

Periodic disclosure as at 31.03.2024

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

Product Name:

Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Global Climate

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):

549300T84Y203EKMK657

Benchmark

MSCI World Index (TR Net) in EUR

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

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

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> No
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 84.4%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of _% of sustainable investments
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under EU Taxonomy
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: 3.09%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments.



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

The Portfolio Manager focuses 80% of the net assets of this sub-fund on the securities of companies 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 (hereinafter the "SDGs"), particularly those focused on preventing and combating climate change.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process were then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR
2. Exclusion criteria

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

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

For reasons of clarity, the information on the performance of the sustainability indicators (see details at the end of the report) is answered directly with the historical comparison in the next question.

...and compared to previous periods?

Exclusion Criteria

Sustainable

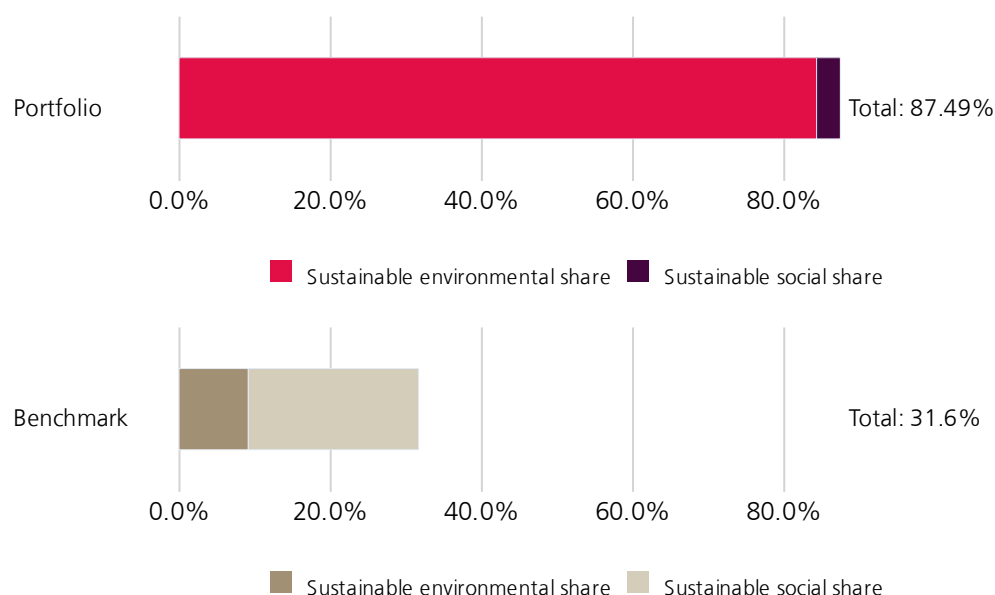
Criteria	Portfolio weight	Benchmark weight	Number of companies in benchmark	Criteria	Portfolio weight	Benchmark weight	Number of companies in benchmark
 Genetic engineering: Release of GMOs	0.00%	0.75%	7	 Nuclear energy	0.00%	3.36%	42
Non-sustainable forestry	0.00%	0.36%	14	Production of military hardware	0.00%	2.32%	41
Uncertified Palm Oil (<50% RSPO)	0.00%	0.24%	9	Production of military hardware (>5% revenue)	0.00%	1.43%	22
Unsustainable fisheries and aquaculture	0.00%	0.10%	3	Production of alcohol (>5% revenue)	0.00%	0.99%	16
 Extraction of fossil fuels	0.00%	11.98%	69	Manufacture of tobacco and smokers' accessories	0.00%	0.88%	10
Operation of fossil-fuel power stations	0.00%	3.12%	52	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	0.00%	0.88%	9
Coal reserves	0.00%	2.37%	32	Intensive livestock farming	0.00%	0.76%	9
Manufacture of automobiles and aircraft	0.00%	2.37%	33	Controversial weapons	0.00%	0.70%	3
Coal reserves (ex. metal production)	0.00%	1.31%	14	Exploitative child labour	0.00%	0.53%	4
Extraction of coal (>5% revenue)	0.00%	0.34%	5	Gambling (>5% revenue)	0.00%	0.36%	17
Airlines	0.00%	0.07%	9	UN Global Compact violations	0.00%	0.20%	4
Cruise ship operators	0.00%	0.06%	2	Production of pornography	0.00%	0.04%	2
 Decline in biodiversity				Genetic engineering: human medicine	0.00%	0.00%	0
 Climate change							
 Risk to society and health							

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

Indicator		Reporting Period 2023	Reporting Period 2024
Portfolio	Exclusion Criteria Total*	0%	0%
Benchmark	Exclusion Criteria Total*	16.46%	15.8%

*all exclusion criteria cumulated.

