the exclusionary criteria and the percentage of the Fund's investments which breach the exclusionary screens.

Data sources and processing

The Investment Adviser uses ESG data from various external vendors. The data is collected and stored in Morgan Stanley's centralised ESG data repository to allow any Morgan Stanley business unit, including MSIM investment teams, to access the information for research, portfolio analysis and construction, and client and regulatory reporting.

Due to gaps in data coverage, a small proportion of the data which is used to assess alignment with environmental / social characteristics is estimated data.

Limitations to methodologies and data

The Fund may use reasonable proxy data for PAI indicators where the Investment Adviser considers that the data is not widely or reliably available. For further details of data limitations, please see the full website disclosure.

The Investment Adviser takes reasonable steps to ensure that the Fund is able to meet its environmental and social characteristics despite these limitations, including reviewing and assessing proxies to ensure they are reliable substitutes for the ESG themes promoted by the relevant PAI indicator.

Due diligence

The Investment Adviser uses bottom-up fundamental analysis to invest in high quality companies at reasonable valuations that can sustain their high returns on operating capital over the long term. After an initial quantitative screen for a number of financial characteristics which the Investment

Adviser believes characterise strong business franchises, the Investment Adviser analyses whether a company can continue to deliver sustainably high returns on operating capital with an evaluation of franchise quality, management capability and financial strength, together with an assessment of relevant ESG factors.

As an essential and integrated part of the investment process, the Investment Adviser assesses relevant factors material to the long-term sustainability of high returns on operating capital including ESG factors and seeks to engage with company management as part of this.

Engagement policies

The team's ESG engagements have three key purposes: assessment of materiality of specific ESG issues relevant to companies and their strategies to address these issues, monitoring of progress and encouraging companies towards better practices. Any issue (e.g. unsatisfactory responses or improvements over time) will be considered by the Investment Adviser. Dialogue with companies can be prolonged and require multiple engagements over time. Engagement generates knowledge that is one factor that could affect the investment view, valuation, weighting or buy/ sell discipline.

Designated reference benchmark

The Fund has not designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining its environmental or social characteristics.

Divulgación de información en el sitio web en virtud del Artículo 8 del SFDR

Nombre del producto: *American Resilience Fund (el "fondo")*

Fondo de Morgan Stanley Investment Funds

Identificador de personas jurídicas: *(Fondo pendiente de lanzamiento)*

Resumen

Sin objetivo de inversión sostenible

Este producto financiero promueve características medioambientales o sociales, pero no tiene como objetivo una inversión sostenible.

Al clasificar las inversiones como sostenibles o no (según se define en la normativa del SFDR), el asesor de inversiones aplica una metodología de "no causar un perjuicio significativo". Tiene como objetivo velar por que no sean clasificadas como inversiones sostenibles aquellas que ocasionen un perjuicio significativo en cualquiera de los indicadores de principales incidencias adversas ("PIA") obligatorios que se definen en el SFDR que sean relevantes para la inversión. En el caso de las inversiones sostenibles, el asesor de inversiones también aplica una metodología para cumplir las garantías sociales mínimas previstas en la normativa estipulada en el SFDR.

Características medioambientales o sociales del producto financiero

El fondo promueve la característica medioambiental de mitigación del cambio climático excluyendo inversiones en: (i) compañías con cualquier vínculo con los combustibles fósiles; y (ii) compañías de otros sectores determinados de alto consumo de energía.

Además, el fondo tiene en cuenta características sociales aplicando exclusiones vinculantes de: (i) compañías cuya actividad económica principal tiene que ver con las armas o las armas de fuego de uso civil; y (ii) con cualquier vínculo con armas controvertidas.

Además, una parte de las inversiones del fondo serán inversiones sostenibles que contribuyan positivamente a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas.

Estrategia de inversión

- El fondo aspira a invertir en compañías de alta calidad, principalmente, emisores estadounidenses con posiciones de mercado dominantes, respaldadas habitualmente por activos intangibles difíciles de reproducir.
- Como parte esencial e integrada del proceso de inversión, el asesor de inversiones evalúa factores relevantes sustanciales para la consecución de retornos sobre el capital operativo sosteniblemente elevados a largo plazo, incluidos factores ESG, y procura implicarse con los equipos de dirección de las compañías en el marco de dicho proceso.

- El fondo cumple sus características medioambientales y sociales aplicando exclusiones vinculantes de compañías: (i) con cualquier vínculo con los combustibles fósiles; (ii) de otros sectores determinados de alto consumo de energía; (iii) cuya actividad económica principal tiene que ver con las armas o las armas de fuego de uso civil; y (iv) con cualquier vínculo con armas controvertidas.
- El proceso de inversión se centra en identificar compañías de alta calidad capaces de mantener a largo plazo sus altos retornos sobre el capital operativo. El buen gobierno de las compañías en las que se invierte forma parte integrante de esta evaluación. Los criterios de gobierno están integrados en el proceso de inversión y se consideran parte del análisis inicial y la selección de la cartera. El seguimiento continuo se logra mediante la implicación con la compañía, así como utilizando, cuando resulta adecuado, datos de la empresa, datos de terceros y controles de controversias relacionadas con su gobierno.

