Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Swisscanto (LU)
Bond Fund

Sales Prospectus | July 2026

Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund

(hereinafter the "Fund")
An investment fund under Luxembourg law

Sales Prospectus
July 2026

This Sales Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with the latest annual report (or semi-annual report if the latter was published after the last annual report). These reports are an integral part of this Sales Prospectus and, in conjunction with it, form the basis for all subscriptions of Fund units. They can be obtained free of charge from all sales agents and online at www.swisscanto.com.

Only the information contained in this Sales Prospectus and in one of the publicly accessible documents referred to therein is deemed to be valid and binding. If you are in any doubt about the content of this Sales Prospectus, you should consult someone who can give detailed information about the Fund.

The German version of this Sales Prospectus is authoritative; the Management Company and the Depositary may, however, recognise translations authorised by them into the languages of countries in which Fund units are offered and sold as binding on themselves and on the Fund in respect of the units sold to investors in these countries.

Units of the Fund may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States of America or to persons deemed to be US persons under Regulation S of the US Securities Act of 1933 or the US Commodity Exchange Act, as amended.

Management and administration
Management Company, Central Administration
Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A.
6, route de Trèves, L-2633 Senningerberg.

Swisscanto (LU) Bond Invest Management Company S.A. was founded as a public limited company in Luxembourg on 30 October 1991, and is established for an indefinite period. Effective 1 July 2011, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Invest Management Company S.A. was merged with Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. (the Management Company) and thereafter traded under the name Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of Swisscanto (LU) Bond Invest Management Company S.A. were published in their original version in the "Mémorial C", Recueil des Sociétés et Associations, the official gazette of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg (hereinafter the "Mémorial"), of 8 November 1991.

The current version of the Articles of Association of Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. dated 5 June 2023 has been filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register (RCS), where it is available for inspection. The Management Company is registered with the RCS under registration no. B 121.904.

The object of the Management Company is the collective portfolio management of one or more Luxembourg and/or foreign undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities ("UCITs") subject to Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended, and of other Luxembourg or foreign undertakings for collective investment which do not come under the scope of said Directive, including specialised investment funds pursuant to the provisions of the Act of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds ("UCIs"), and in accordance with the provisions of the Act of 17 December 2010 on undertakings for collective investment, as amended ("UCI Act").

The paid-up capital of the Management Company amounts to CHF 220,000 and is held by Swisscanto Holding AG., Zurich, a holding company under Swiss law. Swisscanto Holding AG is wholly owned by Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich.

In accordance with the UCI Act and the applicable administrative provisions of the Luxembourg supervisory authority (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, CSSF), the Management Company has adequate and appropriate organisational structures and internal control mechanisms in place. In particular, it shall act in the best interests of the funds or sub-funds and ensure that conflicts of interest are avoided, that resolutions are complied with, procedures are followed and that the holders of units in the funds and sub-funds managed are accorded fair treatment.

The Management Company also manages the following funds, among others:

- Swisscanto (LU)
- Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund
- Swisscanto (LU) Money Market Fund
- Swisscanto (LU) Portfolio Fund

Board of Directors
Chairman:
- Hans Frey
  Managing Director Swisscanto Fondsleitung AG, Switzerland

Members:
- Richard Goddard, Luxembourg
  Independent Company Director, The Directors' Office, Luxembourg
- Anne-Marie Arens, Luxembourg
  Independent Company Director, Luxembourg

- Steve Michel, Head of Sales Asset Management, Zürcher Kantonalbank, Switzerland

Management
Members:
- Jasna Ofak, Luxembourg
- Michael Weiss, Luxembourg
- Pascal Piech, Luxembourg

Asset Management
Zürcher Kantonalbank
Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8001 Zurich, Switzerland

Zürcher Kantonalbank was founded in Zurich in 1870 as an independent public-law institution of the canton of Zurich. It has many years of experience in asset management. The exact execution of duties is governed by an asset management agreement concluded between Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. and Zürcher Kantonalbank.

The Asset Manager is entitled to remuneration at the customary rates. This will be paid by the Management Company out of the all-in fee that is due to it and charged to the Fund. The Asset Manager is charged with investment of the Fund assets in the best interests of the unitholders. It shall act in accordance with the provisions of the law and the contractual conditions. The Management Company takes ultimate responsibility for the actions of the Portfolio Manager.

The Asset Management Agreement may be terminated at any time subject to a period of notice of six months.

Depositary, Principal Paying Agent, Registrar, Transfer Agent
CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
5, Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Depositary and Principal Paying Agent
CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch acts as depositary of the Fund (the "Depositary") in accordance with a depositary agreement made on 18 March 2016, as amended, (the "Depositary Agreement") and the relevant provisions of the Law and the UCITS regulations.

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch, acts as a branch of CACEIS Bank, a public limited company (société anonyme) incorporated under French law, with capital of EUR 1,280,677,691.03, its registered office at 89-91, rue Gabriel Peri, 92120 Montrouge, France, and registered in the French Trade and Companies Register under number 692 024 722 RCS Nanterre. CACEIS Bank is an authorised credit institution that is subject to supervision by the European Central Bank ("ECB") and the French Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution ("ACPR"). It is also authorised to carry out banking and central administration activities in Luxembourg via its Luxembourg branch.

Upon request, investors can view the Depositary Agreement at the registered office of the Fund, in order to gain a better understanding and knowledge of the limited responsibilities and liabilities of the Depositary.

The Depositary is entrusted with the custody and/or with record-keeping and verification of ownership of the assets of the sub-fund, and must carry out the duties and tasks prescribed in Part I of the Act. In particular, the Depositary must ensure effective and proper monitoring of the Fund's cash flows.

In accordance with the UCITS regulations, the Depositary must:

(i) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of units in the Fund is carried out in accordance with applicable national laws and the UCITS regulations or the Management Regulations;

(ii) ensure that the value of units is calculated in accordance with the UCITS regulations, the Management Regulations and the procedures defined in the Directive;

(iii) execute the instructions of the Fund, unless these contradict the UCITS regulations or the Management Regulations;

(iv) ensure that any consideration that is payable in connection with transactions involving assets of the Fund is remitted within the usual time limits; and

(v) ensure that the Fund's income is appropriated in accordance with the UCITS regulations and the Management Regulations.

The Depositary may not delegate any of the duties and tasks detailed in points i) to v) of this section.

In conformity with the provisions of the Directive, under certain circumstances, the Depositary may entrust part or all of the assets in its custody and/or for which it keeps records to correspondent banks or sub-depositaries, which are mandated from time to time. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation, unless otherwise specified, and then only within the legally prescribed limits.

A list of correspondent banks/sub-depositaries can be found on the website of the Depositary https://www.caceis.com/fileadmin/documents/pdf/Who-We-Are/Compliance/2025/GRP_Sub-Custodian_List_31122025.pdf . This list may be updated from time to time. On request, a full list

of all correspondent banks/sub-depositaries can be obtained free of charge from the Depositary. Up-to-date information regarding the identity of the Depositary, a description of its duties and any potential conflicts of interest, and the depositary functions delegated by the Depositary and any potential conflicts of interest that may result from such delegation are also available to investors on the website of the Depositary and upon request. Conflicts of interest may arise in many situations, in particular, if the Depositary delegates its custody functions, or if the Depositary assumes other tasks on behalf of the Fund, such as services as the administration agent or registrar. These situations and any related conflicts of interest have been identified by the Depositary. In order to protect the interests of the Fund and its unitholders and to comply with applicable provisions, the Depositary has introduced a policy and procedures to avoid and monitor any conflicts of interest that may arise with the aim of:

Identifying and analysing any potential conflicts of interest;

Documenting, managing and monitoring conflicts of interest either:
through reliance on existing permanent measures for combating conflicts of interest, such as separate legal entities, the segregation of tasks and reporting lines, and insider lists for employees; or

by making a case-by-case assessment in order to (i) take appropriate preventive measures such as creating a new watch list, introducing a new "Chinese wall", ensuring that transactions are carried out on an arm's length basis, and/or informing the concerned unitholders of the Fund, or (ii) declining to carry out the activity that would cause a conflict of interest.

The Depositary has implemented a functional, hierarchical and/or contractual separation between the fulfilment of its functions as a UCITS Depositary and the execution of other tasks on behalf of the Fund, in particular, services as the administration agent or registrar.

The Fund and the Depositary may cancel the Depositary Agreement at any time with ninety (90) days' written notice. However, the Management Company may only dismiss the Depositary if a new depositary is appointed within two (2) months to take over the functions and duties of the Depositary. After dismissal, the Depositary must continue to fulfil its tasks and responsibilities until all of the sub-funds' assets have been transferred to the new depositary.

The Depositary has neither decision-making authority nor advisory duties with regards to the investments of the Fund. The Depositary provides services to the Fund and is not responsible for the preparation of this Sales Prospectus and therefore does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy of the information contained in this Sales Prospectus or the validity of the structure and investments of the Fund.

Conflicts of interest on the part of the Depositary
Conflicts of interest may arise from time to time between the Depositary and its agents; for example, if the agent is a group company that receives a fee for other custody services that it provides for the Fund. On the basis of the applicable laws and ordinances, the Depositary continuously monitors potential conflicts of interest that may arise during the performance of its function. All potential conflicts of interest identified are dealt with in accordance with the Depositary's conflicts of interest policy, which is in turn subject to the laws and ordinances applicable to financial institutions according to the Act of 5 April 1993 on the financial services sector.

Other potential conflicts of interest may arise on account of the fact that the Depositary and/or its group companies provide other services for the Fund, the Management Company and/or third parties. Thus, the Depositary and/or its group companies may act as depositary and/or manager of other funds. There is therefore a risk that the business activities of the Depositary or its group companies are exposed to (potential) conflicts of interest with the Fund, the Management Company and/or other funds on behalf of which the Depositary (or one of its group companies) is acting.
The Depositary has formulated and implemented a conflicts of interest policy, the primary aim of which is to:

- identify and analyse situations that could give rise to potential conflicts of interest;
- record, manage and monitor conflicts of interest by means of:
  - functional and hierarchical segregation to ensure that the Depositary's duties as depositary are performed separately from any potentially conflicting duties;
  - taking preventative measures to avoid any type of activity that could give rise to conflicts of interest, such as:
    - the Depositary and any third party to which depositary duties have been delegated shall refuse any investment management role;
    - the Depositary shall decline any delegation of compliance and risk management duties;
    - the Depositary has established an effective escalation process to ensure that regulatory breaches are reported to the compliance department, which in turn reports material breaches to the company management and Board.
    - the Depositary has its own specialised audit department that performs risk assessments independently and objectively as well as evaluates internal control procedures and administrative processes in terms of suitability and efficiency.

Based on the aforementioned, the Depositary confirms that no potential conflict of interests has been identified. The current conflicts of interest policy is available from the Depositary on request or via the following link: https://www.caceis.com/who-we-are/compliance/.

The Depositary is entitled to remuneration at the customary rates. This will be paid by the Management Company out of the all-in fee that is due to it and charged to the Fund.

Registrar and Transfer Agent:
The Management Company has delegated its duties as the Fund's registrar and transfer agent (the "Registrar and Transfer Agent") to CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch under the Investment Fund Services Agreement of 1 July 2021. The Central Administration Agreement has been concluded for an indefinite period and may be terminated by either party by giving 90 days' written notice.

The Registrar and Transfer Agent is responsible for processing subscription and redemption orders, managing the unit register, and accepting unit certificates that are returned for the purpose of replacement or redemption.

The Fund's Registrar and Transfer Agent is responsible for taking appropriate measures to ensure compliance with the regulations governing the prevention of money laundering in accordance with the legislation in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and observing and implementing the circulars of the Luxembourg supervisory authority.

Depending on the individual subscription or transfer application, the detailed identification of the client may not be necessary provided that the application is made through a financial institution or authorised financial service provider and that this party is simultaneously established in a country that operates rules equivalent to those under the Luxembourg Money Laundering Act. A list of countries that operate rules equivalent to those under the Luxembourg Money Laundering Act is available on request from the Registrar and Transfer Agent.
The Registrar and Transfer Agent is entitled to remuneration at the customary rates. This will be paid by the Management Company out of the all-in fee that is due to it and charged to the Fund.

Fund accounting, net asset value (NAV) calculation and client communication
Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A.
6, route de Trèves, L-2633 Senningerberg

The Management Company shall perform tasks relating to fund accounting and NAV calculation. These functions essentially comprise fund accounting and calculation of the net asset value of fund units, the preparation of the fund's annual and semi-annual reports and the presentation to the auditor of the annual and semi-annual reports under the terms of Luxembourg law and in accordance with the requirements of the Luxembourg supervisory authority. These tasks will be carried out by Swisscanto Fondsleitung AG as service provider and will be the responsibility of the Management Company.

The Management Company is responsible for client communication, which includes the preparation and processing of the Sales Prospectus and the Management Regulations.

Independent auditors:
Ernst & Young S.A.
35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg

Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund
Details

1 General Information about the Fund

1.1 Legal aspects

The Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund is an open-ended investment fund under Luxembourg law and was established on 30 October 1991 under the name CANTO ECU BOND FUND. The Fund is managed by the Luxembourg public limited company Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch has been entrusted with the duties of Depositary.

The Fund was launched for the first time in March 1993 with the sub-fund now known as Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed EUR.

Since 24 June 2005, the Fund has been subject to the statutory provisions of Part I of the UCI Act.
The Management Company is subject to section 15 of the UCI Act.

The portfolios and other assets of the Fund are managed by the Management Company as a discrete pool of assets in the interests and for the account of the unitholders.

The Fund assets in their entirety are jointly owned by all the investors, who hold equal entitlements in proportion to their holdings. The assets of the Fund are separate from those of the Management Company. The Management Regulations make no provision for a meeting of unitholders. By subscribing for or acquiring units, the unitholder agrees to abide by the Management Regulations.

Unitholders, their heirs and other beneficiaries may not demand the dissolution, division or merger of the Fund.

The Fund is not limited either as to date or amount and its financial year ends on 31 January.

The Management Company would like to make investors aware of the fact that unitholders may not assert all their investor rights directly against the Fund as they are not registered in the Fund's register of unitholders in their own name. Since investors may only invest in the Fund via an intermediary, who acquires the investment in its name but on behalf of the investor, it is possible that not all rights pertaining to the investment can be upheld directly against the Fund by the unitholder. Investors are advised to inform themselves of their rights.
The Management Regulations of the Fund were published for the first time on 30 October 1991 in the Mémorial. A number of amendments have been made, which were carried out in accordance with the Management Regulations. A notice of the most recent amendment is published in the electronic platform for companies and associations (hereinafter "RESA"). The current version of the Management Regulations dated 22 June 2026 has been filed with the Luxembourg Trade and Companies Register, where it is available for inspection.

1.1.1 Liquidation

The Management Company is entitled to dissolve the Fund, sub-fund or unit classes at any time. The Fund must be dissolved and liquidated if its total net assets fall short of a quarter of the statutory minimum requirement for fund assets for more than six months. If the net assets of a sub-fund fall below CHF 500,000 or the equivalent in other currencies, or should economic, legal or monetary circumstances change, the Management Company may decide to dissolve a sub-fund, merge two sub-funds or incorporate a sub-fund into another open-ended investment fund in accordance with Part I of the UCI Act.

The decision to dissolve or liquidate the Fund will be published in the RESA and in at least two other newspapers, including the "Luxemburger Wort". From the day on which the dissolution and liquidation decision is made, no further units will be issued or redeemed. In the event of the dissolution and liquidation of a sub-fund or unit class, this applies only to the sub-fund or unit class in question. Upon liquidation, the Management Company will realise the Fund assets in the best interests of the unitholders and instruct the Depositary to distribute the net liquidation proceeds to the unitholders in proportion to their holdings. Any liquidation proceeds that could not be distributed to the unitholders at the end of the liquidation process will be deposited with the Caisse de Consignation in Luxembourg until their distribution becomes statute-barred.

1.1.2 Merger

The Management Company may, by decision of the Board of Directors and, where applicable, in accordance with the UCI Act and the conditions and procedures stipulated in the relevant administrative regulations, merge the Fund or one or more sub-funds of the Fund with an existing or jointly established sub-fund, or other Luxembourg funds or sub-funds, either by dissolution without winding up, or by continuing to exist until all liabilities are discharged.

No provision is made for a merger with an investment fund established under a law other than that of Luxembourg.
Unitholders are entitled, within 30 days, to demand either that their units be redeemed or, as the case may be, converted into units of another fund or sub-fund which has a similar investment policy and which is managed by the same management company or by another company with which the Management Company is associated, either through common management or control, or by way of a significant direct or indirect holding, without incurring more costs than those retained by the Fund or sub-fund to cover the dissolution costs.

Insofar as applicable, in accordance with the conditions and procedures cited in the UCI Act and in the pertinent administrative regulations, unitholders will be informed in good time of any merger.

1.2 Structure of the Fund

Under a single investment fund ("umbrella fund"), the Fund offers investors sub-funds with different investment policies. Together, the sub-funds constitute the Fund. Every investor participates in the Fund through participation in a sub-fund. In relations between unitholders, each sub-fund is regarded as a discrete pool of assets in its own right. The rights and duties of the unitholders of a given sub-fund are separate from those of the unitholders of the other sub-funds. Each sub-fund is also regarded as a separate fund with regard to the investments and investment policy under section 2.

The Management Company may resolve at any time to set up additional sub-funds. The Management Company will notify the unitholders of this and amend the Sales Prospectus accordingly.

1.3 Unit classes

The Board of Directors is authorised to create unit classes at any time. The Board of Directors may also decide, where appropriate for economic or legal reasons, to cancel a unit class and to exchange the outstanding units within a sub-fund for units in another unit class. Such resolutions on the part of the Board of Directors will be published in accordance with the provisions laid down in Article 14 of the Management Regulations.

An overview of the active unit classes is available free of charge from the Management Company and is also published on the website www.swisscanto.com.

1.4. Distinctive features of unit classes

The unit classes differ in terms of the following characteristics:

- investor base,
- appropriation of net income,
- reference currency,
- currency hedging and
- fee rates.

1.4.1. Investor base or characteristics of the unit classes

The investor base of the unit classes are as follows:

a) Class A units

Class A units are open

- to all investors and
- may be offered by all distributors.

For class A units, an all-in fee is charged to the Fund assets.

b) Class B units

Class B units are offered to all investors who have concluded an agreement in writing or in another form demonstrable by text with a cooperation partner that includes authorisation for the unit classes B listed above, and

- provided a cooperation agreement exists between the cooperation partner and a company in the Swisscanto Group, or
- with a distributor through which they subscribe and that has its registered office in the European Economic Area ("EEA").

For class B units, an all-in fee is charged to the Fund assets.

c) Class C units

Class C units are offered to all investors

- who have concluded a long-term investment advisory agreement in writing or in another form demonstrable by text with a cooperation partner that includes authorisation for class C units, and
- provided a cooperation agreement exists between the cooperation partner and a company in the Swisscanto Group.

For class C units, an all-in fee is charged to the Fund assets.

d) Class D units

Class D units are only open

- to institutional investors as defined in section 1.4.1 j) of this Sales Prospectus and
- may be offered by all distributors.

For class D units, an all-in fee is charged to the Fund assets.

e) Class G units

Class G units are only open to investors that meet the following conditions:

- The investors are institutional investors as defined in section 1.4.1. j) of this Sales Prospectus.
- The investors have concluded a long-term investment agreement in writing or in another form demonstrable by text with a bank or with another professional entity operating in the financial sector.
- Banks and other professional entities operating in the financial sector may only offer or subscribe to the units for the account of a third party if a corresponding cooperation agreement exists with a company in the Swisscanto Group.

For class G units, an all-in fee is charged to the Fund assets.

g) Class M units

Class M units are offered only to investors

- who have concluded an individual investment advisory agreement in writing or in another form demonstrable by text with Zürcher Kantonalbank that includes authorisation for the unit classes listed above, and
- provided Zürcher Kantonalbank has concluded a cooperation agreement with a company in the Swisscanto Group.

The Management Company is compensated by Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zurich, for the management of the Fund (i.e. running the Fund, asset management as well as distribution and other costs that arise, if compensation is made for such costs; in

particular, fees and costs of the Depositary) not by the all-in fee but by the remuneration set out in the above investment advisory agreement. No all-in fee is therefore charged to the Fund assets.

h) Class N units

Class N units are open to investors that are acting for their own account and meet the following conditions:

- The investors are institutional investors as defined in section 1.4.1. j) of this Sales Prospectus who have concluded a service agreement in writing or in another form demonstrable by text (asset management agreement, advisory agreement, investment agreement or another service agreement) with a relevant cooperation partner of Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. or another company within the Swisscanto Group; non-institutional clients are excluded even if they have concluded a discretionary management agreement; or
- The investors have concluded an individual asset management agreement with Zürcher Kantonalbank.
- Banks can only offer or subscribe to the units for the account of a third party if a corresponding cooperation agreement exists with a company in the Swisscanto Group.

The Management Company is compensated for the management of the Fund (i.e. running the Fund, asset management, distribution and other costs that arise, if compensation is made for such costs; in particular, fees and costs of the Depositary) not by the all-in fee, but by the remuneration set out in the above agreements between the investor, on the one hand, and Zürcher Kantonalbank or a cooperation partner of Zürcher Kantonalbank, a company in the Swisscanto Group or a bank, on the other. No all-in fee is therefore charged to the Fund assets.

i) Class S units

Class S units are only

- open to Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. or
- other management companies that have concluded a cooperation agreement with Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A.

Class S units are issued in the corresponding currency (unit of account), initially in the amount of 100,000 (JPY 10,000,000); no all-in fee is charged.

The remuneration due to the Management Company and its agents for running the Fund, asset management and, if applicable, distribution is not charged to the Fund assets but is paid separately on the basis of an individual agreement or arrangement between Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. and the investor.

j) Institutional investors

The following are deemed to be institutional investors:

- banks and other professional entities operating in the financial sector, whether acting for their own account or acting on behalf of other institutional investors or on behalf of non-institutional clients under a discretionary management agreement;
- public entities that invest their own assets;
- insurance and reinsurance companies;
- pension schemes;
- industrial, commercial and group finance companies;
- Undertakings for collective investment and other fund structures;
- holding companies or similar companies whose shareholders are all institutional investors;
- family holding companies or similar entities whose purpose is to hold financial investments for very high net worth individuals or families;
- holding companies or similar entities that, in view of their structure and business dealings, possess genuine intrinsic value independently of the beneficial owners as well as hold significant financial investments.

1.4.2 Appropriation of net income

Furthermore, the unit classes differ in terms of the appropriation of net income.

Unit classes with an “A” as the second letter of their name, e.g. AA or MA CHF, are issued as distribution units. Under Article 12 of the Management Regulations, the Management Company will decide, after closing the annual accounts, whether and to what extent distributions are to be made on distribution units. The intention is to pay out the majority of earnings on distribution units.

Unit classes with a “T” as the second letter of their name, e.g. AT or MT CHF, are issued as accumulation units. No distributions are planned for these unit classes. After the deduction of general costs, net income will be used to increase the net asset value of the units (accumulation).

1.4.3 Reference currency

If the reference currency of a unit class differs from the sub-fund’s currency of account, three letters representing the abbreviation of the relevant currency are suffixed to the name of the unit class.

Unit classes whose reference currency differs from the sub-fund’s currency of account can therefore be distinguished as follows:

- unit classes with “CHF” as the last three letters of their name, e.g. AT CHF or MA CHF, have the Swiss franc (CHF) as reference currency for the unit class concerned, or
- unit classes with “EUR” as the last three letters of their name, e.g. AT EUR or MA EUR, have the euro (EUR) as reference currency for the unit class concerned.

1.4.4 Currency hedging

The unit classes differ in terms of currency hedging:

NAV hedging

Unit classes with an “H” as the third letter of their name, e.g. ATH CHF or MAH CHF, are unit classes for which systematic currency hedging is conducted. This means currency fluctuations between the currencies of the currency classes and the currencies of account of the sub-funds are, for the most part, hedged. For all other unit classes, no currency hedging is conducted at unit-class level.

1.4.5 Fee rates

The unit classes differ in terms of the maximum fee rates that are charged annually to the relevant unit class. The maximum annual all-in fee, management fee and administration fee for each sub-fund are stated in the table below.