Sustainable Investments according to Article 9 (2) SFDR

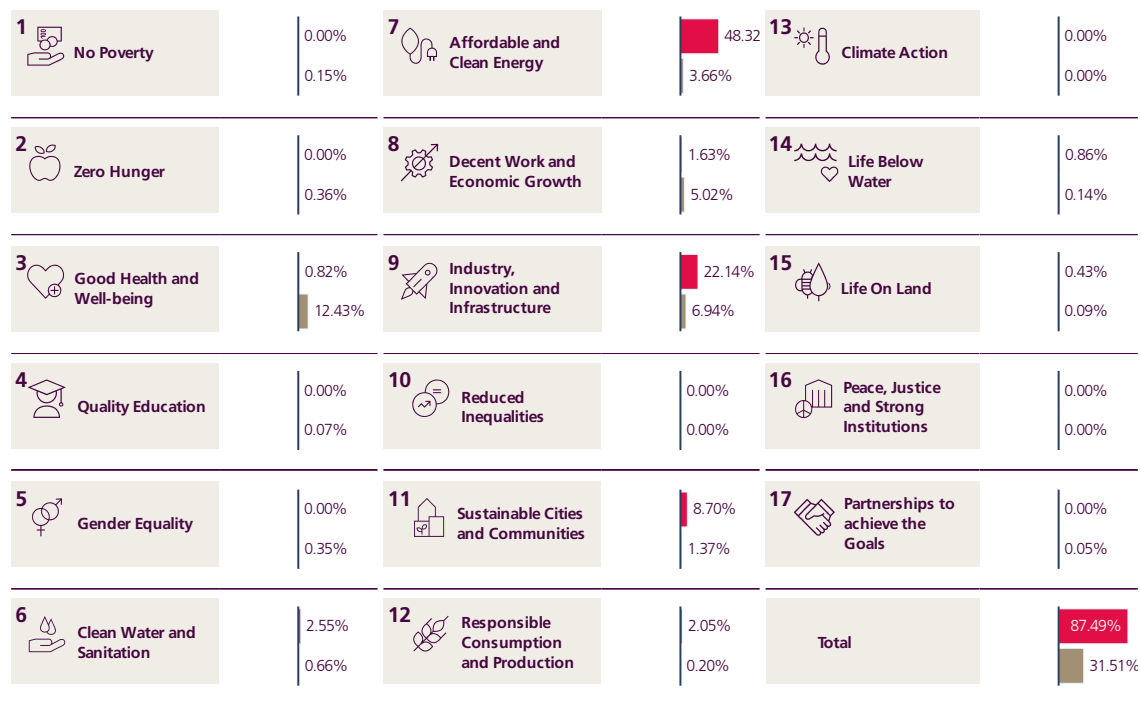


The chart shows the percentage revenue of companies included in the fund's portfolio and those of the benchmark that have been invested in a way that is not taxonomy compliant but in line with the environmental goals resulting from the SDGs as per Art. 2 (17) SFDR.

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

The historical comparisons are made in the table below.

	Indicator	Reporting Period 2023	Reporting Period 2024
Portfolio	Socially sustainable investments	0.44%	3.09%
	Sustainable Investments with environmental target	84.88%	84.4%
	Total sustainable quota	85.31%	87.49%
Benchmark	Socially sustainable investments	23.14%	22.55%
	Sustainable Investments with environmental target	7.71%	9.05%
	Total sustainable quota	30.85%	31.6%



 Portfolio
 Benchmark

With the different treatment of green, social and sustainable bonds, SDG exposure may differ from the percentage revenue of companies included in the fund's portfolio and those of the benchmark that have been invested in line with the environmental goals resulting from the SDGs as per Art. 2 (17) SFDR.

