Swiss Life Funds (LUX)

Prospectus
May 2025

This prospectus, including the appendices ("Appendices") to it relating to each sub-fund ("Sub-Fund") (this prospectus and the Appendices together referred to as the "Prospectus") is valid only if accompanied by the latest annual report and also by the latest semi-annual report if this was published after the latest annual report. These reports form part of this Prospectus.

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) (the "Company") is listed on the official list of collective investment undertakings, subject to Part I of the Law of 2010 implementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS) as amended by the Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 23 July 2014 as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions as may be further amended in the future. However, this does not require any Luxembourg authority to approve or disapprove either the adequacy or the accuracy of this Prospectus, or the portfolio of securities held by the Company. Any representation to the contrary would be unauthorised and unlawful.

Each Sub-Fund is actively managed and without any reference to a benchmark index. The Company has full discretion over the composition of the Sub-Funds' portfolios, subject to the relevant investment objectives and policies (as defined in the relevant Sub-Fund Data Sheet in APPENDIX 1) which do not provide for index-tracking objectives. The indices provided in APPENDIX 3 are provided for information purposes only.

This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation to subscribe for shares ("Shares") in the Company by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not lawful or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to anyone to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation.

The Directors accept responsibility for the information contained in this Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge and the belief of the Directors (who have taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case) the information contained in this Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Potential investors should inform themselves as to:
(a) the possible tax consequences,
(b) the legal requirements, and
(c) any foreign exchange control requirements,
which they might encounter under the laws of the countries of their citizenship, residence or domicile and which might be relevant to the subscription, holding, conversion, redemption or disposal of Shares. Further tax considerations are set out under TAXATION below.

Information concerning distribution in the following countries is set out in APPENDIX 2 to this Prospectus:
- Switzerland
- Germany
- France
- USA
- Austria
- Italy

Investors should read and consider the risk discussion under RISK FACTORS before investing in the Company.

Statements made in this Prospectus are based on the law and practice currently in force in Luxembourg and are subject to changes therein. This Prospectus should be read in its entirety before making an application for Shares.

This Prospectus may also be translated into other languages. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between the English language Prospectus and a version in another language, this English language Prospectus will prevail, except to the extent (but only to the extent) required by the law of any jurisdiction where the Shares are sold.

Any information or statements not contained in this Prospectus, or in the reports forming an integral part of it, must be regarded as unauthorised. Neither the receipt of this Prospectus, nor the offer, issue or sale of Shares may be construed as a representation that the information given in this Prospectus is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on the front cover.

In order to take account of significant changes, in particular, the opening of a new Sub-Fund, this Prospectus will be updated at the appropriate time. Potential subscribers are therefore advised to inquire of the Company whether any subsequent prospectus has been published.

Investors should note that investments in securities can be volatile and their value may decline as well as appreciate. There can be no assurance that a Sub-Fund will attain its objective. The price of Shares as well as the income therefrom may go down as well as up to reflect changes in the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund. The value of your investments may fluctuate. Past performance provides no guarantee for the future results.

Save as provided in APPENDIX 2, any disputes arising between Shareholders, the Company and the Depositary are governed by Luxembourg law under the jurisdiction of the courts of Luxembourg.

May 2025

ADDRESSES

SWISS LIFE FUNDS (LUX)
(“Company”)
Registered Office
4a, rue Albert Borschette
L-1246 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Company
(“Board of Directors” or “Directors”)
Thomas Albert (Chairman)
Mario Koster
Lorenzo Kyburz

Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg
(“Management Company”)
Registered Office
4a, rue Albert Borschette
L-1246 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Board of Directors of the Management Company
Robin van Berkel, Chairman
COO Swiss Life Asset Managers and CEO Swiss Life Asset Management AG
Thomas Albert
CEO, Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg
Holger Georg Matheis
CEO, Swiss Life Asset Managers Deutschland GmbH
Per Erikson
Head Real Estate, Swiss Life Investment Management Holding AG
Thomas Nummer
Partner, Trinova Group

Senior Managers of the Management Company
Thomas Albert
Franziska Feitzinger
Jasmin Heitz
Tilo Reichert
Kim Kirsch

Administrator and Registrar Agent
Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter
L-2420 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Depositary and Paying Agent (“Depositary”)
Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emile Reuter
L-2420 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Auditors
PricewaterhouseCoopers, *Société coopérative*
Chartered Accountants
2, rue Gerhard Mercator
L-2182 Luxembourg
Luxembourg

Portfolio Management
(“Portfolio Manager(s)”)
Swiss Life Asset Management AG
General Guisan-Quai 40
8002 Zurich
Switzerland

Swiss Life Asset Managers France
153, rue Saint Honoré
75001 Paris
France

Representative in Switzerland
(“Swiss Representative”)
Swiss Life Asset Management AG
General Guisan-Quai 40
8002 Zurich
Switzerland

Paying Agent in Switzerland
(“Swiss Paying Agent”)
UBS Switzerland AG
Bahnhofstrasse 45
8001 Zürich
Switzerland

Facility Agents in Germany
(“German Facility Agents”)

Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg Niederlassung Deutschland
Darmstädter Landstraße 125
DE-60598 Frankfurt am Main
Germany

Société Générale Luxembourg
11, avenue Emilie Reuter
L-2420 Luxembourg

Central Agent in France
(“French Central Agent”)
Société Générale
32, rue du champ de Tir
CS 30812
44312 Nantes Cedex 3
France

Facility Agent in Austria
(“Austrian Central Agent”)
Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG
Am Belvedere 1
A-1100 Vienna
Austria

Legal Advisors
Arendt & Medernach S.A.
Avocats à la Cour
41A, avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-2082 Luxembourg

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply throughout this Prospectus unless the context otherwise requires:

"Administrative Agreement"
an agreement entered into between the Management Company and the Administrator, as may be amended from time to time

"Administrator"
Société Générale Luxembourg or any successor company appointed by the Management Company as administration agent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Authority

"AIF"
an alternative investment fund within the meaning of the AIFMD

"AIFM"
an alternative investment fund manager within the meaning of the AIFMD

"AIFMD"
the directive of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on alternative investment fund managers and amending directives 2003/41/EC and 2009/65/EC and regulations (EC) N° 1060/2009 and (EU) N° 1095/2010, as amended from time to time

"Appendix"
a document supplemental to this Prospectus

"Articles"
the articles of incorporation of the Company, as amended from time to time

"Article 8 Product"
a Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment

"Board of Directors" or "Directors"
the board of directors of the Company, including duly authorised committees of the board of directors

"Business Day"
a day on which banks are fully open for business in Luxembourg

"Cash"
comprises cash on hand and demand deposits

"Cash equivalents"
are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. The term "cash equivalent" shall also encompass regularly traded money market instruments the residual maturity of which does not exceed 397 days, except for money market funds

"Class" or "Class of Shares" or "Share Class"
a class of Shares with a specific fee structure, currency of denomination or other specific feature, as this is more fully described in the section "Share Classes" and in the Data Sheet

"Company"
Swiss Life Funds (LUX)

"Data Sheet"
a document supplemental to this Prospectus which contains specific information in relation to a particular Sub-Fund

"Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement"
an agreement entered into between the Company and the Depositary

"Depositary"
Société Générale Luxembourg or any successor company appointed by the Company with the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority as depositary of the assets of the Company or paying agent

"Equity Fund"
(i) any UCITS; and
(ii) any AIF which is not organised as a partnership and is not exempt from the scope of the German Capital Investment Act (*Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch*) under section 1 paragraph 3 sentence 1 of such act;

which, in each case, continuously invests at least 50% of its value in Qualifying Equity Instruments according to its investment policy (cf. sec. 2 para. 6 GInvTA).

"EU"
the European Union

"EU Level 2 Regulation on UCITS depositary obligations"
Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/438 of 17 December 2015 supplementing Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to obligations of depositaries

"ESG Criteria"
Environmental, social and corporate governance ("ESG") criteria, which may be used by a Sub-Fund for the purpose of responsible investment

"FATCA"
the provisions of the United States Hiring Incentives to Restore Employment (HIRE) Act of 18 March 2010 commonly referred to as the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA), and other regulations promulgated thereunder.

"GInvTA"
German Investment Tax Act as coming into effect on 1 January 2019, as amended from time to time.

"Group of Companies
companies belonging to the same body of undertakings and which must draw up consolidated accounts in accordance with Directive 2013/34/EU of 26 June 2013 on the annual financial statements, consolidated financial statements and related reports of certain types of undertakings or in accordance with recognized international accounting rules

"Investment Grade"
credit rating of a counterparty which is BBB- or higher by Standard & Poors or Baa3 or higher by Moody's if not otherwise specified in APPENDIX 1, meaning that there is a relatively low risk of default of such counterparty

"Key Investor Information"
the short document drawn up by the Company which contains key information for investors drawn up in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 November 2014 on key information documents for packaged retail and insurance-based investment products

"Law of 1915"
the law of 10 August 1915 relating to commercial companies, as may be amended from time to time

"Law of 2010"
the law of 17 December 2010 relating to undertakings for collective investment, as may be amended from time to time

"Management Company"
Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg

"Management Company Fee"
fee payable to the Management Company as set out under section "Fees and Expenses"

"Management Fee"
fee payable quarterly to the Management Company, and/or – either directly or indirectly – to the Portfolio Managers, the distributors of the Shares and other service providers as may be designated by the Management Company, at a maximum rate as set out in APPENDIX 1 of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund

"Management Company Services Agreement"

an agreement dated 13 February 2007 between the Company and the Management Company, as amended from time to time and last time with effect of 26 September 2017

"Member State"
a member State of the European Union and the states which are considered as equivalent to Member States of the European Union, i.e. those that are contracting parties to the agreement creating the European Economic Area other than the Member States of the European Union

"Mémorial"
Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations

"Mixed Fund"
- any UCITS; and
- any AIF which is not organised as a partnership and is not exempt from the scope of the German Capital Investment Act (*Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch*) under section 1 paragraph 3 sentence 1 of such act;

which, in each case, continuously invests at least 25% of its value in Qualifying Equity Instruments according to its investment policy. (cf. sec. 2 para. 7 GInvTA)

"Money Market Instruments
instruments normally dealt in on the money market which are liquid, and have a value which can be accurately determined at any time

"Net Asset Value of the Company"
the aggregate net asset value of all the Sub-Funds

"Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund"
the net asset value of a Sub-Fund calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Articles, as described under VALUATION AND PRICES

"Net Asset Value per Share"
the net asset value per Share calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Articles, as described under VALUATION AND PRICES

"Order Day"
any Business Day on which an order for subscription, redemption or conversion may be placed. The Management Company may also take into account whether relevant local stock exchanges and/or Regulated Markets on which any substantial portion of the Company's investments of the relevant Sub-Fund are quoted are closed for trading and settlement, and whether underlying investment funds representing a material part of the assets of the relevant Sub-Fund invests in are closed for dealing and/or the determination of the Net Asset Value per Share is suspended. The Management Company may elect to treat such closures as non-Order Days for Sub-Funds which invest a substantial amount of their portfolio on these closed stock exchanges and/or Regulated Markets and/or these closed underlying investment funds. A list of expected non-Order Days for the Sub-Funds is available from the Management Company on request

"Other Regulated Market"
market which is regulated, operates regularly and is recognized and open to the public, namely a market:
(i) that meets the following cumulative criteria: liquidity, multilateral order matching (general matching of bid and ask prices in order to establish a single price) and transparency (the circulation of complete information in order to give clients the possibility of tracking trades, thereby ensuring that their orders are executed on current conditions),
(ii) on which the securities are dealt in at a certain fixed frequency,
(iii) which is recognized by a state or by a public authority which has been delegated by that State or by another entity which is recognized by that State or by that public authority such as a professional association and
(iv) on which the securities dealt are accessible to the public

"Other State"
any State of Europe which is not a Member State, and any State of America, Africa, Asia or Oceania

"PEA"
Plan d'épargne en actions, class of retail investment in shares regulated under French law and which qualifies for a favourable tax status

"Portfolio Manager"
Swiss Life Asset Management AG and Swiss Life Asset Managers France or any successor company appointed by the Management Company as portfolio manager of the Sub-Funds in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Authority and as detailed in APPENDIX 1

"Prospectus"
the prospectus of the Company and any Appendices thereto issued in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Authority

"Qualifying Equity Instruments" (within the meaning of sec. 2 para. 8 GInvTA) are:
- shares in a corporation (*Kapitalge-sellschaft*) that are admitted to trading on a stock exchange or that are listed on an organised market,
- shares in a corporation that does not qualify as a Real Estate Company and (a) is domiciled in a member state of the European Union or in another contracting state of the Agreement on the European Economic Area and which is subject to taxation for companies in that state and not exempt from such taxation, or (b) which is domiciled in another state and is subject to income taxation for companies of at least 15% in that state and not exempt from such taxation
- investment units in Equity Funds at a rate of 50% of the value of such investment unit, and
- investment units in Mixed Funds at a rate of 25% of the value of such investment unit

A "Real Estate Company" is any corporation or partnership which, according to its articles of incorporation or partnership agreement, may only acquire real property and real estate-type rights and fixtures and fittings that are required for their management.

"Reference Currency"
the base currency of each Sub-Fund as set out in APPENDIX 1

"Register"
the register in which the names of the registered Shareholders are listed

"Registrar Agent"
Société Générale Luxembourg or any successor company appointed by the Management Company as registrar agent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Authority

"Registrar Agent Agreement"
an agreement entered into between the Management Company and the Registrar Agent

"Regulated Market"
a regulated market as defined in the Council Directive 2004/39/EC dated 21 April 2004 on markets in financial instruments as may be amended from time to time ("Directive 2004/39/EC"), namely a multilateral system operated and/or managed by a market operator, which brings together or facilitates the bringing together of multiple third-party buying and selling interests in financial instruments – in the system and in accordance with its non-discretionary rules – in a way that result in a contract, in respect of the financial instruments admitted to trading under its rules and/or systems, and which is authorised and functions regularly in accordance with the provisions of the Directive 2004/39/EC. An updated list of Regulated Markets is available at the

following internet address: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:C:2010:348:0009:0015:EN:PDF

"Regulatory Authority"
the Luxembourg authority in charge of the supervision of the undertakings for collective investment in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

"Repurchase Price"*
the Net Asset Value per Share attributable to a particular Class or Sub-Fund at the date of the redemption adjusted by the redemption fees, as applicable

"***RESA***"
Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations

"SFDR"
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, as may be amended from time to time

"SFT"
securities financing transaction within the meaning of SFTR

"SFTR"
Regulation (EU) 2015/2365 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2015 on transparency of securities financing transactions and of reuse and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012

"Shareholder"
a holder of Shares

"Shares"
participating shares of no par value in the capital of the Company which may be designated as different Classes of shares in one or more Sub-Funds

"Speculative Grade"
credit rating of a counterparty within a range from B- to BB+ (including) by Standard & Poors or B3 to Ba1 (including) by Moody's, if not otherwise specified in APPENDIX 1.

"Sub-Fund"
a sub-fund of the Company established by the Directors from time to time with the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority

"Subscription Price"
the Net Asset Value per Share attributable to a particular Class or Sub-Fund at the date of the subscription

"Sustainability Risk"
an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment

"Taxonomy Regulation"
Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (Taxonomy) on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, as may be amended from time to time

"Transferable Securities"
(i) shares and other securities equivalent to shares ("shares"), (ii) bonds and other debt instruments ("debt securities") and (iii) any other negotiable securities which carry the right to acquire any such transferable securities by subscription or exchange, with the exclusion of techniques and instruments

"UCI"
an undertaking for collective investment as defined by Luxembourg law

"UCITS"
an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities under Article 1 (2) of the UCITS Directive

"UCITS Directive"
the Directive 2009/65/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 July 2009 on the coordination of laws, regulations and administrative provisions relating to undertakings for collective investment in transferable securities, as amended by Directive 2014/91/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 23 July 2014 as regards depositary functions, remuneration policies and sanctions, as may be further amended in the future

"United States"
the United States of America (including the District of Columbia), its territories, its possessions and other areas subject to its jurisdiction

"Valuation Day"
a Business Day as of which the Net Asset Value in respect of a Sub-Fund is calculated or such other day or days as the Directors may from time to time determine, provided there shall be at least two Valuation Days per month. The Management Company may also take into account whether relevant local stock exchanges and/or other Regulated Markets are open for trading and settlement and may elect to treat such closures as non-Valuation Days for such Sub-Funds which invest a substantial amount of their portfolio in these closed stock exchanges and/or Regulated Markets

"Valuation Point"
close of business in the principal Regulated Market relevant for the valuation of the assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund on a Valuation Day or such other time as the Directors may from time to time determine
In this Prospectus, unless otherwise specified, all references to
- 'trillion' are to one thousand billion,
- 'billion' are to one thousand million,
- 'dollars', 'US$', 'USD' or 'cents' are to United States dollars or cents,
- 'euros', 'EUR' or '€' are to the Euro and
- 'francs', 'SFr' or 'CHF' are to Swiss Francs.

**A fee may be charged for the redemption of Shares as fully described in APPENDIX 1*.

SUMMARY

COMPANY STRUCTURE

Legal Structure	The Company is listed on the official list of collective investment undertakings subject to Part I of the Law of 2010 implementing the UCITS Directive, is applicable. It was incorporated as an investment company with variable capital on 8 April 1999 under Registration Number B 69.186, with an umbrella structure consisting of a number of Sub-Funds.
Sub-Funds	Bond Emerging Markets Corporates IG Bond Emerging Markets Short Term Bond Euro Corporates Bond Euro High Yield Bond Global Corporates Bond Global Corporates Short Term Bond Global High Yield Bond Inflation Protection Bond High Yield Opportunity 2026 Bond Global High Yield Upper Tier Equity Euro Zone Equity Global Equity Environment & Biodiversity Impact Equity Green Buildings & Infrastructure Impact Equity Global High Dividend Equity Global Conservative Equity Global Protect Equity USA Equity Europe High Dividend Income Equity Euro Zone Multi Asset Balanced Multi Asset Growth Multi Asset Moderate Portfolio Global Growth (CHF) Bond US Corporates Bond ESG Global Aggregate Bond ESG Global Sovereigns The investment objectives of the Sub-Funds as well as other important information relating to them are set out in APPENDIX 1. Additional Sub-Funds may be created from time to time with the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority.
Management Company	Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg
Administrator	Société Générale Luxembourg
Depositary	Société Générale Luxembourg
Reference Currency	The currency in which Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund are issued (APPENDIX 1).
Classes of Shares	The Company may for each Sub-Fund issue the Classes of Shares listed below. Additional Classes and types of Shares in the Sub-Funds may be issued by the Company and will be described in this Prospectus or the respective APPENDIX.
Class R Shares	Class R Shares ("R-Shares") are open to any investor – APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Fund for which R-Shares are issued.
Class I Shares	Class I Shares (“I-Shares”) are restricted to institutional investor within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law of 2010. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which I-Shares are issued.
Class Q Shares	Class Q Shares (“Q-Shares”) are restricted to institutional investor within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law of 2010. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which Q-Shares are issued.
Class S Shares	Class S Shares (“S-Shares”) are restricted to Sub-Funds by the Company. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which S-Shares are issued.
Class AM Shares	Class AM Shares (“AM-Shares”) are restricted to institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law of 2010 that have concluded an asset management agreement or other financial services contract in return for payment with Swiss Life Asset Management AG or other entity belonging to Swiss Life group. Any sub-fund of the Swiss Life Funds III (CH) umbrella fund is excluded from investing into the AM-Shares. A reduced management fee will be payable in respect of AM-Shares out of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Fund. The Company will not issue AM-Shares to any investor who is not a client of Swiss Life group entity. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which AM-Shares are issued.
Class M Shares	Class M Shares (“M-Shares”) are restricted to Swiss Life Asset Management AG, Swiss Life Germany or other entity belonging to Swiss Life group acting on behalf of their unit-linked product clients. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which M-Shares are issued.

