

Fonds de Compensation de la Sécurité Sociale, SICAV-FIS (the “Fund”)

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

Product name: FDC SICAV GLOBAL EQUITIES - ACTIVE 3 (the “Sub-Fund”)

LEI: 549300WOSUX92CV9P605

Fund Manager (by delegation): Union Investment Institutional GmbH (the “Fund Manager”)

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <p><input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%</p>	<p><input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments</p>
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Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Sub-Fund invested primarily in assets that were selected on the basis of sustainability criteria. Sustainability is understood to mean ecological (Environment - E) and social (Social - S) criteria as well as good corporate and state governance (Governance - G). Corresponding criteria in the reporting period included CO2 emissions, protection of natural resources, biodiversity and water (environment), anti-corruption measures, tax transparency (corporate

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

governance) and health and safety in the workplace (social). When taking environmental and social characteristics into account, the Sub-Fund invested in assets from issuers that apply good corporate governance practices.

No investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation were targeted as part of the investment strategy.

The Sub-Fund did comply over the reference period with the Fund's proprietary exclusion list (as described in the pre-contractual disclosures).

No reference benchmark was established to determine whether the fund is aligned with the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics.

● ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

The achievement of the Sub-Fund's environmental and/or social characteristics was measured using sustainability indicators. Aspects of good corporate and public governance were always taken into account. All sustainability indicators related only to the proportion of the Sub-Fund that was invested to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics. The sustainability indicators for this fund in the reporting period were:

Sustainability indicator:

Depending on the type of issuer, the sustainability indicator covered the dimensions of environment, social, governance, sustainable business segment and controversies. The Fund Manager used the sustainability indicator to assess the sustainability level of the issuer. In the environmental area, the level of sustainability was measured on the basis of topics such as the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, conservation of biodiversity, water intensity and the reduction of waste. In the social area, the level of sustainability was measured on the basis of topics such as the treatment of employees, the guarantee of health and safety standards, labour standards in the supply chain or the safety and quality of products and services. In the area of good corporate and state governance, the Fund Manager analysed compliance with good governance standards on the basis of data from various providers and research by proxy advisors. The sustainability level was measured on topics such as corruption, compliance, transparency and risk and reputation management.

To enable a comparison of issuers, they were assigned a sustainability score between 0 and 100. The sustainability indicators of the issuers are included in the SubFund's sustainability indicator based on the proportion of the fund invested to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics.

Fulfilment rate:

The fulfilment rate indicates the extent to which the environmental and/or social characteristics of the Sub-fund were fulfilled by the sustainable investment strategy in the reporting period.

The elements of the investment strategy used to achieve the environmental and social characteristics were taken into account. These are:

- the so-called best-in-class and/or the transformation approach,
- the consideration of the main adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors and
- defined exclusion criteria.

Among other things, securities and money market instruments of companies involved in the production and transfer of landmines, cluster bombs or controversial weapons were excluded. Furthermore, securities or money market instruments of companies with controversial business practices, such as the violation of ILO labour standards including child labour or forced labour, as well as human rights, environmental protection or corruption, were excluded. Securities of companies that generate more than 5 per cent of their turnover from the production of tobacco were also excluded.

Furthermore, securities and money market instruments from countries in which the use of the death penalty was permitted, which were not free according to the "Freedomhouse Index" (including restricted freedom of religion and freedom of the press) or which had a high level of corruption according to "Transparency International" were also excluded.

Sustainability indicator 2023 in relation to the proportion of the fund invested to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics: 97,02%, of which:

- Sustainability indicator 51,87
- Fulfilment rate 100%

● ***...and compared to previous periods?***

Sustainability indicator 2022 in relation to the proportion of the fund invested to achieve the environmental and/or social characteristics: 96,84% of which:

- Sustainability indicator 52,32
- Fulfilment rate 100%

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The Sub-Fund did not commit to make sustainable investments.

● ***How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

The Sub-Fund did not commit to make sustainable investments.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

— — — *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

The Sub-Fund did not commit to make sustainable investments.

