

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 EUR BONDS - ACTIVE 2 (the “Sub-Fund”)

LEI: 549300CEX6HNG5T1LU95

Fund Manager (by delegation): HSBC Global Asset Management (France) (the “Fund Manager”)

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**

No

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

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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 Management of the Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria, by using the ESG internal proprietary methodology of the Fund Manager and, by investing in issuers that demonstrate good environmental, social and governance practices.

The first step of the investment process consists of excluding issuers considered by the Fund Manager as:

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

- involved with weapons banned by international conventions, including anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, binding laser weapons, chemical weapons, cluster munitions and nondetectable fragments. This exclusion will not apply to companies that provide non-weapons related products and/or services to the military or defense industry. For example, telecommunications services, transportation of non-weapon products, software or data management.
- involved in the tobacco production (5%) and distribution (with an annual turnover above 15%) as determined by the Fund Manager.
- to not comply with international standards as enshrined in the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact covering human rights, the environment, international labour standards and the fight against corruption. The Fund Manager will consider responsible business practices in accordance with UN Global Compact and exclude companies that do not comply with the standards. In addition, the Manager will implement and comply with the Fund's proprietary exclusion list listing the companies deemed by the Fund :
 - to be involved with controversial weapons, including anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, nuclear weapons, depleted uranium weapons, white phosphorous weapons as well as chemical and biological weapons;
 - to not comply with international standards as enshrined in the ten principles of UNGC covering human rights, the environment, international labour standards and fight against corruption.

The second stage of the process consists in:

- analysing company ESG ratings as well as carbon intensity scores for issues of corporate issuers and;
- analysing sovereign risk according to an ESG approach for government issuers.

More information on the responsible investment policy of the Fund Manager is available on the following website:
<https://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr/fr/professional-investors/aboutus/responsible-investing>.

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

Indicator	Sub-Fund	Benchmark
ESG Score	6.30	6.21
E Pillar	6.03	5.14
S Pillar	6.59	6.80
G Pillar	6.56	6.81
3. GHG Intensity of investee companies - Tons of CO2 equivalents per million of Euros of revenue	92.99	100.94
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	0.10%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0.00%	0.03%

Data as at 31 December 2023. Benchmark: Bloomberg Euro Aggregate ex Securitized.

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

Indicator	Sub-Fund	Benchmark
ESG Score	6.10	5.84
E Pillar	6.43	5.75
S Pillar	6.11	6.04
G Pillar	6.24	6.40
3. GHG Intensity of investee companies - Tons of CO2 equivalents per million of Euros of revenue	79.60	102.66
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	0%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0.00%	0.23%

Data as at 31 December 2022. Reference Benchmark: Bloomberg Euro Aggregate ex Securitized.

● **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.

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

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.

— — — *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 Fund Manager did not invest in companies on the Fund's proprietary exclusion list screening 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 approach taken to consider Principal Adverse Impacts means that, among other things, the Fund Manager will scrutinise companies' commitment to lower-carbon transition, adoption of sound human rights principles and employees' fair treatment, and implementation of rigorous supply chain management practices such as those aiming to alleviate child and forced labour.

The Fund Manager also pays attention to the robustness of corporate governance and political structures which include the level of board independence, respect of shareholders' rights, existence and implementation of rigorous anti-corruption and bribery policies, as well as audit trails.

Governments' commitment to availability and management of resources (including population trends, human capital, education and health), emerging technologies, government regulations and policies (including climate change, anti-corruption and bribery), political stability and governance, will also be taken into account.

Principal Adverse Impacts also considered by the Sub-Fund are:

- Violation of UNGC and OECD principles;
- Share of investment involved in controversial weapons;
- Greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies (scope 1 & Scope 2).