Class SL Shares	Class SL Shares ("SL-Shares") are restricted to Swiss Life France, Swiss Life Germany and Swiss Life Switzerland or any other entity belonging to Swiss Life Group acting on behalf of their proprietary insurance portfolio. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which SL-Shares are issued.
Class F Shares	Class F Shares ("F-Shares") are opened to any investor but only offered through certain financial intermediaries, distribution partners or alike who are investing on the behalf of their customers and are charging the latter advisory, or alike, fees. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which F-Shares are issued.
Class SF Shares	Class SF Shares ("SF Shares") are restricted to Swiss Life France acting on behalf of their unit-linked product clients. APPENDIX 1 indicates the Sub-Funds for which SF-Shares are issued.
Class G Shares	Class G Shares ("G-Shares") are restricted to investors that invest directly or indirectly in a fund savings plan of Swiss Life Switzerland. according to pillar 3a and 3b of the Swiss private pension system or to Swiss Life France, Swiss Life Germany and Swiss Life Switzerland or any other entity belonging to Swiss Life Group acting on behalf of their proprietary insurance portfolio.
Accounting	The financial year of the Company is twelve months, ending on 31 August in each year. The annual report containing the audited accounts of the Company as well as the unaudited semi-annual report of the Company and the Sub-Funds for each financial year will be available to a Shareholder within four months and two months respectively, of the end of the relevant period to which they relate.
Taxation	R-Shares and F-Sahres are subject to a taxe d'abonnement at an annual rate of 0.05% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Funds, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter. I-Shares, Q-Shares, S-Shares, AM-Shares, M-Shares, SL-Shares, SF-Shares and G-Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement at an annual rate of 0.01% of the net assets of the relevant Sub-Funds, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

Investment Objectives	To achieve, within the individual Sub-Funds, an appropriate return on the securities in which the Sub-Funds invest. Due account shall be taken of the principles of risk diversification, security of the capital invested and liquidity of the relevant Sub-Fund's assets. Longer-term considerations based on fundamental economic criteria shall have precedence over short-term, risk-laden optimisation of earnings. The Company may avail itself of techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities for the purpose of efficient portfolio management.
Investment Policy	The assets of the Sub-Funds shall be invested in the securities and instruments specified in the investment objectives, taking account of the investment restrictions described in the Prospectus. Each Sub-Fund shall pursue an independent investment policy (APPENDIX 1). As the assets of each Sub-Fund are subject to normal price fluctuations, no guarantee can be given that the Sub-Fund in question will achieve its investment objective.

ACQUIRING SHARES

Sale of Shares	The Company has entrusted the sale of its Shares to the distributors.
Valuation	Subscription and redemption prices for each Sub-Fund will be based on its Net Asset Value calculated on the relevant Valuation Day on the basis of the prices obtained at the Valuation Point relevant for the valuation of the assets and liabilities of each Sub-Fund.
Business Day	A day on which banks are fully open for business in Luxembourg.
Order Day	Any Business Day on which an order for subscription, redemption or conversion may be placed.
Initial Offering	The Company reserves the right to offer new sub-funds and new Classes of Shares in any Sub-Fund at an initial offering price on an initial offering date determined by the Directors. The Company reserves the right to postpone the initial offering date for each Class of Shares.
Subscriptions	Subscriptions for Shares may be made on any Order Day at the Net Asset Value per Share (plus any subscription fee and issue tax, where applicable) calculated on the Valuation Day immediately following such Order Day. The Registrar Agent will issue Shares upon receipt of cleared funds in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund within two Business Days after the Order Day, except for subscriptions in relation to the Sub-Fund Equity USA, for which the Registrar Agent will issue Shares on the next Business Day immediately following the Order Day.
Payment Currency	Subscription monies shall be paid in the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund. If the payment is made in a different currency to the currency set out in APPENDIX 1, the proceeds of conversion from the currency of payment to the Reference Currency less fees and any exchange commission shall be allocated to the purchase of Shares.
Minimum Investment	Class R-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share. Class I-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one thousand shares.

	Class Q-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one hundred shares. Class S-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one hundred shares. Class AM-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is ten shares. Class M-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share. Class SL-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is ten shares. Class F-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share. Class SF-Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share. Class G-Shares: The minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share.
Conversion of Shares	Shareholders in a Sub-Fund can at any time convert part or all of their holding into Shares in another Sub-Fund, provided that the minimum initial investment in the Sub-Fund into which such Shares are converted is satisfied. The Registrar Agent will waive, upon instruction of the Directors, in whole or in part the subscription fee that would otherwise apply. The fee charged for such conversions shall not exceed half the subscription fee of the Sub-Fund into which Shares are converted.
Redemptions	Shares may be redeemed on any Order Day at the Net Asset Value per Share calculated on the Valuation Day immediately following such Order Day. A redemption fee may be charged for the redemption of Shares as fully described in APPENDIX 1.
Timing of Applications	Subscription, conversion or redemption applications must be received by the Registrar Agent (directly or via the local Paying Agent) by 15.00h (Central European Time) on an Order Day. Applications received after 15.00h (Central European Time) will be deemed to have been received prior to 15.00h (Central European Time) on the next following Order Day.
Euroclear & Clearstream	Shares in the Company are eligible for clearing through Euroclear and Clearstream.
Information to Shareholders	Information concerning each Sub-Fund, including details of its current Net Asset Value, may be obtained on any Business Day in Luxembourg from the Administrator and local Representatives in the countries in which the Company is registered for sale. Prices will be fed into securities information systems such as Telekurs, Bloomberg, Reuters, Lipper or Micropal, as well as published in various national newspapers as stated in APPENDIX 2.

This summary is qualified in its entirety by, and may not be relied upon as a substitute for reading, the Prospectus and the Appendices. In particular, potential investors should read and consider the risk factors described under RISK FACTORS before investing in the Company. If in doubt, potential investors should consult with their professional advisors as to the consequences of subscription for Shares.

COMPANY

Introduction

The Company is an open-end investment company and was founded on 8 April 1999 for an unlimited period.

The Company is registered in Luxembourg as an undertaking for collective investment in transferable securities (UCITS, or OPCVM *Organisme de Placement Collectif en Valeurs Mobilières*). The Company is listed on the official list of collective investment undertakings, in accordance with the Law of 2010 and the Law of 1915. In particular, Part I of the Law of 2010 as defined by the UCITS Directive, is applicable.

The Articles were published for the first time on 14 May 1999 in the Mémorial after being lodged with the Registrar of the District Court of, and in, Luxembourg, where they may be consulted and where copies may be obtained against payment of the Registrar's fee. The Articles were amended for the last time on 27 January 2022 by a deed of Maître Grethen published in the RESA on 4 February 2022.

The Company is registered in the Luxembourg Register of Companies under number B 69.186.

The Company is organised in the form of an umbrella fund. The Articles provide that the Company may offer separate Classes of Shares each representing interests in a Sub-Fund comprised of a distinct portfolio of investments. Additional Sub-Funds may, with the prior approval of the Regulatory Authority, be created by the Directors. This Prospectus may only be issued with the Appendices, which together with the Prospectus, should be read and construed as a single document. This Prospectus relates to the Sub-Funds, details of which are listed in APPENDIX 1.

Directors

The Board of Directors is responsible for managing the business affairs of the Company in accordance with the Articles. The Directors may delegate certain functions, subject to supervision and direction by the Directors.

The Directors are listed below. The Company has delegated the day to day management of the Company to the Management Company and consequently none of the Directors is an executive director. The address of the Directors is the registered office of the Company.

Thomas Albert (Chairman)
Managing Director, Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Mario Koster
Independent director

Lorenzo Kyburz
Executive Director, Swiss Life Investment Management Holding Ltd., Zurich, Switzerland

It is intended that the current Directors will be entitled only to expenses incurred in the performance of their duties and will not be paid a Director’s fee by the Company. Any Director’s fee payable shall be payable out of the annual Management Company Fee by the Administrator.

The Share Capital

The share capital of the Company shall at all times equal its Net Asset Value.

The proceeds from the issue of Shares shall be applied in the books of the Company to the relevant Sub-Fund and shall be used in the acquisition on behalf of the relevant Sub-Fund of transferable securities and ancillary liquid assets. The Board of Directors shall maintain for each Sub-Fund a separate pool of assets. As between Shareholders, each pool of assets shall be invested for the exclusive benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Company shall be considered as one single legal entity. With regard to third parties, in particular towards the Company's creditors, each Sub-Fund shall be exclusively responsible for all liabilities attributable to it.

Each of the Shares entitles the holder to participate equally on a pro rata basis in the profits and dividends of the Sub-Fund attributable to such Shares and to attend and vote at meetings of the Company and of the Sub-Fund represented by those Shares.

Each Share entitles the holder to one vote in respect of matters relating to the Company, which are submitted to Shareholders for a vote by poll.

No Class of Shares confers on the holder thereof any preferential or pre-emptive rights or any rights to participate in the profits and dividends of any other Class of Shares.

Any decision to alter the Class rights of the Shares will be adopted in accordance with the requirements of the Law of 1915.

In line with the Circular CSSF 22/811 as to authorisation and organisation of entities acting as UCI administrator, and as further elaborated below, (i) the registrar function of the Company is carried out by the Registrar Agent; (ii) the net asset value calculation function of the Company is carried out by the Administrator; (iii) the accounting function of the Company is carried out by the Administrator; and (iv) the client communication function of the Company is carried out by the Administrator.

MANAGEMENT COMPANY

The Company has appointed Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg (formerly “Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Management Company”) to serve as its designated management company in accordance with the Law of 2010 pursuant to a Management Company Services Agreement dated as of 13 February 2007, as amended from time to time and last time with effect of 26 September 2017. Under this agreement, the Management Company provides investment management, administrative (including, domiciliary and corporate secretary services) and marketing services to the Company, subject to the overall supervision and control of the Directors.

Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg was organised on 9 November 2000 as a public limited company (*société anonyme*) under the denomination of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Management Company for an unlimited period of time under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. Its articles of incorporation have been last amended at the extraordinary general meeting of shareholders of 14 April 2020 and published in the RESA on 30 April 2020. It is registered under number B 171.124 at the Luxembourg Register of Companies. Its share capital amounts to two million three hundred ninety-nine thousand three hundred Euro (EUR 2,399,300.-).

The Management Company holds a dual licence as a chapter 15 management company of the Law of 2010 and as an AIFM, and is licensed for the management of portfolios on a discretionary client-by-client basis, investment advice, and reception and transmission of orders under its AIFM license for marketing purposes.

The Management Company also manages the assets of other UCITS and AIFs.

The Management Company is in charge of the day-to-day operations of the Company. In fulfilling its responsibilities set forth by the Law of 2010 and the Management Company Services Agreement, it is permitted to delegate all or a part of its functions and duties to third parties, provided that it retains responsibility and oversight over such delegates. The appointment of third parties is subject to the approval of the Company and the Regulatory Authority. The Management Company’s liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has delegated its functions and duties to third parties.

