

Periodic disclosure as at 31.01.2025

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:

Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Credit

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):

5493000B02IZLS3ZZF50

Benchmark

ICE BofA Global Corporate Bond Index (TR) hedged in CHF

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, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. For the time being, it does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> X Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> No
<p>X It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 32.59%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p>X It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 31.21%</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> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments.</p>



To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The primary sustainable investment objective of this financial product is the reduction of CO₂e emissions (quota of minimum 80%) within the meaning of Article 9(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (hereinafter SFDR). The share of sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(3) SFDR was in the reporting period 96.9%:

Additionally, following sustainability indicators were used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Reduction of CO₂e intensity
2. Exclusion criteria
3. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

For reasons of clarity, the information on the performance of the sustainability indicators is answered directly with the historical comparison in the next question.

...and compared to previous periods?

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

Exclusion Criteria

Criteria	Portfolio weight	Benchmark weight	Number of issuers in benchmark	Criteria	Portfolio weight	Benchmark weight	Number of issuers in benchmark
 Genetic engineering: Release of GMOs	0.00%	1.13%	8	 Nuclear energy	0.00%	6.25%	66
Non-sustainable forestry	0.00%	0.28%	13	Production of military hardware	0.00%	2.84%	42
Uncertified Palm Oil (<50% RSPO)	0.00%	0.27%	12	Production of military hardware (>5% revenue)	0.00%	1.27%	19
Unsustainable fisheries and aquaculture	0.00%	0.01%	1	Production of alcohol (>5% revenue)	0.00%	1.17%	15
 Extraction of fossil fuels	0.00%	15.46%	149	Manufacture of tobacco and smokers' accessories	0.00%	1.10%	14
Operation of fossil-fuel power stations	0.00%	7.01%	108	Exploitative child labour	0.00%	0.94%	6
Manufacture of automobiles and aircraft	0.00%	4.49%	33	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	0.00%	0.84%	10
Coal reserves	0.00%	2.74%	50	Controversial weapons	0.00%	0.52%	3
Coal reserves (ex. metal production)	0.00%	1.88%	22	Intensive livestock farming	0.00%	0.40%	17
Extraction of coal (>5% revenue)	0.00%	0.29%	4	UN Global Compact violations	0.00%	0.25%	4
Airlines	0.00%	0.26%	14	Gambling (>5% revenue)	0.00%	0.23%	7
Cruise ship operators	0.00%	0.08%	2	Genetic engineering: human medicine	0.00%	0.04%	2
 Decline in biodiversity				Production of pornography	0.00%	0.00%	0
 Climate change							
 Risk to society and health							

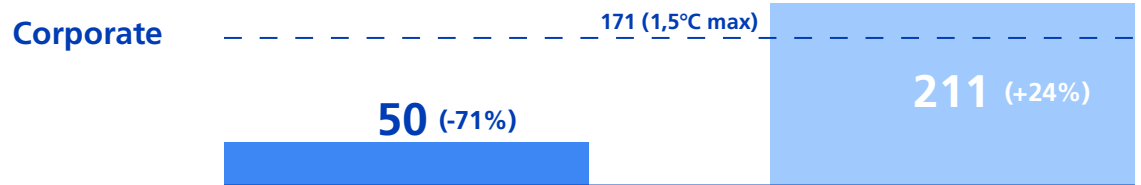
For the purpose of mitigating sustainability risks and with the aim of not investing in securities with controversial business models, the above exclusion criteria have been applied. The table shows the number of issuers that have violated the exclusion criteria and the respective portfolio and benchmark exposure. If there are multiple violations for an issuer, these are listed separately for each criterion. Therefore, the sum of all positions in this report is generally higher than the effective weight of the positions in criteria above.

The historical comparisons are made in the table below. For reasons of clarity, the exclusion criteria are aggregated.

Indicator		2023	2024	2025
Portfolio	Exclusion Criteria Total*	0%	0%	0%
Benchmark	Exclusion Criteria Total*	21.63%	21.5%	24.38%

*all exclusion criteria cumulated.