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

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

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs were removed from the investment universe of the financial product during the reporting period. In addition, the subfund took into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors (Principal Adverse Impacts - PAI). For this purpose, the mandatory indicators Annex 1 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 were used. Companies that the asset management classified as particularly harmful according to the PAIs were accordingly not included in the sustainable investments. Issuers violating PAIs 7 (biodiversity), 10 (United Nations Global Compact (UNGC)/OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises) or 14 (engagement in controversial arms) received a PAI score of zero. A PAI score was calculated from the remaining PAI indicators. Instruments from issuers with a score < 10 were not counted toward sustainable investments.

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

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

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

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



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

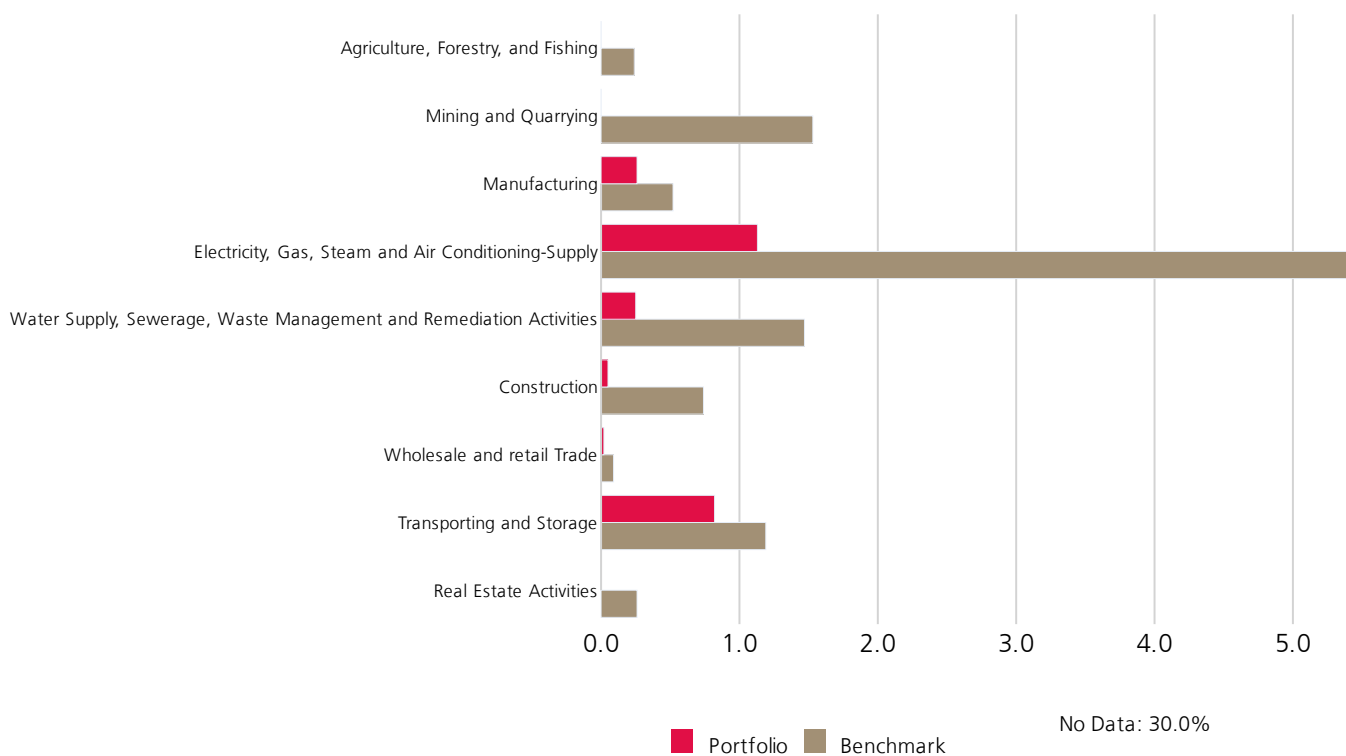
Principal Adverse Impacts - Corporate Assets

Primary Indicators - Energy and Emissions

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
1. GHG emissions	1a. GHG Emissions - Scope 1 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	3698.29	99.53%	1278.86	5700.51	2314.71	
	1b. GHG Emissions - Scope 2 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	1998.76	99.53%	670.13	1235.61	499.6	
	1c. GHG Emissions - Scope 3 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	218835	99.53%	65747.9	59829.5	20746.9	
2. Carbon footprint	2. GHG Emissions - Scope 1+2+3 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	1529.9	99.53%	895.2	439.08	324.5	
3. GHG intensity of investee companies	3. GHG Emissions - Emissions Intensity - Total Emissions (EUR)	132.12	99.53%	118.64	147.53	136.52	
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	4. Fossil Fuel - Involvement (PAI)	1.37%	99.53%	1.27%	10.79%	8.24%	