The Management Company has delegated the following functions to third parties: investment management, registrar agency and administration, as detailed below.

The Management Company has delegated securities lending and collateral management to Société Générale S.A.

The Management Company may also delegate the distribution of Shares to one or several distributor(s), the list of which shall be made available at all times at its Registered Office. In such case, the distributor(s) will have to comply with the applicable provisions concerning the prevention of money laundering as well as market-timing and late trading practices.

Remuneration policy

The Management Company has implemented a remuneration policy which complies with the following principles:

- it is consistent with and promotes sound and effective risk management by having a business model which by its nature does not promote excessive risk taking that is consistent with the risk profile of the Company;
- it integrates governance, pay structure and risk alignment rules that are designed to be consistent with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the Management Company and the Company and Shareholders, and includes measures to avoid conflicts of interests;
- the assessment of performance is set in a multi-year framework appropriate to the holding period recommended to the investors of the UCITS managed by the Management Company in order to ensure that the assessment process is based on the longer-term performance of the UCITS and investment risks and that the actual payment of performance-based components of remuneration is spread over the same period; and
- fixed and variable components of total remuneration are appropriately balanced and the fixed component represents a sufficiently high proportion of the total remuneration to allow the operation of a fully flexible policy of variable remuneration components, including the possibility to pay no variable remuneration component.

Details of the up-to-date remuneration policy (including information on the integration of sustainability risk) are available at the following website: https://www.swisslife-am.com/en/home/footer/policies-legal-entities.html and a paper copy of such remuneration policy is available to investors free of charge upon request at the registered office of the Management Company.

ADMINISTRATOR, REGISTRAR AGENT

Pursuant to an Administrative, Registrar and Transfer Agent Agreement entered into with effect as of 1 April 2016, the Management Company has appointed Société Générale Luxembourg to act as Administrator, Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company.

In its capacity as Administrator, Registrar and Transfer Agent, Société Générale Luxembourg is responsible for the book-keeping and calculation of the Net Asset Value of the Shares as well as for keeping the Register of the Company.

Société Générale Luxembourg is a company incorporated under Luxembourg law, and has its registered office at 11, Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg. Its share capital amounts to one billion three hundred and eighty-nine million and forty two thousand six hundred and forty eight Euro (EUR 1,389,042,648.00).

PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

The Management Company has appointed Swiss Life Asset Management AG, Switzerland ("SLAM CH") and Swiss Life Asset Managers France ("SLAM France") as Portfolio Managers.

SLAM CH and SLAM France are in charge of the management of the assets of the Sub-Funds as detailed in APPENDIX 1.

The appointment of SLAM CH was made under an agreement dated 1st July 2008.

The appointment of SLAM France was made under an agreement dated 1st July 2008. SLAM CH was incorporated pursuant to the laws of Switzerland and is an indirect subsidiary of Swiss Life Ltd. The main business of SLAM CH is to provide discretionary investment management and it and other subsidiaries of Swiss Life Ltd serve as portfolio managers to a number of companies and funds.

SLAM France, a *société anonyme*, incorporated on 2 February 1988 under the laws of France, having its head office at 153, rue Saint Honoré, 75001 Paris, France, registered with the *Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés* of Nanterre under no. 344.677.885. and duly licensed as *société de gestion de portefeuille* on 23 December, 2003 by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* (AMF) under no GP 03-026. SLAM France is a subsidiary of Société suisse de participation d'assurances (99.99%).

Pursuant to the terms of the portfolio management agreements, the Portfolio Managers are empowered to obtain assistance in the performance of their duties from other parties provided that the Portfolio Managers shall remain responsible to the Company. The Portfolio Managers may appoint one or more sub-Portfolio Managers in relation to any Sub-Fund in accordance with the requirements of the Regulatory Authority. Details of the Portfolio Managers' appointments in respect of the Sub-Funds, if any, are set out in APPENDIX 1.

DEPOSITARY AND PAYING AGENT

The Company has appointed Société Générale Luxembourg as Depositary of the Company pursuant to a Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement, effective as of 1 June 2016. The Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement provides for the appointment of the Depositary to continue for an unlimited period of time from the date of its signature

The Depositary is a company incorporated under Luxembourg law with registered office at 11, avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg and is subject to Luxembourg law. As of 31 December 2007, the capital and reserves of Société Générale Luxembourg amount to one billion three hundred and eighty-nine million and forty-two thousand six hundred and forty-eight Euro (EUR 1,389,042,648.00).

Under the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement the Law of 2010 and the EU Level 2 Regulation on UCITS depositary obligations, the Depositary performs three types of key functions, namely (i) the oversight duties (as defined in article 22.3 of the UCITS Directive, (ii) the monitoring of the cash flows of the Company (as set out in article 22.4 of the UCITS Directive) and (iii) the safekeeping of the Company's assets (as set out in article 22.5 of the UCITS Directive).

Under its oversight duties, the Depositary is required to:

(a) ensure that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of Shares effected by or on behalf of the Company are carried out in accordance with Luxembourg laws and the Articles,

(b) ensure that the value of the Shares is calculated in accordance with Luxembourg laws and the Articles,

(c) carry out the instruction of the Company and/or the Management Company unless they conflict with Luxembourg laws and the Articles,

(d) ensure that, in transactions involving the Company's assets, the consideration is remitted to the Company within the usual time limits,

(e) ensure that the Company's income is allocated in accordance with the Luxembourg laws and the Articles.

The overriding objective of the Depositary is to protect the interests of the Shareholders, which always prevail over any commercial interests.

Conflicts of interests may arise if and when the Company or the Management Company maintains other business relationships with Société Générale Luxembourg in parallel with an appointment of Société Générale Luxembourg acting as Depositary. For example, Société Générale Luxembourg provides the Company and the Management Company fund administration services, including the Net Asset Value calculation in relation with the Company. From time to time, conflicts may arise between the

Depositary and the delegates and sub-delegates, for example, where an appointed delegate or sub-delegate is an affiliated group company which receives remuneration for another custodial service it provides to the Company.

In order to address any situations of conflicts of interests, the Depositary has implemented and maintains a management conflict of interest policy, aiming namely at:

- identifying and analysing potential situations of conflict of interest,
- recording, managing and monitoring the conflict of interest situations either in:
  - relying on the permanent measures in place to address conflicts of interest such as segregation of duties, separation of reporting lines, insider lists for staff members, or
  - implementing a case-by-case management to (i) take the appropriate preventive measures such a drawing up a new watch list, implementing a new "Chines wall", making sure that operations are carried out at arm's length and/or informing the concerned Shareholders, or (ii) refuse to carry out the activity giving rise to the conflict of interest.

The Depositary may delegate to third parties the safe-keeping of the Company's assets subject to the conditions laid down in the applicable laws and regulations and the provisions of the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement. The process of appointing such delegates and their continuing oversight follows, the highest quality standards, including the management of any potential conflict of interest that should arise from such an appointment. Such delegates must be subject to effective prudential regulation (including minimum capital requirements, supervision in the jurisdiction concerned and external periodic audit) for the custody of financial instruments. The Depositary's liability shall not be affected by any such delegation.

A list of these delegates and sub-delegates is available on the website: https://www.swisslife-am.com/en/home/footer/policies-legal-entities.html
Such list may be updated from time to time. Updated information on de legation and sub-delegation including a complete list of all (sub-) delegates and related conflicts of interest may be obtained, free of charge and upon request, from the Depositary.

In accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010, the EU Level 2 Regulation on UCITS depositary obligations and the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement, the Depositary shall be liable for the loss of a financial instrument held in custody by the Depositary or a third party to whom the custody of such financial instrument has been delegated as described above. In such case, the Depositary must return a financial instrument of identical type or the corresponding amount to the Company, without undue delay. The Depositary shall not be liable if it is able to prove that the loss has arisen as a result of an external event beyond its reasonable control, the consequences of which would have been unavoidable despite all reasonable efforts to the contrary. The Depositary shall also be liable to the Company, or to the Shareholders for all other losses suffered by them as a result of the Depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations under the Law of 2010 and the Depositary and Paying Agent Agreement.

The Company may release the Depositary from its duties with 90 days written notice to the Depositary. Likewise, the Depositary may resign from its duties in relation to the Company with 90 days written notice to the Company. In that case, a new depositary must be designated within two (2) months of the termination of the Depositary's contract to carry out the duties and assume the responsibilities of the Depositary, as defined in the agreement signed to this effect.

According to Luxembourg law, the Depositary is responsible to the Company and the Shareholders for any damage incurred by them as a result of the non-performance or inadequate performance of its responsibilities.

Pursuant to the same agreement the Company has also appointed the Depositary as Paying Agent of the Company.

Any rebates on trailer commissions received for investments made on behalf of the Company shall be entirely credited to the assets of the Company.

INVESTMENT PRINCIPLES

Investment Objectives

The objective of the Company is to achieve, within the individual Sub-Funds, an appropriate return on the securities in which the Sub-Funds invest. Due account shall be taken of the principles of risk diversification, security of the capital invested and liquidity of the Company's assets. Longer-term considerations based on fundamental economic criteria shall have precedence over short-term, risk-laden optimisation of earnings. For the purpose of efficient portfolio management, the Company may avail itself of techniques and instruments relating to transferable securities.

As the assets of each Sub-Fund are subject to normal price fluctuations, no guarantee can be given that the Sub-Fund in question will achieve its investment objective.

Liquid assets may for ancillary purposes, be held for the Sub-Funds in the currencies in which investments are made or the redemption price is paid out.

In accordance with the investment restrictions set out below, the Portfolio Manager may for each Sub-Fund buy or sell futures, swaps and options. However, the liabilities arising from such transactions should never exceed the net assets of the Sub-Fund concerned.

Investment Policy

The assets of the Sub-Funds shall be invested taking account of the investment restrictions set out below. Each Sub-Fund shall pursue an independent investment policy, details of which are set out in APPENDIX 1.

Responsible Investment Policy

To the Investment Objectives, the Sub-Funds may add specific extra-financial objectives, taking into account environmental, social and corporate governance criteria (the "**ESG Criteria**"), such as:

- **Environment**: climate change (e.g. intensity of carbon emissions, carbon footprint), depletion of water and other resources, pollution;

- Social: human rights, modern slavery and child labour, development of human capital, working conditions and product quality;

- Governance: the quality of the board of directors, the compensation criteria, the capital structure, bribery and corruption.