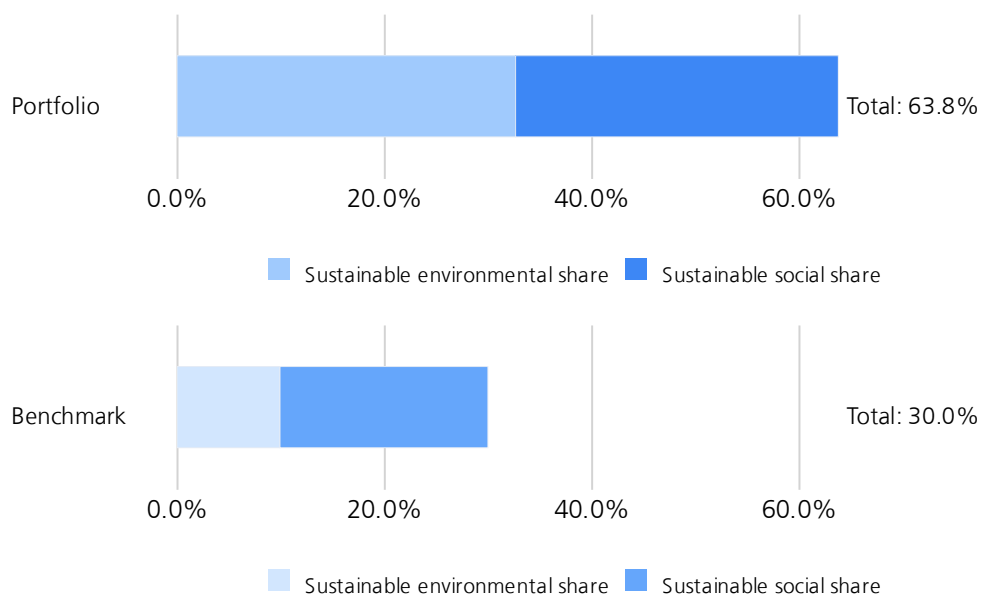
CO₂e intensity reduction



In line with the 1.5°C Paris climate target, the fund's investment activity during the reporting period aimed to reduce the portfolio's CO₂e emissions by at least 7.5% per year. The reduction path is calculated from the weighted CO₂e intensity of the benchmark, discounted at 7.5% per year plus nominal economic growth. The dashed 1.5°C max line indicates the maximum value. The bars represent the CO₂e intensities of the portfolio and of the benchmark respectively. CO₂e intensities below the 1.5°C Max line indicate that the portfolio or benchmark meets the 1.5°C climate target. Negative values mean that the target has been achieved. The historical comparisons are made in the table below.

	Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Portfolio	CO ₂ e intensity Corporate	64	58	50
	Reduction Corporate	-72%	-71%	-71%
Benchmark	CO ₂ e intensity Corporate	251	230	211
	Reduction Corporate	8%	16%	24%

Sustainable Investments according to Article 9 (2) SFDR



The chart shows the percentage revenue of companies included in the fund's portfolio and those of the benchmark that have been invested in a way that is not taxonomy compliant but in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs") focusing on environmental and social goals resulting as per Art. 2 (17) SFDR.

The fund did not seek to invest in environmentally sustainable activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The asset management of the subfund has developed a methodology for defining sustainable investments that fulfils the requirements of Art. 2 (17) SFDR. The methodology is described in detail in the pre-contractual information.

The historical comparisons are made in the table below.

	Indicator	2023	2024	2025
Portfolio	Socially sustainable investments	24.27%	25.82%	31.21%
	Sustainable Investments with environmental target	38.1%	36.79%	32.59%
	Total sustainable quota	62.37%	62.61%	63.8%
Benchmark	Socially sustainable investments	17.14%	18.07%	20.16%
	Sustainable Investments with environmental target	6.9%	7.89%	9.84%
	Total sustainable quota	24.04%	25.96%	30%

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?**

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs were removed from the investment universe of the financial product during the reporting period. In addition, the subfund took into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impacts - PAI). For this purpose, the mandatory indicators of Annex 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 were used. Issuers violating PAIs 7 (biodiversity), 10 (United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)/OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) or 14 (engagement in controversial arms) received a PAI score of zero. Additionally, issuers with a carbon footprint > 8000 tonnes CO₂e (scope 1+2+3) per millions USD enterprise value received a PAI score of zero and were excluded from the investment universe and portfolio as of September 2024. A PAI score was calculated from the remaining PAI indicators. Instruments from issuers with a score < 10 were also excluded from the investment universe and portfolio up to September 2024. Per September 2024, issuers with a score < 5 were also excluded from the investment universe and portfolio.