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	5a. CR Raw - Energy use - Coal/nuclear/unclear energy sources	67.06%	88.05%	53.78%	53.83%	40.13%	
	5b. Non-renewable energy consumption	44.18%	74.93%	67.79%	34.57%	50.36%	Non-renewable energy consumption encompasses consumption of energy generated from non-renewable sources, as well as energy consumption from biomass. Any energy use figures where the source of energy is unclear is also included in this factor.
	5c. Non-renewable energy production	1%	99.53%	0.74%	2.5%	2.08%	
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	6. Energy consumption intensity (GWh/mEUR)	0.28	65.92%	0.58	0.55	0.51	

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



Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	7. Companies negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	0%	99.53%	0%	0.03%	0.02%	
8. Emissions to water	8. CR Raw - COD emissions	18.4	1.04%	38.65	279.54	221.06	
9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	9. CR Raw - Hazardous waste	0.1	30.38%	0	1.13	0	

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	10. UNGC / OECD Guidelines Violation	0%	99.53%	0%	0.2%	0.1%	
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	11. Lack of processes monitoring UNGC and OECD Guidelines compliance	12.33%	98.97%	16.51%	28%	17.33%	
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	0.56%	7.11%	0.6%	0.37%	0.37%	
13. Board gender diversity	13. Ratio of female to male board members	51.57%	98.97%	35.39%	55.17%	40.21%	
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	14. Controversial weapons involvement (APM, CM, Bio, Chem)	0%	99.53%	0%	0.17%	0.22%	

Principal Adverse Impacts - Sovereign and Supranational Assets

Primary Indicators

Environmental							
Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
15. GHG Intensität	15. GHG Intensity	0	0%	0	0	0	
Social							
Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
16. Länder, in die investiert wird, die gegen soziale Bestimmungen verstoßen	16a. Countries subject to social violations (#)	0	0%	0	0	0	
	16b. Countries subject to social violations (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Metric							
1a	Scope 1 GHG emissions						
1b	Scope 2 GHG emissions						
1c	Scope 3 GHG emissions						
2.	Carbon footprint per Mio EUR						
3.	GHG intensity of investee companies						
4.	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector						
5a	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources						
5b	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources						
5c	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources						
6.	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector impact climate sector						
7.	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas						
8.	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average						
9.	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average						
10.	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises						
11.	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises						
12.	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies						
13.	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members						
14.	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons						
15.	GHG intensity of investee countries						
16a	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law						
16b	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law						

The document was prepared by Swisscanto with due care and may contain information from carefully selected third-party sources. Investors should note that the data previously calculated and published for 2023 has been recalculated for this document published in 2024. Accordingly, there may be discrepancies in these historical data published in 2023 and 2024.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01.04.2023 - 31.03.2024