Sub-fund name		Currency of account	Unit classes	Max. Commission	Max. annual all-in fee (AIF)[1]	Max. annual flat management fee[1]	Max. annual flat administration fee[1]
1.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed AUD	AUD	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CAD	CAD	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CHF	CHF	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed EUR	EUR	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed GBP	GBP	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision	USD	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%

[1] The all-in fee is made up of two components: the flat management fee and the flat administration fee. The sum of the flat management fee and flat administration fee booked may not exceed the rate for the maximum all-in fee. The fees booked are reported in the annual and semi-annual reports.

Sub-fund name		Currency of account	Unit classes	Max. Commission	Max. annual all-in fee (AIF)[1]	Max. annual flat management fee[1]	Max. annual flat administration fee[1]
	Committed USD		C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate	CHF	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Corporate	USD	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Convertible	USD	A	3.0%	1.80%	1.50%	0.50%
			B	3.0%	1.35%	1.05%	0.50%
			C	3.0%	1.15%	0.90%	0.50%
			D	3.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			G	3.0%	0.90%	0.75%	0.25%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global High Yield	USD	A	3.0%	1.80%	1.50%	0.50%
			B	3.0%	1.35%	1.05%	0.50%
			C	3.0%	1.15%	0.90%	0.50%
			D	3.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			G	3.0%	0.90%	0.75%	0.25%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO[2]	USD	A	3.0%	1.80%	1.50%	0.50%
			B	3.0%	1.35%	1.05%	0.50%
			C	3.0%	1.15%	0.90%	0.50%
			D	3.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			G	3.0%	0.90%	0.75%	0.25%

[2] Additional restrictions regarding the investor profile of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO sub-fund are defined in section 1.5. Investor profile.

Sub-fund name		Currency of account	Unit classes	Max. Commission	Max. annual all-in fee (AIF)[1]	Max. annual flat management fee[1]	Max. annual flat administration fee[1]
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Corporate Hybrid	EUR	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
13.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return	USD	A	3.0%	1.60%	1.30%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	1.05%	0.85%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.95%	0.80%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.80%	0.65%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates	USD	A	3.0%	1.20%	1.00%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	0.90%	0.70%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.70%	0.55%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.60%	0.50%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Secured High Yield	USD	A	3.0%	1.80%	1.50%	0.50%
			B	3.0%	1.35%	1.05%	0.50%
			C	3.0%	1.15%	0.90%	0.50%
			D	3.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			G	3.0%	0.90%	0.75%	0.25%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
16.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Credit	CHF	A	3.0%	1.30%	1.10%	0.30%
			B	3.0%	1.00%	0.75%	0.30%
			C	3.0%	0.85%	0.65%	0.30%
			D	3.0%	0.75%	0.60%	0.15%
			G	3.0%	0.65%	0.55%	0.15%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
17.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets	USD	A	3.0%	1.80%	1.50%	0.50%
			B	3.0%	1.35%	1.05%	0.50%
			C	3.0%	1.15%	0.90%	0.50%

Sub-fund name		Currency of account	Unit classes	Max. Commission	Max. annual all-in fee (AIF)[1]	Max. annual flat management fee[1]	Max. annual flat administration fee[1]
	Opportunities		D	3.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			G	3.0%	0.90%	0.75%	0.25%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond	USD	A	3.0%	1.80%	1.50%	0.50%
	Fund Cat Bonds[3]		B	3.0%	1.35%	1.05%	0.50%
			C	3.0%	1.15%	0.90%	0.50%
			D	3.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			G	3.0%	0.90%	0.75%	0.25%
			M	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	3.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

[3] Additional restrictions regarding the investor profile of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund are defined in section 1.5. Investor profile.

1.5 Investor profile

The sub-funds are primarily intended for private investors. A number of sub-funds also issue classes of units which are reserved for institutional investors. Sub-funds designated as such may be restricted to a specific investor profile.

The fund is suitable for investors who wish to invest in interest-bearing securities.

However, investors are expressly advised that changes in the net asset value may be triggered by a number of factors, including, but not limited to fluctuations in interest rates and currencies.

The sub-funds Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return and Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities are suitable for investors who are primarily seeking to grow their invested capital. Investors are able to accept relatively strong fluctuations and a relatively protracted decline in the net asset value of the Fund's units.

In addition, investors in the sub-funds Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return and Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities are familiar with the principal risks involved in bond investments in emerging markets and are aware that investments in these countries entail a greater degree of risk.

Investors in the Swisscanto (LU) Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund are also familiar with the additional risks associated with cat bonds (short for catastrophe bonds). These are explained in more detail in section 1.6.11.

Unit classes A, B, C and M of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO sub-fund are open exclusively to investors who have sufficient investment experience and knowledge to assess the risks of investing in the relevant sub-fund. Experienced investors are prepared to accept the loss of their investment without this having serious financial consequences for them. In addition, the Board of Directors has set a minimum subscription amount for all unit classes of this sub-fund for initial subscriptions in the amount of EUR 10,000 or equivalent.

Unit classes A, B, C and M of the Swisscanto (LU) Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund are open exclusively to investors who have sufficient investment experience and knowledge to assess the additional risks of investing in cat bonds. Experienced investors are prepared to accept the loss of their investment without this having serious financial consequences for them. In addition, the Board of Directors has set a minimum subscription amount for all unit classes of this sub-fund for initial subscriptions in the amount of EUR 10,000 or equivalent.

1.6 Risk notice

1.6.1 General information

The asset value of the units may rise or fall. When redeeming their units, unitholders may therefore receive less than they originally paid for them. There is no guarantee of a return on investment.

In addition to the general market and liquidity risks that are associated with financial investments, foreign investments entail a counterparty risk and a currency and transfer risk.
The risk is reduced in that, in accordance with the investment policy, the investments are geared towards ensuring a reasonable distribution of risk, as well as the preservation of capital and liquidity and the generation of an appropriate return on investment.

Nevertheless, it must be emphasised that even fixed-rate investments are subject to risks. The prices of fixed-rate investments may both rise and fall against the original price. This depends, in particular, on the development of money and capital markets, or on the specific developments affecting the issuers in question. The credit risk associated with an investment in fixed-rate securities cannot be completely eliminated, even with careful selection.

Bonds or debt instruments involve a credit risk in relation to the issuer – or, in the case of cat bonds, the sponsor – for which the issuer's credit rating can serve as a yardstick. The bonds or debt instruments of issuers with a lower rating are generally viewed as securities with a higher credit risk and greater likelihood of the issuer defaulting than the securities of issuers with a better rating. If an issuer of bonds or debt instruments gets into financial or economic difficulty, this may affect the value of the bonds or debt instruments (it may fall to zero) and the payments made on these bonds or debt instruments (they may fall to zero). Unlike convertible bonds and bonds-cum-warrants, for contingent convertible instruments (CoCos), conversion into shares or a full or partial write-down of the capital is normally mandatory if the issuer's equity ratio falls below a certain threshold. Contingent convertible instruments are issued mainly by financial intermediaries, which may result in exposure to sector-specific risks.

1.6.2 Derivative financial instruments

The Fund takes additional risk positions by using derivative instruments in the pursuit of its investment objective. Derivatives are rights or obligations the valuations of which are derived mainly from the price, price fluctuations and expected price of an underlying instrument. Investments in derivatives are subject to general market risk, management risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. However, because of the specific structuring of derivative financial instruments, the nature of the risk in question may be different and may in some cases be greater than the risks associated with investments in the underlying instruments. The use of derivatives therefore not only requires an understanding of the underlying instrument, but also a sound knowledge of the derivatives themselves.

Exposure on the futures and options market and to swaps and foreign exchange is associated with investment risks and transaction costs to which the Fund would not be subject had it not applied such strategies. These risks include among others:

- The risk that the Management Company's forecasts about future trends in interest rates, securities prices and the foreign currency markets prove in retrospect to be incorrect;
- The imperfect correlation between the prices of futures and options contracts, on the one hand, and movements in the prices of the securities or currencies they are intended to hedge, on the other, means that a complete hedge may not be possible in some circumstances;
- The potential absence of a liquid secondary market for a specific instrument at a given point in time may mean that a derivative position cannot, under certain circumstances, be neutralised (closed out) at a profit, even though this would make sense from an investment policy perspective;
- The risk of not being able to sell the securities underlying the derivative instruments at a favourable time or having to buy or sell them at an unfavourable time;
- The use of derivatives may potentially result in a loss which may be impossible to predict and which may even exceed margin payments;
- The risk of insolvency or payment default on the part of a counterparty.
- The risk of the mispricing of derivatives. Inappropriate valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparties.

1.6.3 Sub-funds with currency classes

Unit classes hedged against foreign currency risk:

The success of the currency hedging transactions cannot be guaranteed and market movements may result in over- or underhedging. A sub-fund does not hold a discrete portfolio of assets for each of its unit classes. The assets and liabilities of each unit class are allocated pro rata. In the case of unit classes in which the greater part of the investments is hedged against the currency risk to which the currency of account is exposed, the sub-fund can incur liabilities related to currency hedging transactions entered into with respect to and to the benefit of a single unit class. The costs, profits and losses in connection with these currency hedging transactions are allocated to the respective unit class. However, it cannot be ruled out that in exceptional cases the currency hedging transactions for one unit class may negatively affect the net asset value of the other unit classes.

1.6.4 Investments in distressed securities

In the case of distressed securities of issuers that are close to insolvency, there is an increased risk that restructuring and similar measures initiated will be unsuccessful, which may result in a credit event (loss of some or all of the agreed interest and capital repayments).

1.6.5 Investments in emerging markets and developing countries

Emerging markets are still at an early stage of their development and suffer from an increased risk of expropriation, confiscation, high inflation rates, prohibitive fiscal measures, nationalisation and social, political and economic uncertainty.

With an investment in the emerging markets, the following risks are particularly associated with conventional bonds (non-exhaustive list):

- Liquidity problems,
- Price fluctuations,
- Exchange rate fluctuations,
- Purchase and sale restrictions.
- Political risk and associated risk of expropriation, confiscation, inflation,
- Currency export restrictions, and
- Settlement risk (failure to deliver securities or deliver them on time, despite payment having been made)

In particular, emerging markets shall include countries that are contained in the S&P Emerging BMI or MSCI EMERGING MARKETS INDEX.

1.6.6 Investments in asset-backed securities

Mortgage-backed securities (hereinafter "MBS") and other asset-backed securities (hereinafter "ABS") are securities issued by the government of the United States, private companies and the agency sector. Mortgage securities are issued by private companies and are covered by mortgage loans on real estate. The payments of the individual real estate investments serve to settle the interest and the repayment of the bonds. Asset-backed securities are securities rated by rating agencies and used for refinancing, which are covered by a pool of similar assets or receivables and are repaid from the income earned by the pool. Receivables in this context may be: Mortgage loans, credit card receivables, corporate loans and lease receivables.

With an investment in MBS and ABS, the following risks are particularly associated with conventional bonds (non-exhaustive list):

- Higher counterparty, liquidity and interest rate risks,
- Reinvestment risk,
- Credit risks on underlying assets,
- Early repayment of principal.

1.6.7 Risks associated with investments in CoCos

In compliance with the statement of the European Securities and Markets Authority (hereinafter "ESMA"), ESMA/2014/944 ("Potential Risks Associated with Investing in Contingent Convertible Instruments"), investors should note that contingent convertible instruments (hereinafter referred to as "CoCos") may have specific risks such as:

- Threshold risks (trigger level risk): Thresholds are set differently; they determine how high

the conversion risk is, depending on the difference between the equity and the threshold;

- Coupon cancellation: coupon payments may be cancelled by the issuer at any point and for any length of time;
- Capital structure inversion risk: In contrast to the traditional capital hierarchy, investors in CoCos can suffer a loss of capital even if this is not the case for shareholders;
- Maturity extension risk: CoCos are issued as instruments with an unlimited maturity and can only be called at pre-determined levels with the approval of the competent authority;
- Unknown risks: The structure of the instrument is innovative and untested;
- Return/valuation risk: The frequently attractive yield on CoCos attracts investors; however, this includes a complexity premium, amongst other things.

1.6.8 Risks associated with investments in corporate hybrid bonds

As subordinated bonds, hybrid bonds are subject to increased risk, such as default, interest rate, creditworthiness and liquidity risk, due to their equity characteristics and sometimes long to perpetual maturity. Subordination also means that in the event of insolvency, the issuer would repay the senior debt first, reducing the likelihood of repayment for the holder of the subordinated debt in those circumstances. They therefore generally have a higher credit risk than pure senior bonds. This includes a higher risk of coupon deferral and uncertainty regarding the maturity date.

1.6.9 Risks associated with REITS

The value of real estate depends on capital market and mortgage rates in particular, but also on general economic growth. Similar to bonds, real estate reacts to changes in interest rates. Depending on market performance, the market price of target funds or real estate companies may be above or below their net asset value or the intrinsic value of the real estate investments. There is often no or only limited liquidity in real estate markets. In some circumstances, subscription and redemption of target funds may be restricted. In addition, individual target funds or real estate companies may hold assets that are difficult to value. Valuations may be based on estimates.

Significantly inflated prices or bubbles may arise in the real estate market. Furthermore, with real estate investments, factors such as regulatory changes, construction cost or schedule overruns, higher maintenance costs, loss of contractual partners (in particular tenants), hidden building defects and legacy issues as well as reduced sales proceeds may decrease the earnings of such a collective investment scheme.

1.6.10 Risks associated with securities lending

a) Counterparty risk

Securities lending involves counterparty risk, i.e. the risk that the loaned securities are not returned or not returned in a timely manner. The principal is required to have a very high credit rating. A very high credit rating means at least a AA rating and refers to the long-term rating of recognised rating agencies; the median of the long-term ratings of the rating agencies is applied.

Counterparties belonging to the same group as the Management Company, and with which the latter conducts securities lending transactions, perform their activities under these transactions with the standard of care customary in commercial transactions. Investors should nevertheless be aware that the Management Company may be exposed to conflicts of interest with the interests of counterparties of the same group.

b) Risk of price changes

The risk is that in the period between the receipt of the collateral in the event the securities lent by the sub-fund are not returned by the borrower and the recovery of the securities, the markets change to the detriment of the Fund and the value of the collateral provided is reduced to a value lower than that of the securities originally borrowed.

To avoid such a loss, haircuts are applied to the collateral. There are also restrictions on the accepted collateral.

c) Liquidity risk

The Fund bears the risk of a negative impact on performance when lent securities offer the borrower additional opportunities for short positions. There is a risk that losses could be suffered (especially if an issuer is downgraded and securities have to be sold because of their rating (forced selling)).

At the same time, borrowed securities can be sold short by other market participants because of the additional liquidity that securities lending enables, which can also put pressure on prices at the same time as the forced selling. For example, short selling and forced selling would simultaneously contribute to increased liquidity losses.

d) Operational risk

If a borrower fails to return securities borrowed from a sub-fund, there is a risk that the collateral provided will have to be sold at a lower value than that of the securities originally borrowed. To avoid such a loss, haircuts are applied to the collateral. Regardless of these risks, various factors (e.g. the incorrect valuation of collateral, negative market performance, a credit downgrade of the issuer, or the illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded) may result in the use of collateral having a negative impact, which in turn can lead to a negative performance by the sub-fund.

There is also the risk that the borrowed securities cannot be returned within the given deadline. In this case, the borrower

is obliged to compensate in full for any losses suffered as a result of the recovery of the security.

e) Depositary risks
Depositary risk refers to the possibility of loss of the Fund's securities deposited with a depositary as a result of insolvency, sanctions, negligence or malicious action on the part of the depositary and any sub-depositaries.

f) Legal risks
Legal risks may arise from changes in the legal framework and/or regulatory requirements for the Fund's Management Company. In the event of the realisation of collateral, legal risks may also arise from the relevant insolvency law.

1.6.11 Risks associated with investments in catastrophe bonds (or "cat bonds")

Cat bonds are securities tradable on the secondary market through which specific risks (typically catastrophe and natural disaster risks) are transferred from a sponsor (e.g. insurance companies and governments) to the capital markets (investors). Cat bonds are issued as bonds by special purpose vehicles (SPVs). The capital raised from investors through the issue is held in trust and invested in high-quality, liquid collateral (e.g. US Treasury bonds). In turn, the SPV acts as a reinsurer for the sponsor.

The sponsor pays insurance premiums to the SPV. The sponsor's premiums and the proceeds from the collateral are paid out to the cat bond investors in the form of regular coupons.

If a predefined catastrophic event occurs and the contractually defined thresholds are exceeded, the investors' capital will be paid out to the sponsor in full or in part. The value of the investment is reduced accordingly, up to and including total loss. If no loss event occurs, investors will receive their capital back in full at the end of the term.

Please note that, unlike conventional bonds, cat bonds involve the following specific risks, which may result in significant or total loss of the capital invested:

a) Event risk (catastrophe risk)

The frequency and severity of catastrophes are, by their very nature, unpredictable, and the resulting losses can be substantial. Catastrophes can be caused by a number of events in different geographical areas, including, but not limited to: hurricanes, earthquakes, typhoons, hailstorms, floods, tsunamis, tornadoes, storms and fires. The risk lies in the occurrence of an insured loss event that exceeds the defined thresholds and may therefore have a negative impact on the net asset value of the sub-fund. The thresholds may be based, among other things, on the actual loss incurred by the sponsor, the aggregate loss within the insurance industry, or physical parameters (e.g. wind speed, earthquake magnitude). Although the sub-fund's exposure to such catastrophes is diversified in accordance with its investment objective, a single catastrophic event could affect several geographical areas and special purpose vehicles.

b) Model/valuation risk

The calculation of the probability of insured loss events occurring is based on risk models. However, these models are merely an approximation of reality and are subject to uncertainties and assumptions. Consequently, the risks associated with such events may be significantly underestimated or overestimated. The secondary market for cat bonds tends to be less liquid than markets for traditional bonds; this is due to lower trading volumes and, generally speaking, a smaller number of market participants.

c) Securitisation risk

The risk is transferred from the issuer or sponsor to the capital markets via a special purpose vehicle (SPV). There is a risk that legal or operational issues may arise in relation to the structuring or administration of these SPVs. Such issues could impact the ability to make agreed payments to investors.

d) Liquidity risk

The secondary market for cat bonds can have limited liquidity. In exceptional circumstances where a disaster has occurred or is likely to occur, there may be limited or no demand for potentially affected cat bonds, which may lead to restrictions on redemptions due to insufficient liquidity. In addition, market uncertainties may lead to low liquidity and wide spreads, which in exceptional circumstances may result in a delay in the calculation of the net asset value and, consequently, in the suspension or deferral of redemption requests.

e) Sponsor creditworthiness

As defined previously in section 1.6.11, the sponsor pays insurance premiums to the SPV that issues the cat bonds. This may give rise to credit risks relating to the sponsor's payment of premiums to the SPV. The structure of cat bonds may include provisions such as early termination/cancellation mechanisms, or advance payments by the sponsor to the SPV, which can serve as protection for investors.

The sub-fund may invest in cat bonds from sponsors of all credit ratings as well as unrated sponsors, whereby the sponsor's creditworthiness may be taken into account as part of the investment process.

1.6.12 Sustainability risks

Sustainability risks may be environmental, social or governance events or conditions, the occurrence of which could have an actual or potential material adverse effect on the value of the investment.

1.6.13 Risks associated with bond investments in the People's Republic of China

a) General

In 1997, the Chinese central bank (People's Bank of China) ordered all Chinese banks to separate their fixed-income business from equity markets and to consolidate it within the newly established China Interbank Bond Market (CIBM). The CIBM has been open to international institutional investors since 2016. It is accessed via various programmes such as Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor (RQFII) and Bond Connect.

All the risks specified below may entail liquidity problems and/or a high level of price volatility. Within the Fund, this can lead to substantial losses, through to total loss.

b) Specific risks

Market volatility and a possible lack of liquidity due to low trading volumes for specific debt securities in the CIBM can lead to significant fluctuations in the price of some of the debt securities traded on this market. A fund investing in such a market is therefore subject to liquidity and volatility risks. The bid-ask spread of the prices of such securities can be substantial; consequently, the Fund may incur significant trading and selling costs. The Fund may suffer losses when selling such securities.

When conducting transactions on the CIBM, the Fund may also be exposed to risks associated with settlement procedures and counterparty insolvency. It is possible that the counterparty with which the Fund concluded a transaction will be unable to meet its obligation to settle the transaction through the delivery of the security concerned or payment of the price.

Since relevant submissions and account-opening for investments in the CIBM must be executed via the domestic processing agent, the Fund is subject to the risk of failures or errors on the part of the domestic processing agent.

c) Politics

The economy of the People's Republic of China is in the process of transformation from a command economy to a more market-oriented one. Investments may be susceptible to changes in laws and regulations as well as in overall political, social and economic conditions, including possible government intervention. In exceptional circumstances, a fund may suffer losses due to limited investment opportunities or may be unable to fully implement or pursue its investment objectives or strategy due to local investment restrictions, illiquidity of the Chinese market for domestic securities and/or delays or disruptions in the execution and processing of transactions.

The CNY is not currently a freely convertible currency and is subject to the exchange controls and repatriation restrictions of the People's Republic of China. Any future change in these provisions could be detrimental to a fund's position. The possibility of a fall in the value of the CNY, and therefore a detrimental effect on the value of the investments, cannot be ruled out.

Although the onshore and offshore renminbi (CNY and CNH respectively) are the same currency, they are traded on two different, distinct markets. CNY and CNH are traded at different prices and sometimes develop in different directions. Although increasing volumes of renminbi are traded abroad (i.e. outside China), the CNH cannot be freely used on the local market and is subject to certain restrictions (and the same applies in reverse). Investors should note that subscriptions and redemptions of a fund take place in EUR and/or the alternative currency, and are converted into CNH for the purpose of investment in local securities. The Fund bears the exchange fees incurred as well as the risk of a potential difference in exchange rate between the CNY and CNH. The price and liquidity of units of the Fund concerned, as well as trading in these units, may additionally be affected by the exchange rate and liquidity of the renminbi on the world market.

d) Trading volumes

Owing to the fact that neither programme mentioned in Section 1.6.8 a) has long been in use, trading volumes may be very low compared with other bonds.

e) RQFII

Investments may be made via a licensed foreign institutional investor or investment manager that has been accorded the status of Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("QFII") or Renminbi Qualified Foreign Institutional Investor ("RQFII") by the China Securities Regulatory Commission (CSRC), and which has been awarded a quota or quotas by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE").

The provisions of the SAFE's RQFII quota scheme allow an investment manager to distribute its RQFII quotas on a flexible basis across various open-ended investment fund products or, subject to SAFE approval, across products and/or accounts that are not open-ended investment funds. The investment manager can therefore allocate additional RQFII quotas to each investment fund concerned or assign RQFII quotas that would otherwise have been available to the fund to other products and/or accounts. Furthermore, additional RQFII quotas may be requested. However, no assurance can be given that the RQFII quotas sufficient for the planned investments will be available to the fund concerned at all times.

The current RQFII regulations provide for strict investment restrictions (including a minimum holding period for investments and on the repatriation of capital and gains).

Unitholders should therefore be aware that any breach of the RQFII regulations on investments as a result of the actions of the investment manager may lead to the withdrawal of the quota or other supervisory measures relating to the quota, including that of another unit used by the Fund for investments in RQFII-eligible securities.

Investors should note that RQFII status may be suspended, downgraded or withdrawn; this may have a disadvantageous effect on the Fund's performance, since CNY-denominated debt securities would need to be liquidated in this event.

1.6.13 Liquidity risks

The liquidity of financial instruments may fluctuate from time to time due to events on the financial market or affecting the issuer. In addition, trading in financial instruments listed on a stock exchange may be temporarily or permanently suspended.

A lack of financial instrument liquidity can result in higher transaction costs or render a transaction (buy/sell) impossible.

Furthermore, a high volume of redemptions of Fund units may lead to liquidity shortages, resulting in payouts having to be deferred (referred to as "gating") or only being able to fulfil redemptions in exceptional circumstances to the detriment of the net asset value.

The lack of reliable pricing information for an asset held by a sub-fund can make it difficult to determine the market value of such assets.

During gating or the suspension of the issue, conversion and redemption of units as described in section 3.6, there may be long delays in the fulfilment of redemption and/or subscription requests.