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

Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) have been systematically considered in the investment process.

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

In the investment analysis for sustainable investments, the following norm violations were taken into account in the reporting period: United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention. Any serious violation of these standards resulted in the exclusion of the issuer from the investable universe of the financial product.



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

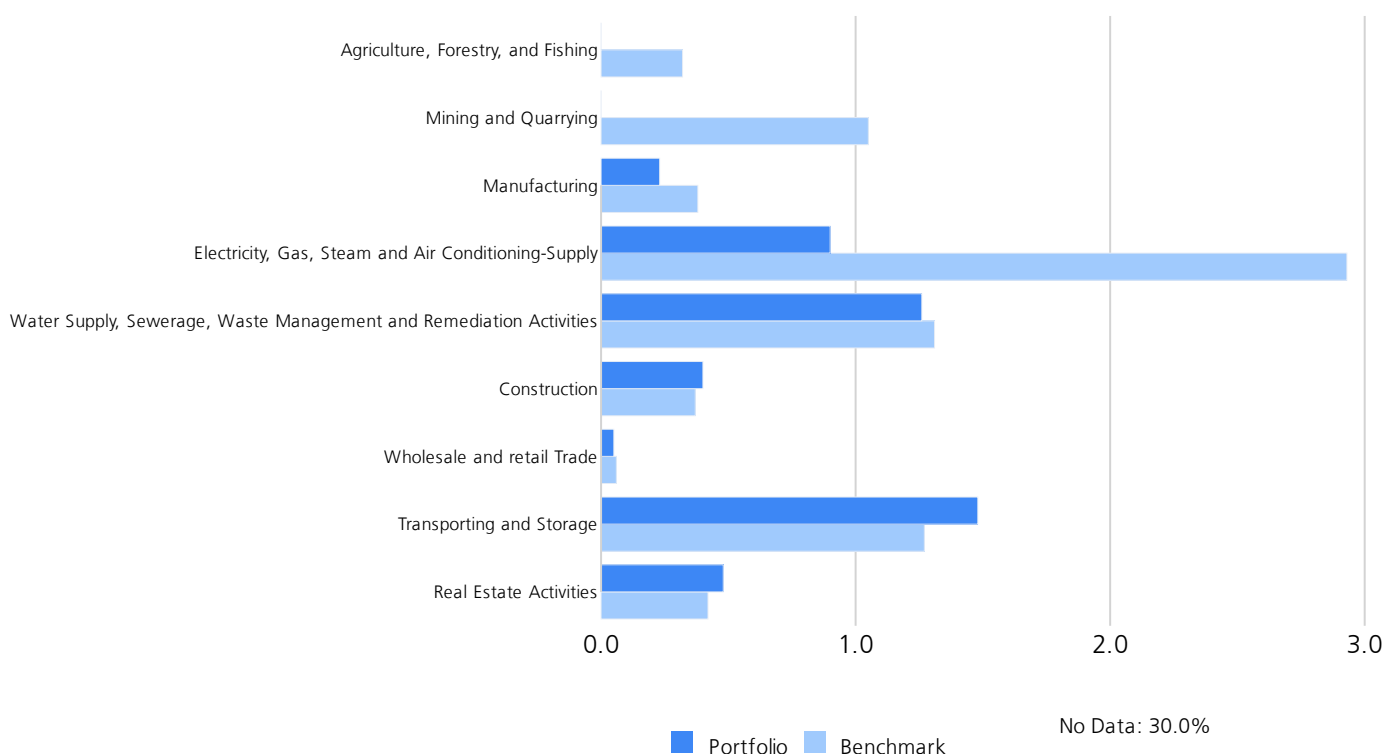
Principal Adverse Impacts - Corporate Assets