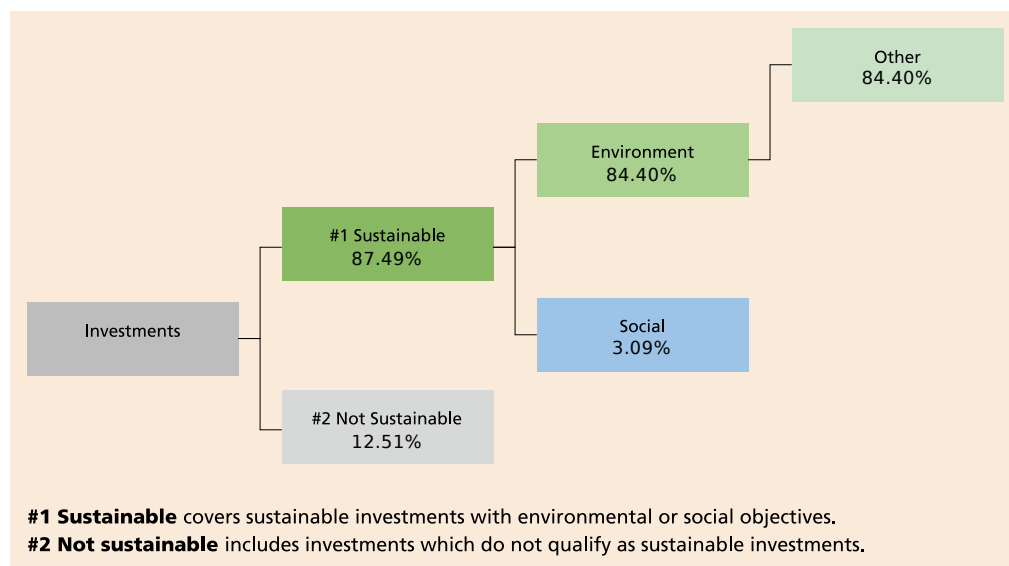
Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Eaton Corp. Plc	Manufacturing	4.63%	Ireland
Atkore Inc	Manufacturing	4.27%	USA
Applied Materials, Inc.	Manufacturing	4.27%	USA
Stantec Inc	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	4.17%	Canada
Owens Corning	Manufacturing	4.03%	USA
United Rentals, Inc.	Administrative and Support Service Activities	3.62%	USA
Ferguson Plc	Wholesale and Retail Trade	3.35%	Jersey
Carrier Global Corp.	Manufacturing	3.04%	USA
Prysmian S.p.A.	Manufacturing	2.92%	Italy
A. O. Smith Corporation	Manufacturing	2.83%	USA
Westinghouse Air Brake Technologies Corporation	Manufacturing	2.83%	USA
First Solar, Inc.	Manufacturing	2.76%	USA
Schneider Electric SE	Manufacturing	2.75%	France
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	Manufacturing	2.68%	Germany
Monolithic Power Systems, Inc.	Manufacturing	2.67%	USA



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

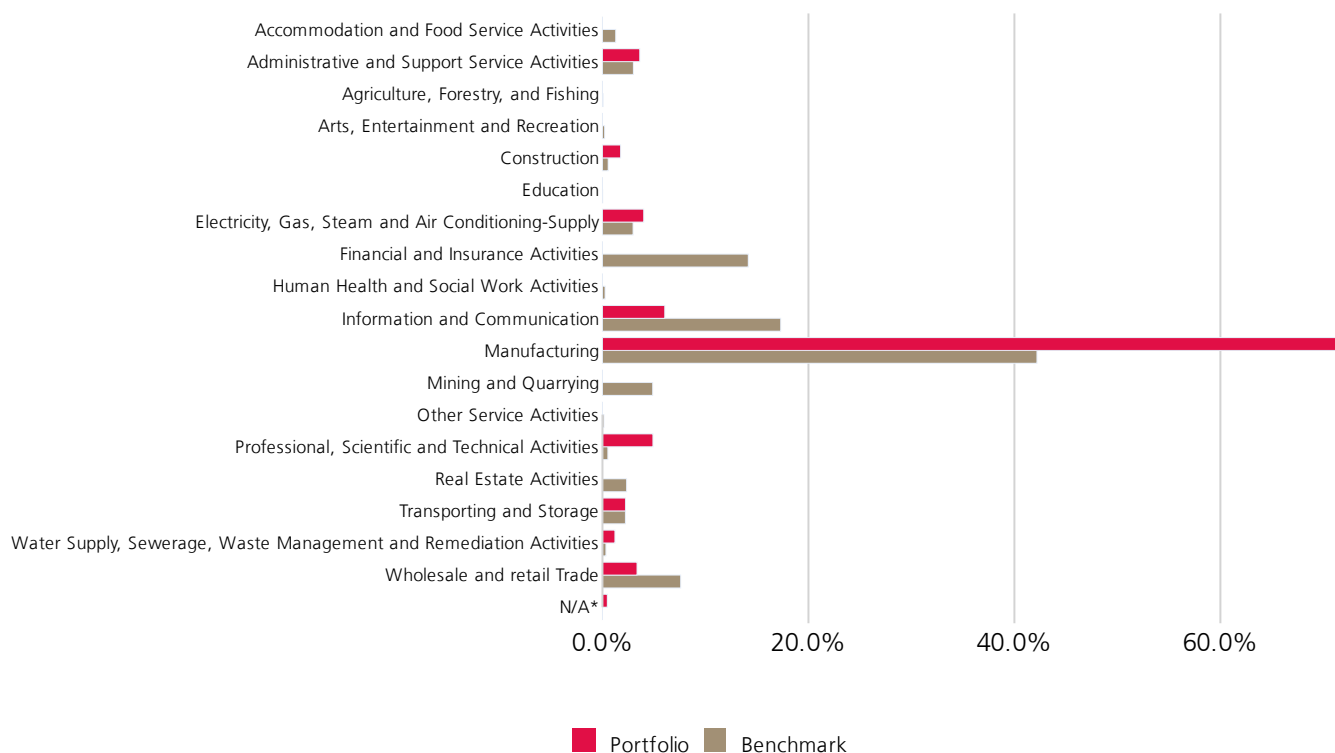
The proportion of sustainability-related investments in accordance with Article 9(2) and information on asset allocation are answered in the question below.

