

Template 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: FFG - Global Equity Convictions (the "Sub-Fund")
Legal entity identifier: 49300BOYS2N4DQ86621

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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 **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
 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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



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

The Sub-fund promotes a broad range of environmental and social characteristics through its direct investments in corporate issuers of equities ("Investee Companies").

- The Sub-fund promotes minimum environmental and social standards ("ESG Minimum Standards") through the application of certain exclusions (as further detailed in the binding requirements below). In applying these ESG Minimum Standards, the Sub-fund will promote:
 - the reduction of greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions by excluding Investee Companies with significant revenue from thermal coal or oil & gas activities; and
 - the conduct of business in accordance with international norms by excluding Investee Companies that fail to meet The UN Global Compact, The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, The International Labour Organization's eight fundamental principles, each of which covers human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption; and
 - better health and social cohesion by excluding Investee Companies with significant revenue from tobacco or those involved with controversial or nuclear weapons.
- Additionally, the Sub-fund will have a minimum allocation to sustainable investments which contribute to the promotion of:
 - Taking action on climate change, the protection of the planet from degradation and the sustainable management of natural resources through the Sub-fund's investment in Investee Companies that are aligned with one or more of the EU Taxonomy's environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems; and/or
 - A more just, equitable and inclusionary world through the Sub-fund's investment in Investee Companies that are aligned with one or more social objectives described in the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs").

The above environmental and social characteristics are only promoted through the Sub-fund's investment in Investee Companies. Such environmental and social characteristics are not promoted through the Sub-fund's other investments (such as bonds, collective investment schemes, cash, cash equivalents and money market instruments). Such other investments are not included in the definition of Investee Companies.

In addition to the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund through its investments, investing in this Sub-fund indirectly generates a concrete social impact through Funds For Good, which coordinates the distribution of the Sub-Fund. After deducting its operating costs, Funds For Good pays out the greater of the following two amounts (i) 50% of its net profits or (ii) 10% of its revenues to the social project it created and manages, "Funds For Good Impact". "Funds for Good Impact" dedicates all of its financial resources to fighting poverty by promoting job creation. "Funds For Good Impact" provides honorary loans with no collateral to people in precarious employment situations with a business project. This financial support (coupled with human support in the form of coaching) enables these entrepreneurs to start their own business. Since launching its activities in 2013, Funds For Good Impact has enabled more than 1,300 entrepreneurs to launch their business projects. Any investment in the Sub-fund therefore (albeit indirectly via Funds For Good Impact) generates a positive social impact in the geographical vicinity of the investor, particularly in the countries where the SICAV is registered for public distribution. Any investor can be informed about the entrepreneurs supported or get involved as a volunteer in the social project of "Funds For Good Impact". More information is available at www.fundsforgood.eu.

A reference benchmark has not been designated for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

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 following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund:

Characteristic	Sustainability Indicator	Target	Description
<p>Reduction of GHG Emissions</p> <p>The conduct of business in accordance with international norms</p> <p>Better health and social cohesion</p>	ESG Minimum Standards	Meets Standards	<p>ESG Minimum Standards are applied to Investee Companies in the form of ESG-related exclusions and are monitored to ensure that the portfolio meets the ESG Minimum Standards set by the Investment Manager's ESG policy. The ESG Minimum Standards are used to measure the attainment of environmental and social characteristics promoted as they exclude investment in:</p> <p>(a) Investee Companies with significant revenue from thermal coal or oil & gas activities</p> <p>(b) Investee Companies that fail to meet The UN Global Compact, The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, The International Labour Organization's eight fundamental principles, each of which covers human rights, labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption.</p> <p>(c) Investee Companies with significant revenue from tobacco, or those involved with controversial or nuclear weapons.</p> <p>For additional information on the exclusion criteria, please refer to the FFG Responsible Investment Policy, available at: https://www.fundsforgood.eu/documents</p> <p>Data used is provided by one or more of the Investment Manager's Data Providers. Please refer to the description of ESG Minimum Standards within the "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?" section for more information.</p>
<p>Taking action on climate change, the protection of the planet from degradation and the sustainable management of natural resources</p> <p>A more just, equitable and inclusionary world</p>	Sustainable Investments	5% of portfolio	<p>An assessment of whether at least 5% of the Sub-fund's portfolio is composed of Investee Companies that are considered to be sustainable investments through investment in Investee Companies that are:</p> <p>(a) aligned with one or more of the EU Taxonomy's environmental objectives: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems; and/or</p> <p>(b) aligned with one or more social objectives described in the SDGs.</p>

● **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?**

At least 5% of the Sub-fund's portfolio will be composed of Investee Companies that are considered to be sustainable investments. In order for an Investee Company to be considered a sustainable investment, it must be assessed by the Investment Manager as meeting the following criteria: (i) it must contribute to an environmental or social objective; (ii) it must do no significant harm ("DNSH") to any other environmental or social objective; and (iii) it must follow good governance practices.