The Board of Directors believes that responsible investing is being important for long-term value creation.

By assessing ESG criteria alongside financial metrics and risk factors, the Company aims to generate more sustainable results and to increase the quality of the investment portfolios as well as to anticipate future market developments, which helps it mitigate potential threats and seize investment opportunities. As sustainability factors are material across industries, the Board of Directors sees the systematic integration of sustainability into our investment approach as key to reducing risk and building lasting value.

The "**ESG Board**" within Swiss Life Asset Managers has been set up to steer, oversee and integrate the ESG and create the approach to responsible investment (the "**RI Approach**"). The ESG Board guides the implementation of ESG Criteria and coordinates asset overarching ESG matters. Please see the Responsible Investment Approach on Swiss Life Asset Managers' website: www.swisslife-am.com/responsible-investment. The Sub-Funds for which ESG Criteria were added to the Investment Objectives or to the Investment Process are closely and systematically managed by their respective Portfolio Managers in light of the RI Approach and as the case may be, their Transparency Code. Procedures relating to the Transparency Code may be obtained from the Management Company upon request free of charge and/or are available on website, as disclosed in the relevant Sub-Fund's appendix.

Swiss Life Asset Managers has signed the United Nations supported Principles for Responsible Investments and are thus committed to integrating sustainability factors into the investment analysis, decision making processes and active ownership practices as well as to report on activities and progress. With respect to the Company, Swiss Life Asset Managers will exercise active ownership strategies to the extent permitted by Article 48 of the Law of 2010.

INVESTMENT RESTRICTIONS

The assets of each Sub-Fund are managed in accordance with the following investment restrictions.

In this context, the Company aims to manage certain of its Sub-Funds listed below in APPENDIX 1 in accordance with the partial exemption regime for so-called equity funds (*Aktienfonds*) pursuant to sec. 20 para. 1 GInvTA or so-called mixed funds (*Mischfonds*) pursuant to sec. 20 para. 2 GInvTA. For qualifying Sub-Funds under the partial exemption regime, please refer to APPENDIX 1.

For Sub-Funds qualifying as Equity Funds at least 50% of the value of the respective Sub-Fund must continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

For Sub-Funds qualifying as Mixed Funds at least 25% of the value of the Sub-Fund must continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

Further, a Sub-Fund may be subject to different or additional investment restrictions that will be set forth in APPENDIX 1.

I. Investments in the Sub-Funds shall consist solely of:

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in a Member State;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments admitted to official listing on a stock exchange in an Other State or dealt in on an Other Regulated Market in an Other State;
- recently issued Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, provided that:
- the terms of issue include an undertaking that application will be made for admission to official listing on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on an Other Regulated Market as described under (1)-(3) above;
  - such admission is secured within one year of issue;
  - units of UCITS and/or other UCIs within the meaning of the first and second indent of Article 1 (2) of UCITS Directive, whether situated in a Member State or in an Other State, provided that:
  - such other UCIs are authorised under laws which provide that they are subject to supervision considered by the Regulatory Authority to be equivalent to that laid down in European Union Law, and that cooperation between authorities is sufficiently ensured (including all Member States, all EFTA member states (this includes Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland), G20 members, Hong Kong, Singapore, the Isle of Man, Guernsey and Jersey);
- the level of protection for unitholders in such other UCIs is equivalent to that provided for unitholders in a UCITS, and in particular that the rules on assets segregation, borrowing, lending, and uncovered sales of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments are equivalent to the requirements of UCITS Directive;
- the business of the other UCIs is reported in half-yearly and annual reports to enable an assessment of the assets and liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period;
- no more than 10% of the assets of the UCITS or of the other UCIs, whose acquisition is contemplated, can, according to their constitutional documents, in aggregate be invested in units of other UCITS or other UCIs;
- deposits with credit institutions which are repayable on demand or have the right to be withdrawn, and maturing in no more than 12 months, provided that the credit institution has its registered office in a Member State or, if the registered office of the credit institution is situated in an Other State, provided that it is subject to prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those laid down in European Union Law;
- financial derivative instruments, i.e. in particular options, futures, including equivalent cash-settled instruments, dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market referred to in (1), (2) and (3) above, and/or financial derivative instruments dealt in over-the-counter ("OTC derivatives"), provided that:

(i)- the underlying consists of instruments covered by this section I, financial indices, interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, in which the Sub-Fund may invest according to its investment objectives;

- the counterparties to OTC derivative transactions are institutions subject to prudential supervision, and belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority; and
- the OTC derivatives are subject to reliable and verifiable valuation on a daily basis and can be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at any time at their fair value at the Company's initiative;

(ii) under no circumstances shall these operations cause a Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objectives.

- Money Market Instruments other than those dealt in on a Regulated Market or on an Other Regulated Market, to the extent that the issue or the issuer of such instruments is itself regulated for the purpose of protecting investors and savings, and provided that such instruments are:

(1) issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority or by a central bank of a Member State, the European Central Bank, the EU or the European Investment Bank, an Other State or, in case of a Federal State, by one of the members making up the federation, or by a public international body to which one or more Member States belong, or

(2) issued by an undertaking any securities of which are dealt in on Regulated Markets or on Other Regulated Markets referred to in (1), (2) or (3) above, or

(3) issued or guaranteed by an establishment subject to prudential supervision, in accordance with criteria defined by European Union Law, or by an establishment which is subject to and complies with prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority to be at least as stringent as those laid down by European Union Law, or

(4) issued by other bodies belonging to the categories approved by the Regulatory Authority provided that

investments in such instruments are subject to investor protection equivalent to that laid down in the first, the second or the third indent and provided that the issuer is a company whose capital and reserves amount to at least ten million Euro (€ 10,000,000) and which presents and publishes its annual accounts in accordance with directive 2013/34/EU, is an entity which, within a Group of Companies which includes one or several listed companies, is dedicated to the financing of the group or is an entity which is dedicated to the financing of securitisation vehicles which benefit from a banking liquidity line.

II. Each Sub-Fund may however:

- Invest up to 10% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments other than those referred to above under I (1) through (4) and (8) and regulated UCIs other than those referred to under (5) above.
- Hold ancillary liquid assets (bank deposits at sight, such as cash held in a current account with a bank accessible at any time), representing in principle up to 20% of a Sub-Fund's assets; such restriction may exceptionally and temporarily be exceeded if the Board of Directors considers this to be in the best interest of the Shareholders.
- Borrow up to 10% of its net assets, provided that such borrowings are made only on a temporary basis. Collateral arrangements with respect to the writing of options or the purchase or sale of forward or futures contracts are not deemed to constitute "borrowings" for the purpose of this restriction.
- Acquire foreign currency by means of a back-to-back loan.

III. In addition, the Company shall comply in respect of the net assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions per issuer:

III.1. Risk Diversification rules

For the purpose of calculating the restrictions described in (1) to (5) and (8) hereunder, companies which are included in the same Group of Companies are regarded as a single issuer.

To the extent an issuer is a legal entity with multiple sub-funds where the assets of a sub-fund are exclusively reserved to the investors in such sub-fund and to those creditors whose claim has arisen in connection with the creation, operation and liquidation of that sub-fund, each sub-fund is to be considered as a separate issuer for the purpose of the application of the risk diversification rules.

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments

1. No Sub-Fund may purchase additional Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of any single issuer if:
   (i) upon such purchase more than 10% of its net assets would consist of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of one single issuer; or
   (ii) the total value of all Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments of issuers in which it invests more than 5% of its net assets would exceed 40% of the value of its net assets. This limitation does not apply to deposits and OTC derivative transactions made with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision.
2. A Sub-Fund may invest on a cumulative basis up to 20% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by the same Group of Companies.
3. The limit of 10% set forth above under (1) (i) is increased to 35% in respect of Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by any Other State or by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s).
4. The limit of 10% set forth above under (1) (i) is increased up to 25% in respect of qualifying debt securities issued by a credit institution which has its registered office in a Member State and which, under applicable law, is submitted to specific public control in order to protect the holders of such qualifying debt securities. For the purposes hereof, "qualifying debt securities" are securities the proceeds of which are invested in accordance with applicable law in assets providing a return which will cover the debt service through to the maturity date of the securities and which will be applied on a priority basis to the payment of principal and interest in the event of a default by the issuer. To the extent that a relevant Sub-Fund invests more than 5% of its net assets in debt securities issued by such an issuer, the total value of such investments may not exceed 80% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.
5. The securities specified above under (3) and (4) are not to be included for purposes of computing the ceiling of 40% set forth above under (1) (ii).
6. **Notwithstanding the ceilings set forth above, each Sub-Fund is authorized to invest, in accordance with the principle of risk spreading, up to 100% of its net assets in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State, by its local authorities, by any other member state of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") or the Group of Twenty (G20) such as the U.S. or Singapore or Hong Kong by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s), provided that (i) such securities are part of at least six different issues and (ii) the securities from any such issue do not account for more than 30% of the net assets of such Sub-Fund.**
7. Without prejudice to the limits set forth hereunder under III.2., the limits set forth in (1) are raised to a maximum of 20% for investments in shares and/or bonds issued by the same body when the aim of the Sub-Fund's investment policy is to replicate the composition of a certain stock or bond index which is recognised by the Regulatory Authority, on the following basis:
   - The composition of the index is sufficiently diversified,
   - The index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers,
   - It is published in an appropriate manner.

   The limit of 20% is raised to 35% where that proves to be justified by exceptional market conditions in particular in Regulated Markets where certain Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments are highly dominant. The investment up to this limit is only permitted for a single issuer.

- Bank Deposits

(8) A Sub-Fund may not invest more than 20% of its net assets in deposits made with the same body.

- Derivative Instruments and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques
  - The risk exposure to a counterparty arising from OTC financial derivative transaction or efficient portfolio management techniques may not exceed 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets when the counterparty is a credit institution referred to in I (6) above or 5% of its net assets in other cases.

(10) Investment in financial derivative instruments shall only be made provided that the exposure to the underlying assets does not exceed in aggregate the investment limits set forth

in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (12) and (13). When the Sub-Fund invests in index-based financial derivative instruments, these investments do not have to be combined to the limits set forth in (1) to (5), (8), (9), (12) and (13).