What was the asset allocation?



In which economic sectors were the investments made?

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



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

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

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

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

Even though the sustainable investments made do not qualify as environmental activities according to EU-Taxonomy, the below disclosure is made to show the alignment of sustainable investments with EU-Taxonomy.

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

☐ Yes

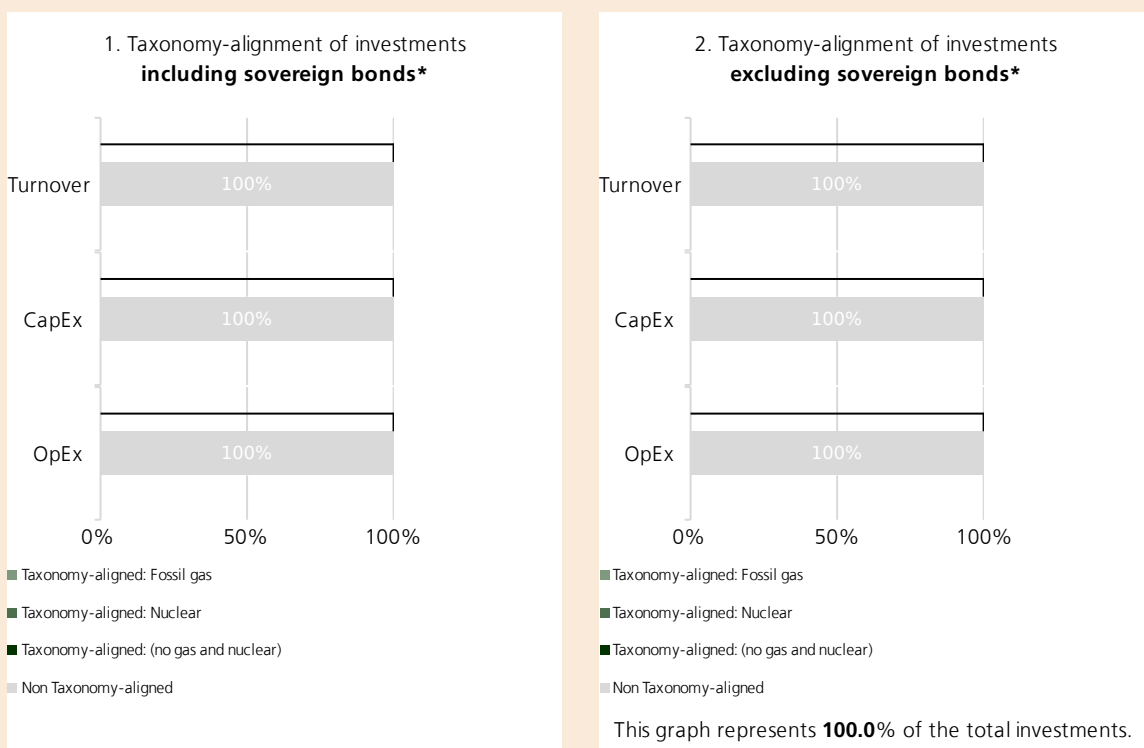
☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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