Proporción de inversiones

Conformes con características medioambientales/sociales	90%
<i>Inversiones sostenibles</i>	<i>10%</i>
<i>Conformes con la Taxonomía</i>	-
<i>Otras medioambientales</i>	-
<i>Sociales</i>	-
<i>Otras características medioambientales/sociales</i>	<i>80%</i>
Otras inversiones	10%

El fondo prevé destinar un mínimo del 10% de sus activos a inversiones sostenibles.

Estos porcentajes se cuantifican de acuerdo con el valor de las inversiones.

El 90% de la cartera es conforme con características medioambientales o sociales. Se incluyen íntegramente las inversiones que ofrecen exposición directa a las compañías en las que se invierte.

Seguimiento de las características medioambientales o sociales

Las características medioambientales y sociales se controlan utilizando una combinación de herramientas/controles de datos, medios de supervisión de la cartera y evaluaciones y análisis manuales.

El proceso de inversión se somete a revisión habitual, en el marco de control y seguimiento implementado por el asesor de inversiones. Los equipos de cumplimiento, riesgo y supervisión de carteras del asesor de inversiones colaboran con el equipo de inversión para llevar a cabo revisiones periódicas de la cartera / el rendimiento y comprobaciones sistémicas para asegurar el cumplimiento de los objetivos de inversión de la cartera y las características medioambientales y sociales.

Métodos

Las inversiones sostenibles que realiza el fondo se evalúan según su contribución positiva neta a los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible de las Naciones Unidas y la metodología de "no causar un perjuicio significativo" del asesor de inversiones.

El cumplimiento con los controles de exclusión se cuantifica según los propios criterios y el porcentaje de las inversiones del fondo que los incumplen.

Fuentes y tratamiento de datos

El asesor de inversiones recurre a datos ESG de varios proveedores externos. Los datos se recogen y se almacenan en el depósito centralizado de datos ESG de Morgan Stanley para permitir a la unidad de negocio de Morgan Stanley, incluidos los equipos de inversión de MSIM, acceder a la información para realizar estudios, llevar a cabo análisis y elaboración de carteras, y facilitar información a clientes y reguladores.

Debido a las carencias en la cobertura de los datos, una pequeña proporción de los datos que se utilizan para evaluar el cumplimiento de las características medioambientales/sociales corresponde a datos estimados.

Limitaciones de los métodos y los datos

El fondo puede utilizar datos indirectos razonables relativos a los indicadores de PIA cuando el asesor de inversiones considere que no se dispone de datos de forma generalizada o que estos no resultan fiables. Para obtener más información sobre limitaciones de los datos, consulte la información íntegra en el sitio web.

El asesor de inversiones toma medidas razonables para velar por que el fondo pueda cumplir sus características medioambientales o sociales a pesar de estas limitaciones; esas medidas incluyen revisar y evaluar los datos indirectos para velar por que sean sustitutos fiables para los temas ESG promovidos por el indicador de PIA correspondiente.

Diligencia debida

El asesor de inversiones emplea un análisis fundamental bottom-up para invertir en compañías de alta calidad con valoraciones razonables capaces de mantener a largo plazo sus altos retornos sobre el capital operativo. Tras un control cuantitativo inicial de diversas características financieras que el asesor de inversiones considere propias de negocios sólidos, el asesor de inversiones analiza si una compañía puede continuar registrando retornos sobre el capital operativo sosteniblemente elevados mediante una evaluación de su calidad, la capacidad del equipo directivo y la solidez financiera, además de una evaluación de factores ESG relevantes.

Como parte esencial e integrada del proceso de inversión, el asesor de inversiones evalúa factores relevantes

sustanciales para la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de retornos sobre el capital operativo elevados, incluidos factores ESG, y procura implicarse con los equipos de dirección de las compañías en el marco de dicho proceso.

Políticas de implicación

Las implicaciones ESG del equipo sirven a tres fines fundamentales: evaluar la relevancia de cuestiones ESG específicas relevantes para las compañías y sus estrategias para abordarlas, seguir los avances y fomentar que las compañías logren prácticas mejores. Las cuestiones que puedan surgir (por ejemplo, respuestas insatisfactorias o mejoras a lo largo del tiempo) serán analizadas por el asesor de inversiones. El diálogo con las compañías se puede prolongar y exigir múltiples encuentros a lo largo del tiempo. La implicación genera conocimientos, que es un factor que podría afectar a la opinión sobre la inversión, la valoración, la ponderación y la disciplina de compraventa.

Índice de referencia designado

El fondo no ha designado un índice de referencia para cumplir sus características medioambientales o sociales.