(11) When a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a derivative, the latter must be taken into account when complying with the requirements of I (7) (ii) and III (1) above as well as with the risk exposure and information requirements laid down in the Prospectus.

- Units of Open-Ended Funds

(12) Unless otherwise provided for with respect to a particular Sub-Fund, a Sub-Fund may invest up to 100% of its net assets in the units of other UCITS and up to 30% of its net assets in other UCIs provided that in aggregate no more than 20% of its net assets is invested in the units of a single UCITS or other UCI.

- Combined limits

(13) Notwithstanding the individual limits laid down in (1), (8) and (9) above, a Sub-Fund may not combine:

1. investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by,
2. deposits made with, and/or
3. exposures arising from OTC derivative transactions or efficient portfolio management techniques undertaken with a single body in excess of 20% of its net assets.

(14) The limits set out in (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (12) above may not be combined, and thus investments in Transferable Securities or Money Market Instruments issued by the same body, in deposits, derivative instruments or efficient portfolio management techniques made with this body carried out in accordance with (1), (3), (4), (8), (9) and (12) above may not exceed a total of 35 % of the net assets of the Sub-Fund.

F. Derogation

(15) During the first six (6) months following its launch, a new Sub-Fund may derogate from the limits set out in this section “Risk Diversification rules” provided that the principle of risk-spreading is complied with.

III.2. Limitations on Control

(16) No Sub-Fund may acquire such amount of shares carrying voting rights which would enable the Company to exercise a significant influence over the management of the issuer.

(17) No Sub-Fund may acquire (i) more than 10% of the outstanding non-voting shares of any one issuer; (ii) more than 10% of the outstanding debt securities of any one issuer; (iii) more than 10% of the Money Market Instruments of any one issuer; or (iv) more than 25% of the outstanding shares or units of any one UCI.

The limits set forth in (ii) to (iv) may be disregarded at the time of acquisition if at that time the gross amount of bonds or of the Money Market Instruments or the net amount of the instruments in issue cannot be calculated.

(18) The ceilings set forth above under (16) and (17) do not apply in respect of:

- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by a Member State or by its local authorities;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by any Other State;
- Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued by a public international body of which one or more Member State(s) are member(s);
- Shares in the capital of a company which is incorporated under or organized pursuant to the laws of an Other State provided that (i) such company invests its assets principally in securities issued by issuers of that State, (ii) pursuant to the laws of that State a participation by the relevant Sub-Fund in the equity of such company constitutes the only possible way to purchase securities of issuers of that State, and (iii) such company observes in its investments policy the restrictions set forth under the items (1) to (5), (8), (9) and (12) to (17); and
- Shares in the capital of subsidiary companies which, exclusively on its or their behalf carry on only the business of management, advice or marketing in the country where the subsidiary is located, in regard to the redemption of shares at the request of shareholders.

IV. Finally, the Company shall comply in respect of the assets of each Sub-Fund with the following investment restrictions:

- No Sub-Fund may acquire directly commodities or precious metals or certificates representative thereof but may be exposed to the commodity market through the investment in UCITS replicating a commodity index or a derivative based on commodities index.
- No Sub-Fund may invest in real estate provided that investments may be made in securities secured by real estate or interests therein or issued by companies which invest in real estate or interests therein.
- No Sub-Fund may use its assets to underwrite any securities.
- No Sub-Fund may issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for Shares in such Sub-Fund.
- A Sub-Fund may not grant loans or guarantees in favour of a third party, provided that such restriction shall not prevent each Sub-Fund from investing in non-fully paid-up Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments, as mentioned under I, (5), (7) and (8).
- The Company may not enter into uncovered sales of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments or other financial instruments as listed under I, (5), (7) and (8).

V. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary herein contained:

4. The ceilings set forth above may be disregarded by each Sub-Fund when exercising subscription rights attaching to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments in such Sub-Fund’s portfolio.
5. If such ceilings are exceeded for reasons beyond the control of a Sub-Fund or as a result of the exercise of subscription rights, such Sub-Fund must adopt as its priority objective in its sale transactions the remedying of such situation, taking due account of the interests of its Shareholders.

The Board of Directors has the right to determine additional investment restrictions to the extent that those restrictions are necessary to comply with the laws and regulations of countries where Shares of the Company are offered or sold.

VI. Investment by a Sub-Fund within one or more other Sub-Funds:

Any Sub-Fund may invest in and acquire securities issued by one or several other Sub-Funds of the Company (the “Target Sub-Fund(s)”), under the following conditions:

(i) the Target Sub-Fund does not, in turn, invest in the Sub-Fund that invested in the Target Sub-Fund;

(ii) not more than 10 % of the assets of the Target Sub-Fund may be invested in aggregate in shares of other Target Sub-Funds of the Company;

(iii) the voting rights linked to the securities of the Target Sub-Fund are suspended during the period of investment;

(iv) in any event, for as long as these securities are held by the Company, their value will not be taken into consideration for the calculation of the Net Asset Value for the purposes of verifying the minimum threshold of the net assets imposed by the Law of 2010; and

(v) there is no duplication of management/subscription or repurchase fees between those at the level of the Sub-Fund having invested in the Target Sub-Fund and those of the Target Sub-Fund.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT AND HEDGING TECHNIQUES AND INSTRUMENTS

1. Financial derivative instruments

1.1 General

Each Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments such as options, futures, forwards and swaps or any variation or combination of such instruments, for hedging or investment purposes, in accordance with the conditions set out in this section and the investment objective and policy of the Sub-Fund, as set out in APPENDIX 1. The use of financial derivative instruments may not, under any circumstances, cause a Sub-Fund to deviate from its investment objective.

Financial derivative instruments used by any Sub-Fund may include, without limitation, the following categories of instruments.

(a) Options: an option is an agreement that gives the buyer, who pays a fee or premium, the right but not the obligation to buy or sell a specified amount of an underlying asset at an agreed price (the strike or exercise price) on or until the expiration of the contract. A call option is an option to buy, and a put option an option to sell.

(b) Futures contracts: a futures contract is an agreement to buy or sell a stated amount of a security, currency, index (including an eligible commodity index) or other asset at a specific future date and at a pre-agreed price.

(c) Forward agreements: a forward agreement is a customised, bilateral agreement to exchange an asset or cash flows at a specified future settlement date at a forward price agreed on the trade date. One party to the forward is the buyer (long), who agrees to pay the forward price on the settlement date; the other is the seller (short), who agrees to receive the forward price.

(d) Interest rate swaps: an interest rate swap is an agreement to exchange interest rate cash flows, calculated on a notional principal amount, at specified intervals (payment dates) during the life of the agreement.

(e) Swaptions: a swaption is an agreement that gives the buyer, who pays a fee or premium, the right but not the obligation to enter into an interest rate swap at a present interest rate within a specified period of time.

(f) Credit default swaps: a credit default swap or CDS is a credit derivative agreement that gives the buyer protection, usually the full recovery, in case the reference entity or debt obligation defaults or suffers a credit event. In return the seller of the CDS receives from the buyer a regular fee, called the spread.

(g) Total return swaps: a total return swap is an agreement in which one party (total return payer) transfers the total economic performance of a reference obligation to the other party (total return receiver). Total economic performance includes income from interest and fees, gains or losses from market movements, and credit losses.

(h) Contracts for differences: a contract for differences or CFD is an agreement between two parties to pay the other the change in the price of an underlying asset. Depending on which way the price moves, one party pays the other the difference from the time the contract was agreed to the point in time where it ends.

Each Sub-Fund must hold at any time sufficient liquid assets to cover its financial obligations arising under financial derivative instruments used.

The global exposure of a Sub-Fund to financial derivative instruments and efficient portfolio management techniques may not exceed the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, as described under section “Valuation and Prices”.

The exposure of a Sub-Fund to underlying assets referenced by financial derivative instruments, combined with any direct investment in such assets, may not exceed in aggregate the investment limits described in “Risk Diversification Rules” under section “Investment Restrictions”. However, to the extent a Sub-Fund invests in financial derivative instruments referencing financial indices (as described below in 1.3 “Financial Indices”) the exposure of the Sub-Fund to the underlying assets of the financial indices do not have to be combined with any direct or indirect investment of the Sub-Fund in such assets for the purposes of the limits described in “Risk Diversification Rules” under section “Investment Restrictions”.

Where a Transferable Security or Money Market Instrument embeds a financial derivative instrument, the latter must be taken into account in complying with the risk diversification rules, global exposure limits and information requirements applicable to financial derivative instruments.

1.2 OTC financial derivative instruments

Each Sub-Fund may invest into financial derivative instruments that are traded ‘over-the-counter’ or OTC including, without limitation, total return swaps or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, in accordance with its investment objective and policy and the conditions set out in this section as well as in sections “Investment Principles” and “Investment Restrictions” above. Such OTC financial derivative instruments will be safe-kept by the Depositary.

The counterparties to OTC financial derivative instruments will be selected among financial institutions from OECD member states subject to prudential supervision (such as credit institutions or investment firms) and specialised in the relevant type of transaction, being of good reputation and having a minimum rating of Investment Grade. The identity of the counterparties will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company. The counterparties will have no discretion over the composition or management of the portfolio of the Sub-Fund or the underlying assets of the financial derivative instruments. Otherwise, for regulatory purposes, the agreement between the Company and such counterparty will be considered as an investment management delegation.

The Management Company uses a process for accurate and independent assessment of the value of OTC financial derivative instruments in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

In order to limit the exposure of a Sub-Fund to the risk of default of the counterparty under OTC financial derivative instruments, the Sub-Fund may receive cash or other assets as collateral, as further specified in section “Management of collateral and collateral policy” below.

In particular, each Sub-Fund, unless otherwise provided for with respect to a particular Sub-Fund in APPENDIX 1, may employ total return swaps (within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and Regulatory Authority circulars issued from time to time, in particular, but not limited to, the SFTR).

Each Sub-Fund may incur costs and fees in connection with total return swaps or other financial derivative instruments with similar characteristics, upon entering into total return swaps and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. The amount of these fees may be fixed or variable. Information on costs and fees incurred by each Sub-Fund in this respect, as well as the identity of the recipients and any affiliation they may have with the Depositary, the Portfolio Manager or the Company, if applicable, may be available in the annual report and, to the extent relevant and practicable, in each Appendix.