The sustainable investments of the Sub-fund will include Investee Companies aligned with a combination of environmental and social objectives. Such environmental and social objectives shall be dependent on the life-cycle of the Sub-fund and the composition of the Sub-fund's portfolio at a given time. For the purposes of this Sub-Fund, the environmental or social objectives shall be at least one or more of the following:

- an investment with an environmental objective aligned with the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (Regulation (EU) 2019/2088) ("SFDR") is an investment that has a minimum proportion of revenue from economic activities aligned or potentially aligned to one or more of the EU Taxonomy's environmental objectives, which are: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems; and
- an investment with a social objective aligned with SFDR includes investments that have a minimum proportion of revenue from economic activities aligned to one or more social objectives described in the SDGs provided by one of the Investment Manager's Data Providers. Such SDGs are expected to include good health and well-being (SDG 3), quality education (SDG 4), clean water and sanitation (SDG 6) and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8).

The specific environmental or social objectives with which Investee Companies are aligned with, at a given point of time, will also be available to all Shareholders on request from the Investment Manager.

Please note, the exact sustainability objectives with which Investee Companies are aligned will also be detailed in the Company's annual report.

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?

The Investment Manager's DNSH assessment involves comparing data provided by a Data Provider against minimum thresholds that the Investment Manager believes indicate clear evidence of significant harm to an environmental or social objective. The DNSH assessment shall also consider data that indicates that it has a principal adverse impact ("PAI") on environmental, social or employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters ("sustainability factors"), as measured based on minimum thresholds applied by the Investment Manager with respect to the mandatory PAI indicators provided in Table 1 of Annex 1 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (the "RTS") as further described below. Examples of information and minimum thresholds used in this assessment includes the following with respect to an Investee Company: (i) evidence of violations of global norms (i.e. must not have evidence of failing to meet standards of human rights/global business norms including the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises); (ii) its business activities (i.e. must not have ties to controversial weapons including landmines, cluster munitions, biological & chemical weapons); and (iii) its involvement in ESG controversies (i.e. must not have evidence of being directly involved in very severe ongoing environmental, social, governance or child labour controversies (i.e. score of 0) on a scale of 0 to 10), as assessed by a Data Provider. The minimum thresholds for each PAI data item are fully detailed in the website disclosure linked below.

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

The Investment Manager takes into account the mandatory PAI indicators on sustainability factors provided in Table 1 of Annex 1 of the RTS as part of the DNSH assessment when Investee Company reported data, or estimates of such data provided by the applicable Data Provider, for such PAI indicators is widely available and reliable. Unfortunately, the availability of reliable data for the mandatory PAI indicators varies greatly. Therefore, in cases where data for a mandatory PAI indicator is not widely available or reliable, the Investment Manager uses proxy data that incorporates information related to that mandatory PAI indicator. The Investment Manager will update details about this process in the website disclosure linked below and expects that data availability and reliability for the mandatory PAI indicators will increase over time, decreasing the need to use estimates and proxy data in its DNSH assessment. The Investment Manager does not take into account any of the PAI indicators in Tables 2 and 3 of Annex 1 of the RTS in its DNSH assessment. The absence of data for an Investee Company will not be treated as a breach of the applicable PAI threshold.

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

As part of its DNSH assessment, the Investment Manager requires an Investee Company to (i) not have evidence of failure of meeting the UN Global Compact principles, the United Nations Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights, and the International Labour Organization's fundamental principles and (ii) not have evidence of very severe controversies indicating an Investee Company fails to meet the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (the "Minimum Safeguards"). Investee Companies that pass these criteria are considered by the Investment Manager to be aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, including the principles and rights set out in the eight fundamental conventions identified in the Declaration of the International Labour Organisation on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights. The absence of data for an Investee Company will not be treated as a violation of the Minimum Safeguards.