Divulgations sur le site Web en vertu de l'Article 8 du SFDR

Nom du produit : *American Resilience Fund (le « Fonds »)*

Un fonds de Morgan Stanley Investment Funds

Identifiant de l'entité juridique : *(Fonds à lancer)*

Résumé

Sans objectif d'investissement durable

Ce produit financier promeut des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales, mais n'a pas pour objectif l'investissement durable.

Lors de la classification des investissements comme durables ou non (tels que définis par les règles de la SFDR), le Conseiller en investissement applique une méthodologie « ne pas nuire de façon significative » (« DNSH ») Cela vise à garantir que les investissements causant des dommages significatifs à n'importe lequel des indicateurs obligatoires, définis par la SFDR, des principales incidences négatives (« PAI ») qui sont pertinentes pour l'investissement ne sont pas classés comme durables. Pour les investissements durables, le Conseiller en investissement applique également une méthodologie visant à respecter les garanties sociales minimales définies dans les règles de la SFDR.

Caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales du produit financier

Le Fonds promeut la caractéristique environnementale d'atténuation du changement climatique en excluant les investissements : (i) des entreprises ayant un lien quelconque avec les combustibles fossiles ; et (ii) des entreprises de certains autres secteurs à forte intensité énergétique.

En outre, le Fonds tient compte des caractéristiques sociales en appliquant des exclusions contraignantes sur : (i) les entreprises dont l'activité principale concerne les armes ou les armes à feu civiles ; et (ii) celles qui ont un lien quelconque avec des armes controversées.

Par ailleurs, une partie des investissements du Fonds seront des investissements durables qui apportent une contribution positive aux Objectifs de développement durable de l'ONU.

Stratégie d'investissement

- Investir dans des sociétés de qualité supérieure principalement d'émetteurs américains avec des positions dominantes sur le marché, généralement soutenues par des actifs incorporels difficiles à reproduire.
- En qualité de partie essentielle et intégrante du processus d'investissement, le Conseiller en placement évalue les facteurs susceptibles d'exercer une influence importante sur la soutenabilité des hautes performances à long terme sur le capital d'exploitation, y compris les critères environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance (ESG)

et cherche dans ce cadre à nouer un dialogue avec les équipes dirigeantes des sociétés.

- Le Fonds respecte ses caractéristiques environnementales et sociales en appliquant des exclusions contraignantes aux entreprises : (i) ayant un lien avec les combustibles fossiles ; (ii) de certains autres secteurs à forte intensité énergétique ; (iii) dont l'activité principale concerne les armes ou les armes à feu civiles ; et (iv) qui ont un lien quelconque avec des armes controversées.
- Le processus d'investissement se concentre sur l'identification de sociétés de qualité supérieure capables de générer des rendements supérieurs sur leur capital d'exploitation sur le long terme. La bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements fait partie intégrante de cette évaluation. Les critères de gouvernance sont intégrés au processus d'investissement et considérés comme faisant partie des recherches initiales, de la sélection de portefeuille. La surveillance continue se fait par le biais d'un dialogue avec l'entreprise ainsi qu'en utilisant, le cas échéant, les données de l'entreprise, les données de tiers et les filtrages de controverse liées à la gouvernance.

Proportion des investissements

Alignés sur les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S)	90%
<i>Investissements durables</i>	<i>10%</i>
<i>Alignés sur la taxonomie</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Autres caractéristiques environnementales</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Sociales</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Autres caractéristiques E/S</i>	<i>80%</i>
Autres investissements	10%

Le Fonds prévoit d'allouer un minimum de 10 % de ses actifs aux investissements durables.

Ces pourcentages sont mesurés en fonction de la valeur des investissements.

90 % du portefeuille est aligné sur des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales. Il s'agit intégralement d'investissements qui offrent une exposition directe aux entités bénéficiaires.

Contrôle des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales

Les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales sont contrôlées à l'aide d'une combinaison de données, d'outils et de filtrages, d'outils de surveillance du portefeuille et d'examen et analyses documentaires manuels.

Le processus d'investissement est soumis à des examens réguliers qui font partie intégrante d'un cadre de contrôle et de suivi mis en œuvre par le Conseiller en investissement. Les équipes de conformité, de risque et de surveillance du portefeuille du Conseiller en investissement collaborent avec l'équipe d'investissement pour effectuer des examens réguliers du portefeuille/de la performance et des contrôles systémiques afin de garantir

le respect des objectifs d'investissement du portefeuille et des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales.

Méthodes

Les investissements durables effectués par le Fonds sont évalués en fonction de leur contribution positive nette aux Objectifs de développement durable de l'ONU et à la méthodologie DNSH du Conseiller en investissement.

La conformité aux filtres excluants est mesurée en fonction des critères d'exclusion et du pourcentage des investissements du fonds qui ne remplissent pas les conditions de filtre excluants.

Sources et traitement des données

Le Conseiller en investissement du Fonds utilise des données ESG provenant de divers fournisseurs externes. Les données sont collectées et stockées dans le référentiel de données ESG centralisé de Morgan Stanley afin de permettre à toute division commerciale de Morgan Stanley, y compris les équipes d'investissement MSIM, d'accéder aux informations à des fins de recherche, d'analyse et de constitution de portefeuilles, ainsi que pour les rapports destinés aux clients et aux autorités réglementaires.