— — — *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?*

While the Sub-Fund did not commit to make sustainable investments, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were complied with for the investments made. In doing so, guidelines that take up these regulations were drewed up. For example, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises were taken into account and supported by the Fund Manager and compliance with them was demanded from the companies as far as possible. These guidelines are the "Declaration of Principles on Human Rights" and the "Union Investment Engagement Policy". The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights were also applied in the Fund Manager's controversy screening. Any controversies that arose were discussed in the Fund Manager's controversy committee and led to the divestment of the investment in the event of problematic violations.

To the extent that investments were made in environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation that met the criteria of Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation, these investments were in line with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as compliance with these was required under Article 18(1) of the Taxonomy Regulation and had to be taken into account by companies when categorising their economic activities. More information can be found on following website: <https://www.unioninvestment.com/about-us/guidelines>

In addition, the Fund's proprietary exclusion list screened out companies based on their involvement in controversial practices against international norms. The core normative framework consisted of the Principles of the UN Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights. Securities issued by companies with severe violations of these frameworks were restricted from the investment universe. Equally excluded were companies linked to controversial weapons being antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, biological weapons, depleted uranium, white phosphorus, and nuclear weapons.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The principal adverse impacts of investments on sustainability factors ("Principal Adverse Impact" or "PAI") were taken into account when acquiring securities, money market instruments and investment units.

The indicators used to determine the adverse effects of investments in companies on sustainability factors were taken from the following categories: Greenhouse gas emissions, biodiversity, water, waste, social and employment. For investments in government securities and money market instruments, indicators in the environmental and social categories were taken into account.

PAI was taken into account when selecting securities and money market instruments of companies and when acquiring investment shares, in particular through (1) the definition of exclusion criteria, (2) the assessment using a sustainability indicator and (3) the organisation of company dialogues.

The selection of indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors is based on Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, Annex 1, Table 1.

For example, companies whose business practices had a significant negative impact on the categories described above were excluded. The PAI categories described above were also taken into account when calculating the sustainability indicator. Adverse impacts on sustainability factors resulted in the sustainability indicator described in the section "How did the sustainability indicators perform?" reaching a lower value. In addition, through dialogue with companies, the Fund Manager worked towards reducing the adverse impact on sustainability factors by invested companies or the PAI indicators are the basis of these engagement activities and are used, for example, to select the companies that are the focus of the Fund Manager's climate strategy.

When analysing countries, the PAI was taken into account by excluding countries whose indicators for adverse sustainability impacts had a comparatively high greenhouse gas intensity. In addition, non-free states that had a low score in the index published by the international non-governmental organisation Freedom House were also excluded.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1st January 2023 to 31 December 2023

Largest investments	Sector	% of Assets	Country
Microsoft Corporation	Information Technology	4.74%	USA
Apple Inc.	Information Technology	4.51%	USA
Alphabet Inc.	Communication Services	3.02%	USA
NVIDIA Corporation	Information Technology	3.00%	USA
UnitedHealth Group Inc.	Health Care	2.83%	USA
Mastercard Inc.	Financials	2.69%	USA
Eli Lilly and Company	Health Care	2.22%	USA
Linde Plc.	Materials	2.21%	Ireland
Sherwin-Williams Co.	Materials	2.13%	USA
Salesforce Inc.	Information Technology	2.06%	USA
Bank of America Corporation	Financials	2.05%	USA
ServiceNow Inc.	Information Technology	2.05%	USA
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Financials	2.02%	USA
Ecolab Inc.	Materials	1.88%	USA
ProLogis Inc.	Real Estate	1.83%	USA



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The Sub-Fund did not commit to make sustainable investments.