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

Yes, please see below.

No

Certain PAIs on sustainability factors are considered in the Sub-Fund. Such considerations are made both quantitatively (e.g. through sustainability indicators) and qualitatively, as described below.

Quantitative Considerations

PAI Group	PAI Sub-Group	How the Sub-fund Considers the PAI
Environmental	Greenhouse Gas Emissions	Sustainability Indicator – ESG Minimum Standards: Investee Companies with significant revenue from thermal coal or oil & gas activities are excluded.
	Environmental	Sustainability Indicator – ESG Minimum Standards: Investee Companies directly involved in very severe ongoing environmental controversies are excluded.
Social	Human Rights/ Employee and Social Matters/ Anti-Corruption and Anti-Bribery	Sustainability Indicator – ESG Minimum Standards: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investee Companies directly involved in very severe ongoing social, governance or child labour controversies are excluded. • Investee Companies deemed as failing to meet standards of human rights/global business norms, are excluded: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ The UN Global Compact ➢ The OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises ➢ The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights ➢ The International Labour Organization's eight fundamental principles
	Employee and Social Matters	Sustainability Indicator – ESG Minimum Standards: Investee Companies involved with controversial weapons (including, but not limited to, landmines, cluster munitions, biological & chemical weapons), or nuclear weapons, or with significant revenue from tobacco are excluded.

Data used (including controversy information) is provided by one or more of the Investment Manager's Data Providers.

The above considerations are applied to direct investments made by the Sub-fund in Investee Companies and are not applied to investments that are not Investee Companies. For additional information, including relevant revenue thresholds, see the website disclosure linked below.

Qualitative Considerations

The Investment Manager votes proxies of the Sub-fund's Investee Companies in accordance with the Investment Manager's ESG proxy policy, which considers certain PAIs on sustainability factors which will include human & labour rights, board diversity, GHG emissions, biodiversity & water use. It should be noted that the Investment Manager may not necessarily consider each of the foregoing PAIs in a given proxy vote and the specific PAIs considered will be available from the Investment Manager on request. In addition, as part of the Investment Manager's engagement activities, the Investment Manager may at times directly engage with the Sub-fund's Investee Companies in the consideration of PAIs on sustainability factors including those related to GHG emissions, biodiversity, human rights, employee and social matters, anti-corruption and anti-bribery. There is no guarantee that the Investment Manager will directly engage with all, or any, of the Sub-fund's Investee Companies in any given year, as direct engagements are determined based on a multitude of factors. These factors include, without limitation, the PAIs on sustainability factors listed above as well as a combination of qualitative and quantitative information used to generate a focus list of potential ESG engagement opportunities.

For information on how the Sub-Fund has performed with considering the PAIs as described above, please see the most recent annual report of the Company.

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 Investment Manager's strategy is based, on a continuous basis, on a top-down approach to determine which countries and economic sectors are most likely to generate the highest expected returns based upon fundamental research.

The investment strategy focuses on three basic elements:

- Country Exposure
- Sector Exposure
- Security Selection

The Investment Manager uses a multitude of indicators or "drivers" to determine country and economic sector allocations. This includes:

- Economic drivers such as monetary policy, yield curve, and relative GDP growth analysis.
- Political drivers (which have exaggerated importance in emerging markets) such as taxation, governmental stability, and political turnover. In particular, changes in tax systems and regulatory rules can occur rapidly in emerging markets.
- Sentiment drivers that primarily measure consensus thinking to identify what expectations the market is discounting.

As part of the investment strategy, the Investment Manager applies the Investment Manager's ESG minimum standards on the Sub-fund's Investee Companies to prevent the Sub-fund from investing in Investee Companies that do not meet the Investment Manager's minimum ESG criteria that take into account certain environmental and social considerations, and seeks to construct and maintain a portfolio that is composed of a minimum of 5% of investments that constitute sustainable investments.

● **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 sustainability indicators (on Sustainable Investments and ESG Minimum Standards) described above in the question "*What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product*" are embedded into the investment strategy's investment selection process and are therefore binding elements of the investment strategy. They are expected to be met under normal circumstances. The Sub-fund's investment process and ongoing monitoring are designed to ensure compliance with these indicators.