1.7 Risk management procedure

The Fund Management Company will apply a risk management procedure for the Fund and each sub-fund in compliance with the UCI Act and other applicable provisions, in particular CSSF Circulars 11/512 and 13/559, CSSF Regulation 10-4 and CESR Guidelines 10-788. As part of the risk management process, the overall risk of the sub-funds – with the exception of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return sub-fund – is measured and monitored using the commitment approach. This approach entails converting positions in derivative financial instruments into the corresponding underlying positions.

The overall risk of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return sub-fund is measured and monitored using the absolute Value at Risk (hereinafter absolute VaR) method. The ceiling figure for the absolute VaR is 20% (20 days, confidence interval 99%).

In addition to absolute VaR, leverage is measured based on the total notional value of derivative financial instruments (absolute nominal amount of the underlying assets of the derivative position divided by the portfolio's net asset value).

1.8 Historical performance

For the historical performance of the sub-funds, see the Key Investor Information Documents ("KIID").

2 Investment objective and investment policy

2.1 Investment objective

The Fund's primary investment objective is to achieve appropriate investment returns while observing the investment principles of capital preservation and liquidity.

The investment objective of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return sub-fund is mainly to generate a positive return over the long term, irrespective of the market environment, while at the same time diversifying risks.

The objective of sub-funds with "Sustainable" in the name is to invest in sustainable assets.

The investment objective of sub-funds with the word "Committed" in their name is non-sustainable investment within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (hereinafter "SFDR").

2.2 Sub-fund-specific investment policy

2.2.0 General information

Fixed-income and floating-rate securities, debt securities and money market instruments are bonds, notes, convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds-cum-warrants, corporate hybrids, contingent convertible instruments (CoCos), cat bonds, bond and money market funds, structured products – such as certificates on interest-bearing securities and money market instruments, bond indices, etc. – and similar instruments of all credit ratings.

Equity securities and participation rights are not only investments in shares but also in so-called REITs[4] (Real Estate Investment

4 These are closed or open-ended funds pursuant to Article 41(1)(e) of the UCI Act or listed companies pursuant to Article 41(1)(a) to (d) of the UCI Act.

Trusts) and other equity interests (cooperative society shares, non-voting stock, participation certificates, equity funds and structured products such as certificates on equity securities, equity indices, etc. provided these certificates are issued by first-class financial institutions and have the characteristics of a security as defined in Article 41(1)(a) to (d) of the UCI Act, and similar), as well as securities and rights which embody the right to acquire equity securities and participation rights by subscription or exchange, in particular warrants.

The sub-funds use derivatives for hedging purposes and for efficiently implementing the portfolio strategy.

The sub-funds may have additional internal investment guidelines that further restrict or specify the investment policy regulated in this Sales Prospectus.

2.2.1 Sustainability policy

Asset management for the "Responsible" and "Sustainable" approaches differs in the implementation of the sustainability policy.

"Responsible" approach

For sub-funds with "Committed" in the name, one of the approaches followed by the Asset Manager is to integrate the specific aspects of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues into the investment process.

This means that business sustainability criteria are systematically considered during the investment selection process.

The Asset Manager uses third-party data and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process. The Asset Manager also uses these analyses to anticipate developments in the area of sustainability and take investment decisions on this basis.

Given that (i) a progressive approach to sustainability criteria can have a positive impact and (ii) sustainability risks may have a negative impact on returns, the aim of this procedure is to quantify ESG opportunities and ESG risks in order to be able to take account of these in the investment process.

A sustainability approach also includes the definition of exclusions for business activities that the Asset Manager judges to be particularly risky from a sustainability perspective, including, for example, the securities of companies connected to the manufacture of controversial weapons.

The exclusions are updated on an ongoing basis to reflect new circumstances and information.

In principle, the approach ensures that investments are not made in companies that do not have good corporate governance procedures.

In addition, the Asset Manager focuses its investment activity on reducing greenhouse gases, with the aim of making a material contribution to mitigating climate change. Greenhouse gases are measured based on their relative global warming potential as the carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2e).

Sub-funds that implement the responsible approach may invest in sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2 (17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

They also consider principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators from Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Any relevant information in this respect shall be disclosed in the annual report.

The reference values listed in the table under 2.2.3 are not for investments under this approach. However, the Asset Manager selects from the investment universe the securities that fulfil the requirements.

The sub-funds that follow the "Responsible" approach fall within Article 8 of the SFDR. Further details on the implementation of the approach can be found in the respective sub-fund annex to the Sales Prospectus.

"Sustainable" approach

For sub-funds with "Sustainable" in the name, the Asset Manager focuses its analysis on securities which, according to its assessment, contribute to one or more of the UN Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") and qualify as sustainable investments within the meaning of Article 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. This contribution may be made through a company's products and services, sustainable economic approach or sustainable value chain. Additionally, the Asset Manager focuses its investment activity on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015.

In addition, the objective of the Asset Manager is to invest only in securities that it considers to be above average with regards to sustainable business criteria (environmental, social and governance "ESG" criteria).

This assessment reflects the specific aspects of environmental, social and governance ("ESG") issues and systematically includes these in the investment selection process.

The Asset Manager bases the assessment on third-party data and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

Given that (i) a progressive approach to sustainability criteria can have a positive impact and (ii) sustainability risks may have a negative impact on returns, the aim of this procedure is to quantify ESG opportunities and ESG risks in order to be able to take account of these in the investment process.

In principle, the approach ensures that investments are not made in companies that do not have good corporate governance procedures.

In addition, comprehensive exclusions are defined for business activities that the Asset Manager assesses as risky from a sustainability perspective.
The exclusions are updated on an ongoing basis to reflect new circumstances and information.
Sub-funds that implement a sustainable approach also consider principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators from Annex 1 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Any relevant information in this respect shall be disclosed in the annual report.
The reference values listed in the table under 2.2.3 are not for sustainable investments. The Asset Manager selects from the investment universe the securities that fulfil the requirements of the "Sustainable" approach.
The sub-funds that follow this approach fall within Article 9 of the SFDR. Further details on the "Sustainable" approach can be found in the respective sub-fund annex to the Sales Prospectus.
Further information on the product-related sustainability policy can be found on the website of the relevant sub-fund: https://products.swisscanto.com/products.

The Asset Manager reserves the right to adjust or annul the climate alignment by means of an amendment to the Sales Prospectus if certain market situations (e.g. a sharp increase in the CO_2e intensity of the investment universe) make it impossible to guarantee the risk-return targets.

Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund
The sub-fund does not pursue a sustainability policy and falls within Article 6 of the SFDR. Taking sustainability risks into account is part of risk management and the investment process, and can play a part in generating long-term returns.

2.2.2 Sub-fund-specific investment policy

a) Concerns several sub-funds

The sub-funds with a currency at the end of their name invest primarily in fixed-income or variable-interest securities (bonds, notes, money market paper or similar) from private and public-sector borrowers that have the same currency.

The majority of the investments in fixed-income or floating-rate securities (bonds, notes, money market paper or similar) from private and public debtors made by the sub-funds Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed EUR, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed USD, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CHF, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed GBP, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed AUD, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CAD, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate and Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates must have an investment-grade rating.

The investment universe of the sub-funds Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed AUD, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CAD, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CHF, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed EUR, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed GBP, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed USD, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Credit and Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities also includes ABS, mortgage-backed securities (MBS), collateralised debt obligations, collateralised mortgage obligations and other more or less common interest-bearing investments. These sub-funds may invest up to 20% of their total assets in such instruments.

The currency of account of the sub-funds Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Corporate, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Convertible, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global High Yield, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Secured High Yield, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities and Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds is USD. The investment currency of these sub-funds is not limited to USD. The currency exposure of the sub-funds may be hedged and efficiently managed through the use of currency forwards and currency swaps.

The currency of account of the sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Sustainable Global Aggregate is CHF. The investment currency of these sub-funds is not limited to CHF. The currency exposure of the sub-funds may be hedged and efficiently managed through the use of currency forwards and currency swaps.

The currency of account of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Corporate Hybrid sub-fund is EUR. The investment currency of this sub-fund is not limited to EUR. The currency exposure of the sub-fund may be hedged and efficiently managed through the use of currency forwards and currency swaps.

To achieve the investment objective, each sub-fund may also use derivative instruments (futures, interest rate swaps), special investment techniques and structured financial instruments such as certificates. The limitations defined in section 2.3.1 f) "Derivative financial instruments ("derivatives")") apply to their use.

In addition, each sub-fund may hold up to 20% in liquid assets. For further information, please refer to section 2.3.1 g) and section 2.3.2 q) regarding restrictions on the use of cash and other liquid assets.

b) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate
There is no restriction on the investment currencies of the sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate. There is no requirement to hedge one currency against another.

c) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO
The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO primarily invests (at least 51% of the total assets of the sub-fund) in the call rights of financial institutions, in particular in contingent convertible instruments (CoCos), as well as in subordinated bonds, with all credit ratings considered viable for investment in both cases. For CoCos, conversion into shares or a full or partial write-down of the capital is normally mandatory if the issuer's equity ratio falls below a certain threshold. No more than 20% of the Fund's assets may be invested in equities. A synthetic tracking of contingent convertible instruments or subordinated bonds is permitted up to a maximum of 20% of the Fund's assets.

d) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Corporate Hybrid
The Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Corporate Hybrids sub-fund invests predominantly (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in hybrid bonds. These are debt securities that have both debt and equity characteristics. Equity-like characteristics comprise, for example, very long or perpetual maturities, i.e. a share, or more discretionary coupon payments, i.e. dividends. Debt-like characteristics comprise, for example, a fixed maturity date or so-called call dates fixed at the time of issue, as is often observed in the case of hybrid bonds. Hybrid bonds include in particular subordinated bonds regardless of the credit rating, maturity, currency or country. Bank debt securities, namely Contingent Convertible Instruments (CoCos), as well as bank bonds are explicitly excluded.

e) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Corporate
The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Corporate invests worldwide primarily (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in bonds, notes and other fixed-income or floating-rate debt securities and rights of non-state issuers (non-government bonds), with all credit ratings considered viable for investment in each case.

f) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Convertible
The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Convertible invests primarily (at least 51% of the total assets of the sub-fund) in convertible bonds, convertible notes, bonds-cum-warrants, and similar securities and rights with conversion and option rights from private and public-sector borrowers worldwide that follow a "Responsible" approach in line with the ESG criteria described under 2.2.1, with all credit ratings considered viable for investment in each case. In addition, the sub-fund may invest no more than 25% of its net assets in fixed-income or floating-rate securities (bonds, notes and similar), equity securities and participation rights. The synthetic formation of convertible and bonds-cum-warrants is permitted.

g) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global High Yield
The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global High Yield invests primarily (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in fixed-income or floating-rate securities (bonds, notes and similar) from private and public-sector borrowers in the rating segments from Ba1 to Caa3 (Moody's) or BB+ to CCC- (Standard & Poor's). In the absence of an official rating, a bank rating or implicit rating can also be used. No more than 15% of the net assets can be unrated. Investments in derivatives on equities or other equity securities and participation rights, or in equities or other equity securities and participation rights that result from the conversion of debt instruments and rights as well as issuer restructurings, are limited to a maximum of 10% of the sub-fund's net assets. Furthermore, the sub-fund may, in exceptional cases and to a limited extent (up to 10% of the sub-fund's net assets), invest in distressed securities of issuers that are close to insolvency but are implementing restructuring measures (a rating of below CCC- from Standard & Poor's, or a comparable rating from a different rating agency or a bank rating). Such securities, if carefully selected, can produce an attractive return; this is because their valuation may be too low, while the actual value of the securities may be higher – particularly at maturity. Investors should note that distressed securities involve significant risk.
There is an increased risk that restructuring and similar measures initiated will be unsuccessful, which may result in a credit event (loss of some or all of the agreed interest and capital repayments). In the event of a rating downgrade to a debt instrument or right to below CCC- (or comparable) that results in the investment restriction of 10% of the sub-fund's net assets invested in distressed securities being exceeded, the securities concerned may continue to be held in the sub-fund's portfolio for up to six months. If the securities concerned have not at least reached the minimum rating within this time, they must be sold.

h) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return
The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return invests primarily (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in fixed-income and floating-rate debt instruments and rights of all credit ratings, maturities and currencies. In addition to fixed-income or floating-rate securities issued or guaranteed by governments (including emerging markets) or their federal states or similar government entities or by municipalities or cities, the investment universe also includes corporate bonds of all credit ratings, emerging market bonds and other common and less common interest-bearing investments. The selection or

weighting of the individual securities, types of investments, currencies and the orientation of the latest investment strategy with respect to duration, yield curve, interest-rate spread, etc. are opportunistic, which means that the investment focus may vary considerably depending on the current analysis of the market.

No more than 20% of the Fund's assets may be invested in equities.

The sub-fund may also invest in derivatives to create long or short exposure to the underlyings of these derivatives. Derivatives may also be used to generate investment returns, reduce risk and manage the sub-funds more efficiently.

The overall risk of the sub-fund is measured and monitored using the absolute VaR method.

The target leverage from derivative financial instruments (mainly swaps) in the sub-fund for investment purposes is calculated using the sum of notionals approach.

It is arrived at based on the sum of the notionals of the individual derivatives used to implement the investment strategy. This applies to both the basic and the active component of the investment strategy. Other derivatives are not explicitly excluded. While a high notional value does not necessarily or directly result in higher economic risk, it may indicate that there are many swaps or derivatives in the sub-fund and/or that individual swaps or derivatives have a high notional value.

The leverage from derivatives shall not exceed six times the net assets of the sub-fund, i.e. 600%. This level does not represent a risk limit; accordingly, exceeding this level shall not be considered as a breach of an investment limit.

Leverage in itself is not an accurate risk indicator. A higher leverage does not necessarily mean higher risk (be it market, credit or liquidity risk). Investors should therefore avoid assessing risk solely on the basis of leverage, but also look at other key risk indicators.

The Fund's total returns may be increased through leverage, which can lead to a higher risk of loss. Leverage can also intensify the effects of an event that has a negative impact on the value of the sub-fund, and lead to losses. We recommend that investors consult the Key Investor Information Document for an indication of the sub-fund's total risk exposure. The actual amount of leverage can fluctuate over time and could be higher than the expected leverage. The sub-fund is therefore mainly suitable for investors who are willing to accept major fluctuations.

i) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates

The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates invests worldwide primarily (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in bonds, notes and other fixed-income or floating-rate debt securities and rights of public sector issuers. Additionally, the sub-fund may invest in bonds from Mainland China that are traded on interbank bond markets in China.

In accordance with the investment policy of this sub-fund, raising the investment restriction as described in section 2.3.2 f) to 35% shall also apply to securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by third countries and not solely to the issuers listed in section 2.3.2 f) (i)-(ix).

There is no restriction on the investment currencies of the sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates. There is no requirement to hedge one currency against another.

j) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Secured High Yield

The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Secured High Yield invests primarily (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in fixed-income or floating-rate securities, including secured bonds (bonds, notes and similar) from private borrowers. The sub-fund will only invest in bonds with at least one rating of B- (Standard & Poor's) or B3 (Moody's) at the time of purchase, a comparable rating of another recognised rating agency under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on rating agencies (as amended) or a comparable internal rating of the Management Company. Credit linked notes may only be acquired if issued by companies established in a state of the European Economic Area (EEA) or a full member state of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) or that have been admitted for trading on a regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2014/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on markets in financial instruments (MiFID II) or are included in them and have an investment-grade rating at the time of acquisition. If a bond is downgraded below the aforementioned minimum ratings, the bonds concerned may continue to be held in the sub-fund's portfolio for up to six months, provided that their proportion of the sub-fund's portfolio is not more than 5%. If the bonds concerned have not at least reached the minimum rating within this time, they must be sold.

Investments in derivatives on equities or other equity securities and participation rights, or in equities or other equity securities and participation rights that result from the conversion of debt instruments and rights as well as issuer restructurings, are limited to a maximum of 10% of the sub-fund's net assets.

k) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Credit

The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Credit invests worldwide primarily (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in fixed-income or floating-rate securities (bonds, notes, floating rate notes and similar) of non-state issuers (non-government bonds). The investment universe also includes borrowers from the lower investment grade rating range as well as the high-yield rating segment and non-rated securities.

l) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities

The sub-fund Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities generally invests at least two thirds of the net assets in floating-rate and fixed-income securities, and debt securities of all credit ratings, maturities and currencies that are issued or guaranteed by issuers from emerging-market countries.

In accordance with the investment policy of this sub-fund, raising the investment restriction as described in section 2.3.2 f) to 35% shall also apply to securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by third countries and not solely to the issuers listed in section 2.3.2 f) (i)-(ix).

In addition, securities of non-investment grade issuers may be held on a larger scale. In this case, above-average volatility through to total loss must be expected.

The investment universe also includes bonds issued by companies with their registered office or a predominant share of their business activities in emerging markets.

Additionally, the sub-fund may invest in bonds from Mainland China that are traded on interbank bond markets in China.

The selection or weighting of the individual securities, types of investments, currencies and the orientation of the latest investment strategy with respect to duration, yield curve, interest-rate spread, etc. are opportunistic. Consequently, the investment focus may vary considerably depending on the current analysis of the market. Investments in derivatives on equities or other equity securities and participation rights, or in equities or other equity securities and participation rights that result from the conversion of debt instruments and rights as well as issuer restructurings, are limited to a maximum of 10% of the sub-fund's net assets.

Furthermore, the sub-fund may in exceptional cases and to a limited extent (up to 10% of the sub-fund's net assets) invest in distressed securities of issuers that are close to insolvency but are implementing restructuring measures (a rating of below CCC- from Standard & Poor's, or a comparable rating from a different rating agency or a bank rating). Such securities, if carefully selected, can produce an attractive return; this is because their valuation may be too low, while the actual value of the securities may be higher – particularly at maturity.

Investors should note that distressed securities involve significant risk. There is an increased risk that restructuring and similar measures initiated will be unsuccessful, which may result in a credit event (loss of some or all of the agreed interest and capital repayments). In the event of a rating downgrade to a debt instrument or right to below CCC- (or comparable) that results in the investment restriction of 10% of the sub-fund's net assets invested in distressed securities being exceeded, the securities concerned may continue to be held in the sub-fund's portfolio for up to six months. If the securities concerned have not at least reached the minimum rating within this time, they must be sold.

m) Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds

The Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund invests predominantly (at least 51% of the sub-fund's total assets) in catastrophe bonds ("cat bonds") worldwide.

Cat bonds are securities tradable on the secondary market through which specific risks (typically catastrophe and natural disaster risks, e.g. hurricanes in the USA, earthquakes in Japan) are transferred from a sponsor (e.g. insurance companies and governments) to the capital markets (investors). Cat bonds are issued as bonds by special purpose vehicles (SPVs). The capital raised from investors through the issue is held in trust and invested in high-quality, liquid collateral (e.g. US Treasury bonds). In turn, the SPV acts as a reinsurer for the sponsor. The sponsor pays insurance premiums to the SPV. The sponsor's premiums and the proceeds from the collateral are paid out to the cat bond investors in the form of regular coupons. The sub-fund invests exclusively in cat bonds, which are considered transferable securities within the meaning of Article 41(1) of the UCI Act and Article 2 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008. Cat bonds do not contain financial derivatives within the meaning of Article 10 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008. Cat bonds relevant to the sub-fund may have fixed or floating interest rates, may be rated above or below investment grade, and may include, among other things: (i) sovereign bonds; (ii) securities issued or guaranteed by supranational organisations (such as the World Bank); (iii) securities issued or guaranteed by quasi-sovereign entities; (iv) corporate insurance-linked securities. The securities mentioned above do not contain any embedded financial derivatives and are not leveraged.

The sub-fund may invest less than 51% of its assets in cat bonds in exceptional circumstances. The sub-fund shall ensure appropriate diversification of geographical perils. Within the context of the sub-fund, "geographical perils" refers to a clearly defined combination of region and peril, e.g. "Florida – windstorm", "California – earthquake" or "Japan – windstorm".

The contribution to expected loss per geographical risk should not exceed 20% of the expected loss of the sub-fund's total assets, with the maximum contribution to the expected loss of the total assets by a geographical risk being 35% in exceptional circumstances. The expected loss on the sub-fund's total assets must not exceed 10%. The sub-fund shall ensure appropriate diversification of cat bond sponsors. The sub-fund's exposure per sponsor should not exceed 20% of the sub-fund's total assets, with the maximum exposure in this regard being 35% in exceptional circumstances. "Contribution to expected loss per geographical risk" refers to the proportion of the modelled expected loss of the fund portfolio that

is attributable to a specific geographical risk. This calculation is performed by aggregating the contribution to expected loss per geographical risk of the individual portfolio positions at portfolio level and expressing it as a proportion of the fund's net assets.
The sub-fund shall ensure appropriate diversification of cat bond sponsors. The sub-fund's exposure per sponsor should not exceed 20% of the sub-fund's total assets, with the maximum exposure in this regard being 35% in exceptional circumstances. "Sub-fund exposure per sponsor" refers to the sum of the market values of all cat bonds in the portfolio associated with the same sponsor, expressed as a percentage of the net assets of the sub-fund.

The risks associated with cat bonds are set out in the form of an additional risk notice in section 1.6.11.

2.2.3 Information on the benchmark indices

a) Administrators of the benchmark indices
Pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "Benchmark Regulation"), benchmark administrators must appear in the Register of administrators and benchmarks (the "Register") maintained by ESMA in accordance with Article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation. The benchmark indices cited in this Sales Prospectus are generally managed by authorised or registered administrators, or are registered as third-country benchmarks or in the Register of the UK Financial Conduct Authority.

b) Use of benchmark indices within the investment policy
The securities in the sub-funds listed in the following table are selected on a discretionary basis using a consistent investment process ("active management").
When composing the portfolios of the individual sub-funds, the selection and weighting of securities is focussed on companies included in the benchmark indices cited in the table. The extent of deviation from these benchmark indices is also shown in the table.
The investment policy of these sub-funds is guided by and aims to outperform the listed benchmark indices. Based on the market situation and risk assessments, the Asset Manager may at any time actively overweight or underweight individual securities or sectors to a greater or lesser extent, deviating in both directions from the relevant benchmark indices.

c) Use of an internal procedure in the event of the discontinuation of the benchmark index, or material changes thereto
If a benchmark index is no longer provided by the administrator or is subject to material changes, the Management Company has developed a protocol enabling it to maintain the sub-fund's investment policy, continuing without a benchmark index until a switch to another suitable benchmark index can be made. The protocol is available free of charge from the Management Company and can be requested in paper or electronic format.

	Sub-fund name	Benchmark index[5]	Deviation from the benchmark index
1.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO	• ICE BofA Contingent Capital Index	material
2.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Corporate Hybrid	• ICE BofA Global Hybrid Non-Financial Corporate Index TR, Constrained 3% per Issuer	material
3.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return	• FTSE 3-Month Eurodeposit	material
4.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Convertible	• FTSE Global Focus Convertible Index	material
5.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Corporate	• ICE BofA Global Corporate Index TR	material
6.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates	• Bloomberg Global Treasury TR Index Unhedged	moderate
7.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Secured High Yield	• 50% ICE BofA Secured High Yield EUR TR • 50% ICE BofA Secured High Yield USD TR	material
8.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global High Yield	• ICE BofA Global High Yield Index TR	material
9.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Credit	• ICE BofA Global Corporate Index TR	material
10.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed AUD	• Bloomberg Australian Aggregate 300mn TR Index Unhedged AUD	material
11.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CAD	• Bloomberg Canadian Issues 300 Aggregate Bond Index Unhedged CAD	material
12.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CHF	• SBI® Foreign AAA-BBB TR	material
13.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed EUR	• Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Bond Index	material
14.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed GBP	• Bloomberg Sterling Aggregate Bond Index	material
15.	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate	• Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index	material
16	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed USD	• Bloomberg US Aggregate Bond Index	material
17	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities	• JEMB SOVEREIGN-ONLY 50-50	material
18	Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds	• none	not applicable

[5] The benchmark index may be currency-hedged depending on the unit class currency.

