SFDR

Information on the integration of sustainability risks in the investment decision-making process of Ranmore Global Equity Fund Plc (the "Company")

EU Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (“**SFDR**”) requires financial market participants (such as the Company and its investment manager, Ranmore Fund Management Ltd’s, ”**RFM**”) to publish on their websites information about their policies on the integration of sustainability risks in their investment decision-making process.

Sustainability risk means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or a potential material negative impact to the value of the investments ("**Sustainability Risks**").

As the Company has delegated its discretionary portfolio management function to RFM, the integration of Sustainability Risks in the investment management process is performed by RFM. When a potential investee company is identified, RFM's typical process involves discussing the investment idea at daily investment committee meetings and the preparation of investment reports on the investee companies. The investment committee meetings and reports may include consideration of Sustainability Risks which may affect the investee companies, to the extent that such risks represent potential or actual material risks and/or opportunities to maximising its long-term risk-adjusted returns.

Where sustainability risks are identified, the likelihood and potential impact on the Company are considered and may influence: (i) whether an investment is made; (ii) the position size of the investment as measured as a percentage of Company's net asset value (ie there may be reduced position size taken to reflect a reduction on the investment's value or the entire loss of its value due to Sustainability Risks); and (iii) whether an existing position should be reduced or sold.

RFM applies a qualitative approach to consideration of Sustainability Risks, based on its knowledge of investee companies. As an example, the committee will consider the risk of a write-down to the value of reserves of a fossil fuel company and the consequent risk to the value of the investment. The conclusion of consideration of Sustainability Risks may influence whether an investment is made and/or the position size taken.

No consideration of sustainability adverse impacts

SFDR further requires website disclosure whether or not the Company or RFM consider principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors, and if so, the due diligence policies they apply with respect to those impacts, taking account of the size, nature and scale of their activities. If they do not consider adverse impacts on investment decisions on sustainability factors, clear reasons for why they do not do so, including, where relevant, information as to whether and when they intend to consider such adverse impacts.

Principal adverse impacts means the negative impact of investment decisions on sustainability factors (”**Sustainability Factors**” mean environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters. For example, carbon emissions, ratio of female to male board members, whistle-blower protection policies (or lack thereof)).

The Company (through RFM) does not currently consider adverse impacts of investment decisions on Sustainability Factors. For instance, RFM does not consider the environmental impact of investing in oil and gas companies perpetuating their operations, or the social impact of investing in a tobacco companies. The mandates of RFM does not cover such an approach and if some of the best value-based opportunities were in stocks which may potentially have a negative impact on Sustainability Factors, RFM may nevertheless consider taking positions in same.

Irrespective of the above, RFM considers human rights, measures against corruption and other Sustainability Factors. For instance, if RFM is aware of an investee company with practices which may be harmful to sustainability factors, RFM may not take a position in same. For example, RFM does not invest in micro lenders.

Given the scale of the Company's assets, RFM's business, the size of any other funds managed by RFM and the required due diligence in respect of considerations regarding adverse impacts on Sustainability Factors, the Company and RFM consider that it is currently operationally impractical to consider negative impacts on Sustainability Factors, in particular the disclosure requirements outlined in Table 1 of the ‘Draft regulatory technical standards with regard to the content, methodologies and presentation of disclosures pursuant to Article 2a, Article 4(6) and (7), Article 8(3), Article 9(5), Article 10(2) and Article 11(4) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088’. Sustainability Factors may be considered in future, provided the Company (or any other funds managed by RFM) reach appropriate size which would necessitate such consideration.