● *What was the asset allocation?*

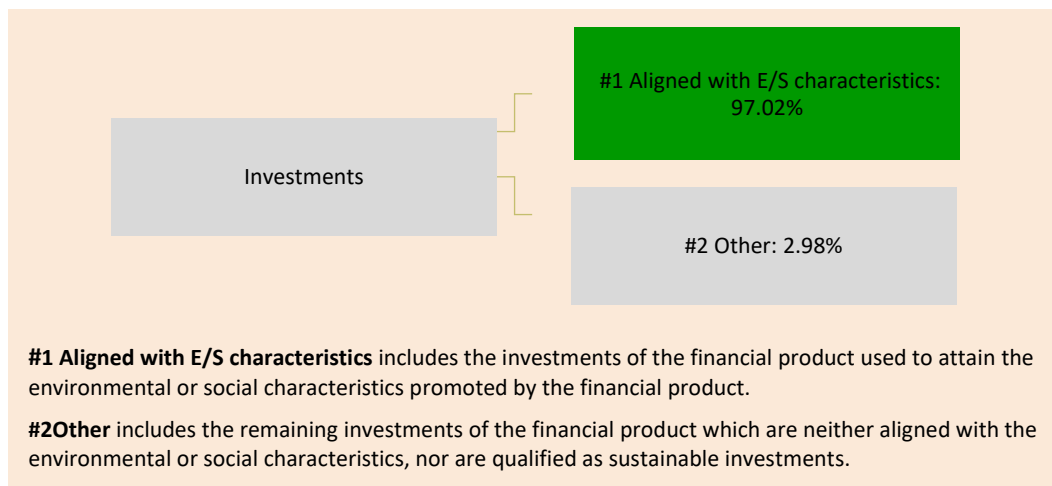
The assets of the Sub-Fund are divided into various categories in the following chart. The presentation is in per cent as at the reporting date and corresponds to the respective share of Sub-fund assets, with the exception of the "taxonomy-compliant" category, where the calculation basis is based on the gross Sub-fund assets.

All assets that can be acquired for the fund less loans taken out and other liabilities were recognised under "Investments".

The category "#1 Focused on environmental/social characteristics" comprises those assets that were invested as part of the investment strategy to achieve the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics. Any disclosure of a ratio of over 100 per cent in this category is due to the fact that current liabilities, cash holdings and derivative transactions were taken into account in the special assets.

The category "#2 Other" includes, for example, derivatives, bank balances or financial instruments for which there was insufficient data to assess them for the fund's sustainable investment strategy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Sector	Sub-Sector	Assets %
Communication Services		5,85
	Media & Entertainment	4,34
	Telecommunication Services	1,5
Consumer Discretionary		9,01
	Automobiles & Components	1,37
	Consumer Discretionary Distribution & Retail	2,93
	Consumer Durables & Apparel	3,77
	Consumer Services	0,93
Consumer Staples		4,71
	Food, Beverage & Tobacco	0,1
	Household & Personal Products	4,61
Energy		1,52
Financials		14,99
	Banks	5,88
	Financial Services	5,9
	Insurance	3,22
Health Care		13,94
	Health Care Equipment & Services	4,66
	Pharmaceuticals, Biotechnology & Life Sciences	9,28
Industrials		7,13
	Capital Goods	5,83
	Transportation	1,31
Information Technology		28,02
	Semiconductors & Semiconductor Equipment	9,11
	Software & Services	13,18
	Technology Hardware & Equipment	5,73
Materials		9,72
Real Estate		1,83
Utilities		0,29

Rounding differences may occur.

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

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

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



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

The investments made may also have been investments in environmentally sustainable economic activities within the meaning of Article 3 of the Taxonomy