2.3 Provisions applicable to all sub-funds

2.3.1 Authorised investments are:

a) Securities and money market instruments

The Fund may invest in securities and money market instruments that are admitted to trading on a regulated market as defined by MiFID II or traded on another recognised and regulated market, that is held regularly and open to the public, in a member state of the European Union (EU) or a state in Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania or America.

b) New issues

The Fund may invest in securities and money market instruments originating from new issues provided the conditions of issue include the obligation to apply for official listing on a stock exchange or other recognised and regulated market that is held regularly and open to the public in a Member State of the EU or a state in Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania or America, and providing admission to trading takes place within one year of issue.

c) Money market instruments (unlisted)

The Fund may invest in money market instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange or on another regulated market, provided that the issue or issuer of these instruments is subject to regulations protecting investors and investments, and provided that these money market instruments satisfy the requirements laid down in Article 41(1)(h) of the UCI Act.

d) Liquidity

The Fund may invest in demand deposits and time deposits. These are deposits with credit institutions domiciled in an EU member state or in a non-EU member state that can be terminated at any time or within a period of no more than 12 months. In the case of credit institutions domiciled in non-EU member states, investments are only permitted if these credit institutions are subject to supervisory regulations which are equivalent to those under EU law.

e) Investments in fund units

The Fund may invest in units of UCITS of the open-ended type and/or in other undertakings for collective investment (other UCIs) within the meaning of the UCI Act. Investments in such funds are permissible only if they are domiciled in a member state of the EU or in a third country, provided that:

- such other UCIs have been approved in accordance with legislation subjecting them to prudential supervision that, in the opinion of the CSSF, is equivalent to that which applies under EU law, and that adequate provision exists for ensuring cooperation between authorities;
- the level of protection afforded to unitholders in other UCIs is equivalent to that afforded to unitholders in a UCITS and, in particular, the rules governing the separate safekeeping of Fund assets, borrowing, lending and the short-selling of securities and money market instruments are equivalent to the requirements laid down in Directive 2009/65/EC;
- the business operations of such other UCIs are reported in semi-annual or annual reports to enable an assessment to be made of the assets and liabilities, income and transactions during the reporting period;
- the UCITS or the other UCIs in which units are to be acquired may not be permitted, under the terms of their founding documents, to invest more than 10% of their fund assets in the units of other UCITS or UCIs.

The Fund may acquire units in UCITS or other UCIs that are managed directly or indirectly by the Management Company itself or by a company with which it is affiliated by way of common management or control or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes.

The Management Company and the other company may not charge any issue or redemption fees in this regard.

f) Derivative financial instruments ("derivatives")

The Fund may invest in derivative financial instruments ("derivatives"), including equivalent cash-settled instruments that are traded on one of the regulated markets described above and/or derivative financial instruments that are not traded on a stock exchange ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

- the underlyings are instruments as defined in Article 41(1) of the UCI Act, financial indices, interest rates, exchange rates or currencies in which the UCITS may invest in accordance with the investment objectives stated in its founding documents;
- the counterparties in OTC derivatives transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision in one of the categories authorised by the CSSF; and
- the OTC derivatives are reliably and verifiably valued on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed out by a countertrade at the initiative of the UCITS at any time at fair value.

g) Cash and other liquid assets

Cash and other liquid assets should be limited to demand deposits, such as cash (i) available at any time to make current or extraordinary payments or (ii) for the period necessary to reinvest in eligible assets in accordance with Article 41(1) of the UCI Law or (iii) for a period during which adverse market conditions prevail.

h) Other investments

The Fund may, in compliance with the investment restrictions, invest in other securities or money market instruments than the aforementioned permissible securities or money market instruments.

2.3.2 Investment restrictions

The following rules must be observed for sub-fund investments:

a) A sub-fund may not acquire more than 10% of the outstanding securities, debt instruments or money market instruments or more than 10% of the non-voting shares of a single issuer. It may not hold more than 25% of the units in the same UCITS or other UCIs.

b) Subject to the exceptions mentioned explicitly, no more than 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund may be invested in securities and money market instruments from the same issuer. The total volume of the securities and money market instruments from issuers in which more than 5% of net assets is invested may not exceed 40% of the net assets of any sub-fund.

c) Investments must not confer rights on the Management Company that enable it to exert significant influence over an issuer's operations.

d) Furthermore, the restrictions stipulated under a) and c) do not apply to equity securities and participation rights that allow the sub-fund to participate in the capital of a company that is registered in a state outside the EU and invests its assets principally in the securities of issuers registered in that state if, according to the laws of that state, that issuer represents the only medium for investment in securities of issuers in that state. However, this exception applies only if the company registered outside the EU observes the investment restrictions of the sub-fund in question in its own investment policy.

e) The 10% limit referred to in b) is raised to a maximum of 25% for covered bonds within the meaning of Article 3 (1) of Directive (EU) 2019/2162 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on the issue of covered bonds and the covered bond public supervision and amending Directives 2009/65/EC and 2014/59/EU and for bonds issued before 8 July 2022 by a credit institution domiciled in a Member State of the EU that is subject to special regulatory supervision by virtue of statutory provisions protecting the holders of such bonds. Specifically, the proceeds of the issue of these debt instruments must be invested, in accordance with statutory provisions, in assets which will provide sufficient cover for the liabilities arising in connection with the debt instruments for the entire term of these securities. The assets in which the proceeds are invested must be earmarked primarily for repaying the principal and paying the interest in the event of the issuer's default. Should a sub-fund invest more than 5% of its net assets in debt instruments as defined in this paragraph, that are issued by a single issuer, the combined value of these investments may not exceed 80% of the value of the sub-fund's net assets.

f) Subject to any exemptions in the sub-fund-specific investment policy in section 2.2.2, the 10% restriction stipulated in b) may be raised to a maximum of 35% if the securities and money market instruments in question are issued or guaranteed by: (i) a member state of the EU, (ii) its regional authorities, (iii) another western European member state of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), (iv) the United States of America, (v) Canada, (vi) Japan, (vii) Australia and (viii) New Zealand, or (ix) an international public organisation of which one or more EU states are members. These securities and money market instruments are not taken into account in calculating the 40% limit mentioned in b).

g) The 10% restriction stipulated in b) may be raised to a maximum of 100% if the securities and money market instruments in question are issued or guaranteed by a state, provided:
   - the state is a member of the EU or is an OECD state,
   - the sub-fund holds securities and/or money market instruments from at least six different issues; and
   - the securities and/or money market instruments from a single issue do not exceed 30% of the net assets of a sub-fund.

h) In the case of transactions involving OTC derivatives and/or techniques for the efficient management of the portfolio, e.g. securities lending, the risk exposure per counterparty may not exceed 10% of the net assets of a sub-fund where the counterparty is a credit institution pursuant to the UCI Act. In all other cases, the risk per counterparty may not exceed 5% of the net assets of a sub-fund.

i) A maximum of 20% of the net assets of a sub-fund may be invested in deposits with a single institution.

j) The overall risk arising from the use of derivative financial instruments may not exceed 100% of the net assets of a sub-fund and therefore the overall risk of the sub-fund may not exceed a total of 200% of the net assets of a sub-fund on a lasting basis. Temporary borrowing may not increase the overall risk of the sub-fund by more than 10%, meaning that the overall risk may never amount to more than 210% of the net assets of a sub-fund. With regard to investments in derivative financial instruments, the overall risk of the corresponding underlyings, provided they are not index-based derivatives, may not exceed the limits given under b), e), f), g), h), i), k), m) and o).
   The overall risk of the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return sub-fund is measured and monitored using the absolute Value at Risk method. The ceiling figure for the absolute VaR is 20% (20 days, confidence interval 99%).
   The leverage from derivatives shall not exceed six times the net assets of the sub-fund, i.e. 600%. This level does not represent a risk limit; accordingly, exceeding this level shall not be considered as a breach of an investment limit.

Each sub-fund may invest no more than:

k) 10% of its net assets in units of other UCITS and/or UCIs as described in section 2.3.1 e);

l) 20% of its net assets in demand and time deposits as described in section 2.3.1 d);

m) one third of its net assets in money market instruments as described in section 2.3.1 c);

n) 10% of its net assets in other investments as described in section 2.3.1 h);

o) Subject to the exceptions stated under e), f) and g) and notwithstanding the upper limits laid down in b) first sentence, h) and j), a sub-fund may invest a maximum of 20% of its net assets in a combination of the following with one and the same institution:
   - securities and money market instruments issued by this institution,
   - deposits with this institution and/or
   - risks arising from transactions in OTC derivatives acquired from this institution and/or involving techniques for the efficient management of the

   portfolio.

p) Up to 20% of a sub-fund's net assets may be invested in contingent convertible instruments. These restrictions do not apply to the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO sub-fund.

q) cash and liquid assets in the form of demand deposits within the meaning of sub-section 2.3.1 g) are limited to 20% of the net assets of the respective sub-fund. This restriction may only be exceeded temporarily and for a period of time where it is absolutely essential owing to extraordinary, adverse market conditions, and provided that any such breach is justified having regard to the interests of unitholders.

Should the limits laid down in section 2.3.2 be exceeded unintentionally, priority must be given to bringing investments down to below the set percentages while safeguarding the interests of unitholders.

Unless it is stated specifically that they relate to the assets of the Fund in their entirety, the percentage restrictions stated above refer to the assets of each individual sub-fund. These restrictions do not apply in the event that subscription rights are exercised.
Irrespective of their obligation to ensure compliance with the principle of risk diversification, newly authorised sub-funds may deviate from the investment restrictions for a period of six months following their launch.

2.3.3 Unauthorised investments
The Fund may not:

a) grant exercise rights or other subscription rights for units in the Fund;

b) use the Fund's assets as a guarantee of securities issues;

c) grant loans or act as guarantor for third parties;

d) invest directly in real estate, commodities, precious metals or commodity contracts or in securities issued by the Management Company;

e) short-sell securities.

The Management Company may determine further investment restrictions at any time in the interests of the unitholders, provided such restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations of the countries in which the Fund's unit certificates are offered and sold.

2.3.4 Investment techniques and instruments

a) Repos
   The Management Company does not enter into securities repurchase agreements.

b) Loans
   In principle, the Fund may not take out loans or temporarily overdraw its accounts. However, a sub-fund may take out loans for the purchase of foreign currencies in the form of a back-to-back loan or temporarily borrow up to 10% of the net assets.

c) Derivative financial instruments may be used for the following purposes:
   c1) Management of currency exposures,
   Through the use of currency forwards and currency swaps, the sub-fund may hedge as well as efficiently manage its currency exposure.
   The sub-fund may also enter into a desired currency exposure in a currency permitted in the individual sub-fund's investment policy by means of a currency link to a financial instrument via the use of currency forwards and currency swaps. In such cases the currency exposure does not necessarily have to be built up in the sub-fund's currency of investment or account. Instead it can be achieved in a chosen, permitted investment currency of the sub-fund.

   c2) Managing interest rate, currency and credit risks
   In addition to the above transactions, the sub-fund may enter into futures and options transactions as well as swap transactions (interest rate swaps and combined interest rate and currency swaps as well as total return swaps),

both for hedging purposes and for efficient portfolio management.

c3) Total return swaps

Total return swaps may be conducted for each sub-fund for the purposes of efficient portfolio management. The Management Company does not currently intend to use total return swaps, except for the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return sub-fund. It is expected that between 0% and 10% of this sub-fund will be covered by total return swaps.

If the Management Company wishes to make use of this option for other sub-funds, between 40% and 60% of the assets of the relevant sub-fund would normally be covered by total return swaps.

However, the Management Company reserves the right to transfer up to 100% of the assets held in the relevant sub-fund into a total return swap, depending on market conditions, with the aim of efficient portfolio management in the interests of investors. If this option is used for the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return sub-fund, not more than 60% of the assets held will be utilised.

Both positive and negative income from total return swaps are fully taken into account in the fund assets.

c4) Managing credit risk

The sub-funds may also use securities (credit-linked notes; hereinafter "CLNs") as well as techniques and instruments (credit default swaps; hereinafter "CDS"), both for hedging purposes and with a view to the efficient management of credit risks.

A CLN is a structured debt security with an embedded CDS.

CLNs are issued by financial institutions which have a high rating and they qualify as securities/money market instruments; in cases in which the CLNs are not listed or traded on a regulated market, investments in CLNs must be limited to the 10% level specified in section 2.3.2 n). In cases where the CLNs are listed or traded on a regulated market, the aforementioned 10% limit does not apply. In addition, the investment restrictions specified in sections 2.3.2 b), e), f), g), h), o) and l) apply to CLNs. These statutory restrictions relate both to the issuer of the CLN and to the CLN's underlyings.

c5) The Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return sub-fund may make use of volatility futures for hedging purposes as well as for the efficient implementation of the portfolio strategy.

Volatility futures are exchange-traded futures contracts on the value of a specific volatility index.

d) Within the scope of the investment policy, the Board of Directors may pledge a sub-fund's assets or transfer ownership thereof as collateral in connection with transactions involving derivative financial instruments.

e) Securities lending

e1) With a view to the efficient management of assets and for the purpose of generating additional income, a sub-fund may, in compliance with the pertinent legal provisions, employ securities lending techniques and instruments

- provided they are permitted under Article 42(2) of the UCI Act and Article 11 of Directive 2007/16/EC of 19 March 2007 (Eligible Assets Directive).
- Generating additional income is possible and
- depends on current market conditions.

e2) When engaging in securities lending transactions, the sub-fund acts as lender, in which capacity it surrenders a security to the borrower, which the latter may dispose of for a limited period and for which the sub-fund receives a fee.

e2.1) Principal

Zürcher Kantonalbank shall be the sole direct borrower (principal) and the sole direct counterparty for securities lending transactions. As an independent public-law institution of the Canton of Zurich, it holds an unlimited state guarantee. As such, it is subject to prudential supervision by the Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority (FINMA), whose rules are recognised by the CSSF as equivalent to those enshrined in EU law. All securities lending transactions are conducted exclusively via the principal. The principal provides additional services in connection with these securities lending transactions.

e2.2) Collateral management

Each sub-fund has entrusted CACEIS Bank with the operational aspects of the loan and the recovery of the security, including transaction management and processing, together with preparation of the required reporting. In addition, CACEIS Bank ensures that the amount of the collateral is adequate after the valuation discount and is in accordance with the admissibility criteria.

e3) Securities lending may not result in a change in the investment objective, nor may it entail substantial additional risks as compared with the original risk strategy. The risks to which securities lending exposes a sub-fund shall be appropriately addressed by the risk management procedure. A detailed overview of the risks can be found in section 1.6.10 "Risks associated with securities lending" of this Sales Prospectus.

e4) The Management Company will not accrue any income from securities lending transactions. The resulting gross income will be allocated as follows: (i) The principal will receive 34% in return for its activities, (ii) the sub-funds will each receive at least 60% and (iii) CACEIS Bank will receive 5.94% of the gross income. The effective portion of the gross income returned to a sub-fund depends on the lending fees for the respective securities and is shown in the annual report of the respective sub-fund.

e5) All securities transferred under a securities lending transaction may be transferred back at any time and all securities lending agreements may be terminated at any time. Securities lending transactions shall be factored into the risk management procedure for liquidity risks in order to ensure that a sub-fund can meet its redemption obligations at all times.

e6) Up to 80% of the assets of a sub-fund may be used for securities lending, depending on the respective market conditions, the objective of efficient portfolio management and in the interests of investors. It is expected that up to 20% of the assets of each sub-fund may be used for this purpose. The actual value of the securities lending invested in the Fund's assets can be found in the latest annual report (or semi-annual report).

f) Collateral management

f1) The risk positions that arise for a counterparty as a consequence of transactions involving OTC derivatives and techniques for efficient portfolio management will be combined for the purpose of calculating the thresholds of counterparty risk exposure as set out in Article 43 of the UCI Act.

f2) If a sub-fund engages in transactions in OTC derivatives and uses techniques for efficient portfolio management, counterparty risk exposure may, in accordance with ESMA/2014/937 (Guidelines on ETFs and other UCITS issues) and ESMA's CESR/10-788 (CESR's Guidelines on Risk Measurement and the Calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk for UCITS), be reduced by accepting collateral insofar as it satisfies the following criteria. The same criteria apply to collateral received in connection with securities lending, unless otherwise stated.

f2.1) The following assets are accepted as eligible collateral:

- Cash and sight deposits, with the exception of securities lending, which are denominated in USD, EUR or CHF or the reference currency of a sub-fund and are deposited with legal entities pursuant to Article 50(f) of the UCITS Directive;
- Highly liquid bonds issued by issuers with a high credit rating, which enjoy brisk trading on a regulated market with transparent pricing, in order that they can be sold at short notice with no loss of liquidity. Moreover, the collateral must be valued at least once on every trading day. The term of the bonds is limited to a maximum of 20 years;
- Shares traded on a regulated market in a member state of the EU or on a stock exchange in an OECD member state and from issuers from these countries. In addition, these shares must enjoy brisk trading, with transparent pricing and high liquidity assured.

f2.2) Valuation of collateral

Collateral in the form of securities is valued at least once daily at the last known market price and in accordance with standard market practice. The exchange on which the securities are listed and which is the main market for this security is used for the valuation.

f2.3) Safekeeping of collateral

The respective sub-fund and the Depositary together appoint The Bank of New York Mellon S.A./N.V as Collateral Service Provider in relation to securities lending, entrusting it with safekeeping of the collateral within its network of sub-depositaries.

f2.4) Cash collateral

Cash collateral accepted may only be invested in high-quality government bonds or in short-dated money market funds in accordance with the definition in the CESR's Guidelines.

By reinvesting cash collateral, a sub-fund is also exposed to the interest rate, credit and liquidity risks attached to the respective government bonds or money market funds, which may manifest should the counterparty default or be in arrears.

In the case of securities lending, cash collateral or sight deposits are not considered collateral, which excludes reinvestment in this regard.

f2.5) Correlation

The collateral accepted by the sub-fund must be issued by a legal entity which is independent of the counterparty and has no high correlation with the performance of the counterparty.

f2.6) Diversification of collateral

Collateral must be suitably diversified in terms of countries, markets and issuers. The criterion of suitable diversification is deemed to be satisfied in respect of issuer concentration if the sub-fund receives from the counterparty to the securities lending transaction and/or OTC derivatives transactions a collateral basket for which the maximum exposure to any particular issuer is 20% of the net asset value.

f2.7) Operational and legal risks in connection with collateral management must be calculated, controlled and reduced through the risk management process.

f2.8) In cases involving transfers of rights, the collateral accepted must be held in safekeeping by the sub-fund's Depositary. Under other types of collateral agreements, the collateral may be held by a third party which is subject to supervision and is not in any way connected with the provider of the collateral.

f2.9) The sub-fund may realise accepted collateral at any time without conferring with the counterparty or requiring the latter's approval.

f3) Haircut strategy

The Management Company has defined a strategy for imposing appropriate, conservative discounts on the collateral received ("haircut strategy").

The valuation discounts on collateral results in cover of more than 100%. This takes account of the fact that the valuation of the collateral or the liquidity profile of this asset changes daily. The adjusted collateral valuation achieved with the haircut may at no time fall below the Fund's counterparty exposure.

The haircut strategy factors in the characteristics of the collateral, the nature and credit rating of the issuer of the collateral, the price volatility of the collateral, the currency and the results of possible stress tests that can be run on the collateral. If a sub-fund accepts collateral for at least 30% of its assets, it is required to have a suitable stress test strategy in place in order to ensure that said sub-fund can, in normal as well as extraordinary liquidity conditions, assess the liquidity risk associated with this collateral.

Owing to the different price volatilities, the haircuts on bonds are graded according to rating class. The bandwidth for haircuts on bonds is between 3% and 7%, and haircuts on shares amount to at least 12%.

The appropriateness of the haircuts applied is reviewed at regular intervals, but no less than once a year, and the haircuts are adjusted accordingly if required. In the event of significant changes in the markets, haircuts will be reviewed immediately.

3 Participation in the Fund

3.1 Conditions for the issue, redemption and conversion of units

Units in a sub-fund are issued, redeemed or converted on each bank business day in Luxembourg as follows:

Units of all sub-funds are issued, redeemed and converted on the basis of orders received by the Depositary during usual local business hours by no later than 15:00 Luxembourg time on a Luxembourg bank business day.

For the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities sub-fund, orders for the subscription, redemption and conversion of units must be received one bank business day prior to the trading day.

For the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund, subscription and conversion orders must be received three bank business days prior to the trading day. Redemption orders for this sub-fund must be received seven bank business days prior to the trading day. Orders received by the relevant deadline are deemed to have been received in good time before the next valuation day.

Orders received after such time will be treated in the same way as those received on the following bank business day.

The net asset value used for the calculation of the issue, redemption and conversion price is calculated on the following valuation day (the next bank business day following the trading day) on the basis of the latest available prices.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions are therefore effected on the basis of an unknown net asset value (forward pricing).

For the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund, the net asset value used for the calculation of the issue, redemption and conversion price is calculated on a weekly basis each Monday (valuation day) as at Friday (trading day). If Friday and/or Monday are not bank business days in Luxembourg, the calculation will be made on the following bank business day in Luxembourg. In addition, the NAV is calculated at the end of each month for valuation purposes, even if the end of the month does not fall on a trading day (Friday).

A "bank business day" is any normal bank business day (i.e. days on which the banks are open during normal business hours in

Luxembourg) with the exception of individual non-statutory holidays in Luxembourg. "Non-statutory holidays" are days on which banks and financial institutions are closed. Units are not issued or redeemed on days on which the exchanges of the main countries in which the sub-funds invest are closed, or if the sub-funds' assets cannot be properly valued. No issues or redemptions take place on days on which the Management Company has decided not to calculate the net asset value as described in section 3.6.

In this context, "trading day" refers to the day whose NAV is used for the issue or redemption of units.

In this context, "valuation day" refers to the day on which the NAV is calculated from the trading day. The valuation day is always the next bank business day following the trading day.

The Management Company is entitled at its own discretion within the scope of its distribution activities to reject subscription orders and to temporarily or permanently suspend or limit the sale of units to natural persons or legal entities in certain countries or regions, or to permit subscriptions for specific sums of money. The Management Company may also repossess units at any time if they are in the possession of unitholders who are not permitted to acquire or hold units or particular classes of units.

The Management Company does not permit any market timing or activities which might be deemed equivalent to market timing. It reserves the right to refuse subscription and conversion orders from an investor whom the Management Company suspects of engaging in such activities, as well as to take the necessary steps in order to protect the other investors in the Fund.

The Management Company reserves the right to unilaterally redeem units against payment of the corresponding redemption price if this is deemed necessary – taking into account interests of the unitholders or a sub-fund that are worthy of protection (e.g. if the risk of tax or regulatory disadvantages for the Fund or the unitholders can be eliminated or reduced by the redemption).

Units are issued, redeemed and converted on the basis of orders received by the Depositary during usual local business hours but by no later than 15:00 Luxembourg time on a Luxembourg bank business day (order date).
The net asset value used for the calculation of the issue, redemption and conversion price is calculated on the following valuation day on the basis of the last known prices.

The individual valuation principles are described in the following paragraph.

3.2 Net asset value, issue, redemption and conversion prices, partial swinging single pricing

In accordance with the Management Regulations and in accordance with section 3.1, the net asset value (NAV) of the units is – with the exception of Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds – calculated by the Management Company for each separate sub-fund or unit class on each bank business day in Luxembourg.

For the sub-funds Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Corporate, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Convertible, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global High Yield, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Secured High Yield, Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate and Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds, the net asset value of a unit of a sub-fund, unit class or currency class is expressed in the reference currency of the currency class; for all other sub-funds, it is expressed in the sub-fund's currency of account. The net asset value is determined by dividing the entire assets of the sub-fund, unit class or currency class by the number of outstanding units of the sub-fund or the respective unit class or currency class.

The net asset value is rounded to the nearest 0.01 of the unit of account.

The net assets of a given sub-fund (sub-fund assets) correspond to the difference between the sub-fund's total assets and its total liabilities.
The total net assets of the Fund are expressed in CHF and correspond to the difference between the total assets of the Fund and its total liabilities. For the purpose of this calculation, the net assets of each sub-fund are converted into CHF, if they are not already expressed in CHF, and totalled.

Distributions in favour of the distribution units have the effect of reducing the net asset value of the distribution units by the amount distributed. By contrast, the net asset value of accumulation units remains unaffected by this process.

The assets of each sub-fund or unit class are valued as follows:

a) Securities, derivatives and other investments listed on a stock exchange are valued at the latest available prices.

   If these securities, derivatives and other investments are listed on several exchanges, the latest available price on the exchange that represents the primary market for this security shall apply.