En raison de lacunes dans la couverture des données, une faible proportion des données utilisées pour évaluer la conformité aux caractéristiques environnementales et sociales sont des données estimées.

Limites aux méthodes et aux données

Le Fonds peut utiliser des données de substitution raisonnables pour les indicateurs PAI lorsque le Conseiller en investissement considère que les données ne sont pas disponibles de manière large ou fiable. Pour plus d'informations sur les limitations des données, veuillez consulter la déclaration complète du site Web.

Le Conseiller en investissement prend des mesures raisonnables pour s'assurer que le Fonds est en mesure de respecter ses caractéristiques environnementales et sociales malgré ces limites, notamment en examinant et en évaluant les mandataires pour s'assurer qu'ils sont des substituts fiables aux thèmes ESG préconisés par l'indicateur PAI pertinent.

Diligence raisonnable

Le Conseiller en investissement recourt à une analyse fondamentale ascendante pour investir dans des sociétés de qualité supérieure, ayant des valorisations raisonnables, capables de générer des rendements supérieurs sur leur capital d'exploitation sur le long terme. Après un filtrage quantitatif initial selon un certain nombre de caractéristiques financières dont le Conseiller en investissement estime qu'elles caractérisent des franchises commerciales solides, celui-ci analyse l'entreprise afin de déterminer si elle est en mesure de

fournir une productivité du capital d'exploitation durablement élevée au moyen d'une évaluation de la qualité de la franchise, de la capacité de la direction et de la solidité financière, ainsi qu'une évaluation des facteurs ESG pertinents.

En tant que partie essentielle et intégrante du processus d'investissement, le Conseiller en placement évalue les facteurs susceptibles d'exercer une influence importante sur la durabilité des hautes performances à long terme sur le capital d'exploitation, y compris les critères environnementaux, sociaux et de gouvernance (ESG) et cherche dans ce cadre à nouer un dialogue avec la direction des sociétés.

Politiques d'engagement

Les engagements ESG de l'équipe ont trois objectifs clés : évaluation de l'importance de questions ESG spécifiques, pertinentes pour les sociétés, et leurs stratégies pour traiter ces questions, suivi de la progression et encouragement des entreprises s'agissant d'adopter de meilleures pratiques. Tout problème (par exemple, réponses ou améliorations insatisfaisantes au fil du temps) sera étudié par le Conseiller en investissement. Le dialogue avec les entreprises peut être prolongé et exige des engagements multiples au fil du temps. Les rencontres génèrent la connaissance, laquelle est un facteur susceptible d'affecter le point de vue sur l'investissement, son évaluation, sa pondération ou les décisions d'achat/vente.

Indice de référence désigné

Le Fonds n'a pas désigné d'indice de référence aux fins de la réalisation de ses caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales.

Informativa per i prodotti Articolo 8 SFDR del sito web

Nome del prodotto: *American Resilience Fund (il "Comparto")*

Un comparto di Morgan Stanley Investment Funds

Identificativo della persona giuridica: *(Comparto ancora da lanciare)*

Sintesi

Nessun obiettivo d'investimento sostenibile

Questo prodotto finanziario promuove caratteristiche ambientali o sociali, ma non persegue l'obiettivo di un investimento sostenibile.

Nella fase di classificazione degli investimenti in quanto sostenibili o meno (ai sensi delle norme SFDR), il Consulente d'investimento applica una metodologia "non arrecare un danno significativo" (DNSH, do no significant harm). Questo mira a garantire che gli investimenti che causano danni significativi a qualsivoglia indicatore obbligatorio dei principali effetti negativi ("PAI") ai sensi del Regolamento SFDR e applicabile all'investimento non vengano classificati come investimenti sostenibili. Per gli investimenti sostenibili, il Consulente d'investimento applica inoltre una metodologia per soddisfare le garanzie sociali minime previste dalle norme SFDR.

Caratteristiche ambientali o sociali del prodotto finanziario

Il Comparto promuove la caratteristica ambientale della lotta ai cambiamenti climatici escludendo gli investimenti in: (i) società che hanno legami con i combustibili fossili, e (ii) società in determinati altri settori a intensità energetica.

Inoltre, il Comparto valuta le caratteristiche sociali applicando esclusioni vincolanti alle: (i) società la cui attività principale comprenda armamenti o armi da fuoco ad uso civile, e (i) che hanno legami con le armi controverse.

Inoltre, una parte degli investimenti del Comparto sarà destinata a investimenti sostenibili che apportano un contributo positivo agli Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile (SDG) delle Nazioni Unite.