Primary Indicators - Energy and Emissions

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year
1. GHG emissions	1a. GHG Emissions - Scope 1 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	9335.49	96.17%	3106.18	25323.3	11213.5
	1b. GHG Emissions - Scope 2 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	2162.61	96.17%	1064.19	3752.43	1855.09
	1c. GHG Emissions - Scope 3 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	111718	96.17%	31236.8	188906	69272.7
2. Carbon footprint	2. GHG Emissions - Scope 1+2+3 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	353.92	96.17%	217.29	627.18	511.02
3. GHG intensity of investee companies	3. GHG Emissions - Emissions Intensity - Total Emissions (EUR)	70.95	97.98%	103.36	208.44	283.03
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	4. Fossil Fuel - Involvement (PAI)	4.76%	96.87%	2.62%	14.24%	12.81%

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	5a. CR Raw - Energy use - Coal/nuclear/unclear energy sources	47.86%	25.63%	60.56%	48.81%	60.28%
	5b. Non-renewable energy consumption	53.69%	54.82%	59.49%	58.18%	62.45%
	5c. Non-renewable energy production	2.17%	96.27%	1%	6.31%	4.91%
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	6. Energy consumption intensity (GWh/mEUR)	0.2	65.48%	0.33	0.37	26.4

Energy Consumption Intensity per High Impact Climate Sector (per mio EUR) (PAI 6 see above)



Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	7. Companies negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	0%	95.31%	0%	0.16%	0.18%
8. Emissions to water	8. CR Raw - COD emissions	55.41	1.32%	89.29	76.07	95.62
9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	9. CR Raw - Hazardous waste	0.24	28.37%	0.03	0.29	0.09

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	10. UNGC / OECD Guidelines Violation	0%	95.31%	0%	0.25%	0.5%
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	11. Lack of processes monitoring UNGC and OECD Guidelines compliance	13.42%	79.89%	6.16%	16.92%	16.81%
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	1.52%	11.14%	1.07%	0.65%	0.53%
13. Board gender diversity	13. Ratio of female to male board members	67.5%	72.67%	63.96%	63.77%	57.51%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	14. Controversial weapons involvement (APM, CM, Bio, Chem)	0%	97.38%	0%	0.14%	0.13%

Principal Adverse Impacts - Sovereign and Supranational Assets

Primary Indicators

Environmental

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year
15. GHG Intensity	15. GHG Intensity	0	0%	52.3	359.52	569.92

Social

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year
16. Investee countries subject to social violations	16a. Countries subject to social violations (#)	0	0%	0	0	0
	16b. Countries subject to social violations (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Principal Adverse Impacts - Corporate Assets

Additional Indicators

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year
17. Companies without water management policies	17. Companies without water management policies	7.07%	27.97%	0%	6.28%	0%
18. Investees without human rights policies	18. Investees without human rights policies	29.81%	73.61%	0%	28.29%	0%