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



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

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

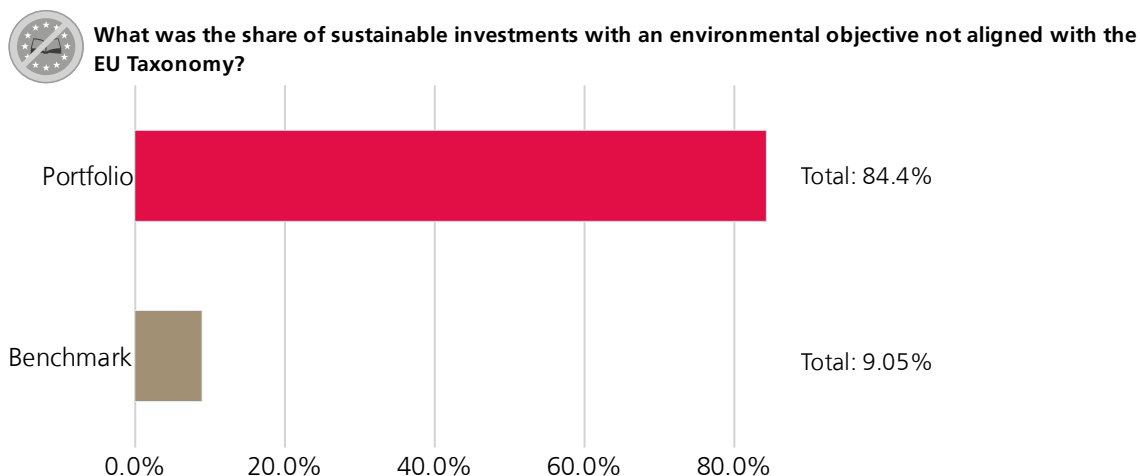
Information on transition activities and enabling activities is summarised in the table. If no information is available, then the table will also show no information.

Issuer Name	Nace Sector	Total Eligible Activity Revenue	Total Aligned Revenue	Total Likely Aligned Revenue	Total Potentially Aligned Revenue	Portfolio Weight (Consol.)
Scatec ASA	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	92.95%	25.00%	45.15%	22.81%	0.79%
Vestas Wind Systems A/S	Manufacturing	100.00%	24.00%	0.00%	75.00%	1.93%
Orsted	Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	56.27%	18.25%	31.86%	0.00%	0.26%
ROCKWOOL A/S Class B	Manufacturing	77.39%	14.75%	11.13%	0.00%	1.18%
Siemens Energy AG	Manufacturing	43.13%	9.38%	0.00%	24.78%	0.44%
Schneider Electric SE	Manufacturing	18.50%	5.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.75%
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	Manufacturing	15.41%	4.13%	2.07%	3.10%	2.68%
E.ON SE	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	5.13%	3.25%	0.00%	0.06%	1.11%
Arcadis NV	Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities	47.39%	3.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%
Prysmian S.p.A.	Manufacturing	10.30%	2.85%	0.00%	0.00%	2.92%

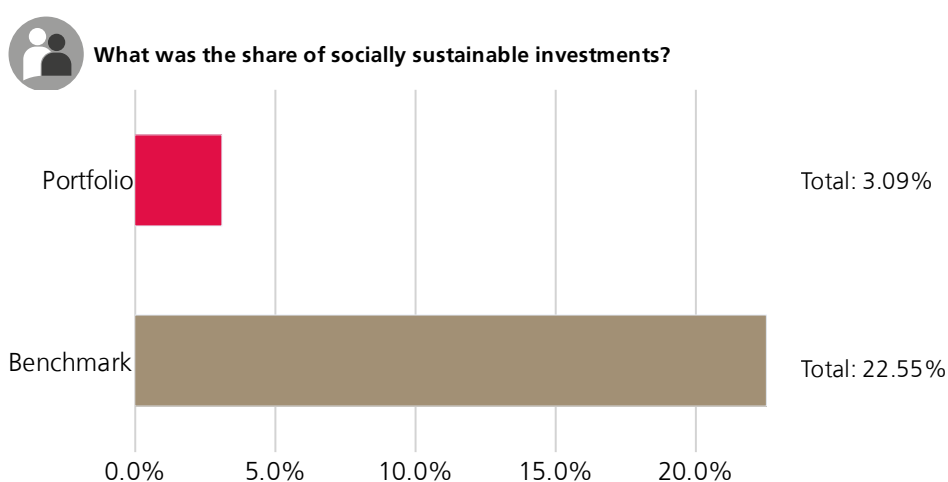
How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

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

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



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



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

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

These assets have comprised of investments provided for in the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash & cash equivalents. The investments, excluding derivatives and liquid funds, have implemented the principles of minimum environmental or social protection.



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

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

Swisscanto | Proxy Voting Dashboard (issgovernance.com)

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



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

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

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

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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