   In the case of securities, derivatives and other investments not commonly traded on an exchange and for which a secondary market among securities traders exists with market-compliant price discovery, the Management Company may value these

securities, derivatives and other investments based on these prices.

Securities, derivatives and other investments that are not listed on a stock exchange, but are traded on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, are valued at the latest available price on this market.

b) Securities and other investments that are neither listed on a stock exchange nor traded on a regulated market are valued at the last available market price. If no such price is available, the Management Company will value the securities according to other criteria, to be determined by the Board of Directors. The Management Company will base its calculation on the probable selling price, the level of which will be estimated with due care and to the best of the Management Company's knowledge.

c) Money market instruments that are not listed on an exchange, but are traded on another regulated market that operates regularly and is recognised and open to the public, may be valued as follows: The valuation price of such investments, based on the net acquisition price, shall be progressively adjusted to the redemption price while keeping the resulting investment return constant. If there are significant changes in the market conditions, the valuation principles for the individual investments will be adjusted in line with the new market returns.

d) Liquid funds and fiduciary and fixed-term deposits will be valued at their nominal value plus accrued interest.

e) For each sub-fund, the securities that are denominated in a currency other than that of the sub-fund are converted into the sub-fund currency at the relevant mean exchange rate. Futures contracts concluded for the purpose of hedging currency risks are taken into consideration in the conversion.

f) Units in UCITS or other UCIs shall be valued at their last published net asset value. If no net asset value is available, only buying and selling prices, the units of such UCITS and other UCIs may be valued at the mean value of these buying and selling prices. Should no current prices be available, the Management Company will make a valuation according to other criteria, to be determined by the Board of Directors. The Management Company will base its calculation on the probable selling price, the level of which will be estimated with due care and to the best of the Management Company's knowledge.

g) Derivatives which are traded neither on a stock exchange nor on another regulated market will be valued at a market value (fair value) which is appropriate given a careful assessment which takes into account all of the relevant circumstances.

In order to protect existing unitholders from transaction costs for the purchase and sale of investments caused by subscriptions and redemptions, the Board of Directors may decide to have the net asset value of a sub-fund calculated in accordance with the partial swinging single pricing method described below.

If, on a given bank business day, the total subscriptions or redemptions for all unit classes of a sub-fund result in a net inflow or outflow of assets that exceeds a specified threshold (represented as a percentage of the net asset value), the net asset value of the sub-fund in question is increased or decreased accordingly (partial swinging single pricing, hereinafter "PSSP"). In such cases, the same net asset value shall apply for all unitholders subscribing or redeeming units on this valuation date.

The maximum adjustment amounts to 2% of the net asset value of the sub-fund concerned. This takes account of both the estimated transaction costs and the tax charges that may be incurred by the sub-fund concerned, as well as the estimated bid-ask spread of the assets in which the sub-fund invests. Such an adjustment will lead to an increase in the net asset value if the net movements result in an increase in the number of units in the relevant sub-fund. It will lead to a reduction in the net asset value if the net movements result in a decline in the number of units.

The Pricing Committee is responsible for determining the swing factor and the threshold.

The level of the swing factor is based on the historical incidental expenses arising for the purchase and sale of investments in the case of subscriptions and redemptions (bid-ask spreads, standard brokerage fees, commissions, taxes, etc.).

The threshold is determined on the basis of the historical capital flows for the sub-fund concerned. The threshold also ensures that the net asset value is not swung in the case of a large proportion of the capital flows where no purchases or sales by the Asset Manager are necessary. In some circumstances, the threshold may also be set at zero for a particular period at the discretion of the Pricing Committee.

Where a sub-fund was established less than a year earlier, the swing factor and the threshold are determined depending on the characteristics of this sub-fund. The historical capital flows simulated in this way enable a representative value to be determined for the respective sub-fund.

In extraordinary situations such as unusually high market fluctuations or restricted market liquidity, the net asset value of the relevant sub-fund may be increased or reduced based on the day's average value for incidental expenses for the purchase and

sale of investments, or on values derived from the day's market observations. This may lead to the cited maximum adjustment being temporarily exceeded in the best interests of unitholders. Unitholders will be informed by the Management Company in the usual manner of any such measures.

The Board of Directors has decided to use the PSSP method to calculate the net asset value of all sub-funds.

The Board of Directors may decide to suspend the PSSP method without prior notice for individual or all sub-funds for a day on which a contribution in kind is made.

If, as a result of exceptional circumstances, the aforementioned valuation criteria cannot be applied or appear to be unsuitable, the Management Company is entitled to temporarily use other appropriate valuation criteria.

In exceptional circumstances, additional valuations may be made throughout the day and shall apply to issues and redemptions on that day.

In the event of a large volume of redemption orders, the Management Company may value the units of the sub-fund in question on the basis of the sales prices received in the requisite securities sales transactions.

3.3 Issue of units

The issue price must be paid within two bank business days after calculation of the issue price. The Management Company may extend this period to a maximum of five days if the two-day period proves too short. Issue prices are rounded down to the nearest currency unit.

The following are charged on the issue of units:

- an agency fee which goes to the intermediary. The maximum agency fee payable for each sub-fund or unit class is set out in the table in section 1.2 "Structure of the Fund".
- for conversions from one sub-fund to another within the same umbrella fund, the intermediary may charge a maximum of 50% of the permitted issuing agency fee, up to the countervalue of the units submitted for conversion; where unit classes of the same sub-fund are converted, no agency fee is charged.
- any taxes and duties charged in connection with the issue;

The Management Company may, at its discretion, accept contributions in kind for full or partial subscriptions. In such cases, the contribution in kind must comply with the investment policy and restrictions of the sub-fund. In addition, such investments will be audited by an auditor assigned by the Management Company; the audit will be available for inspection. Costs incurred in connection with the contribution in kind will be borne by the relevant investor. To calculate the number of units to which an investor is entitled on the basis of his subscription in kind, sub-funds for which the PSSP approach is used may use the valuated net asset value per unit for a valuation date instead of the modified net asset value per unit.

The corresponding number of units will be transferred to investors immediately after payment of the purchase price. The Board of Directors is authorised to accept subscriptions for specific sums of money and, on this basis, consent to the issue of fractions of units of up to four decimal places. In such cases, the Management Company has the power to authorise one of the sales or paying agents to confirm the subscription of units to the unitholders in writing.

Only registered units shall be issued. They are not issued as physical certificates and exist purely as book entries.

Physical bearer units which were not deposited by 18 February 2016 under the Act of 28 July 2014 on the mandatory deposit of bearer shares and units amending the Act of 10 August 1915 on commercial companies have been cancelled and the amounts corresponding to the value of these units deposited with the Caisse de Consignation until the holder demands their payment.

Subscribers should note that they must present proof of identity to the agent receiving their subscription, unless they are known personally to the agent. This ruling is intended to help combat the laundering of money originating from criminal activities, in particular the drugs trade.

The Management Company reserves the right to set a minimum subscription amount for both initial and subsequent subscriptions of units in a sub-fund. Details on any such restriction are noted in section 1.5. Investor profile.

The sale of units may also be restricted to certain pre-defined groups of investors for regulatory reasons and based on a decision of the Board of Directors. Details on any such restriction are also noted in section 1.5. Investor profile.

3.4 Redemption of units

In principle, the Management Company will redeem units in the Fund at any time on a bank business day – subject to the exception defined in section 3.1 for Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds – at the redemption price, against surrender of the corresponding unit certificates. Since care must be taken that there are sufficient liquid assets in the Fund, payments on Fund units will usually be made within five bank business days after calculation of the redemption price, unless transfer of the redemption amount to the country in which the redemption has been applied for proves to be impossible owing to statutory provisions, such as foreign exchange and payment restrictions, or as a result of other circumstances beyond the control of the Depositary.

Units are redeemed in the currency of the sub-fund or currency class, and in CHF for Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Sustainable Global Aggregate. No charge is made for redemption. Any taxes due on the redemption will be deducted from the redemption price. Redemption prices are rounded down to the nearest currency unit.

The unit in question expires upon payment of the redemption price.

3.5 Conversion of units

Unitholders in each sub-fund are, on any trading day or valuation day, entitled to convert some or all of their units into units of another sub-fund offered for subscription, or to convert units of one class into another class within the same sub-fund. The rules specified in section 3.1 regarding subscriptions and redemptions apply to the Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Cat Bonds sub-fund. The subscription requirements for a particular unit class must also be fulfilled in the case of the conversion of units from one class to another. Investors must submit a conversion application to the Management Company for at least 10 units of a sub-fund or unit class and surrender the unit certificates, if any were issued. Conversion is subject to the same time limits as for the issue and redemption of the sub-funds in question.

The intermediary may charge an agency fee on conversions of up to half the rate on issue, up to the value of the units submitted for conversion. Where unit classes of the same sub-fund are converted, no agency fee is charged.

The Management Company will use the following formula to determine the number of units into which a unitholder may convert his/her existing units:

$$A = \left(\frac{BxC}{D}\right) xE$$

A = Number of units to be issued in the new sub-fund or the new unit class

B = Number of units in the original sub-fund or the original unit class

C = Redemption price per unit of the original sub-fund or the original unit class

D = Net asset value per unit of the new sub-fund or the new unit class

E = Exchange rate between the currencies of the two sub-funds or two unit classes on the date of conversion

Should the calculation of the number of new units result in fractions of units, the figure is rounded down to the nearest whole number, unless the Board of Directors has approved the issue of fractions of units. The investor will receive payment for the fractions at the redemption price.

The Management Company will provide the unitholder with the details of the conversion.

3.6 Suspension of net asset value calculation and the issue, conversion and redemption of units

3.6.1 The Management Company is entitled to temporarily suspend the calculation of the net asset value, as well as the issue, conversion and redemption of units for one or more sub-funds in the following cases:

a) If stock exchanges or markets that serve as the basis for the valuation of a substantial proportion of a sub-fund's assets, or foreign exchange markets for the currency in which the net asset value or a significant proportion of a sub-fund's assets are denominated are closed (apart from the usual public holidays), or if business is suspended or restricted on such markets, or if they are temporarily exposed to major fluctuations;

b) If relevant disposals of a sub-fund's assets are not possible owing to political, economic, military or other emergencies which are beyond the control of the Management Company, or if such action would be detrimental to the interests of the unitholders.

c) In the event of disruptions in IT communications, or if the net asset value of a sub-fund cannot be calculated with sufficient accuracy.

d) If restrictions on foreign exchange transactions or other asset transfers make sub-fund transactions impossible, or if the purchase and sale of Fund assets cannot be effected at normal exchange rates.

e) If special circumstances concerning the careful, proper management of the Fund or sub-fund(s) in question make such suspension necessary and it is in the interests of the unitholders.

3.6.2 The Management Company is entitled to temporarily suspend the issue, conversion and redemption of units for one or more sub-funds in the following cases:

In exceptional circumstances, liquidity management measures may be taken for a sub-fund, and liquidity management tools ("LMTs") employed. In particular, this may be necessary if the liquidity of a sub-fund's assets has deteriorated due to political, economic or other market events to the point that it is no longer sufficient to meet redemption requests in full on the settlement date.

In this context, in the interests of the remaining unitholders in the relevant sub-fund, the Management Company reserves the right to reduce all redemption requests on days on which the total volume of redemptions exceeds the effective, defined gate threshold. A threshold for triggering a gating mechanism shall be defined for each sub-fund. Gating may be triggered, for example,

if the necessary transactions cannot be processed at acceptable transaction costs. The Management Company decides whether it reduces redemption requests pro rata on this settlement date.

The remaining portion of the redemption requests will be regarded as having been received for the next-possible valuation date and will be settled on the conditions applicable on this date. Deferred redemption requests are not given priority. Unitholders may cancel deferred redemption requests up to the cut-off time.

If the Management Company decides to reduce redemption requests, each redemption request will only be executed pro rata on the basis of a percentage determined by the Company. For the unitholder, therefore, there is a risk that only a portion of the redemption request is met and the remainder is deferred.

The Management Company shall notify the audit firm and, as appropriate, the unitholders of its decision to apply and lift the gating mechanism without delay.

The option to suspend redemption remains unaffected.

4 Appropriation of net income and capital gains

4.1 Distribution units

Under Article 12 of the Management Regulations, the Management Company will decide, after closing the annual accounts, whether and to what extent distributions are to be made on distribution units. The Fund intends to make distributions large enough to ensure that the sub-funds have a return typical for the market and to make such distributions within four months of the financial year-end.

Distributions may be made from income (e.g. dividends or interest income) and/or capital (this may include realised and unrealised net changes in the net asset value). Distributions from income and/or capital result in an immediate reduction in the net asset value per unit of the sub-fund.

The Management Company is authorised to approve the distribution of interim dividends and the suspension of distributions.

Distributions are made upon the surrender of coupons. Payment will be made according to the procedure described under section 3.4 “Redemption of units”.

Claims for distributions and allotments that are not made within five years after their due date will become statute-barred and the assets will revert to the corresponding sub-fund or unit classes.

4.2 Accumulation units

No distributions are planned for these unit classes. After the deduction of general costs, net income will be used to increase the net asset value of the units (accumulation).

5 Taxes and charges

In the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Fund’s assets are subject to a “taxe d’abonnement” of 0.05% p.a. of net assets for unit classes offered to private investors and of 0.01% p.a. of net assets for unit classes offered to institutional investors, payable quarterly. The Fund’s earnings are not taxed in Luxembourg.
Under current legislation, unitholders do not have to pay income tax, wealth tax or any other tax in Luxembourg, unless they are or have been resident in Luxembourg or operate a business there to which the units belong.

Depending on the person who holds the units directly or indirectly, both gains and capital gains, whether distributed or accumulated, may be subject in whole or in part to withholding tax (e.g. final withholding tax, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act).

Potential unitholders should find out about the laws and regulations that apply to the subscription, purchase, ownership and sale of units at their place of residence and, if necessary, seek expert advice.

The unit classes for which the Management Company charges an all-in fee for running the Fund, asset management and distribution of the Fund units are listed in section 1.4.5.

In return, the Management Company will bear all costs regularly incurred in connection with running the Fund, asset management as well as with distribution of the Fund, if compensation is made for such costs, such as:

- costs of managing the Fund;
- fees and costs charged by the Depositary and the paying agents;
- costs of distribution;
- all costs imposed by law or by regulations, in particular the costs of publications of all types (such as price publications and notices to investors), as well as the fees payable to the supervisory authorities;
- printing the management regulations and sales prospectuses, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports;
- fees associated with any listing of the Fund and with its distribution both domestically and abroad;
- administrative costs, especially those for bookkeeping and calculating the net asset value;
- costs of paying out annual income to the investors;
- auditor fees;
- advertising costs.

The all-in fee is made up of two components: the flat management fee (to cover asset management and distribution costs) and the flat administration fee (to cover the costs of running the Fund and administrative costs).

The maximum all-in fee, maximum flat management fee and maximum flat administration fee for each sub-fund and unit class are set out in the table in section 1.4.5.

The sum of the flat management fee and the flat administration fee booked may not exceed the rate of the maximum all-in fee for the sub-fund or unit class in question. The aggregate figure for the all-in fee (or flat management fee and flat administration fee) actually paid out of the Fund to the Management Company is published in the Fund's annual and semi-annual reports.

The all-in fee (or flat management fee and flat administration fee) is charged to the Fund assets on a pro rata basis each time the net asset value is calculated, and is paid out at the end of each month. The all-in fee does not cover taxes levied on the Fund assets, the usual transaction fees charged on purchases and sales or the costs of extraordinary action taken in the interests of the unitholders.

The all-in fee (or flat management fee and flat administration fee) to be paid to the Management Company shall first come out of investment income, then out of realised gains on securities transactions, and then out of fixed assets.

No all-in fee is charged to the Fund in the case of unit classes N, M and S. Therefore, the Management Company is compensated for the management of the Fund (running the Fund, asset management, distribution and other costs that arise; in particular, fees and costs of the Depositary) not by the all-in fee, but by the remuneration set out in the agreements as laid down in section 1.4.5 above (a written asset management agreement, a written advisory agreement, a written investment agreement or some other written service agreement) between the investor, on the one hand, and the Management Company or another company within the Swisscanto Group or a bank, on the other.

The assets of each individual sub-fund shall be liable for all claims against that sub-fund. These costs shall be charged separately to each sub-fund. Costs borne by the Fund which cannot be allocated to a single sub-fund shall be charged to the individual sub-funds in proportion to their net assets. The assets of one sub-fund shall not be liable for claims against the assets of another sub-fund.

6 Information for unitholders

6.1 Remuneration policy

The Management Company has produced a remuneration policy in accordance with the applicable legal and regulatory requirements, particularly the UCI Act and the relevant ESMA guidelines on sound remuneration policies (ESMA/2016/411); this policy applies to all employees, in particular those identified under the UCI Act and including the salaried directors and executives of the Management Company. The remuneration policy has been prepared with the aim of protecting the interests of the investors as well as the interests of the Management Company and the Group on a long-term, sustainable basis. It is also in line with the business strategy, the goals and values of the Management Company and the funds it manages, and comprises measures aimed at avoiding conflicts of interest.

The remuneration policy is designed to promote effective, sound risk management and to prevent excessive risk-taking.

Employee remuneration consists of a fixed and a variable component; these are in due proportion to one another, such that percentage of the fixed component of total remuneration is high enough to facilitate total flexibility in relation to the variable component and also to be able to waive payment of a variable component entirely. The variable component is largely based on the consolidated net income, the performance of the Management Company and the function and performance of the employee.
The performance targets for individual employees are assessed and reviewed annually. The annual assessment provides a basis for setting the level of variable remuneration and any increase in the fixed element. Financial as well as non-financial criteria are taken into account when assessing an employee's individual performance. The variable component may be waived entirely following a failure to meet performance targets or a poor business result.

The version of the remuneration policy currently in force, which includes a precise description of this policy, details of how remuneration is calculated, other compensation and the identity of the persons responsible for awarding the remuneration, is available at www.swisscanto.com/lu/de/gs/rechtliche-hinweise/verguetungspolitik.html and in hard copy, free of charge, at the registered office of the Management Company.

6.2 Accounting reports

The annual audited accounting reports will be made available to unitholders at no charge no later than four months from the end of the financial year (31 January) at the registered office of the Management Company and the offices of the selling and paying agents. Unaudited semi-annual reports will be made available in the same way within two months of the end of the reporting period (31 July). Separate accounts will be drawn up for the individual sub-funds. The total of the sub-funds – after conversion into the currency of the Fund (CHF) – constitutes the Fund assets.

In the event that liabilities from transactions involving derivative financial instruments and/or loans exist at the end of the financial year, they are to be explicitly stated in the accounting report, i.e.

the strike price of current options and any liabilities associated with financial forwards and futures. Total liabilities from currency forwards, excluding options, must be stated for each type of transaction.

6.3 Data protection

Investors are advised that for organisational reasons and due to the outsourcing of various tasks, it is possible that personal data and information on the unitholders may be processed in countries which may not be subject to the same data protection standards as in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.
In particular, the Central Administration Agent ensures that this data and information are only disclosed or transferred to service providers that are either legally bound to professional secrecy, or contractually bound to treat the data and information as extremely confidential and only make it accessible to a limited number of people.
Additional information regarding data protection can be found in the privacy statement at https://www.swisscanto.com/lu/de/gs/rechtliche-hinweise/datenschutz/datenschutzerklaerung.html or is available on request from the Management Company.

6.4 Other Information

Other information on the Fund or the Management Company, as well as on the net asset value and the issue and redemption prices of the units is available at the registered office of the Management Company on all bank business days.

The issue and redemption prices i.e. the net asset value of all unit classes, together with the note “excluding commission”, as well as any notifications relating to a suspension of net asset value calculations will also be published on every bank business day on the website: www.swisscanto.com.

The Management Company may amend these provisions in whole or in part at any time in the interests of the unitholders and with the consent of the Depositary. Unless otherwise specified, amendments to the Management Regulations shall enter into force upon signature.

Unitholders listed in the register of unitholders will be promptly informed of changes to this Sales Prospectus and the Management Regulations by written notice.

In the event of a mistake in the net asset value calculation or a sub-fund exceeding limits, unitholders who have acquired their units via a financial intermediary should note that their right to compensation will be managed via the financial intermediary. Accordingly, the individual situation of such unitholders cannot be ensured in the event of any compensation payments.

In addition, the following documents are available for inspection at the registered office of the Management Company during normal business hours. Copies are available free of charge from this office:

- Management Regulations
- Articles of Association of the Management Company
- Depositary Agreement between the Management Company and the Depositary.

The latest version of the Sales Prospectus and the Key Investor Information Document, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports, can be downloaded online at www.swisscanto.com.

Management Company:
Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A.

Depositary:
CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch

ANNEX

SUB-FUND-SPECIFIC SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED DISCLOSURES IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed AUD

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300G7JSDUD5I1ZE39

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests primarily in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private and public-sector debtors in AUD, most of which have an investment grade rating.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

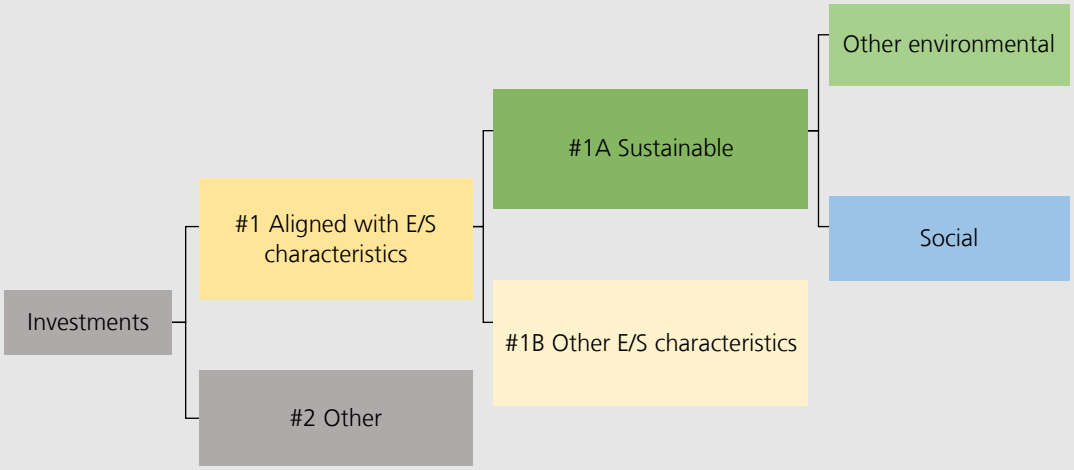
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

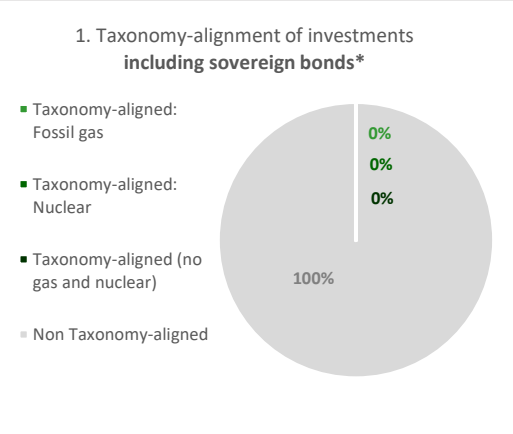
☒ No

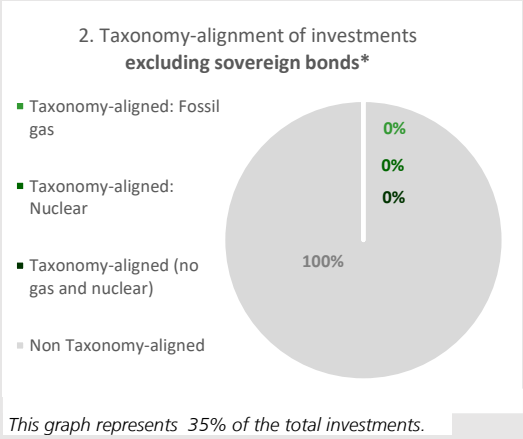
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 35% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0141247303.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CAD

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
5493002H8R636PLBUX16

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.
The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.
The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests primarily in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private and public-sector debtors in CAD, most of which have an investment grade rating.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