Indicator	Metric
1a	Portfolio scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, scaled by enterprise value.
1b	Portfolio scope 2 GHG emissions, as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, scaled by enterprise value.
1c	Portfolio scope 3 GHG emissions, as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, scaled by enterprise value.
2.	Portfolio Carbon footprint per Mio EUR, which is the ratio of the sum of Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG emissions and enterprise value.
3.	Portfolio GHG intensity, which is the ratio of the sum of Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions and revenue.
4.	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
5a	Share of energy consumption and production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources such as coal, nuclear, or unclear sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources (consumption and production).
5b	Share of energy consumption of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of their total energy consumption.
5c	Share of energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of their total energy production.
6.	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector impact climate sector.
7.	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
8.	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a portfolio weighted average.
9.	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a portfolio weighted average.
10.	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
11.	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
12.	Weighted average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
13.	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies.
14.	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons
15.	The GHG intensity of investee countries measures the ratio of national greenhouse gas emissions (GHG emissions) to the nominal gross domestic product (GDP) of a country.
16a	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law
16b	Percentage of investee countries subject to social violations (relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law
17.	Share of investments in investee companies lacking sufficient management policies in relation to water management. This is based on an assessment of performance across key indicators, including activities and impacts in regions with high levels of water stress, freshwater use inventories, freshwater use reduction targets, and action plans. For funds and other aggregated issuers without look-through data, if any of the underlying holdings is identified as lacking water management policies, the fund is considered to lack them as well. From Annex 1, Table 2, Nr. 7 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288
18.	Share of investments in investee companies lacking a human rights policy. This is based on the assessment of the company's commitment to internationally recognized human rights as well as the avoidance of the company's complicity in their violation. For funds and other aggregated issuers without look-through data, if any of the underlying holdings is highlighted as lacking human rights policies, then so is the fund. From Annex 1, Table 3, Nr. 9 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288



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: 01.02.2024 - 31.01.2025

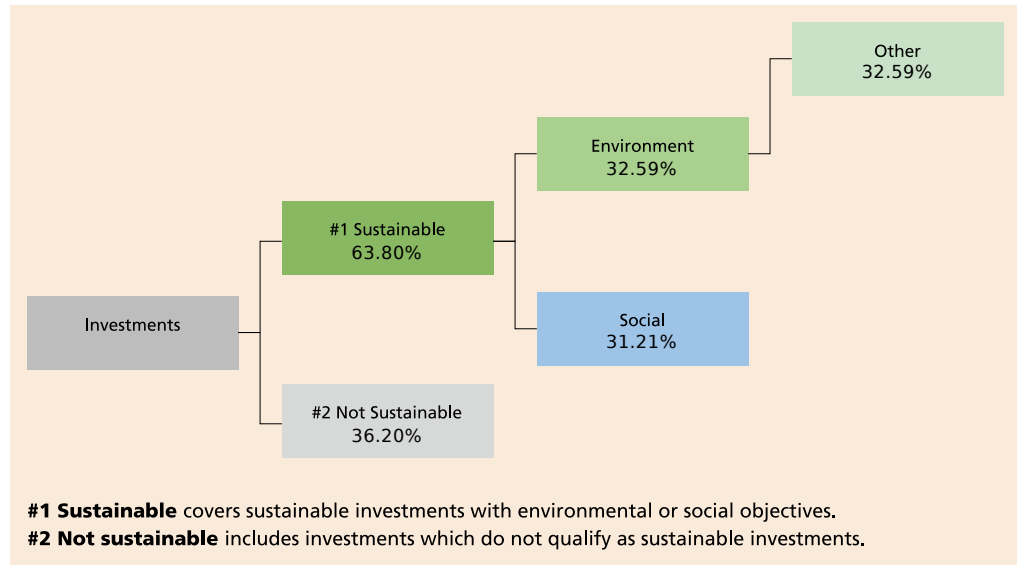
Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
JPMorgan Chase & Co 6.07% 22-OCT-2027	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.90%	USA
Zurich Finance Ireland Designated Activity Co 3.5% 02-MAY-2052 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.80%	Ireland
Cooperatieve Rabobank UA 1.004% 24-SEP-2026 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.78%	USA
Wipro IT Services LLC 1.5% 23-JUN-2026 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.69%	USA
Adecco International Financial Services BV 1% 21-MAR-2082 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.67%	Switzerland
American Tower Corp 0.875% 21-MAY-2029	Real Estate Activities	0.66%	USA
New York Life Global Funding 5% 09-JAN-2034 144A	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.66%	USA
AXA SA 1.375% 07-OCT-2041 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.64%	France
International Business Machines Corp 5.1% 06-FEB-2053	Information and Communication	0.64%	USA
AIB Group PLC 0.5% 17-NOV-2027 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.63%	Ireland
EnBW Energie Baden-Wuerttemberg AG 5.25% 23-JAN-2084 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.61%	Netherlands
ING Groep NV 1.4% 01-JUL-2026 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.60%	Netherlands
Takeda Pharmaceutical Co Ltd 5.65% 05-JUL-2044	Manufacturing	0.59%	Japan
National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc 1.125% 07-JUL-2028 REGS	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.58%	USA
Bank of America Corp 6.204% 10-NOV-2028	Financial and Insurance Activities	0.57%	USA