All revenues arising from total return swaps, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Sub-Fund.

1.3 Financial indices

Each Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments to replicate or gain exposure to one or more financial indices for the purposes of investment or hedging in accordance with its investment objective and policy. The underlying assets of financial indices may comprise eligible assets described in section "Investment Principles" above and instruments with one or more characteristics of those assets, as well as interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies, other financial indices and/or other assets, such as commodities or real estate.

For the purposes of this Prospectus, a 'financial index' is an index which complies, at all times, with the following conditions: the composition of the index is sufficiently diversified (each component of a financial index may represent up to 20% of the index, except that one single component may represent up to 35% of the index where justified by exceptional market conditions), the index represents an adequate benchmark for the market to which it refers, and the index is published in an appropriate manner. These conditions are further specified in and supplemented by regulations and guidance issued by the Regulatory Authority from time to time.

The Sub-Funds are actively managed and without any reference to a benchmark index in the meaning of regulation (EU) 2016/1011 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments. The Company has full discretion over the composition of the Sub-Funds' portfolios, subject to the relevant investment objectives and policies (as defined in the relevant Sub-Fund Data Sheet in APPENDIX 1) which do not provide for index-tracking objectives.

2. Efficient portfolio management techniques

The Company may employ techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments provided that such techniques and instruments are used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management within the meaning of, and under the conditions set out in, applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the Regulatory Authority from time to time. In particular, the use of those techniques and instruments should not result in a change of the declared investment objective of the Sub-Fund or add substantial supplementary risks in comparison to the stated risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The risk exposure to a counterparty generated through efficient portfolio management techniques and OTC financial derivatives must be combined when calculating counterparty risk limits referred to above under section "Investment Restrictions".

All revenues arising from efficient portfolio management techniques, net of direct and indirect operational costs and fees, will be returned to the Company. In particular, fees and cost may be paid to agents of the Company and other intermediaries providing services in connection with efficient portfolio management techniques as normal compensation of their services. Such fees may be calculated as a percentage of gross revenues earned by the Company through the use of such techniques. Additional information on direct and indirect operational costs and fees that may be incurred in this respect as well as the identity of the entities to which such costs and fees are paid – as well as any relationship they may have with the Depositary or Portfolio Manager – not disclosed already in this prospectus, will be available in the annual report of the Company.

3. Securities lending and borrowing

Securities lending transactions consist in transactions whereby a lender transfers securities or instruments to a borrower, subject to a commitment that the borrower will return equivalent securities or instruments on a future date or when requested to do so by the lender, such transaction being considered as securities lending for the party transferring the securities or instruments and being considered as securities borrowing for the counterparty to which they are transferred.

Securities lending is used to generate additional capital or income via the terms of the transaction itself or through the reinvestment of cash collateral.

Securities lending transactions are entered into depending on the market opportunities and in particular depending on the market demand for the securities held in each Sub-Fund's portfolio at any time and the expected revenues of the transaction compared to the market conditions on the investment side. Market conditions include in particular borrowing demand and risk management parameters depending on volatility, seasonality, liquidity and diversification.

The use of securities lending transactions is continuous in principal and does not result in a change of the declared investment objective of any Sub-Fund or substantially increase the stated risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

Unless otherwise provided for with respect to a particular Sub-Fund in APPENDIX 1, each Sub-Fund may enter into securities lending and borrowing transactions provided that the following rules are complied with in addition to the abovementioned conditions:

(i) the borrower in a securities lending transaction must be a credit institution from an OECD member state subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law, be of good reputation and have a minimum rating of Investment Grade;

(ii) the Company may only lend securities to a borrower either directly or through a standardised lending system organised by a recognised clearing institution or through a lending system organised by a financial institution subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those provided by EU law and specialised in this type of transaction;

(iii) the Company may only enter into securities lending transactions provided that it is entitled at any time under the terms of the agreement to request the return of the securities lent or to terminate the agreement.

The counterparty and the lending agent for the securities lending is Société Générale S.A., the "French Central Agent" for the Sub-Funds that engage in securities lending. The lending agent is authorised to receive 15% of the gross revenue, with the remaining 85% of the gross revenue being received by the relevant Sub-Fund. The revenue received by the Sub-Funds arising from securities lending and other EPM techniques is disclosed in the shareholder reports.

4. Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Transactions

The Company may enter into repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the Company (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the assets sold and the counterparty (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased under the transactions. The Company may further enter into reverse repurchase agreements that consist of forward transactions at the maturity of which the counterparty (seller) has the obligation to repurchase the asset sold and the Company (buyer) the obligation to return the assets purchased in aggregate under the transactions. The Company may also enter into transactions that consist of the purchase/sale of securities with a clause reserving for the counterparty/Company the right to repurchase the securities from the Company/counterparty at a price and term specified by the parties in their contractual arrangements.

The Company's involvement in such transactions is, however, subject to the additional following rules:

(i) the counterparty to these transactions must be a credit institution from an OECD member state subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law, be of good reputation and have a minimum rating of Investment Grade;

(ii) the Company may only enter into reverse repurchase agreement and/or repurchase agreement transactions provided that it is able at any time (a) to recall the full amount of cash in a reverse repurchase agreement or any securities subject to a repurchase agreement or (b) to terminate the agreement in accordance with applicable regulations. However, fixed-term transactions that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow the assets to be recalled at any time by the Company.

Currently, the Company does not enter into any repurchase agreements or reverse repurchase agreements. Should the Company decide to make use of this technique, this prospectus will be updated and investors will be informed prior to entering into any of such agreements by the Company.

5. Buy-sell back transactions

Buy-sell back transactions consist of transactions, not being governed by a repurchase agreement or a reverse repurchase agreement as described above, whereby a party buys or sells securities or instruments to a counterparty, agreeing, respectively, to sell to or buy back from that counterparty securities or instruments of the same description at a specified price on a future date. Such buy-sell back transactions are commonly referred to as buy-sell back transactions for the party buying the securities or instruments, and sell-buy back transactions for the counterparty, selling them. Such transactions are, in particular, subject to the following conditions:

(i) the counterparty to these transactions must be a credit institution from an OECD member state subject to prudential supervision rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those prescribed by EU law, be of good reputation and have a minimum rating of Investment Grade;

(ii) the Company must be able, at any time, to terminate the agreement or recall the full amount of cash in the buy-sell back transaction (on either an accrued basis or a mark-to-market basis) or any securities or instruments subject to a buy- sell back transaction; and

(iii) fixed-term buy-sell back transactions that do not exceed seven days should be considered as arrangements on terms that allow cash or assets to be recalled at any time.

Currently, the Company does not enter into any buy-sell back transactions. Should the Company decide to make use of this technique, this prospectus will be updated and investors will be informed prior to entering into any of such transactions by the Company.

MANAGEMENT OF COLLATERAL AND COLLATERAL POLICY

General

In the context of OTC financial derivative transactions (including total return swaps) and efficient portfolio management techniques (including SFTs), a Sub-Fund may receive collateral with a view to reduce its counterparty risk. This section sets out the collateral policy applied by each Sub-Fund in such case.

All cash or assets received by a Sub-Fund in the context of OTC financial derivative transactions and of efficient portfolio management techniques (including SFTs such as securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase agreements, buy-sell back transactions) shall be considered as collateral for the purposes of this section.

Eligible collateral

Collateral received by the Company may be used to reduce its counterparty risk exposure if it complies with the criteria set out in applicable laws, regulations and circulars issued by the Regulatory Authority from time to time notably in terms of liquidity, valuation, issuer credit quality, correlation, risks linked to the management of collateral and enforceability. In particular, collateral should comply with the following conditions:

(1) any collateral received other than cash should be of high quality, highly liquid and traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing in order that it can be sold quickly at a price that is close to pre-sale valuation;

(2) it should be valued on at least a daily basis and assets that exhibit high price volatility should not be accepted as collateral unless suitably conservative haircuts are in place, as further specified below;

(3) it should be issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and is expected not to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty;

(4) it should be sufficiently diversified in terms of country, markets and issuers. The maximum exposure the Sub-Fund to any given issuer included in a basket of collateral received is limited to 20% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. When the Sub-Fund is exposed to different counterparties, the different baskets of collateral should be aggregated to calculate the 20% limit of exposure to a single issuer. By way of derogation, this limit may be exceeded and up to 100% of the collateral received by a Sub-Fund may consist in Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments issued or guaranteed by one or several Member States, their local authorities, members states of the OECD or public international bodies to which one or more Member States belong, provided that such securities or instruments are part of a basket of collateral comprised of securities or instruments of at least six different issues and that securities or instruments from any one issue do not account for more than 30% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund;

(5) where there is a title transfer, collateral received should be held by the Depositary. For other types of collateral arrangement, collateral can be held by a third party custodian which is subject to prudential supervision and which is unrelated to the provider of the collateral; and

(6) it should be capable of being fully enforced by the Company at any time without reference to or approval from the counterparty.

Where relevant, collateral received should also comply with the control limits set out under section “Limitations on Control” above.

Subject to the abovementioned conditions, collateral received by the Company may consist of:

(1) cash and cash equivalents, including short-term bank certificates and Money Market Instruments;

(2) bonds issued or guaranteed by a Member State of the OECD or by their local public authorities or by supranational institutions and undertakings with EU, regional or worldwide scope;

(3) shares or units issued by specific money market UCIs calculating a daily net asset value and being assigned a rating of AAA or its equivalent;

(4) shares or units issued by UCITS investing mainly in bonds/shares mentioned in (5) and (6) below;

(5) bonds issued or guaranteed by first class issuers offering adequate liquidity; and

(6) shares admitted to or dealt in on a Regulated Market or on a stock exchange of a member state of the OECD, on the condition that these shares are included in a main index.

Level of collateral

The Company will determine the required level of collateral for OTC financial derivatives transactions and efficient portfolio management techniques by reference to the applicable counterparty risk limits set out in this Prospectus and taking into account the nature and characteristics of transactions, the creditworthiness and identity of counterparties and prevailing market conditions.

With respect to securities lending, the Company will generally require the borrower to post collateral representing, at any time during the lifetime of the agreement, at least 90% of the total value of the securities lent.

Haircut policy

Collateral will be valued, on a daily basis, using available market prices and taking into account appropriate discounts for each asset class taking into account the nature of the collateral received, such as the issuer's credit standing, the maturity, currency, price volatility of the assets and, where applicable, the outcome of liquidity stress tests under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions.