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% of Assets	Country
Government Of Belgium 2.75% 22- apr-2039	Government	2.98%	Belgium
Government Of Italy 2.8% 01- dec-2028	Government	2.64%	Italy
Government Of France 5.75% 25- oct-2032	Government	2.54%	France
Government Of Italy 4.0% 01- feb-2037	Government	2.09%	Italy
Government Of Germany 4.0% 04- jan-2037	Government	2.00%	Germany
Government Of France 0.5% 25- may-2026	Government	1.79%	France
Government Of Italy 2.0% 01- feb-2028	Government	1.79%	Italy
Government Of Italy 3.5% 01- mar-2030	Government	1.76%	Italy
Government Of Italy 1.6% 01- jun-2026	Government	1.71%	Italy
Government Of Austria 1.5% 20- feb-2047	Government	1.69%	Austria
Government Of Germany 3.25% 04- jul 2042	Government	1.50%	Germany
Government Of Italy 1.35% 01- apr-2030	Government	1.47%	Italy
Government Of Spain 1.85% 30- jul-2035	Government	1.43%	Spain

Cash and derivatives excluded.

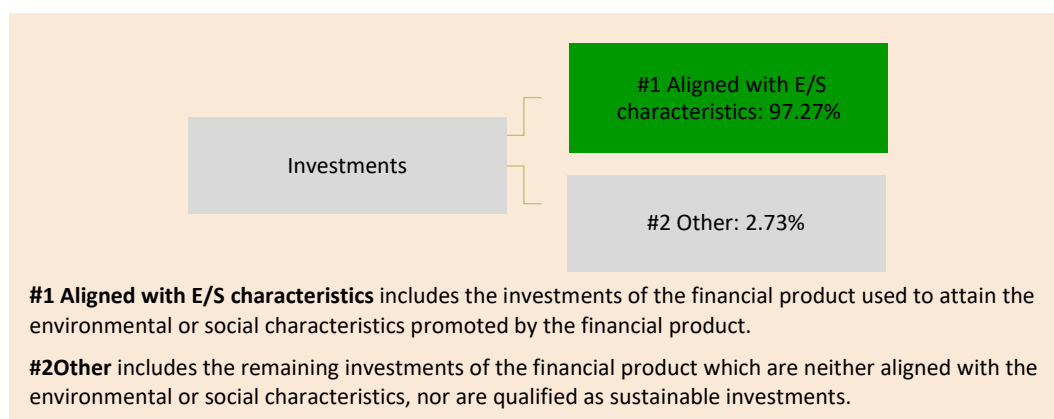
The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1st January 2023 to 31 December 2023



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

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

● **What was the asset allocation?**



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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

Sector / Sub-Sector	% Assets
Government	56.52%
Financials	14.86%
Other	10.52%
<i>Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation</i>	<i>0.16%</i>
Utilities	4.99%
<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>2.86%</i>
<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>1.46%</i>
<i>Gas</i>	<i>0.66%</i>
Consumer Discretionary	2.39%
Energy	1.57%
<i>Integrated Oil & Gas</i>	<i>1.57%</i>
Industrials	1.85%
Consumer Staples	1.68%
Communication Services	1.10%
Cash & Derivatives	1.73%
Real Estate	0.86%
Information Technology	0.68%
Health Care	0.64%
Materials	0.63%
Total	100.0%

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 Sub-Fund did not commit to make sustainable investments.