Strategia d'investimento

- Il Comparto si prefigge di investire in società di alta qualità principalmente di emittenti statunitensi che godono di posizioni di mercato dominanti, in genere basate su attività immateriali difficilmente replicabili.
- Quale parte essenziale e integrante del processo d'investimento, il Consulente d'investimento conduce una valutazione dei principali fattori riguardanti la generazione di una redditività del capitale operativo sostenibile ed elevata nel lungo termine, tra cui i fattori ESG, e nell'ambito di questo processo mira a un engagement con i team di management delle società.
- Il Comparto soddisfa le caratteristiche ambientali e sociali applicando esclusioni vincolanti alle società: (i) che hanno legami con i combustibili fossili, (ii) in determinati altri settori a intensità energetica, (iii) la

cui attività principale comprenda armamenti o armi da fuoco ad uso civile e (iv) che hanno legami con le armi controverse.

- Il processo d'investimento si concentra sull'individuazione di società di alta qualità in grado di sostenere rendimenti elevati sul capitale operativo nel lungo periodo. La buona governance delle imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti fa parte integrante di questa valutazione. I criteri di governance sono integrati nel processo d'investimento e valutati nell'ambito della ricerca iniziale, della selezione del portafoglio. Il monitoraggio continuativo viene realizzato attraverso l'engagement con la società e l'uso, ove applicabile, di dati provenienti dalla società, dati di terzi e screening delle controversie legate alla governance.

Quota degli investimenti

Allineati con caratteristiche A/S	90%
<i>Investimenti sostenibili</i>	10%
<i>Allineati alla tassonomia</i>	-
<i>Altri aspetti ambientali</i>	-
<i>Sociali</i>	-
<i>Altre caratteristiche A/S</i>	80%
Altri investimenti	10%

Il Comparto prevede di allocare almeno il 10% del proprio patrimonio negli investimenti sostenibili.

Queste percentuali sono misurate in base al valore degli investimenti.

Il 90% del portafoglio è allineato a caratteristiche ambientali o sociali. Si tratta esclusivamente di investimenti che offrono un'esposizione diretta alle entità partecipate.

Monitoraggio delle caratteristiche ambientali o sociali

Le caratteristiche ambientali e sociali vengono monitorate utilizzando una combinazione di screening/strumenti basati su dati strumenti di monitoraggio del portafoglio e analisi/revisioni della sala operativa.

Il processo d'investimento è soggetto a un esame periodico nell'ambito di una struttura di controllo e monitoraggio implementata dal Consulente d'investimento. I team responsabili della conformità, del rischio e del monitoraggio del portafoglio del Consulente d'investimento collaborano con il team d'investimento per condurre periodicamente esami del portafoglio/della performance e controlli sistemici per garantire l'aderenza agli obiettivi d'investimento del portafoglio e alle caratteristiche ambientali e sociali.

Metodologie

Gli investimenti sostenibili effettuati dal Comparto vengono valutati in base al loro contributo positivo netto agli Obiettivi di sviluppo sostenibile (SDG) delle Nazioni Unite e alla metodologia DNSH del Consulente d'investimento.

La conformità con i filtri di esclusione viene misurata in base ai criteri di esclusione e alla percentuale di investimenti del Comparto che viola i filtri di esclusione.

Fonti e trattamento dei dati

Il Consulente d'investimento si avvale di dati ESG provenienti da diversi fornitori esterni. I dati vengono raccolti e conservati nell'archivio dei dati ESG centralizzato di Morgan Stanley per consentire a qualunque divisione di quest'ultima, ivi compresi i team d'investimento MSIM, di accedere alle informazioni per effettuare ricerche e analisi e occuparsi della costruzione del portafoglio, nonché per fornire a clienti e autorità di regolamentazione le informative richieste.

Per via di alcune lacune nella copertura dei dati, una piccola parte dei dati utilizzati per valutare l'allineamento a caratteristiche ambientali/sociali è costituita da dati stimati.

Limiti delle metodologie e dei dati

Il Comparto può utilizzare dati surrogati ragionevoli per gli indicatori PAI laddove il Consulente d'investimento ritenga che i dati non siano generalmente disponibili o non siano attendibili. Per maggiori dettagli sui limiti dei dati, si rimanda all'informativa completa presente sul sito web.

Il Consulente d'investimento adotta misure ragionevoli per garantire che il Comparto risponda alle proprie caratteristiche ambientali o sociali nonostante tali limitazioni, conducendo, tra le altre cose, una revisione e una valutazione dei dati surrogati per assicurarsi che siano sostituiti attendibili per i temi ESG promossi dall'indicatore PAI applicabile.

Dovuta diligenza

Il Consulente d'investimento utilizza l'analisi fondamentale di tipo bottom-up per investire in società di alta qualità a valutazioni ragionevoli in grado di mantenere rendimenti elevati e sostenibili sul capitale operativo nel lungo termine. Dopo uno screening quantitativo iniziale di una serie di caratteristiche finanziarie che a parere del Consulente d'investimento caratterizzano i marchi aziendali solidi, il Consulente d'investimento verifica se la società è in grado di continuare a generare una redditività del capitale operativo elevata e sostenibile effettuando una valutazione della qualità del marchio, delle capacità del management e della solidità finanziaria, unitamente a una valutazione dei fattori ESG applicabili.