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

Not applicable; a rate of reduction is not a binding element of the investment strategy.

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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to 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.

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

The Investment Manager assesses good governance practices of Investee Companies qualitatively through the fundamental research process and quantitatively through the application of both the ESG minimum standards and additional governance-related minimum standards using information provided by one or more of the Data Providers. Examples of governance factors include, but are not limited to: shareholder concentration, a company's governance or social controversies (including those related to human or labour rights, labour management relations, bribery/fraud, and discrimination and workforce diversity) as well as with respect to sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance. For additional information, see the website disclosure linked below.



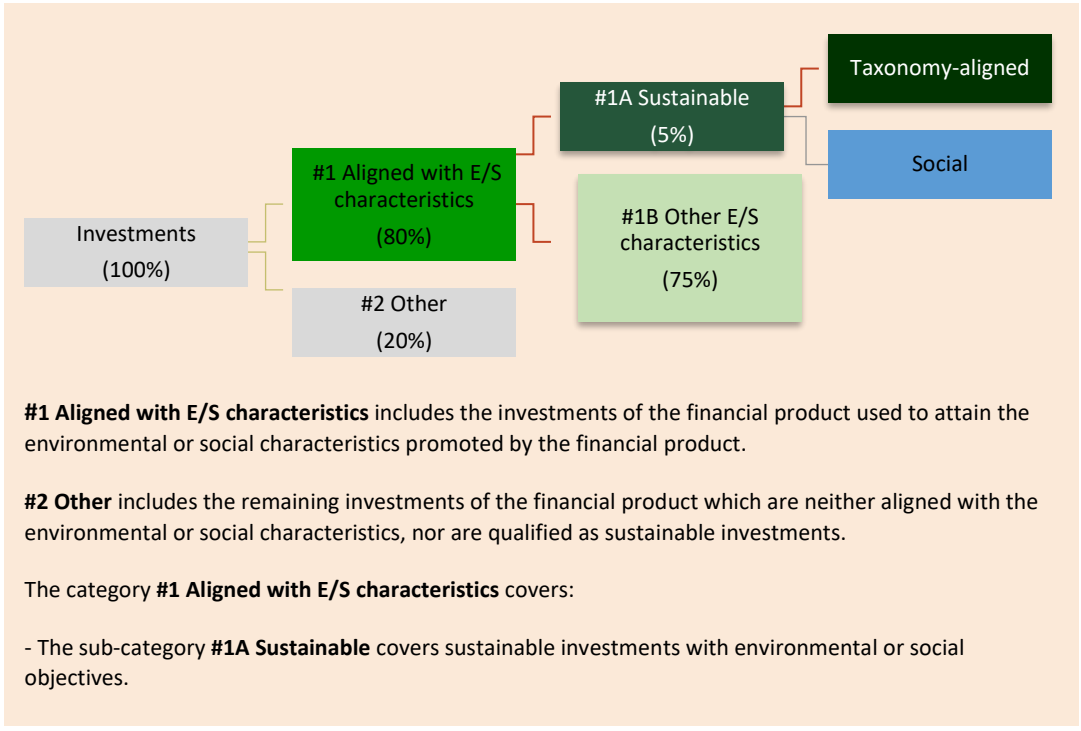
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The minimum proportion of the Sub-fund's net assets that promote environmental and / or social characteristics is 80%. In addition, The Sub-fund seeks to include at least 5% of its investment portfolio in #1A Sustainable. As a result, the proportion of investments made in category #1B Other ESG characteristics will correspond to the effective weighting of assets #1 Aligned with ESG characteristics, from which the proportion of assets #1A Sustainable will be deducted. The effective weighting of #1A Sustainable assets may exceed the above-mentioned minimum value. Finally, the Sub-fund holds a maximum of 20% of its assets in the #2 Other category.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.



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

Not applicable as the Sub-Fund will not invest in derivatives.



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

Sustainable investments that are also considered to be environmentally sustainable investments under the EU Taxonomy are referred to herein as "TR Sustainable Investments". An Investee Company may be considered a TR Sustainable Investment even if only a portion of its turnover is derived from activities that contribute to one or more EU Taxonomy environmental objectives (for example, an energy company generating turnover from both renewable and non-renewable sources).

