ANNEX V

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.

Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: Aequam European Equities **Legal entity identifier:** 9695006SQOOB5C60GE05

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 70% ☒ 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 **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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** 0%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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 was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

Aequam European Equities aims to invest in companies that are on a decarbonization trajectory, aligned with the Paris Agreement, and successfully transitioning to a low-carbon economy. Therefore, the sustainable investment objective of the fund is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The fund also aims to have no negative impact on environmental and social aspects.

The designated benchmark index for this fund is not considered a "climate transition" benchmark of the European Union (EU) or a "Paris Agreement" benchmark under Title III, Chapter 3a, of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

Nevertheless, the Aequam European Equities fund has a quantified objective to reduce its carbon footprint by at least 30% compared to the benchmark index.

All investments are required to meet strict environmental, social, and governance requirements, allowing us to control the overall impact of the portfolio on each of these factors and exclude assets that pose a risk of harm. In order to achieve its sustainable investment objective, the fund invests 100% in sustainable assets, excluding cash and hedging investments. A company is considered as a sustainable investment when it practices good governance without causing significant harm to an environmental or social objective and aligns with the decarbonization trajectory recommended by the Paris Agreement. In this regard, we consider a company to meet these criteria either when its Implied Temperature Rise (ITR) is below 2°C or when companies are not misaligned or strongly misaligned with Suastainable Development Goals of the United Nations 7 (affordable and clean energy), 12 (responsible consumption and production) and 13 (climate action).

The fund also monitors the ITR level induced by the portfolio construction and throughout its lifespan, as well as its carbon footprint. These levels are regularly monitored and communicated through reporting, allowing the fund to ensure continuous realization of its sustainable investment objectives.

However, the fund allows itself to invest up to 30% in assets considered non-sustainable, which includes hedging investments and cash held as auxiliary liquidity.

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

Aequam European Equities had an aggregated ITR of 1.69°C on December 31st, 2022. The temperature was stable and remained below 1.9°C between the first day of the Article 9 strategy allocation (on March 3rd, 2022) and December 31st, 2022. Moreover, the carbon footprint of the portfolio including scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions was 872 tCO_2e / M€ invested compared to 1,304 tCO_2e / M€ invested for the reference benchmark (Stoxx 600) as of the end of the period. The carbon footprint reduction was 34%. Both sustainable investment objectives of temperature and carbon footprint were met at the portfolio level.

All equity assets of the portfolio (representing an exposure of 98.5% of the total AUM) were sustainable in the sense of the above precontractual definition, meeting the susatainable investment objective at the asset level.

- ***…and compared to previous periods?***

Not applicable. Aequam European Equities compliance to the Article 9 of EU regulation 2019/2088 began in March 2022. Hence, the fund had no sustainable invetsment objectives for previous periods.

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 did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?***

All investments within the fund are subject to a strict exclusion policy based on environmental and social criteria. This policy is divided into successive filters that eliminate companies from the investment universe if they do not comply with the fund's requirements. In this way, all investments in the fund, including sustainable investments, do not cause significant harm to an environmental or social sustainable investment objective. The fund regularly monitors these indicators, allowing for the detection of companies that no longer meet the fund's environmental and social standards in terms of harm, and excluding them from the portfolio.

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

The consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) is central to the fund's approach to sustainable investment.

PAIs are taken into account throughout the asset exclusion process, which prevents the fund's investments from causing significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

The PAIs are addressed as follows:

- Implied Temperature Rise (ITR): Assets with an ITR above 2.5°C are excluded from the investable universe. This metric takes into account several environmental PAIs, including projected greenhouse gas emissions for scope 1, 2 and 3.
- Non-alignment with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 7, 12, and 13: The SDGs concerning Affordable and Clean Energy (7), Responsible Consumption and Production (12), and Climate Action (13) receive particular attention from the Aequam European Equities fund. Assets that do not align with these SDGs are excluded from the investable universe.
- ESG rating exclusion: The fund excludes companies with ESG ratings below the standards set by the asset management company. An ESG rating is based on criteria that consider environmental, social, and governance PAIs.
- Controversies: A filter is applied regarding controversies related to environmental, social, and governance issues. If a company is involved in a controversy, it is excluded from the investable universe, with more severity on the environmental pilar.

All PAIs listed in Table 1 of Annex I of Regulation SFDR 2022/1288 are considered in the fund's investments, with particular focus on PAIs related to greenhouse gas emissions.

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

The portfolio investments undergo normative analysis of controversies, aiming to assess compliance with international standards in the areas of social, human rights, environmental, and anti-corruption established by the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The International Labour Organization and the International Charter of Human Rights are among the numerous international references integrated into the asset management company's ESG analysis.

The analysis aims to exclude companies that have substantially and repeatedly violated any of these principles by applying a negative filter based on their exposure to one or more controversies.

All equity assets in the portfolio as of December 31st, 2022 were issued by companies having a Human Rights policy and that complied with the fund’s controversy allocation criteria and SDGs minimum scores. Our provider metrics are constructed such that our minimum requirements align with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

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

The PAIs on sustainability factors are considered at multiple levels:

- Exclusion: The fund subjects all assets within the investable universe to strict exclusion filters based on environmental, social, and governance criteria. As detailed in the previous question, the main adverse impacts come into play at each level of exclusion.
- Selection: The construction of the fund's portfolio is carried out by continuously monitoring the previously defined sustainability indicators to achieve the fund's sustainability objectives. These indicators are directly derived from the main adverse impacts.
- Monitoring: Throughout the fund's lifespan, the adverse impacts and sustainability indicators are regularly calculated to ensure that investments meet their sustainability objectives and are integrated into the fund's reporting.