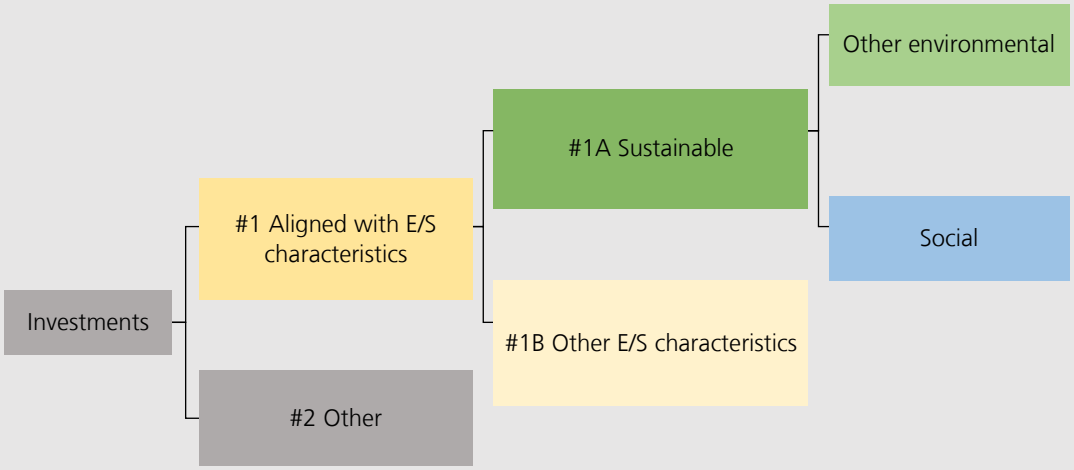
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

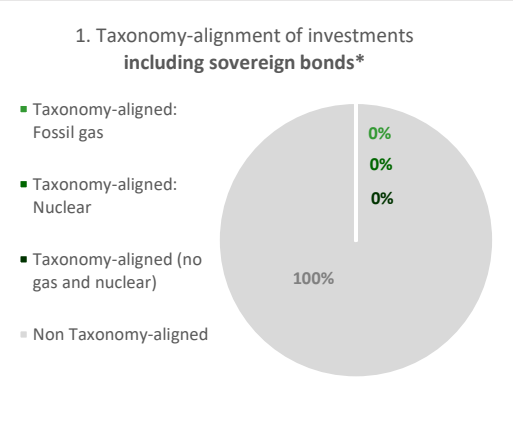
☒ No

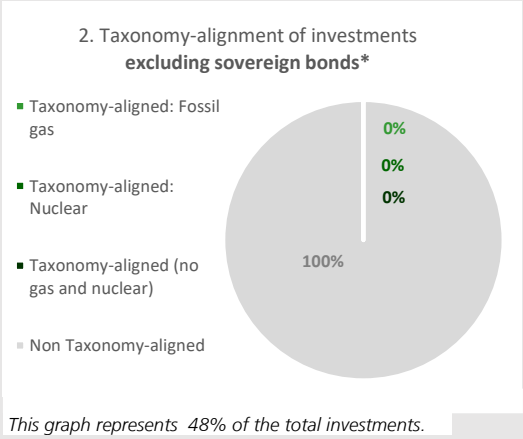
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 48% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0141247725.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed CHF

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
5493008SXJPFYX70JQ61

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests primarily in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private and public-sector debtors in CHF, most of which have an investment grade rating.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

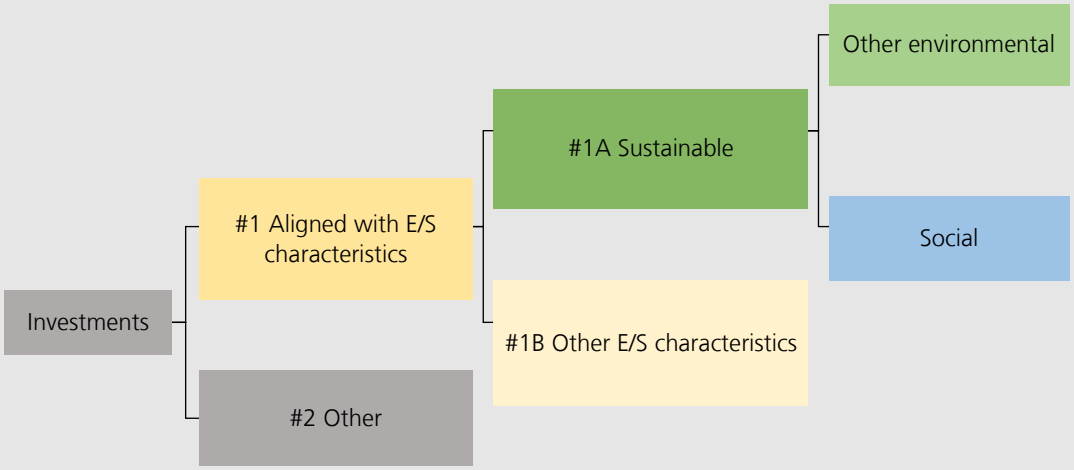
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

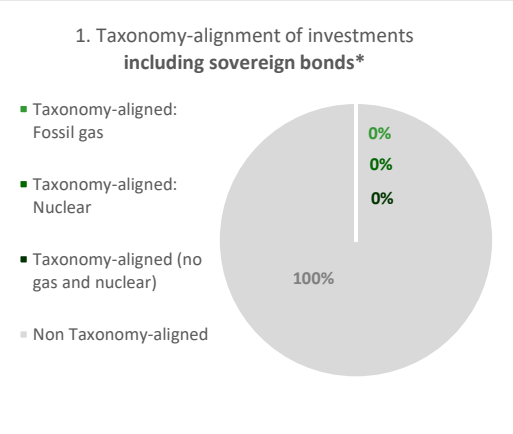
☒ No

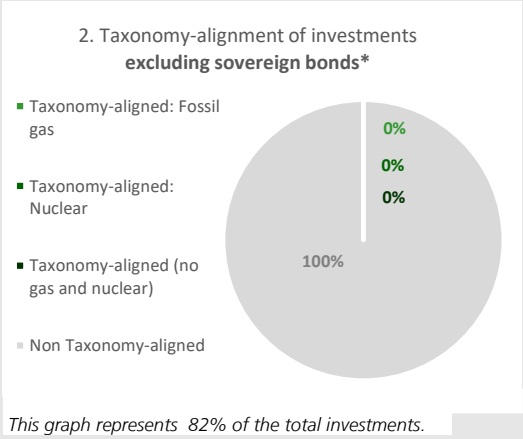
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 82% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0141248293.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
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swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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

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Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed EUR

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Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

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Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests primarily in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private and public-sector debtors in EUR, most of which have an investment grade rating.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

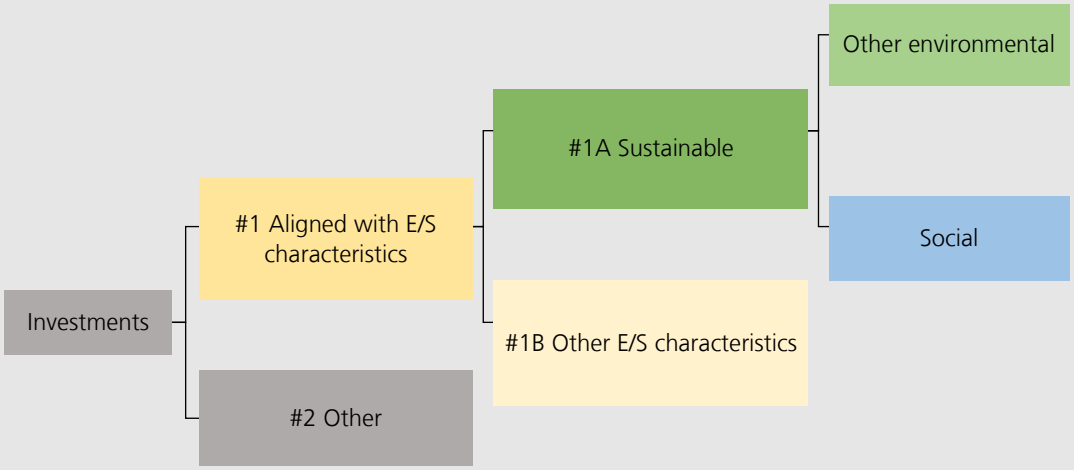
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

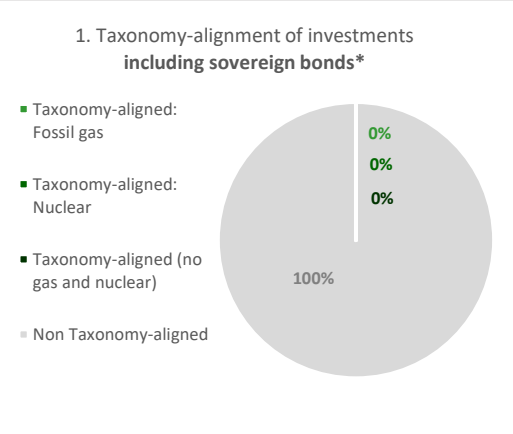
☒ No

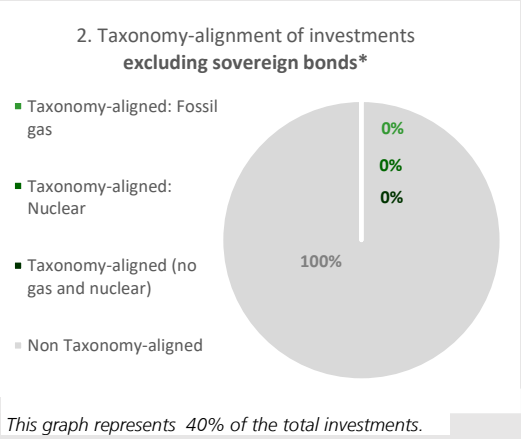
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 40% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0141248459.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed GBP

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300BWFGKZQUQG0265

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests primarily in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private and public-sector debtors in GBP, most of which have an investment grade rating.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

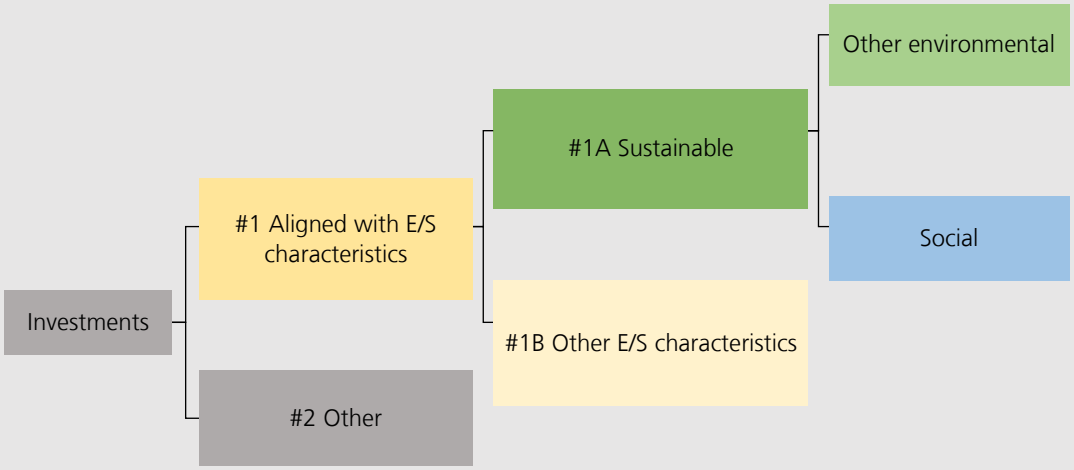
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In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

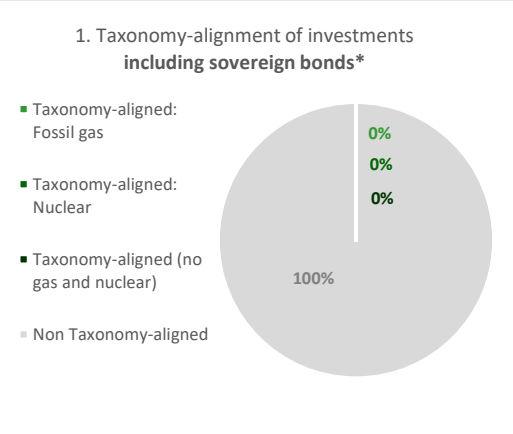
☒ No

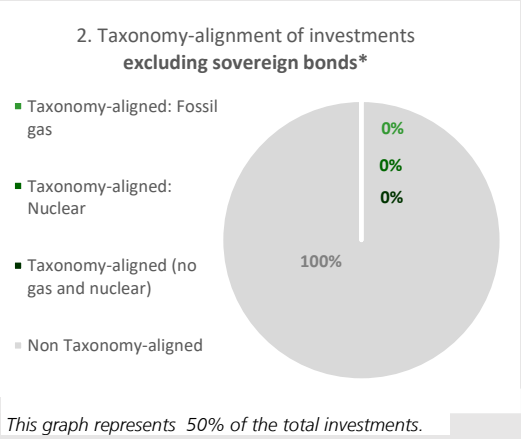
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 50% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0141248616.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Vision Committed USD

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
54930070FQYVCKE6MZ76

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
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- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
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  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests primarily in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private and public-sector debtors in USD, most of which have an investment grade rating.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

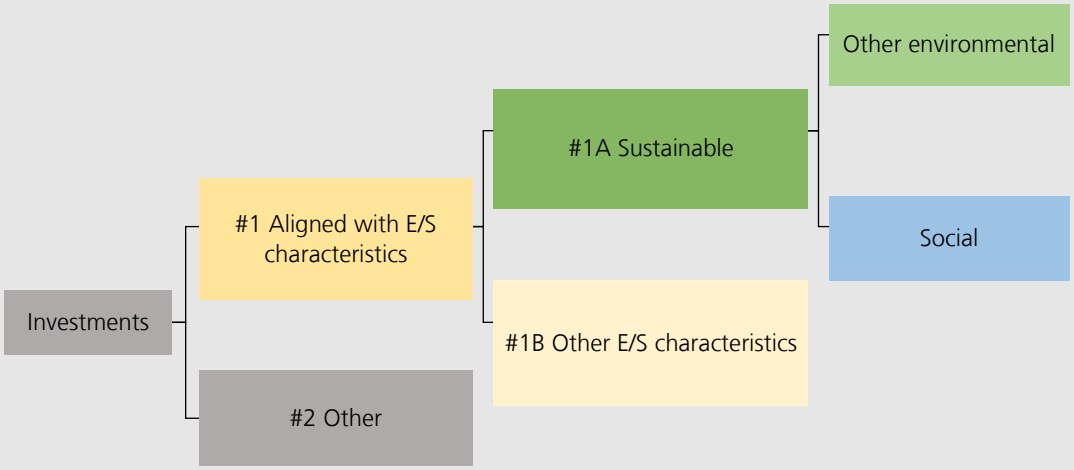
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

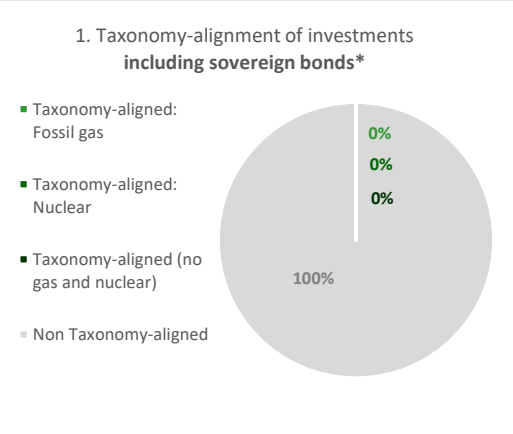
☒ No

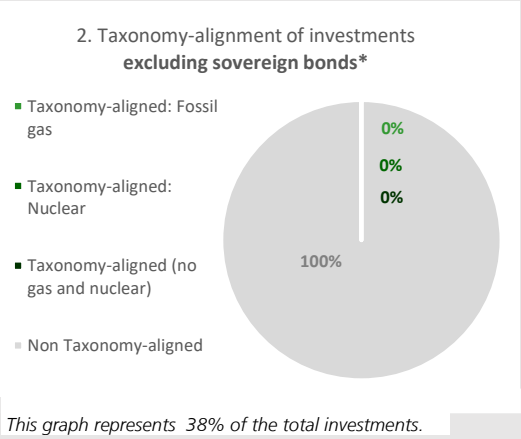
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 38% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0141248962.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

Pre-contractual disclosure

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 Aggregate

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
549300CV4U6ZU8YGRP84

Version:
July 2026

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 30%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will a minimum proportion of _____% of sustainable investments.
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 30%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of this financial product is to only invest in issuers, which, based on its proprietary assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). This contribution can be made in terms of products and services, sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.
For specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses different data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable Investments

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies and the specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs or equivalent sustainability objectives. This involves a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the products and services offered by companies that pursue sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains, as well as those offered by governments and special-purpose financing vehicles. Details on the sustainable investment quota resulting from this analysis can be found in the section on the binding elements of the investment strategy.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described above are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment objective.

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 do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.
The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.
The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests primarily in fixed or floating-rate securities issued by private and public-sector debtors, most of which have an investment grade rating. The investment currencies are not restricted.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

1. Sustainable Investments

The Asset Management focuses on sustainable investments through investing in issuers, which, based on its proprietary assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs or equivalent sustainability objectives. This contribution can be made in terms of products and services, sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.
The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments are assessed based on their contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.
The Asset management distinguishes between investments in SDG leaders, ESG leaders and Theme Adopters, and breaks down their contributions to environmental and social goals.

The Asset management ensures that at least 90% of the net assets or issuers included in the portfolio are analysed when implementing the sustainable characteristics.

1.1. Investments in SDG leaders (Best-in-Class)

Securities from issuers that make a significant contribution to the SDGs with their products and services or specific-purpose bonds (known as 'SDG leaders') qualify as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17) and for the sustainable investment universe.
A significant contribution means net at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a strongly positive contribution. This results in an SDG score of ≥ 60. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. Specific-purpose bonds also qualify as SDG leaders.
The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

1.2. Investments in ESG leaders (Best-in-Class)

Furthermore, securities are assessed on a best-in-class basis relating to a sustainable economic approach using environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria. Securities that are assessed as above-average (referred to as ESG leaders) and which have optimized their processes in accordance with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) are also included in the investment universe and qualify as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17). Additionally, countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating as ESG leader.

Proprietary ESG scores calculated by the Asset Management for companies and governments are used as the basis for identifying ESG leaders. These are based on the data of independent third-party providers and calculated using proprietary criteria, algorithms and weightings. The Asset Management considers the relevance of ESG criteria with regards to sustainability risks and opportunities. The ESG scores calculated cover a scale of 0 to 100, whereby 0 is the lowest value, 50 the average, and 100 the best.
ESG leaders are companies with an ESG score ≥ 50 and governments with an ESG score ≥ 66.67. In exceptional cases, ESG leaders may be defined on the basis of fundamental research even if their ESG score is under 50. At every subsequent data update, companies that were an ESG Leader remain an ESG Leader, so long as their score is at least 45.

1.3. Investments in Theme Adopters

Companies that have optimized their value chain with regard to the circular economy and digital economy are also counted as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17). Such companies are included as so-called Circular Economy or Digital Economy Adopters based on a fundamental analysis. Accordingly, from criteria such as Recycling rates, waste reduction, takeback initiatives, eco-design policies, disclosure of recycling content in products/packaging, a Circular Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Circular Economy Adopters. From criteria such as the area of operations and policy, the level of investment to promote the company's digital transformation of the company, the integration of a digital strategy into the company's entire business model, the degree of process automation in customer and employee activities, a Digital Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Digital Economy Adopters.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution (opportunities) to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weighting of all investments in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all investments in ESG laggards in the sub-fund’s benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments. CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)

(measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 7.5% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (7.5%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions"). The Asset Management has also determined other additional activities which result in the exclusion of companies from the investment universe:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact.
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (ex metal production) *
- Operation of nuclear plants *
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors *
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves *
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (>5% turnover) *
- Natural gas extraction *

- Oil extraction *
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors *
- Aircraft production *
- Airlines *
- Cruise ship operators *
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs) *
- Non-sustainable fishing and fish farming *
- Non-sustainable deforestation through forestry and agriculture *
- Non certified palm oil (<60% RSPO)

Exclusions for government issuers:
- Afghanistan
- Belarus
- Iran
- Libya
- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

Further (additional) countries with:
- Countries with low levels of democracy and freedom (classified as "not free" in the "Freedom in the World" report published annually by Freedom House, Washington DC) **
- Use of the death penalty **
- High military budget > 4% of gross domestic product (GDP) **
- Expanding nuclear energy sector (>50% of total) **
- Non-signatory to the Paris Climate Agreement **
- Non-signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) **
- CPI score < 35 according to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of Transparency International **
- Non-signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty **

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion providing the limits of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 apply directly to all assets at project level. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.
** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green, social and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Social bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to reduce or prevent negative impacts on society. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital

for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

5. Investment Universe

Asset management reduces the initial investment universe by at least 20% as a result of the sustainability process applied (application of the binding elements of the sustainability characteristics "Sustainable"). The composition of this universe is based exclusively on the fund's investment strategy and the assets that are eligible for selection. In the event of a change in the initial investment universe due to a change in the composition of the benchmark, there may be temporary deviations from the stated reduction percentage. These deviations will be corrected within a reasonable period of time and in the interests of the unit holders.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

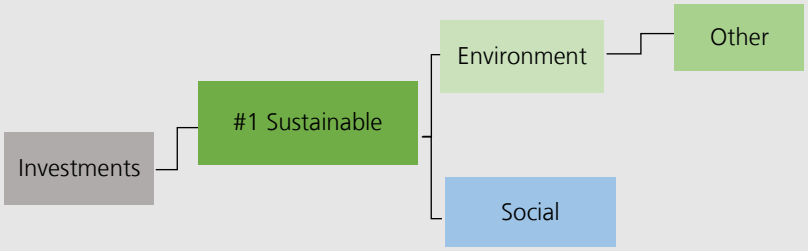
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management secures that 100% of the investments of the sub-fund are invested in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17) SFDR (#1 Sustainable), which equals at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
Of the 100% of the investments, a minimum of 30% is invested in Environment and a minimum 30% in Social.
The Asset Management reserves the right to hold cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives) up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's net assets.



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

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Single issuer derivatives meet the criteria of "#1 Sustainable". All other derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective but are used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques.

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

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.

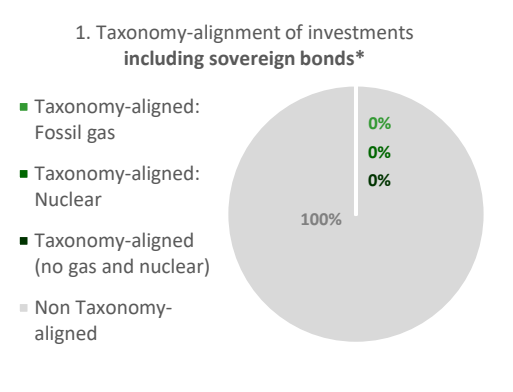
0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue sustainable investments aligned with the EU taxonomy.

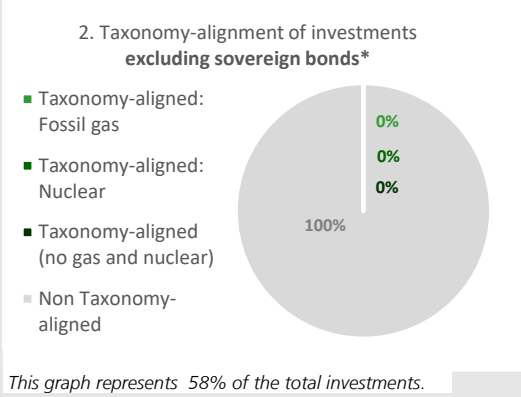
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 58% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 30% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective is 30% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund does not invest in "#2 Not Sustainable".