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

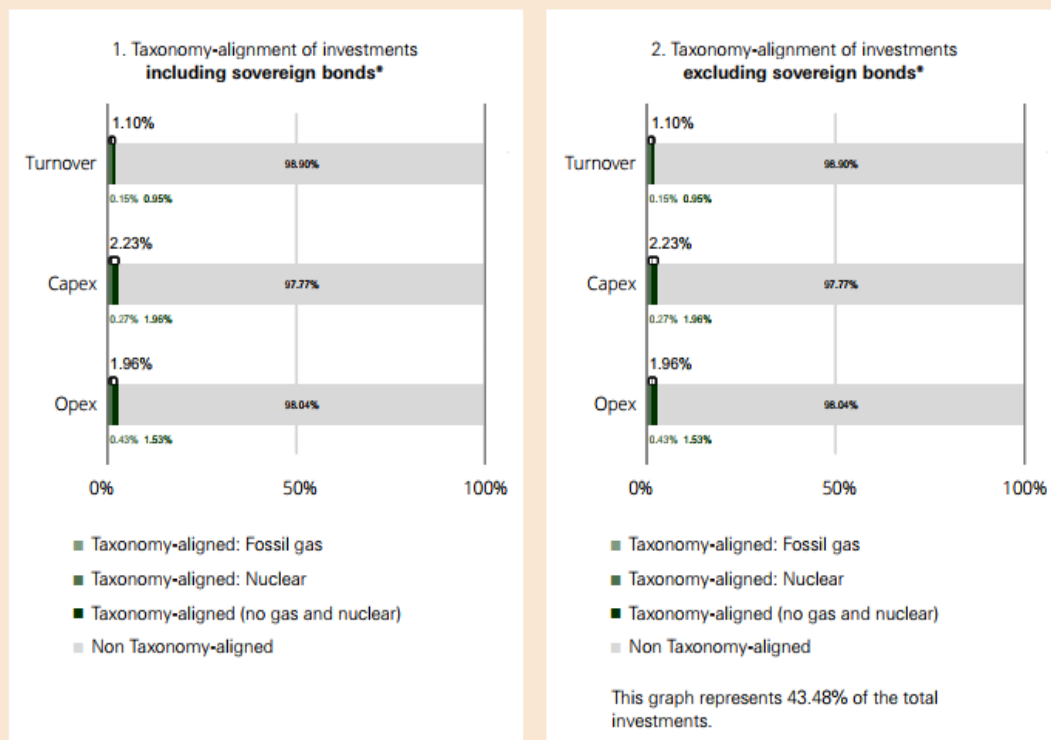
Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

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.

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.

● **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 Sub-fund's share of investment in transitional activities was 0.15% and the share of investment in enabling activities was 1.19%.

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

N/A.



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.

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.

 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 investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Sub-Fund may only hold liquidity; financial derivative instruments may also be used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management and notably, for hedging purposes. The Sub-Fund may also hold investments that are not aligned for other reasons such as non-availability of data.



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

Over the course of the year, arbitrages were continuously performed within the Sub-Fund to improve the overall ESG score. Issuers whose ratings fell into the 4th quartile were systematically sold in favour of higher of higher-rated issuers, and the number of issuers in the 3rd quartile remained limited. The Sub-Fund’s ESG score remained above that of its benchmark all year long.

In addition, the Fund Manager did not invest in companies that are included on the Fund’s proprietary exclusion list.



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

N/A.

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

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 2 (the “Sub-Fund”)

LEI: 5493008WCHO1JXOQ1B16

Fund Manager (by delegation): HSBC Global Asset Management (UK) Limited (the “Fund Manager”)

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**

No

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

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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.



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

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

The management of the Sub-Fund promoted the following environmental and social characteristics by:

- giving an active consideration of environmental and social issues through engagement on certain securities held in the Sub-Fund.
- excluding business activities that were deemed harmful to the environment such as companies:

- involved with weapons banned by international conventions, including anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, binding laser weapons, chemical weapons, cluster munitions and non-detectable fragments as defined by the Fund Manager as set out in his Responsible Investment Policy;
 - involved with controversial weapons, including anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, nuclear weapons, depleted uranium weapons, white phosphorous weapons as well as chemical and biological weapons as set by the Fund's exclusion list implemented by the Fund Manager;
 - involved with tobacco production and distribution as determined by the Fund Manager.
- considering responsible business practices in accordance with UN Global Compact and excluding companies that did not comply with international standards as enshrined in the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact covering human rights, the environment, international labour standards and the fight against corruption as set on one hand by the Fund in its exclusion decision list and implemented by the Fund Manager and, on the other hand, set by the Fund Manager in its proprietary exclusion list;
 - analysing ESG scores as well as carbon, water, and waste intensities companies in the universe to ensure the Sub-Fund had a better ESG score a environmental footprint(defined as carbon, waste and water intensities) than the benchmark.

More information on the responsible investment policy of the Fund Manager is available on the following website:
<https://www.assetmanagement.hsbc.fr/fr/professional-investors/aboutus/responsibleinvesting>.