The specific PAIs that are taken into account in the fund’s allocation and monitoring process are:

- Scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions (through the calculation of the Implied Temperature Rise)
- The scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon footprint

The other mandatory PAIs are all reported as well as one environmental and one social optional PAI.

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: 2022

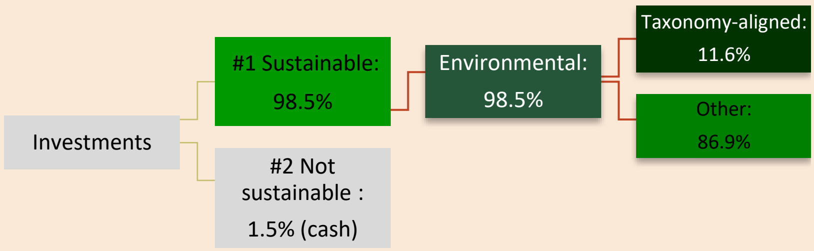
Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
CaixaBank (ES0140609019)	Financials	1.65%	Spain
Galenica AG (CH0360674466)	Health Care	1.62%	Switzerland
Sanofi (FR0000120578)	Health Care	1.61%	France
Novo Nordisk (DK0060534915)	Health Care	1.61%	Denmark
Rexel SA (FR0010451203)	Industrials	1.61%	France
Leonardo SPA (IT0003856405)	Industrials	1.60%	Italie
Bawag Group AG (AT0000BAWAG2)	Financials	1.58%	Austria
ASR Nederland NV (NL0011872643)	Financials	1.58%	Netherlands
Merck KGaA (DE0006599905)	Health Care	1.57%	Germany
SPIE SA (FR0012757854)	Industrials	1.57%	France

The investments displayed in the above table are the 10 biggest holdings as of December 31st, 2022.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

As of December 31st, 2022, investements were made in the following economic sectors:

Sector	% Assets
Industrials	25.2%
Consumer Discretionary	19.1%
Financials	16.6%
Health Care	13.4%
Consumer Staples	7.4%
Information Technology	6.9%
Utilities	4.4%
Materials	4.1%
Energy	1.4%

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.

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

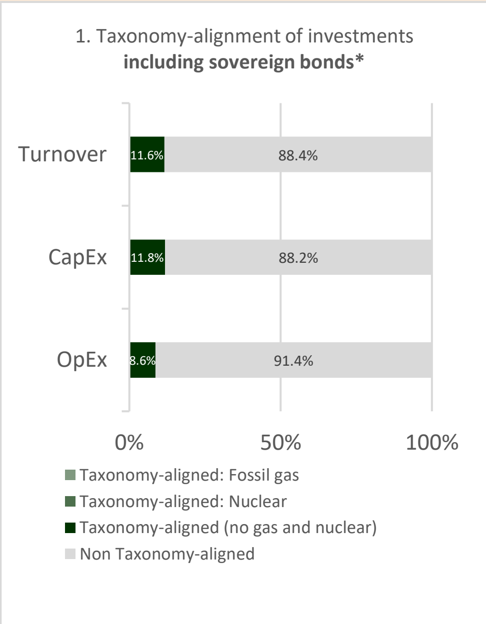
Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

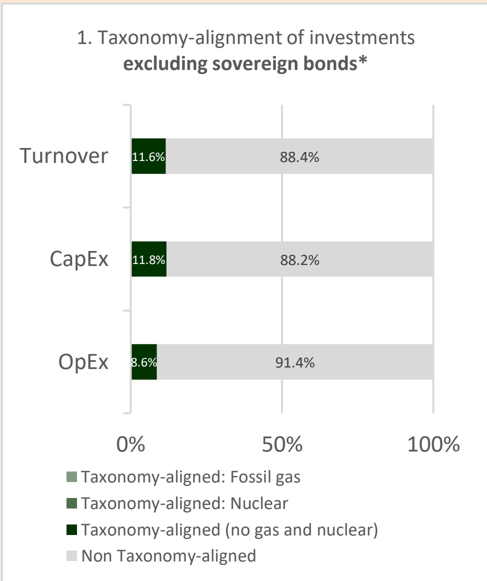
☐ Yes:

☐ 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.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

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

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

The share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities was not disclosed by any of the invested companies for fiscal year 2022.

[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 no significant harm to 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.

How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Not applicable.

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy as of December 31st, 2022 was 86.9%.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

What investments were included under "not sustainable", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

As of December 31st, 2022, the fund did not hold any asset that was not "sustainable" under the definition provided above.

What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

Based on our resources and priorities, we strive to establish a constructive dialogue with the companies in which we invest, aiming to contribute to the improvement of their practices in terms of environment, governance, and social and human management.

For all invested companies, we have access to extensive data that allows us to assess the relative quality of ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) issues. We supplement this information with an analysis of their CSR management and institutional communication, as well as input from specialized entities or NGOs. This enables us to better understand the strengths and weaknesses of the company and encourages us to communicate more specifically with companies whose relative scores indicate potential for improvements. We inform these companies of our analysis and encourage them to progress and be more transparent in their communication.

We emphasize the importance of an environmental strategy and the quality of information issued by companies. Particularly, we appreciate and recommend standard non-financial reporting that enables peer comparisons or participation in standardized questionnaires (such as CDP - Carbon Disclosure Project or SBTi) or specific certifications or commitments (such as UN Global Compact, B Corp certification).

We apply an engagement policy with companies in the portfolio or those highly likely to become part of it at some point. While we analyze all ESG metrics, we consider climate-related issues and carbon emissions as priorities in our dialogue with the relevant companies, taking into account sector disparities.

We are naturally sensitive to the companies' ability to listen, but more importantly, we pay attention to the responses provided. In some cases, we may specify improvement requirements that, if not met within a reasonable timeframe, could lead to divestment.

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

- ***How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

Not applicable.