When measured by turnover of TR Sustainable Investments attributed to environmentally sustainable economic activities, at least 1% of such turnover represented in the Sub-fund will be attributed to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy, contributing to one or more of climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. This 1% figure therefore refers to the proportion of turnover from TR Sustainable Investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy, not the overall portfolio weight of such investments.

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



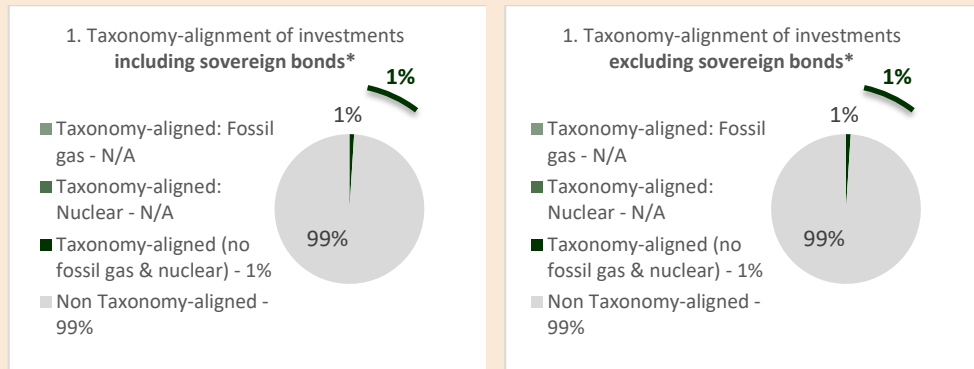
are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

- Yes:
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

The Sub-fund does not commit to invest any proportion of its assets in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy. Accordingly, the level of exposure to these investments shall be zero percent.

The below graphic shows the minimum percentage of the Sub-fund to which TR Sustainable Investments are planned to be in environmentally sustainable economic activities. Note that the minimum percentages below do not reflect the portfolio weights of TR Sustainable Investments, but rather the portion of TR Sustainable Investments' turnover attributed to environmentally sustainable economic activities as required under the RTS.

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.



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

The investments that the Investment Manager considers to be TR Sustainable Investments are Investee Companies that must:

1. Contribute substantially to one or more of the environmental objectives set forth in the EU Taxonomy: climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation, the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, the transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems. The Investment Manager relies upon its Data Providers to provide company disclosed Taxonomy-alignment data or estimates consistent with such Data Provider's methodology to classify activities as Taxonomy-aligned or potentially Taxonomy-aligned. The Investment Manager does not have an auditor or third party (other than such Data Provider) independently review such Taxonomy-aligned revenue to assure it complies with the EU Taxonomy. When information about Taxonomy-alignment for an Investee Company is not available from such Data Provider, that Investee Company is assumed to have no Taxonomy-aligned revenue.
2. Not significantly harm any of the other environmental objectives set forth in the EU Taxonomy as reported by a Data Provider.
3. Pass the Minimum Safeguards.
4. Follow good governance practices as assessed by the Investment Manager.

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

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

0%



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

0%



- **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

0%

There is no minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective. The Sub-fund will invest a minimum of 5% in aggregate in sustainable investments. Due to the greater availability of assets with an environmental objective, it is currently anticipated that out of the Sub-fund's allocation to sustainable investments, the Sub-fund will have a majority allocation to sustainable investments with an environmental objective. However, the Sub-Fund's asset allocation to sustainable investments which have specifically an environmental objective or specifically a social objective is not fixed and this allocation may change over time. Details of the exact sustainable investment split (between environmental sustainable investments and social sustainable investments) will be disclosed in the Company's annual report.



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

While the Sub-Fund will invest primarily in Investee Companies that align with its promoted environmental and/or social characteristics, the Sub-Fund may at times hold investments that are not Investee Companies (such as bonds, collective investment schemes, cash, cash equivalents and money market instruments) and are not aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. Such investments may be included for liquidity, hedging and/or cash management purposes, in circumstances of extreme volatility or if market factors require and if considered appropriate to the investment objective, or if market factors require the Sub-fund to hold such investments in order to gain exposure to certain jurisdictions or sectors that the Sub-fund cannot otherwise gain direct exposure to through investing in Investee Companies. No minimum environmental or social safeguards will be in place in relation to such investments.



- **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?**

No.

- ***How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

Not applicable.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

Not applicable.



- **Where can I find more product specific information online?**

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
<https://www.fundsgood.eu/documents/>

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