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

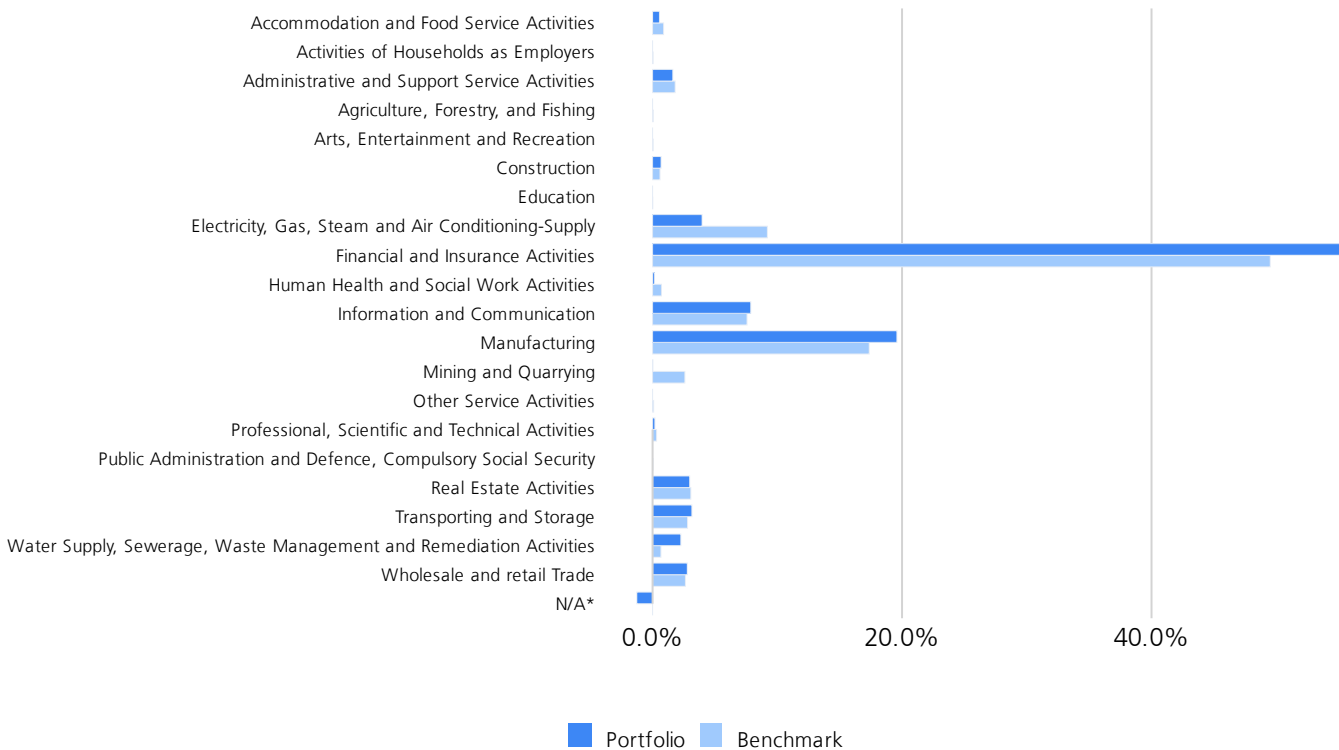
The proportion of sustainability-related investments in accordance with Article 9(2) and information on asset allocation are answered in the question below.

What was the asset allocation?



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Due to lack of data availability, subsectors cannot not be shown.



*this classification includes all holdings for which a NACE classification cannot be found or estimated; cash is herein included.

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.



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

The fund did not pursue any investments in accordance with the EU taxonomy in the reporting period.