Quale parte essenziale e integrante del processo d'investimento, il Consulente d'investimento conduce una valutazione dei principali fattori riguardanti la generazione di una redditività del capitale operativo sostenuta ed elevata nel lungo termine, tra cui i fattori ESG, e nell'ambito di questo mira a un engagement con il management delle società.

Politiche di impegno

Le attività di engagement ESG del team si pongono tre obiettivi: la valutazione della rilevanza delle specifiche

questioni ESG riguardanti le diverse società e le strategie adottate da queste ultime per affrontare tali questioni, il monitoraggio dei progressi compiuti e le azioni volte a incoraggiare le aziende ad adottare pratiche migliori. Il Consulente d'investimento prenderà in considerazione eventuali problemi (ad es. risposte insoddisfacenti o miglioramenti nel tempo). Il dialogo con le società può protrarsi e richiedere più iniziative di engagement nel corso del tempo. L'engagement genera conoscenza, vale a dire quel fattore che può influire sul giudizio d'investimento, sulla valutazione, sulla ponderazione o sulle regole di acquisto/vendita.

Indice di riferimento designato

Per realizzare le proprie caratteristiche ambientali o sociali, il Comparto non ha designato alcun indice di riferimento.

SFDR Artikel 8 Openbaarmaking van de website

Productnaam: *American Resilience Fund (het "fonds")*

Een fonds van Morgan Stanley Investment Funds

Rechtspersoonlijkheid: *(Op te richten fonds)*

Overzicht

Geen duurzame beleggingsdoelstelling

Dit financiële product bevordert ecologische of sociale kenmerken, maar heeft niet tot doel duurzaam te beleggen.

Bij het classificeren van beleggingen als duurzaam of niet (zoals gedefinieerd in de SFDR-regels), past de Beleggingsadviseur een "do no significant harm" (DNSH)-methodologie toe. Dit moet ervoor zorgen dat beleggingen die aanzienlijke schade toebrengen aan een van de verplichte, door de SFDR gedefinieerde negatieve hoofdeffecten (PAI)-indicatoren die relevant zijn voor de belegging, niet als duurzaam worden aangemerkt. Voor duurzame beleggingen past de beleggingsadviseur ook een methodologie toe om te voldoen aan de minimale sociale waarborgen, zoals uiteengezet in de SFDR-regels.

Ecologische of sociale kenmerken van het financiële product

Het Fonds bevordert het ecologische kenmerk van beperking van klimaatverandering door investeringen uit te sluiten in: (i) bedrijven met enige relatie met fossiele brandstoffen; en (ii) bedrijven in bepaalde andere energie-intensieve sectoren.

Daarnaast neemt het Fonds sociale kenmerken in beschouwing door bindende uitsluitingen toe te passen voor: (i) bedrijven waarvan de kernactiviteiten wapens of civiele vuurwapens omvatten; en (ii) die enige relatie hebben met controversiële wapens.

Daarnaast zal een deel van de beleggingen van het Fonds bestaan uit duurzame beleggingen die een positieve bijdrage leveren aan de VN-doelstellingen voor duurzame ontwikkeling.

Beleggingsstrategie

- Het Fonds streeft ernaar om te beleggen in kwalitatief hoogwaardige ondernemingen, voornamelijk van Amerikaanse emittenten met dominante marktposities, doorgaans ondersteund door moeilijk te repliceren immateriële activa.
- Als een essentieel en geïntegreerd onderdeel van het beleggingsproces beoordeelt de beleggingsadviseur relevante factoren die van belang zijn voor duurzaam hoge rendementen op bedrijfskapitaal op lange termijn, waaronder ESG-factoren, en streeft ernaar in het kader hiervan in gesprek te gaan met managementteams van ondernemingen.
- Het Fonds voldoet aan zijn ecologische en sociale kenmerken door bindende uitsluitingen toe te passen voor ondernemingen: (i) met enige relatie met fossiele brandstoffen; (ii) in bepaalde andere energie-intensieve sectoren (iii) waarvan de kernactiviteit

wapens of civiele vuurwapens omvatten; en (iv) die enige relatie hebben met controversiële wapens.

- Het beleggingsproces is gericht op het identificeren van kwalitatief hoogwaardige ondernemingen die hun hoge rendement op bedrijfskapitaal op lange termijn kunnen handhaven. Goede governance van de bedrijven waarin wordt geïnvesteerd is een integraal onderdeel van deze beoordeling. Governancecriteria zijn ingebed in het beleggingsproces en worden in overweging genomen als onderdeel van het eerste onderzoek en de portefeuilleselectie. Voortdurende monitoring vindt plaats door overleg met de onderneming en, waar nodig, door gebruik te maken van bedrijfsgegevens, gegevens van derden governance-gerelateerde controversie screening.