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

Indicator	Sub-Fund	Benchmark
ESG Score	8.33	6.92
E Pillar	6.71	6.74
S Pillar	6.06	5.13
G Pillar	6.25	5.72
3. GHG Intensity of investee companies - Tons of CO2 equivalents per million of Euros of revenue	56.59	114.48
8. Emissions to water - Thousands of Metric tons per million of Euros invested	0.00	0.00
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	0.71%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0.00%	0.18%

Data as at 31 December 2023. Benchmark: MSCI World.

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

Indicator	Sub-Fund	Benchmark
ESG Score	8.39	6.94
E Pillar	6.67	6.72
S Pillar	6.09	5.13
G Pillar	6.28	5.79
3. GHG Intensity of investee companies - Tons of CO2 equivalents per million of Euros of revenue	48.51	125.67
8. Emissions to water - Thousands of Metric tons per million of Euros invested	0.00	0.00
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	0.86%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0.00%	0.23%

Data as at 31 December 2022. Reference Benchmark: MSCI World

● **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.

— **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 Fund Manager did not invest in companies on the Fund’s proprietary exclusion list screening 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

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.

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 approach taken to consider Principal Adverse Impacts means that, among other things, the Fund Manager scrutinised companies’ commitment to lower-carbon transition, adoption of sound human rights principles and employees’ fair treatment, and implementation of rigorous supply chain management practices such as those aiming to alleviate child and forced labour. The Fund Manager also paid attention to the robustness of corporate governance and political structures which included the level of board independence, respect of shareholders’ rights, existence and implementation of rigorous anti-corruption and bribery policies, as well as audit trails. The Sub-Fund also considers the Principal Adverse Impacts that are listed below:

- Greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies (Scope 1 & Scope 2).
- Emission to water.
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons, and biological weapons).



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% of Assets	Country
Microsoft Corporation	Information Technology	4.48%	USA
Apple Inc.	Information Technology	4.20%	USA
UnitedHealth Group Inc.	Health Care	1.66%	USA
Amazon	Consumer Discretionary	1.38%	USA
Home Depot	Consumer Discretionary	1.35%	USA
Adobe	Information Technology	1.28%	USA

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

Cisco Systems	Information Technology	1.27%	USA
Alphabet Inc.	Communication Services	1.25%	USA
Coca-Cola Company	Consumer Staples	1.22%	USA
Texas Instruments	Information Technology	1.18%	USA
LAM Research	Information Technology	1.10%	USA

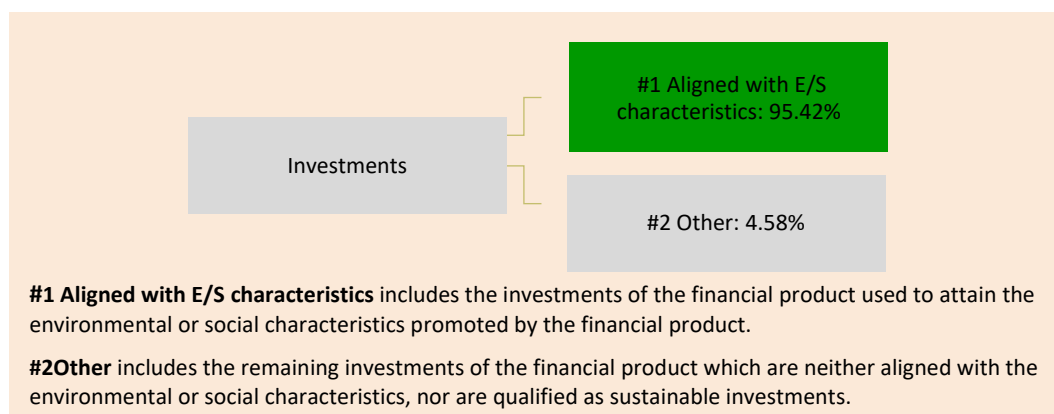
Cash and derivatives excluded.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

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

● What was the asset allocation?



● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sector / Sub-Sector	% Assets
Information Technology	26.55%
Financials	15.14%
Industrials	14.35%
Health Care	11.06%
Consumer Discretionary	9.59%
Consumer Staples	4.55%
Energy	5.61%
<i>Oil & Gas Exploration & Production</i>	<i>2.99%</i>
<i>Integrated Oil & Gas</i>	<i>1.15%</i>
<i>Oil & Gas Refining & Marketing</i>	<i>0.95%</i>
<i>Oil & Gas Storage & Transportation</i>	<i>0.51%</i>
Materials	4.03%
Real Estate	2.40%
Communication Services	3.59%
Cash & Derivatives	2.16%
Utilities	0.97%
<i>Electric Utilities</i>	<i>0.16%</i>
<i>Gas</i>	<i>0.09%</i>
<i>Multi-Utilities</i>	<i>0.66%</i>
Total	100.0%

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



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

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

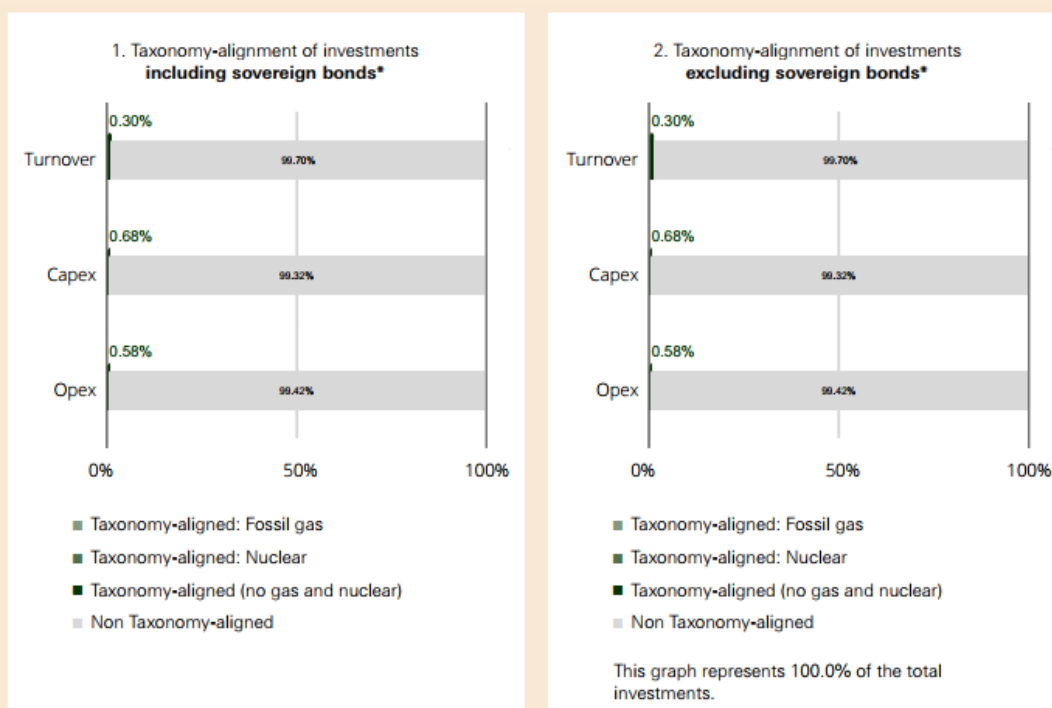
- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

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.

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.

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.



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 investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum share in transitional and enabling activities.

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

N/A.



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?

The Sub-Fund may hold cash and cash equivalents and, financial derivative instruments may also be used as set out above, including for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. The Sub-Fund may also hold investments that are not aligned for other reasons such as, corporate actions and non-availability of data.



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

Over the course of the year, the Fund Manager has implemented all the exclusions that were deemed harmful to the environment and has invested in companies with responsible business practices in accordance with UN Global Compact.

In order to lower the environmental footprint and raise the Sun-Fund’s ESG score, all holdings in the portfolio have been assessed for their individual carbon intensity, water intensity, waste intensity and ESG scores at each monthly rebalance.

Through the Fund Manager's proprietary systematic investment process, a portfolio was created to maximise the exposure to the desired factors to deliver its financial objectives, but which also aimed for a lower carbon intensity, lower water intensity, lower waste intensity and higher ESG score than the MSCI World which is the Sub-Fund's benchmark.

As a result, the Sub-Fund had a higher ESG score and a lower carbon intensity than the benchmark throughout the year.

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.