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

Yes

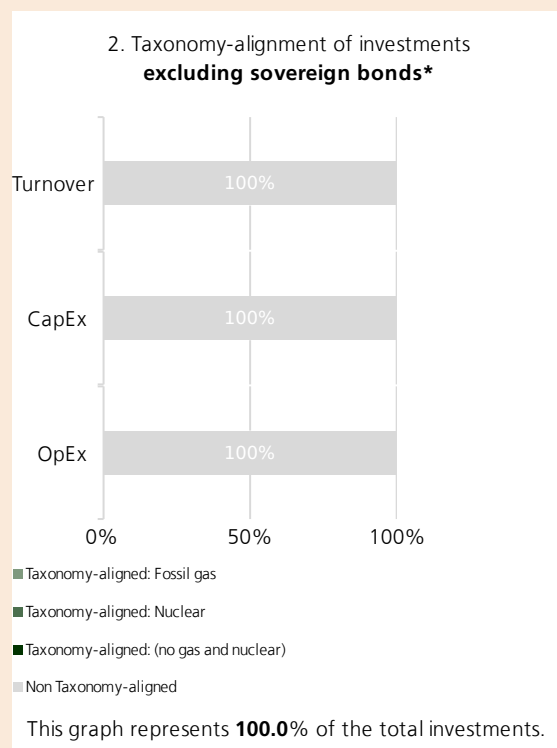
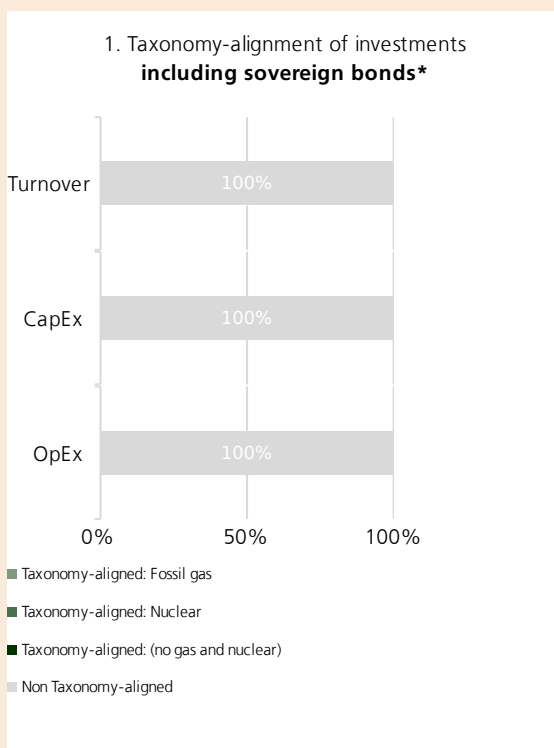
In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

¹Fossil 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 shown 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?


Information on transition activities and enabling activities is summarised in the table. If no information is available, then the table will also show no information.

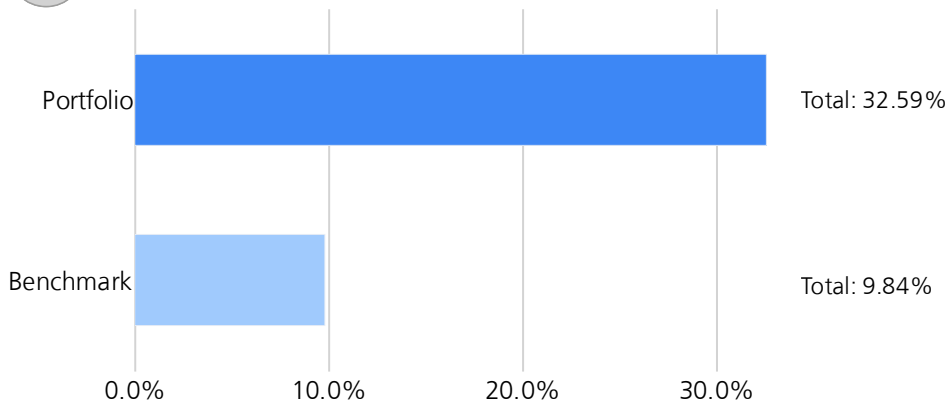
Issuer Name	Nace Sector	Total Eligible Activity Revenue	Total Aligned Revenue	Total Likely Aligned Revenue	Total Potentially Aligned Revenue	Portfolio Weight (Consol.)
Terna S.p.A.	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	89.00%	87.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%
Redeia Corporacion SA	Construction	82.70%	79.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%
National Grid Electricity Transmission Plc	Financial and Insurance Activities	71.00%	67.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.64%
National Grid Electricity Distribution (South West) Plc	Financial and Insurance Activities	71.00%	67.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%
National Grid Electricity Distribution (South Wales) Plc	Financial and Insurance Activities	71.00%	67.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%
Alstom SA	Manufacturing	100.00%	59.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%
EDP Energias de Portugal, S.A.	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	76.00%	49.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.52%
Iberdrola International BV	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	56.30%	36.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.60%
Iberdrola Finanzas SAU	Financial and Insurance Activities	56.30%	36.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%
Suez SA	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	47.40%	33.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.44%