Proportie van beleggingen

Afgestemd op E/S-kenmerken	90%
Duurzame beleggingen	10%
Afgestemd op taxonomie	-
Overige ecologische	-
Sociale	-
Overige E/S-kenmerken	80%
Overige beleggingen	10%

Het Fonds verwacht minimaal 10% van zijn activa toe te wijzen aan duurzame beleggingen.

Deze percentages worden gemeten volgens de waarde van de beleggingen

90% van de portefeuille is afgestemd op ecologische of sociale kenmerken. Dit bestaat volledig uit beleggingen die een directe blootstelling bieden aan de entiteiten waarin men belegt.

Monitoring van ecologische of sociale kenmerken

De ecologische en sociale kenmerken worden gemonitord met behulp van een combinatie van instrumenten / screens, instrumenten voor portefeuillebewaking en handmatig bureauonderzoek en analyses.

Het beleggingsproces wordt regelmatig geëvalueerd, als onderdeel van een controle- en toezichtskader dat door de beleggingsadviseur wordt uitgevoerd. De teams Compliance, Risk en Portfolio Surveillance van de beleggingsadviseur werken samen met het beleggingsteam om regelmatig portefeuille-/prestatiebeoordelingen en systemische controles uit te voeren om ervoor te zorgen dat de beleggingsdoelstellingen van de portefeuille en de ecologische en sociale kenmerken worden nageleefd.

Methodologieën voor ecologische en sociale kenmerken

De duurzame beleggingen van het Fonds worden beoordeeld op basis van hun netto positieve bijdrage aan de VN-doelstellingen voor duurzame ontwikkeling en de DNSH-methodologie van de beleggingsadviseur.

De naleving van de uitsluitingsschermen wordt gemeten op basis van de uitsluitingscriteria en het percentage van de

beleggingen van het Fonds dat de uitsluitingsschermen schendt.

Gegevensbronnen en -verwerking

De beleggingsadviseur maakt gebruik van ESG-gegevens van diverse externe leveranciers. De gegevens worden verzameld en opgeslagen in de centrale ESG-gegevensopslagplaats van Morgan Stanley, zodat alle bedrijfsonderdelen van Morgan Stanley, waaronder MSIM-beleggingsteams, toegang hebben tot de informatie voor onderzoek, portefeuilleanalyse en -opbouw, en rapportage aan klanten en toezichthouders.

Als gevolg van lacunes in de gegevensdekking wordt een klein deel van de gegevens die worden gebruikt om de afstemming op de ecologische / sociale kenmerken te beoordelen, geschat.

Beperkingen van methodologieën en gegevens

Het Fonds kan redelijke vervangende gegevens voor PAI-indicatoren gebruiken wanneer de beleggingsadviseur van mening is dat de gegevens niet algemeen of betrouwbaar beschikbaar zijn. Voor meer details over de gegevensbeperkingen wordt verwezen naar de volledige bekendmaking op de website.

De beleggingsadviseur neemt redelijke maatregelen om ervoor te zorgen dat het Fonds ondanks deze beperkingen aan zijn ecologische en sociale kenmerken kan voldoen, met inbegrip van het herzien en beoordelen van proxy's om ervoor te zorgen dat zij betrouwbare vervangers zijn voor de ESG-thema's die door de relevante PAI-indicator worden bevorderd.

Due diligence

De beleggingsadviseur maakt gebruik van bottom-up fundamentele analyse om te beleggen in kwalitatief hoogwaardige ondernemingen tegen redelijke waarderingen die hun hoge rendement op bedrijfskapitaal op lange termijn kunnen handhaven. Na een eerste kwantitatieve screening op een aantal financiële kenmerken die volgens de beleggingsadviseur kenmerkend zijn voor sterke bedrijfsfranchises, analyseert de beleggingsadviseur of een onderneming duurzaam hoge rendementen op het bedrijfskapitaal kan blijven leveren aan de hand van een evaluatie van de kwaliteit van de franchise, het managementvermogen en de financiële kracht, samen met een beoordeling van relevante ESG-factoren.

Als een essentieel en geïntegreerd onderdeel van het beleggingsproces beoordeelt de beleggingsadviseur relevante factoren die van wezenlijk belang zijn voor een duurzaam hoog rendement op bedrijfskapitaal op lange termijn, waaronder ESG-factoren, en streeft hij ernaar in het kader hiervan in gesprek te gaan met het management van ondernemingen.

Beleid inzake betrokkenheid

De ESG-engagementen van het team hebben drie belangrijke doelen: beoordeling van de materialiteit van specifieke ESG-kwesties die relevant zijn voor ondernemingen en hun strategieën om deze kwesties aan te pakken, monitoring van de vooruitgang en het aanmoedigen van ondernemingen tot betere praktijken. Elke kwestie (bijv. onbevredigende antwoorden of verbeteringen in de loop van de tijd) zal door de beleggingsadviseur in overweging worden genomen. De dialoog met ondernemingen kan langdurig zijn en meerdere gesprekken in de loop van de tijd vereisen. Betrokkenheid genereert kennis die de beleggingsvisie, waardering, weging of koop-/verkoopdiscipline kan beïnvloeden.