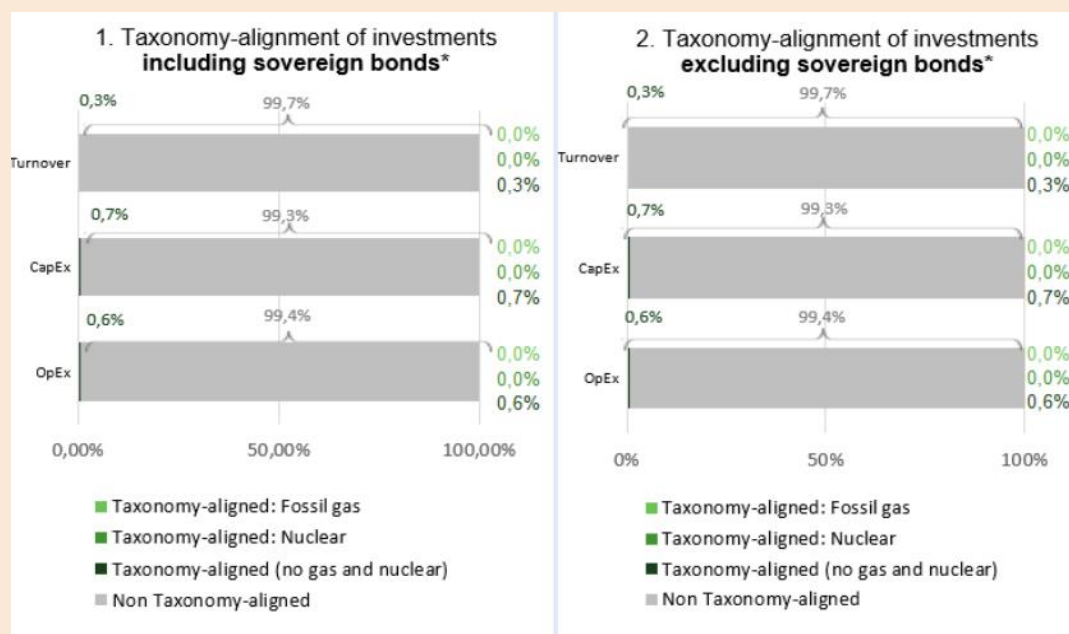
Regulation to achieve the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation. To the extent that such investments were made, they were calculated on the basis of revenue and were not part of the Sub-fund's investment strategy, but were made incidentally as part of this strategy. The Sub-fund also did not endeavour to make taxonomy-compliant investments in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy. Nevertheless, it could have been the case that the Sub-fund also invested in companies active in these areas as part of its investment strategy.

Compliance with the requirements set out in Article 3 of the Taxonomy Regulation for the investments made was neither confirmed by one or more auditors nor verified by one or more third parties.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

- Yes:
 - In fossil gas
 - In nuclear energy
- No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:


- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

- **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

While the Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum share in transitional and enabling activities, the share of investments in transitional activities was 0.02% and the share of investments in enabling activities was 0.17%.

- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

N/A.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



- **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

The Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



- **What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**

The Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective.



- **What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

Assets were acquired for the Sub-fund for investment and hedging purposes that did not contribute to environmental and/or social characteristics. These were, for example, derivatives, investments for which no data was available or cash held for liquidity purposes. No minimum environmental and/or social protection was taken into account when acquiring these assets.

"Other" also includes investments that have not complied with the environmental and/or social characteristics over a short period of time due to market movements or the routine updating of key figures. The target quota for ecological and/or social characteristics was not violated as a result.



- **What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?**

Compliance with environmental and/or social characteristics of the Sub-fund was achieved by taking into account sustainability indicators in the investment strategy, for example the application of exclusion criteria or minimum requirements for sustainability indicators of the Sub-fund. Exclusion criteria are single or multiple criteria that have excluded investments in certain companies, sectors or countries. The sustainability indicators were processed in sustainable portfolio management software. Based on this software, the company was able to

review various sustainable strategies for the Sub-fund and adjust them if necessary. Technical control mechanisms were also implemented in our trading systems to monitor and ensure compliance with investment restrictions that contributed to the fulfilment of the Sub-fund's environmental and/or social characteristics, thereby ensuring that none of the issuers that violated exclusion criteria could be purchased.

In addition, the Fund Manager analysed companies' compliance with good corporate governance standards on the basis of data from various providers and research by proxy advisors or entered into a dialogue with companies on their standards, either alone or in conjunction with other investors.

In particular, the Fund Manager exercised its shareholder rights (engagement meetings) to avoid risks and promote sustainability at the companies concerned. The constructive dialogue with companies focused on direct exchange with the companies and discussions on platforms of external institutions. The dialogue not only addressed business aspects, but also specifically addressed social, environmental and corporate governance issues.

Finally, the Fund Manager did not invest in companies that are included on the Fund's proprietary exclusion list.



Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

N/A.