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

As no data was available in the previous reporting year, there is no need for a comparison with the previous year.

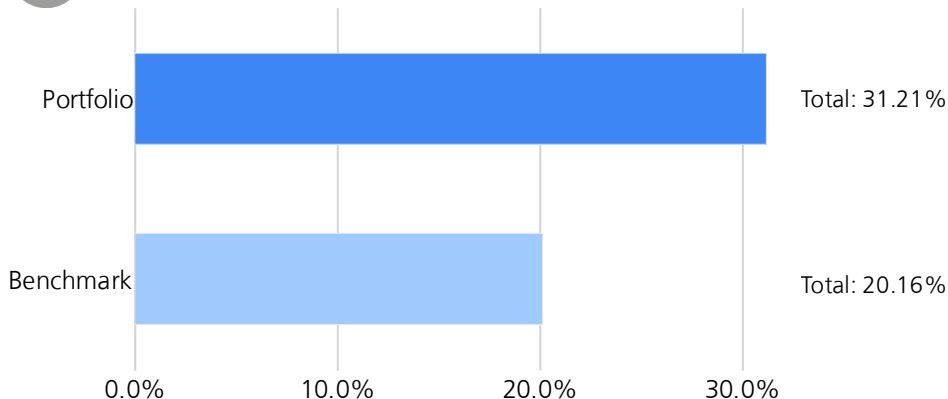
are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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




The chart shows the percentage revenue of companies included in the fund's portfolio and those of the benchmark that have been invested in a way that is not taxonomy compliant but in line with the environmental goals resulting from the SDGs as per Art. 2 (17) SFDR. In addition the Asset Management also achieved at sustainable investments with this financial product by targeting the portfolio to reduce CO₂e emissions (ratio of 96.9%) in sense of Article 9(3) SFDR.

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



The chart shows the percentage revenue of companies included in the fund's portfolio and those of the benchmark that have been invested in a way that is not taxonomy compliant but in line with the social goals resulting from the SDGs as per Art. 2 (17) SFDR.

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

Non-sustainable investments included derivatives and cash and cash equivalents. These did not meet the minimum social and environmental protection requirements.



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

During the reporting period, the asset management promoted sustainable business practices and compliance with recognized international principles and ESG best practice standards through investment stewardship and capital allocation. Accordingly, it engaged in dialogue with the management teams of invested companies. In addition, the asset manager engaged with the United Nations Collaboration Platform for Responsible Investment (UN PRI) and investor initiatives. Voting behavior was based on Swiss and international corporate governance rules as well as on the principles of the UN Global Compact and the SDGs. For more information, please visit: Swisscanto | Proxy Voting Dashboard (issgovernance.com) <https://www.swisscanto.com/int/en/sustainability/investment-stewardship.html>

Swisscanto | Proxy Voting Dashboard (issgovernance.com)

<https://www.swisscanto.com/int/en/sustainability/investment-stewardship.html>



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

No benchmark was determined as a reference value for achieving the sustainable investment targets.

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.

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