Aangewezen referentiebenchmark

Het Fonds heeft geen referentiebenchmark aangewezen voor het bereiken van zijn ecologische of sociale kenmerken.

Applications for shares in the Fund should not be made without first consulting the current Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document (“KIID”), which are available in English and in the official language of your local jurisdiction at morganstanleyinvestmentfunds.com or free of charge from the Registered Office of Morgan Stanley Investment Funds, European Bank and Business Centre, 6B route de Trèves, L-2633 Senningerberg, R.C.S. Luxemburg B 29 192. A summary of investor rights is available in English at the same website.

Information in relation to sustainability aspects of the Fund and the summary of investor rights is available at the aforementioned website.

If the management company of the relevant Fund decides to terminate its arrangement for marketing that Fund in any EEA country where it is registered for sale, it will do so in accordance with the relevant UCITS rules.

DEFINITIONS

“ESG” investment: Environmental Social and Governance based investment is an investment approach which takes explicit account of the environmental, social and corporate governance aspects of all proposed investments.

ESG RISKS

ESG strategies that incorporate impact investing and/or environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors could result in relative investment performance deviating from other strategies or broad market benchmarks, depending on whether such sectors or investments are in or out of favor in the market. As a result, there is no assurance ESG strategies could result in more favorable investment performance.

DISTRIBUTION

This communication is only intended for and will only be distributed to persons resident in jurisdictions where such distribution or availability would not be contrary to local laws or regulations. In particular, the Shares are not for distribution to US persons.

For persons in the EU: this is issued by MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited. MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland. MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited is incorporated in Ireland as a private company limited by shares with company registration number 616661 and has its registered address at The Observatory, 7-11 Sir John Rogerson’s Quay, Dublin 2, D02 VC42, Ireland.

For persons outside the EU: this is issued by Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited. Morgan Stanley Investment Management Limited is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. Registered in England. Registered No. 1981121. Registered Office: 25 Cabot Square, Canary Wharf, London E14 4QA.

Important Information

This document contains information relating to the sub-fund (“Fund”) of Morgan Stanley Investment Funds, a Luxembourg domiciled Société d’Investissement à Capital Variable. Morgan Stanley Investment Funds (the “Company”) is registered in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as an undertaking for collective investment pursuant to Part 1 of the Law of 17th December 2010, as amended. The Company is an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (“UCITS”).

Applications for shares in the Fund should not be made without first consulting the current Prospectus, Key Investor Information Document (“KIID”), Annual Report and Semi-Annual Report (“Offering Documents”), or other documents available in your local jurisdiction which is available free of charge from the Registered Office: European Bank and Business Centre, 6B route de Trèves, L-2633 Senningerberg, R.C.S. Luxemburg B 29 192. In addition, all Italian investors should refer to the ‘Extended Application Form’, and all Hong Kong investors should refer to the ‘Additional Information for Hong Kong Investors’ section, outlined within the Prospectus. Copies of the Prospectus, KIID, the Articles of Incorporation and the annual and semiannual reports, in German, and further information can be obtained free of charge from the representative in Switzerland. The representative in Switzerland is Carnegie Fund Services S.A., 11, rue du Général-Dufour, 1204 Geneva. The paying agent in Switzerland is Banque Cantonale de Genève, 17, quai de l’île, 1204 Geneva. The document has been prepared solely for informational purposes and does not constitute an offer or a recommendation to buy or sell any particular security or to adopt any specific investment strategy. Any index referred to herein is the intellectual property (including registered trademarks) of the applicable licensor. Any product based on an index is in no way sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the applicable licensor and it shall not have any liability with respect thereto.

All investments involve risks, including the possible loss of principal. The material contained herein has not been based on a consideration of any individual client circumstances and is not investment advice, nor should it be construed in any way as tax, accounting, legal or regulatory advice. To that end, investors should seek independent legal and financial advice, including advice as to tax consequences, before making any investment decision.

The information contained in this communication is not a research recommendation or ‘investment research’ and is classified as a ‘Marketing Communication’ in accordance with the applicable European or Swiss regulation. This means that this marketing communication (a) has not been prepared in accordance with legal requirements designed to promote the independence of investment research (b) is not subject to any prohibition on dealing ahead of the dissemination of investment research.

MSIM has not authorised financial intermediaries to use and to distribute this document, unless such use and distribution is made in accordance with applicable law and regulation. MSIM shall not be liable for, and accepts no liability for, the use or misuse of this document by any such financial intermediary. If you are a distributor of the Morgan Stanley Investment Funds, some or all of the funds or shares in individual funds may be available for distribution. Please refer to your sub-distribution agreement for these details before forwarding fund information to your clients.

The whole or any part of this work may not be reproduced, copied or transmitted or any of its contents disclosed to third parties without MSIM's express written consent. All information contained herein is proprietary and is protected under copyright law.

This document may be translated into other languages. Where such a translation is made this English version remains definitive. If there are any discrepancies between the English version and any version of this document in another language, the English version shall prevail.