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0081697723.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Corporate

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300OJNVEMLQLD6378

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests worldwide at least 51% of its assets in fixed or variable-interest securities of private and non-governmental issuers.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

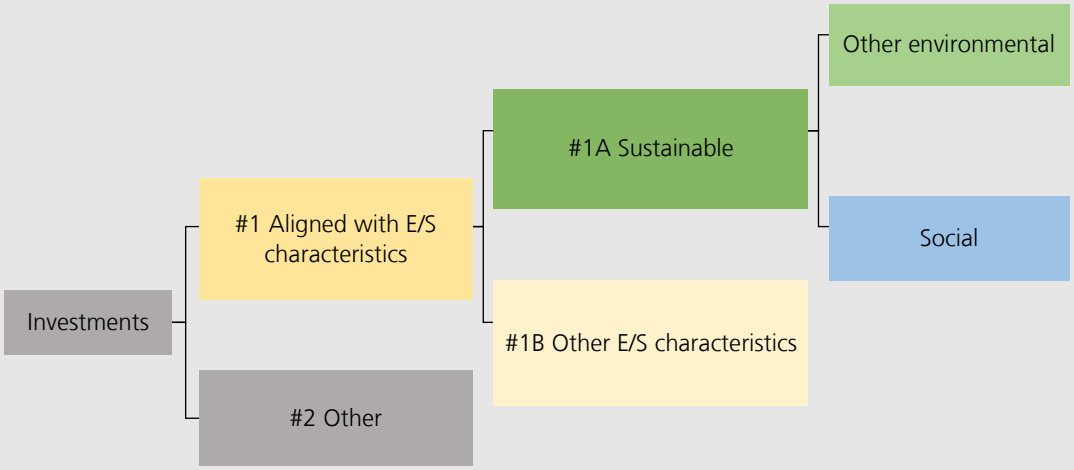
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

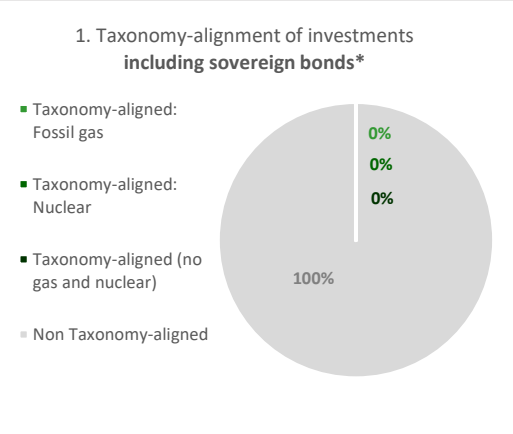
☒ No

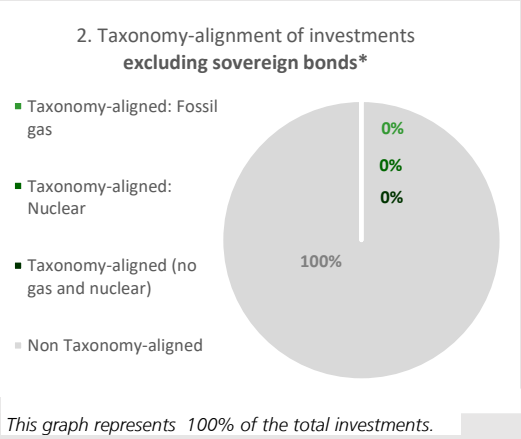
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0519886476.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Convertible

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300BEZ1CJCP4C0A88

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

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Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
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  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

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2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 51% of its assets in convertible bonds, convertible notes, warrant bonds and similar securities with conversion and option rights issued by private and public-sector debtors. In addition, the sub-fund may invest up to 25% in fixed or variable-interest securities as well as equity securities and value rights.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to

traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

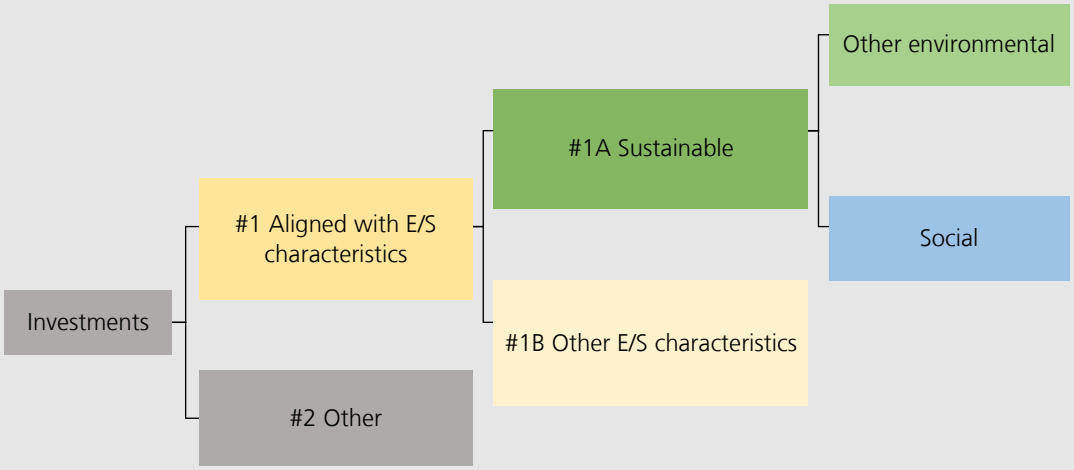
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

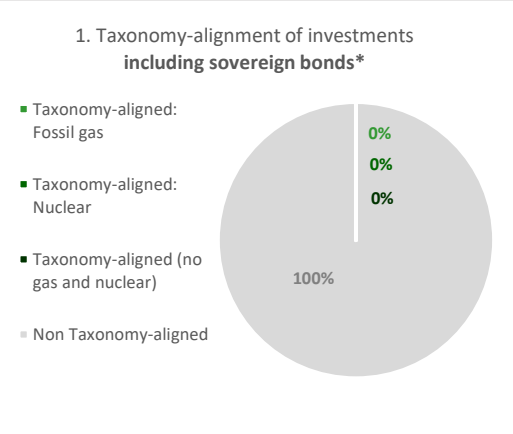
☒ No

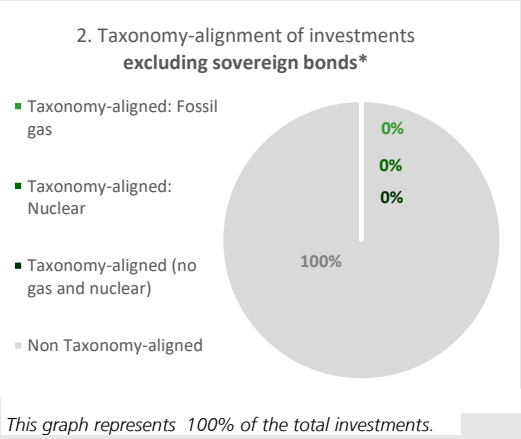
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0582724695.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

Pre-contractual disclosure

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 High Yield

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
549300QT8R0DJRSOJL97

Version:
July 2026

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 30%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will a minimum proportion of _____% of sustainable investments.
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 30%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of this financial product is to only invest in issuers, which, based on its proprietary assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). This contribution can be made in terms of products and services, sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.
For specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses different data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable Investments

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies and the specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs or equivalent sustainability objectives. This involves a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the products and services offered by companies that pursue sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains, as well as those offered by governments and special-purpose financing vehicles. Details on the sustainable investment quota resulting from this analysis can be found in the section on the binding elements of the investment strategy.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described above are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment objective.

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 do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.
The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.
The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 51% of its assets in fixed or variable-interest securities ofissued by private and public-sector debtors in the rating range from Ba1 to Caa3 (Moody's) whereby if there is no official rating, a bank rating or an implicit rating can also be used. The portion of assets that does not have a rating does not exceed more than 15% of the fund's net assets. Up to 10% can be invested in distressed securities.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

1. Sustainable Investments

The Asset Management focuses on sustainable investments through investing in issuers, which, based on its proprietary assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs or equivalent sustainability objectives. This contribution can be made in terms of products and services, sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.
The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments are assessed based on their contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.
The Asset management distinguishes between investments in SDG leaders, ESG leaders and Theme Adopters, and breaks down their contributions to environmental and social goals.

The Asset management ensures that at least 90% of the net assets or issuers included in the portfolio are analysed when implementing the sustainable characteristics.

1.1. Investments in SDG leaders (Best-in-Class)

Securities from issuers that make a significant contribution to the SDGs with their products and services or specific-purpose bonds (known as 'SDG leaders') qualify as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17) and for the sustainable investment universe.
A significant contribution means net at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a strongly positive contribution. This results in an SDG score of ≥ 60. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. Specific-purpose bonds also qualify as SDG leaders.
The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

1.2. Investments in ESG leaders (Best-in-Class)

Furthermore, securities are assessed on a best-in-class basis relating to a sustainable economic approach using environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria. Securities that are assessed as above-average (referred to as ESG leaders) and which have optimized their processes in accordance with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) are also included in the investment universe and qualify as sustainable investments in

accordance with Article 2(17). Additionally, countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating as ESG leader.
Proprietary ESG scores calculated by the Asset Management for companies and governments are used as the basis for identifying ESG leaders. These are based on the data of independent third-party providers and calculated using proprietary criteria, algorithms and weightings. The Asset Management considers the relevance of ESG criteria with regards to sustainability risks and opportunities. The ESG scores calculated cover a scale of 0 to 100, whereby 0 is the lowest value, 50 the average, and 100 the best.
ESG leaders are companies with an ESG score ≥ 50 and governments with an ESG score ≥ 66.67. In exceptional cases, ESG leaders may be defined on the basis of fundamental research even if their ESG score is under 50. At every subsequent data update, companies that were an ESG Leader remain an ESG Leader, so long as their score is at least 45.

1.3. Investments in Theme Adopters

Companies that have optimized their value chain with regard to the circular economy and digital economy are also counted as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17). Such companies are included as so-called Circular Economy or Digital Economy Adopters based on a fundamental analysis. Accordingly, from criteria such as Recycling rates, waste reduction, takeback initiatives, eco-design policies, disclosure of recycling content in products/packaging, a Circular Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Circular Economy Adopters. From criteria such as the area of operations and policy, the level of investment to promote the company's digital transformation of the company, the integration of a digital strategy into the company's entire business model, the degree of process automation in customer and employee activities, a Digital Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Digital Economy Adopters.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution (opportunities) to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weighting of all investments in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all investments in ESG laggards in the sub-fund’s benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments. CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD

million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 7.5% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark annually by the target value (7.5%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions"). The Asset Management has also determined other additional activities which result in the exclusion of companies from the investment universe:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact.
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (ex metal production) *
- Operation of nuclear plants *
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors *
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves *
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (>5% turnover) *

- Natural gas extraction *
- Oil extraction *
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors *
- Aircraft production *
- Airlines *
- Cruise ship operators *
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs) *
- Non-sustainable fishing and fish farming *
- Non-sustainable deforestation through forestry and agriculture *
- Non certified palm oil (<60% RSPO)

Exclusions for government issuers:
- Afghanistan
- Belarus
- Iran
- Libya
- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

Further (additional) countries with:
- Countries with low levels of democracy and freedom (classified as "not free" in the "Freedom in the World" report published annually by Freedom House, Washington DC) **
- Use of the death penalty **
- High military budget > 4% of gross domestic product (GDP) **
- Expanding nuclear energy sector (>50% of total) **
- Non-signatory to the Paris Climate Agreement **
- Non-signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) **
- CPI score < 35 according to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of Transparency International **
- Non-signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty **

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion providing the limits of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 apply directly to all assets at project level. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.
** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green, social and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Social bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to reduce or

prevent negative impacts on society. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

5. Investment Universe

Asset management reduces the initial investment universe by at least 20% as a result of the sustainability process applied (application of the binding elements of the sustainability characteristics "Sustainable"). The composition of this universe is based exclusively on the fund's investment strategy and the assets that are eligible for selection. In the event of a change in the initial investment universe due to a change in the composition of the benchmark, there may be temporary deviations from the stated reduction percentage. These deviations will be corrected within a reasonable period of time and in the interests of the unit holders.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

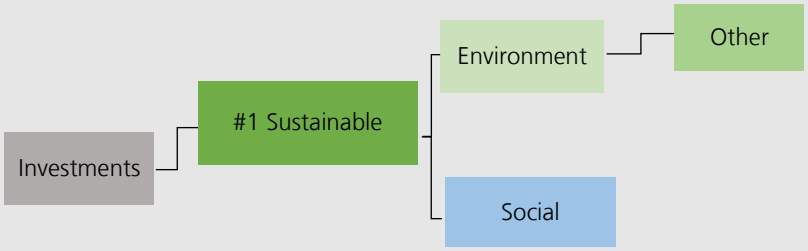
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management secures that 100% of the investments of the sub-fund are invested in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17) SFDR (#1 Sustainable), which equals at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
Of the 100% of the investments, a minimum of 30% is invested in Environment and a minimum 30% in Social.
The Asset Management reserves the right to hold cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives) up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's net assets.



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

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Single issuer derivatives meet the criteria of "#1 Sustainable". All other derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective but are used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques.

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

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.

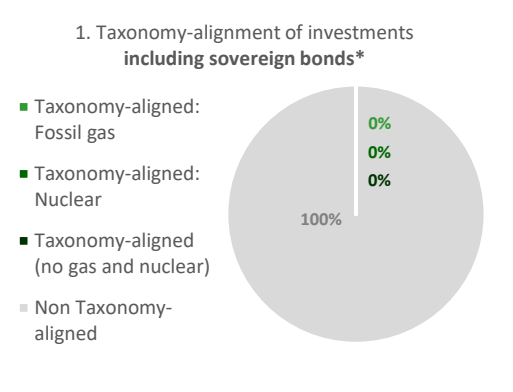
0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue sustainable investments aligned with the EU taxonomy.

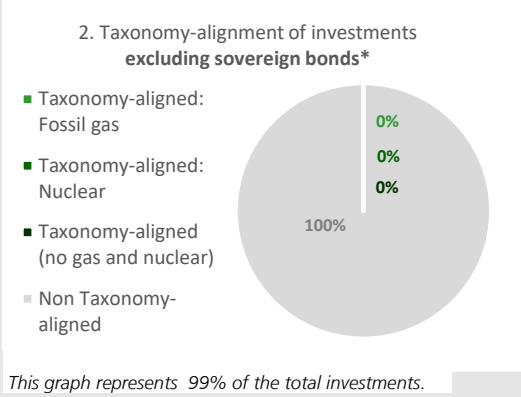
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 99% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 30% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective is 30% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund does not invest in "#2 Not Sustainable".

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0830970272.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed COCO

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300OGXMB1PV730R63

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignemnt) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran

- Libya
- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 51% of its assets in debt securities of financial institutions, particularly in contingent convertible instruments (CoCos), which under certain circumstances may be subject to compulsory conversion to equity capital (shares) or partly written off, and in subordinated bonds. The fund may invest up to 20% of its assets in equities.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive

contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

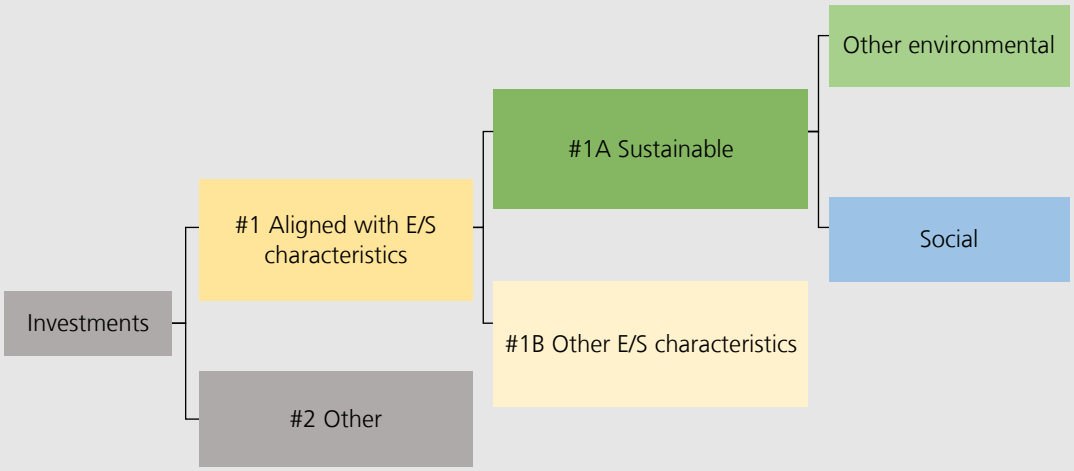
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy relate activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

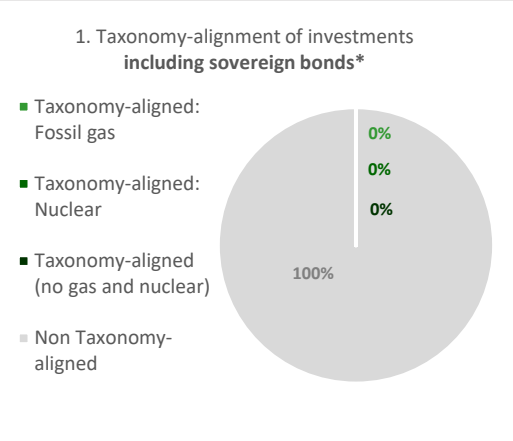
☒ No

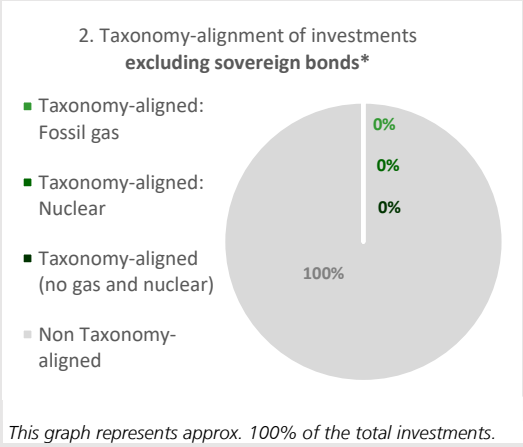
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 approx. 100% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1100907903.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Corporate Hybrid

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300GAYISEMK2SEE06

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (Positive-Screening) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Positive-Screening

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a relative reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 51% of its assets in hybrid bonds, including in particluar subordinated bonds of all credit ratings, maturities, currencies and countries. Banks, as debtors, are explicitly excluded.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive

contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Positive-Screening Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The sub-fund is targeting a lower CO2e intensity compared to ist benchmark (ICE BofA Global Hybrid Non Financial Corporate Index TR, Constrained 3%)

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

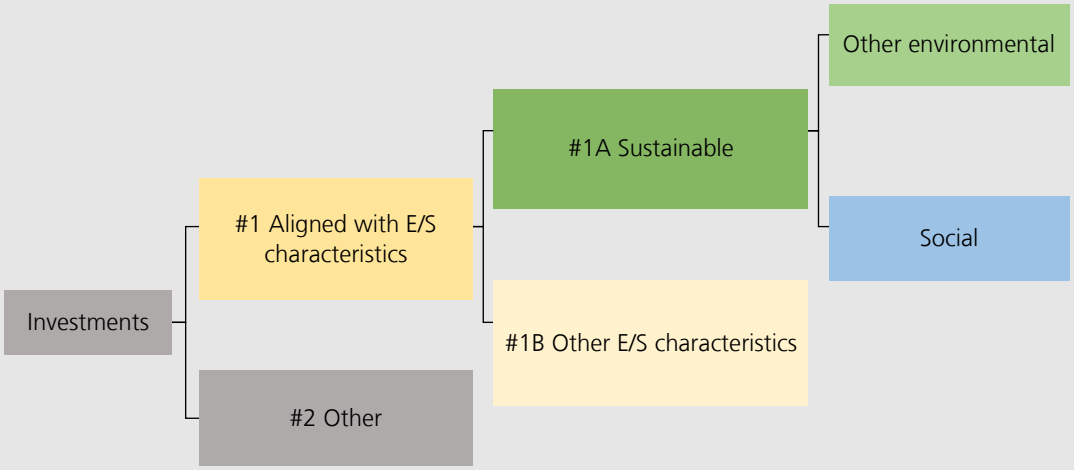
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

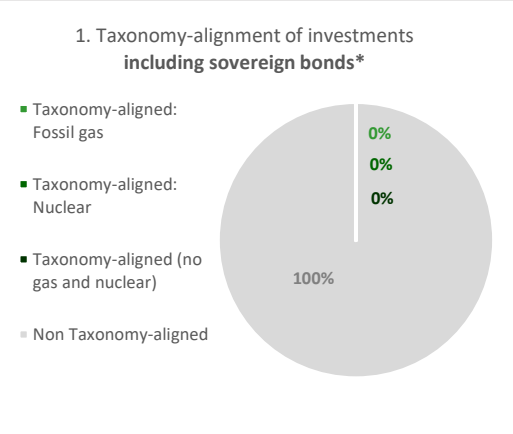
☒ No

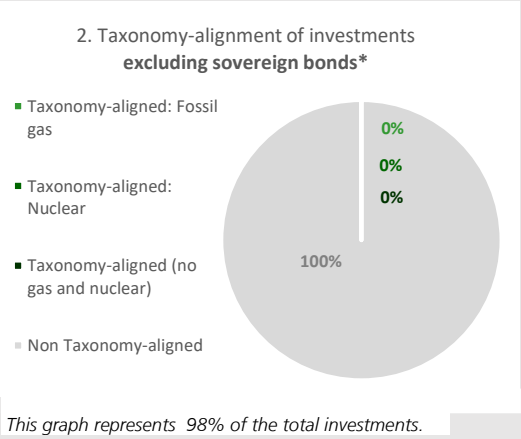
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 98% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

2.5% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

2.5% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU2511502226.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Absolute Return

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300O621Y00HOW1538

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes** | ☒ **No**

☐ It will make a minimum of **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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 51% of its assets in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private and public-sector debtors (incl. emerging markets). An opportunistic approach is taken to the selection and weighting of the individual securities and investment types, i.e. depending on the assessment of the current market assessment.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to

traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund shall not exceed 20% of the weight of the portfolio.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

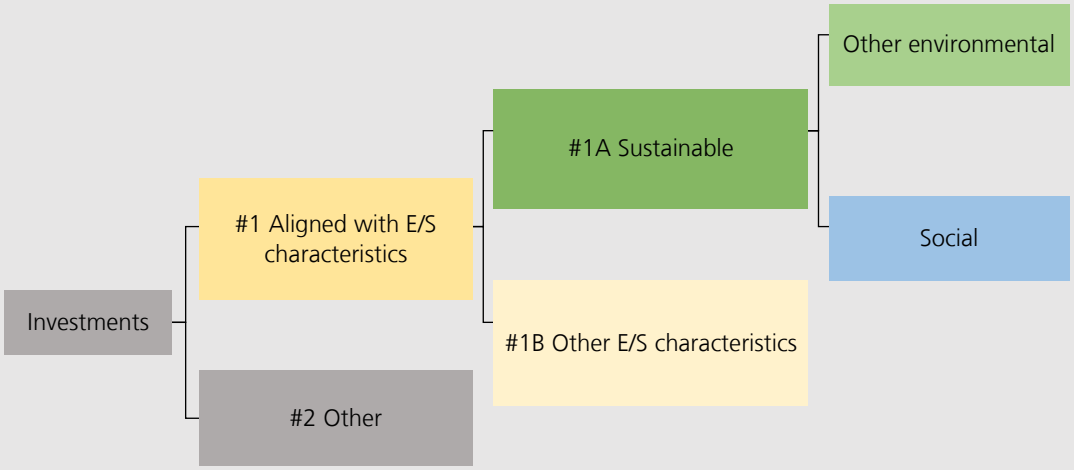
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

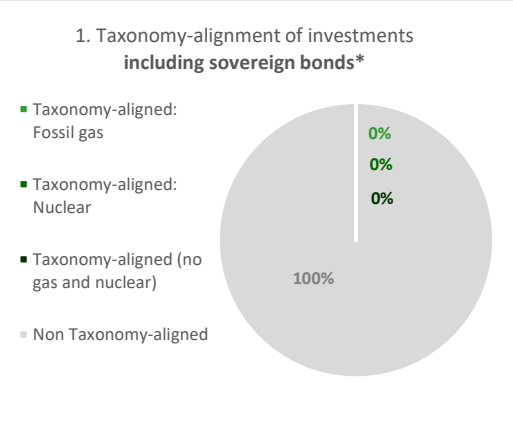
☒ No

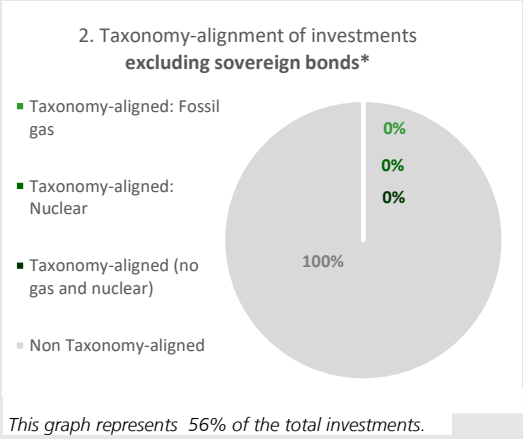
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 56% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0957587206.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Global Rates

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
222100LOO8ZT8UVERA95

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _____% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☐ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, and the reduction of CO_2e intensity (Positive-Screening).

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:

- Afghanistan
- Belarus
- Iran
- Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Positive-Screening (Reduction of CO_2e intensity)

The Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a relative reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This financial product does not make sustainable investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not relevant as this financial product does not make sustainable investments.

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

Not relevant as this financial product does not make sustainable investments.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via exclusions, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests worldwide at least 51% of its assets in bonds, notes, and other fixed- or floating-rate debt securities and rights of public-sector issuers. In addition, the fund may invest in bonds from mainland China that are traded on interbank bond markets in China.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns.

As a basis for integrating ESG criteria into environmental and social characteristics, the Asset Management calculates a proprietary ESG score for each issuer, which is composed of various sub-scores. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund shall not exceed 20% of the weight of the portfolio.

3. Positive-Screening (Reduction of CO_2e intensity)

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a relative reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The sub-fund is targeting a lower CO2e intensity compared to its benchmark (Bloomberg Global Treasury TR Index Unhedged).

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

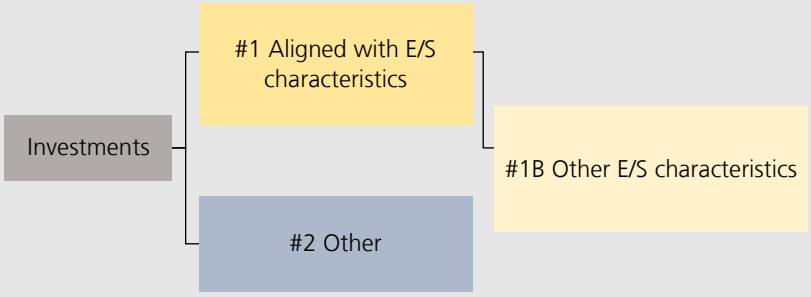
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund. Thereof, all investments are made in #1B other E/S characteristics. The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.

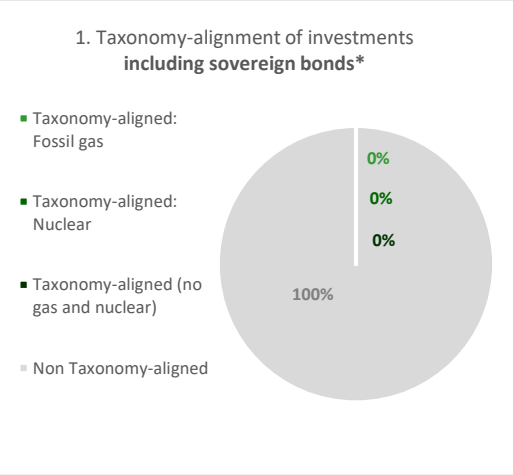
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

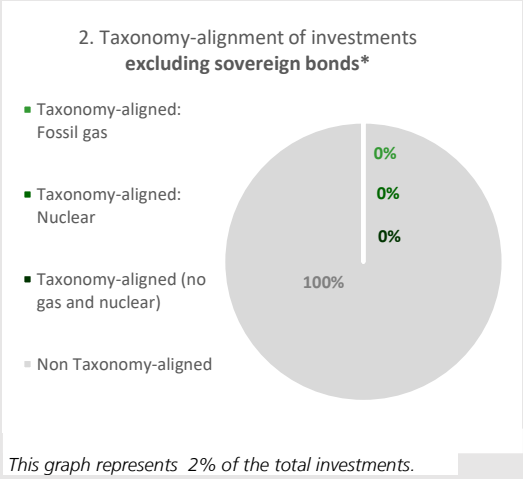
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 2% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This sub-fund may invest up to 20% of the investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU2658244392.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Secured High Yield

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300OW4OTO4HNXLS12

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 20% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity (climate-alignment) and sustainable investments.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

- Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:
  - Afghanistan
  - Belarus
  - Iran
  - Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Climate-alignment

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies and specific-purpose bonds (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals or equivalent sustainability objectives (hereinafter the "SDGs"). In doing so, the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing are examined in terms of quality and quantity.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The Asset Management uses its research on sustainable investments to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs or equivalent sustainable objectives. This contribution can be made through the products and services of companies (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies and countries, and special-purpose financing that are examined in terms of quality and quantity. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are not included in sustainable investments.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion of any sustainable investments of the issuer.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusions, the climate-alignment and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 51% of its assets in fixed or variable-interest securities issued by private debtors with a rating of at least B3 (Moody's) or a comparable rating from another recognized rating agency.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive

contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

With this financial product, the Asset Management aims to achieve sustainable investments by investing in securities that, according to a proprietary model, contribute to one or more SDGs and equivalent sustainability goals. This contribution can be achieved in terms of products and services (based on their turnover), sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating. The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments qualify as sustainable investments if the proceeds have a positive impact on one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

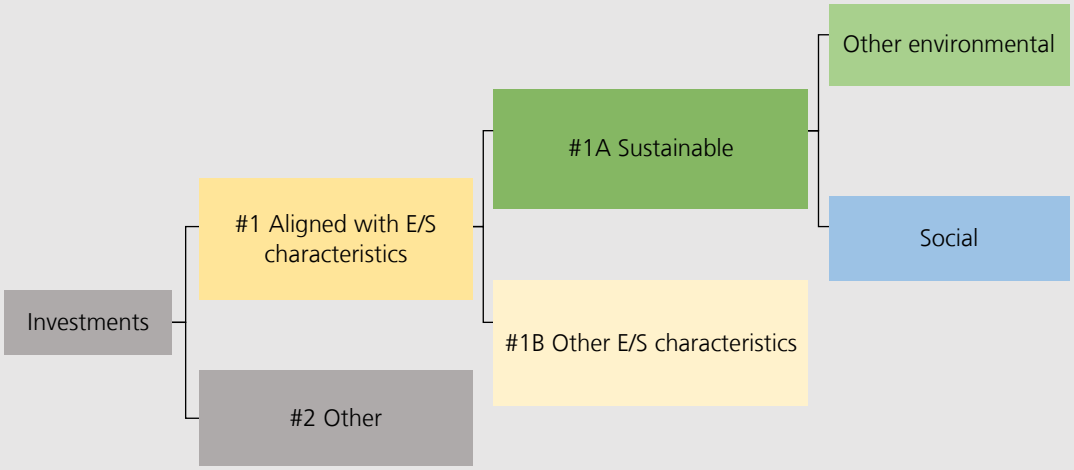
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding

Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).
A minimum of 20% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 10% Other Environmental and 10% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

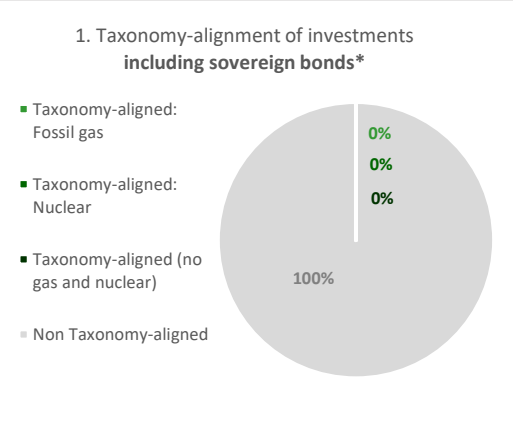
☒ No

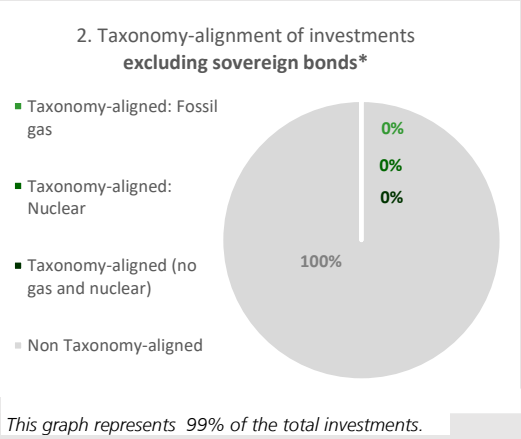
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 99% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

10% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

10% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1057799337.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

Pre-contractual disclosure

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

Version:
July 2026

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 30%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will a minimum proportion of _____% of sustainable investments.
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☐ with a social objective
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: 30%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of this financial product is to only invest in issuers, which, based on its proprietary assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). This contribution can be made in terms of products and services, sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.
For specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs.

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses different data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable Investments

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies and the specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments (e.g. social, green or sustainable bonds), which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs or equivalent sustainability objectives. This involves a qualitative and quantitative analysis of the products and services offered by companies that pursue sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains, as well as those offered by governments and special-purpose financing vehicles. Details on the sustainable investment quota resulting from this analysis can be found in the section on the binding elements of the investment strategy.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described above are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment objective.

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 do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.
The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.
The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 51% of its assets in fixed or variable-interest securities of non-governmental issuers worldwide, including those with low investment grade and non-investment grade ratings.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

1. Sustainable Investments

The Asset Management focuses on sustainable investments through investing in issuers, which, based on its proprietary assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs or equivalent sustainability objectives. This contribution can be made in terms of products and services, sustainable business practices or sustainable value chains of companies. Countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating.
The specific-purpose bonds of companies, supranational entities and governments are assessed based on their contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs. The issuers identified in this way are counted in full as sustainable investments.
The Asset management distinguishes between investments in SDG leaders, ESG leaders and Theme Adopters, and breaks down their contributions to environmental and social goals.

The Asset management ensures that at least 90% of the net assets or issuers included in the portfolio are analysed when implementing the sustainable characteristics.

1.1. Investments in SDG leaders (Best-in-Class)

Securities from issuers that make a significant contribution to the SDGs with their products and services or specific-purpose bonds (known as 'SDG leaders') qualify as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17) and for the sustainable investment universe.
A significant contribution means net at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a strongly positive contribution. This results in an SDG score of ≥ 60. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. Specific-purpose bonds also qualify as SDG leaders.
The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

1.2. Investments in ESG leaders (Best-in-Class)

Furthermore, securities are assessed on a best-in-class basis relating to a sustainable economic approach using environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria. Securities that are assessed as above-average (referred to as ESG leaders) and which have optimized their processes in accordance with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) are also included in the investment universe and qualify as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17). Additionally, countries qualify through an above-average sustainability rating as ESG leader.

Proprietary ESG scores calculated by the Asset Management for companies and governments are used as the basis for identifying ESG leaders. These are based on the data of independent third-party providers and calculated using proprietary criteria, algorithms and weightings. The Asset Management considers the relevance of ESG criteria with regards to sustainability risks and opportunities. The ESG scores calculated cover a scale of 0 to 100, whereby 0 is the lowest value, 50 the average, and 100 the best.
ESG leaders are companies with an ESG score ≥ 50 and governments with an ESG score ≥ 66.67. In exceptional cases, ESG leaders may be defined on the basis of fundamental research even if their ESG score is under 50. At every subsequent data update, companies that were an ESG Leader remain an ESG Leader, so long as their score is at least 45.

1.3. Investments in Theme Adopters

Companies that have optimized their value chain with regard to the circular economy and digital economy are also counted as sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17). Such companies are included as so-called Circular Economy or Digital Economy Adopters based on a fundamental analysis. Accordingly, from criteria such as Recycling rates, waste reduction, takeback initiatives, eco-design policies, disclosure of recycling content in products/packaging, a Circular Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Circular Economy Adopters. From criteria such as the area of operations and policy, the level of investment to promote the company's digital transformation of the company, the integration of a digital strategy into the company's entire business model, the degree of process automation in customer and employee activities, a Digital Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Digital Economy Adopters.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution (opportunities) to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weighting of all investments in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all investments in ESG laggards in the sub-fund’s benchmark.

3. Climate-alignment

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments. CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol)

(measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the yearly average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 7.5% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (7.5%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions"). The Asset Management has also determined other additional activities which result in the exclusion of companies from the investment universe:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact.
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (ex metal production) *
- Operation of nuclear plants *
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors *
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves *
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (>5% turnover) *
- Natural gas extraction *

- Oil extraction *
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors *
- Aircraft production *
- Airlines *
- Cruise ship operators *
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs) *
- Non-sustainable fishing and fish farming *
- Non-sustainable deforestation through forestry and agriculture *
- Non certified palm oil (<60% RSPO)

Exclusions for government issuers:
- Afghanistan
- Belarus
- Iran
- Libya
- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

Further (additional) countries with:
- Countries with low levels of democracy and freedom (classified as "not free" in the "Freedom in the World" report published annually by Freedom House, Washington DC) **
- Use of the death penalty **
- High military budget > 4% of gross domestic product (GDP) **
- Expanding nuclear energy sector (>50% of total) **
- Non-signatory to the Paris Climate Agreement **
- Non-signatory to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) **
- CPI score < 35 according to the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of Transparency International **
- Non-signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty **

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion providing the limits of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 apply directly to all assets at project level. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.
** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green, social and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Social bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to reduce or prevent negative impacts on society. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital

for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

5. Investment Universe

Asset management reduces the initial investment universe by at least 20% as a result of the sustainability process applied (application of the binding elements of the sustainability characteristics "Sustainable"). The composition of this universe is based exclusively on the fund's investment strategy and the assets that are eligible for selection. In the event of a change in the initial investment universe due to a change in the composition of the benchmark, there may be temporary deviations from the stated reduction percentage. These deviations will be corrected within a reasonable period of time and in the interests of the unit holders.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

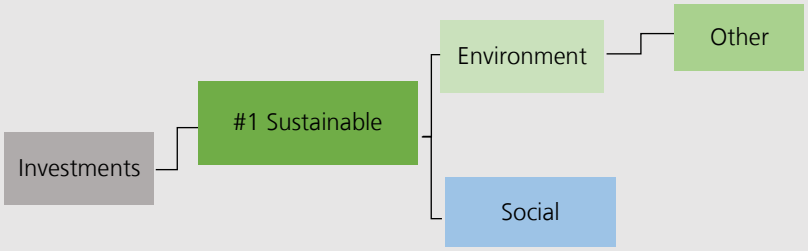
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management secures that 100% of the investments of the sub-fund are invested in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 2(17) SFDR (#1 Sustainable), which equals at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund.
Of the 100% of the investments, a minimum of 30% is invested in Environment and a minimum 30% in Social.
The Asset Management reserves the right to hold cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives) up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's net assets.



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

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Single issuer derivatives meet the criteria of "#1 Sustainable". All other derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective but are used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques.

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

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.

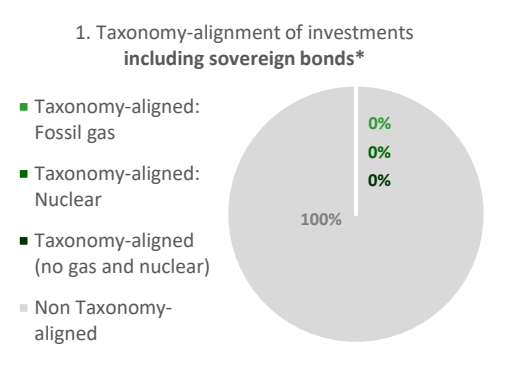
0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue sustainable investments aligned with the EU taxonomy.

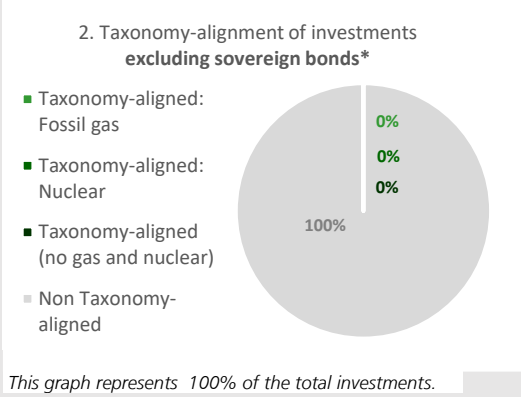
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 30% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective is 30% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The sub-fund does not invest in "#2 Not Sustainable".

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1813279012.

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Pre-contractual 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:
Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund Committed Emerging Markets Opportunities

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300J68T7Q0GVJ6Z95

Version:
July 2026

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☐ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _____% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ 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.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☐ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☒ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will 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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusions, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, and the reduction of CO_2e intensity (Positive-Screening).

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

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusions

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production, > 5% of turnover)**
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)**

Exclusions for government issuers are performed in accordance with the Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment. At the current time, the following countries are excluded:

- Afghanistan
- Belarus
- Iran
- Libya

- Myanmar
- North Korea
- Russia
- Sudan
- South Sudan
- Syria
- Venezuela
- Zimbabwe

The Asset Management reserves the right to exclude additional countries for reasons of business policy.

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

** Green bonds and sustainability bonds do not require exclusion. For green and sustainability bonds, issuers must use the proceeds raised through the issue of the green or sustainability bond for specific purposes. If this is the case, green bonds are used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment. Sustainability bonds are also used to raise capital for specific activities to mitigate or prevent adverse impacts on the environment and on society.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies and governments into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company or government regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Positive-Screening (Reduction of CO_2e intensity)

The Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a relative reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover), and for government bonds as CO_2e emissions in relation to economic value added (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of gross domestic product). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

This financial product does not make sustainable investments.

How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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 have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?

Not relevant as this financial product does not make sustainable investments.

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

Not relevant as this financial product does not make sustainable investments.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via exclusions, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund generally invests at least two-thirds of its assets in fixed or variable-interest securities of all credit ratings, maturities and currencies, issued or guaranteed by issuers in emerging markets. Investments in securities from issuers with a non-investment grade rating to a greater extent are possible. Depending on the current market assessment, the investment focus may vary considerably.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusions

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to

traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns.
As a basis for integrating ESG criteria into environmental and social characteristics, the Asset Management calculates a proprietary ESG score for each issuer, which is composed of various sub-scores. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund shall not exceed 20% of the weight of the portfolio.

3. Positive-Screening (Reduction of CO_2e intensity)

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a relative reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The sub-fund is targeting a lower CO2e intensity compared to its benchmark (JP Morgan JEMB Sovereign-only 50-50 (TR) in USD).

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

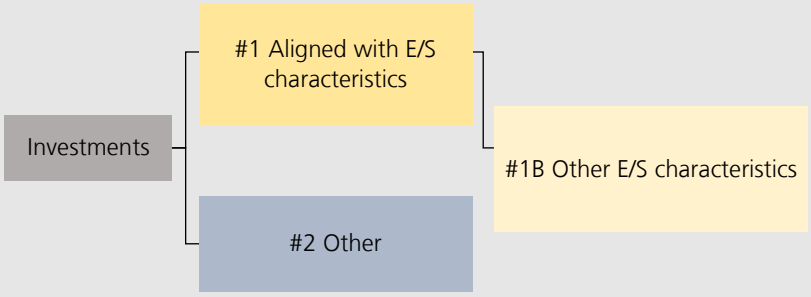
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 80% of the investments of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics), which corresponds to 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund. Thereof, all investments are made in #1B other E/S characteristics. The sub-fund may invest up to 20% of investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*).
Accordingly, the Asset Management reserves the right to invest up to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets in other assets that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics, and cash and derivatives (with the exemption of single issuer derivatives, which may align with environmental and/or social characteristics).



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.
#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

Single issuer derivatives pursue environmental and/or social characteristics. All other derivatives are only used for hedging purposes and efficient portfolio management techniques and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the investments. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.

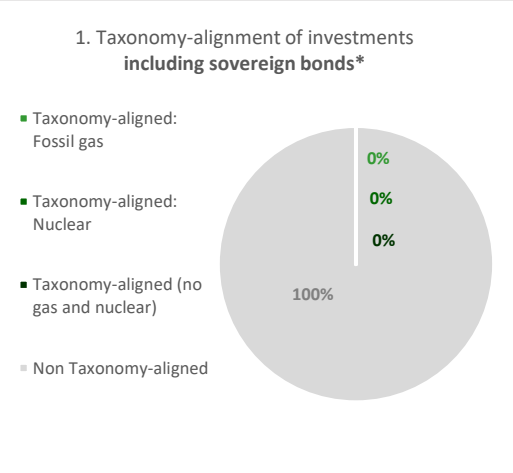
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

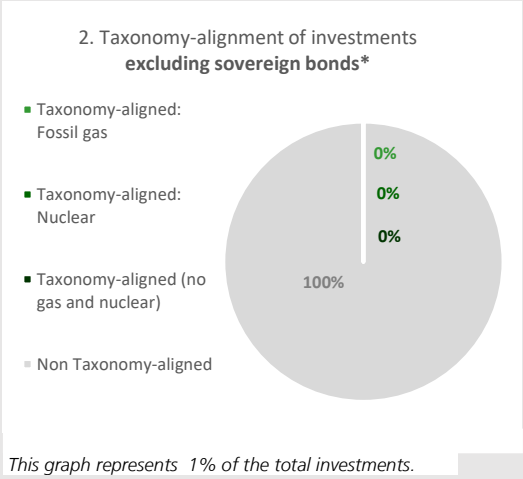
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy relate activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 1% of the total investments.

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

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

0% of the investments.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

0% of the investments.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

0% of the investments.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This sub-fund may invest up to 20% of the investments in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including target funds, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU2108481859.

Information for investors in Switzerland

Representative

The representative in Switzerland is Swisscanto Fondsleitung AG, Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8001 Zurich.

Paying agent

The paying agent in Switzerland is Zürcher Kantonalbank, Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8001 Zürich.

Location where the relevant documents may be obtained

The sales prospectus, the key information documents and the management regulations, as well as the annual and semi-annual reports, are available free of charge from the representative, the paying agent, online at www.swisscanto.com or on the website of Swiss Fund Data AG at www.swissfunddata.ch.

Publications

a) In Switzerland, any announcements concerning the Fund will be made on the website of Swiss Fund Data AG at www.swissfunddata.ch and may also be viewed at www.swisscanto.com.

b) Issue and redemption prices, i.e. the net asset value together with a note "excluding commission" for all unit classes are published on each bank business day on the website of Swiss Fund Data AG at www.swissfunddata.ch.

c) If, in the case of a sub-fund, the net asset value is calculated using the partial swinging single pricing method ("PSSP method") in accordance with Section 3.2 of the sales prospectus, this means the published net asset value is a modified net asset value.

Payment of retrocessions and rebates

a) Retrocessions

The Management Company and its agents may pay retrocessions as compensation for the distribution of fund units in Switzerland.
The following services in particular may be compensated with this remuneration:

- Clarifying client requirements and subscription conditions;
- Performing checks in connection with the prevention of money laundering and the financing of terrorism;
- Supplying literature;
- Training the distributor's staff;
- Fostering existing client relationships; clarifying and responding to enquiries;
- Performing administrative tasks of all kinds in connection with the distribution of fund units.

Retrocessions are not considered rebates even if they are ultimately passed on to investors in full or in part.

Disclosure of the receipt of retrocessions is based on the applicable provisions of FinSA.

On request, the recipient of retrocessions shall disclose the effective amounts received for the distribution of the investor's collective investments.

b) Rebates

The Management Company and its agents may pay rebates directly to the investor upon request in case of distribution activity in Switzerland. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor concerned. Rebates are permitted provided they

- are paid from the Management Company's fees and thus are not additional charges for the Fund;
- are granted based on objective criteria;
- are granted to the same extent and within the same time constraints to all investors who meet the objective criteria and request rebates.

The objective criteria according to which the Management Company shall grant rebates are the following:

- the volume subscribed by the investor or the total asset volume held in the collective investment scheme or in the promoter's product range, where applicable;
- the amount of fees generated by the investor;
- the investor's investment strategy (e.g. expected investment period);
- the willingness of the investor to provide support in the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

The Management Company shall disclose the corresponding amount of rebates free of charge at the investor's request.

Place of performance and jurisdiction

In respect of units offered in Switzerland, the place of performance is the registered office of the representative. The place of jurisdiction is at the registered office of the representative or at the registered office or place of residence of the investor.