The following minimum haircuts are applied:

Collateral Instrument Type	Haircut
Cash	0% - 10%
Government Bonds	0% - 10%
Non-Government Bonds	0% - 10%
Equities	0% - 10%

Stress tests

Where a Sub-Fund receives collateral for at least 30% of its assets, regular stress tests will be carried out under normal and exceptional liquidity conditions to assess the liquidity risk attached to the collateral. The liquidity stress testing policy includes, without limitation, (i) design stress test scenario analysis including calibration, certification and sensitivity analysis; (ii) empirical approach to impact assessment, including back-testing of liquidity risk estimates; (iii) reporting frequency and limit/loss tolerance thresholds; and (iv) mitigation actions to reduce loss, including haircut policy and gap risk protection.

Reinvestment of cash collateral

Non-cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund may not be sold, re-invested or pledged.

Cash collateral received by a Sub-Fund can only be:

(a) placed on deposit with credit institutions which have their registered office in an EU Member State or, if their registered office is located in a third-country, are subject to prudential rules considered by the Regulatory Authority as equivalent to those laid down in EU law;

(b) invested in high-quality government bonds;

(c) used for the purpose of reverse repo transactions provided the transactions are with credit institutions subject to prudential supervision and the Company is able to recall at any time the full amount of cash on accrued basis;

(d) invested in short-term money market funds as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds issued by ESMA (CESR/10-049) as may be amended from time to time.

Re-invested cash collateral should be diversified in accordance with the diversification requirements applicable to non-cash collateral as set out above. Re-investment of cash collateral involves certain risks for the Sub-Fund, as described in section "Risk Factors" below.

The above provisions apply subject to any further guidelines issued from time to time by the European Securities and Markets Authority ("ESMA") amending and/or supplementing ESMA guidelines applicable as of the date of the prospectus and/or any additional guidance issued from time to time by the Regulatory Authority in relation to the above.

Centrally cleared OTC derivatives

The Company may enter into OTC financial derivative instruments cleared through a clearinghouse that serves as a central counterparty. In such case, the Company's ultimate counterparty is a central clearinghouse rather than a brokerage firm, bank or other financial institution. The Company initially will enter into cleared derivatives through an executing broker. Such transactions will then be submitted for clearing and held at regulated financial intermediaries that are members of the clearinghouse that serves as the central counterparty. For these trades, the Company will post and/or receive collateral for the benefit of a Sub-Fund in the form of daily margin payments in accordance with the rules of the applicable clearinghouse, including rules on acceptable forms of collateral, collateral level, valuation and haircuts. The Company will ensure that the relevant clearinghouse rules and functioning are in accordance with its collateral policy.

GLOBAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

General

In accordance with Luxembourg laws and regulations, the Management Company has adopted and implemented a risk management process which enables it to monitor and measure at any time the risk of the positions and their contribution to the overall risk profile of the Sub-Fund.

The global exposure of a Sub-Fund to financial derivative instruments and efficient portfolio management techniques may not exceed the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. Global exposure is calculated, at least on a daily basis, using either the commitment approach or the Value-at-Risk or "VaR" approach, as further explained below. Global exposure is a measure designed to limit either the incremental exposure and leverage generated by a Sub-Fund through the use of financial derivative instruments and efficient portfolio management techniques (where the Sub-Fund uses the commitment approach) or the market risk of the Sub-Fund's portfolio (where the Sub-Fund uses the VaR approach). The method used by each Sub-Fund to calculate global exposure is mentioned in APPENDIX 1.

Commitment approach

Under the commitment approach, all financial derivative positions of the Sub-Fund are converted into the market value of the equivalent position in the underlying assets. Netting and hedging arrangements may be taken into account when calculating global exposure, where these arrangements do not disregard obvious and material risks and result in a clear reduction in risk exposure. Under this approach, the global exposure of a Sub-Fund is limited to 100% of its Net Asset Value.

VaR approach

In financial risk management, VaR is a widely used risk measure of the risk of loss on a specific portfolio of financial assets. For a given investment portfolio, probability and time horizon, VaR measures the potential loss over a given time interval that could arise under normal market conditions, and at a given confidence level.

VaR limits are set using an absolute or relative approach. The Management Company will decide which VaR approach is the most appropriate methodology given the risk profile and investment strategy of the Sub-Fund. The VaR approach selected for each Sub-Fund using VaR is specified in APPENDIX 1.

Under the absolute VaR approach a limit is set as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund. Using a one sided confidence interval of 99% and a holding period of 20 days the absolute VaR of each Sub-Fund is limited to 20% of its Net Asset Value. The Management Company may set a lower limit if appropriate.

The relative VaR of a Sub-Fund is expressed as a multiple of the VaR of the defined reference portfolio and is limited to no more than twice the VaR on that reference portfolio. The VaR reference portfolio of the Sub-Fund, which may be different from the benchmark used for other purposes, is specified in APPENDIX 1.

For regulatory purposes, additionally to the VaR, the level of leverage defined pursuant to the applicable CSSF Circular 11/512 as the "sum of notionals" of all financial derivative instruments used by the Sub-Fund, as well as any additional exposure generated by the reinvestment of cash collateral in relation to efficient portfolio management techniques is calculated.

This "sum of notionals" methodology does not allow for the offset of hedging transactions and other risk mitigation strategies involving financial derivative instruments, such as currency hedging or duration management. Similarly, the "sum of notionals" methodology does not allow for the netting of derivative positions and does not take into account the underlying assets' volatility or make any distinction between short term and long term assets. As a result, strategies that aim to reduce risks, or necessitate a high amount of notional may contribute to an increased level of this methodology.

The expected average value thereof, expressed as a percentage of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund, is disclosed for each Sub-Fund using the VaR approach as an estimate in APPENDIX 1. The expected level is an indicator and not a regulatory limit. Higher and lower amounts may be attained by the Sub-Fund. The annual report of the Company will provide the actual average level over the past period.

RISK FACTORS

Potential investors should consider the following risk factors before investing in the Company. Potential investors should also inform themselves of, and where appropriate consult their professional advisors, as to the tax consequences of subscribing to, buying, holding, converting, redeeming or otherwise disposing of shares under the law of their country of citizenship, residence or domicile.

Prospective investors should be aware that the investments of the Company are subject to normal market fluctuations and other risks inherent in investing in securities. There can be no assurance that any appreciation of value of investments will occur. The value of investments and the income derived therefrom may fall as well as rise and investors may not recoup the original amount invested in the Company. There is no assurance that the investment objective of any Sub-Fund will actually be achieved.

The Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund may vary in value as a result of fluctuations in the value of the underlying assets of such Sub-Fund and the income derived therefrom. Investors are reminded that in certain circumstances their right to redeem Shares may be suspended. Depending on an investor's reference currency, currency fluctuations may adversely affect the value of an investment in one or more of the Sub-Funds.

Prospective investors should also carefully consider all of the information set out in this Prospectus before making an investment decision with respect to Shares of any Sub-Fund. The following sections are of general nature and describe certain risks that are generally relevant to an investment in Shares of any Sub-Fund. This section does not purport to be a complete explanation of all risks involved in an investment in the Shares of any Sub-Fund and other risks may also be or become relevant from time to time.

Market risk

Market risk is understood as the risk of loss for a Sub-Fund resulting from fluctuation in the market value of positions in its portfolio attributable to changes in market variables, such as general economic conditions, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, or the creditworthiness of the issuer of a financial instrument. This is a general risk that applies to all investments, meaning that the value of a particular investment may go down as well as up in response to changes in market variables. Although it is intended that each Sub-Fund will be diversified with a view to reducing market risk, the investments of a Sub-Fund will remain subject to fluctuations in market variables and the risks inherent in investing in financial markets.

Economic risk

The value of investments held by a Sub-Fund may decline in value due to factors affecting financial markets generally, such as real or perceived adverse economic conditions, changes in the general outlook for revenues or corporate earnings, changes in interest or currency rates, or adverse investor sentiment generally. The value of investments may also decline due to factors affecting a particular, industry, area or sector, such as changes in production costs and competitive conditions. During a general downturn in the economy, multiple asset classes may decline in value simultaneously. Economic downturn can be difficult to predict. When the economy performs well, there can be no assurance that investments held by a Sub-Fund will benefit from the advance.

Interest Rate Risk

The values of fixed income securities held by the Sub-Funds generally will inversely vary with changes in interest rates and such variation may affect Shares prices accordingly.

Specific Risk Factors: Distressed Debt and Securities

Distressed debt and securities refer to the government or corporate securities which have either defaulted, are under bankruptcy protection, or under distress and moving towards the aforementioned situations in the near future. They may go through a potential restructuring which can be a complex process, including impact from unforeseen regulations, unsuccessful reorganization or miscalculation of underlying assets. Potential trading restrictions may apply and limit the possibility to sell at the desired price and time.

Distressed debt are typically trading at a significant discount and have a spread substantially wider than the industry average

Investing in distressed debt and securities carries a higher risk of loss of principal and/or interest. Such instruments are more speculative and are typically subject to greater levels of volatility, credit -, issuer -, or liquidity risks, and the repayment of default obligations contains significant uncertainties.

Specific Risk Factors: Equity Securities

The risks associated with investments in equity (and equity-related) securities include fluctuations in market prices, adverse issuer or market information and the fact that equity (and equity-related) interests are subordinate in the right of payment to other corporate securities, for example, debt-securities.

Investments in securities of issuers from different countries and denominated in different currencies offer potential benefits not available from investments solely in securities of issuers from a single country, but also involve certain significant risks that are not typically associated with investing in securities of issuers located in a single country. Among the risks involved are fluctuations in currency exchange rates and the possible imposition of exchange control regulations or other laws or restrictions applicable to such investments. A decline in the value of a particular currency in comparison to the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund would reduce the value of certain portfolio securities that are denominated in the former currency.

Although it is the policy of the Company to hedge the currency exposure of Sub-Funds against their respective Reference Currencies, hedging transactions may not always be possible and currency risks may thus not be excluded.

The following risks may also be associated with equity securities:

- issuers are generally subject to different accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards in different countries throughout the world. The volume of trading, the volatility of prices and the liquidity of issuers may vary in the markets of different countries. In addition, the level of government supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, securities dealers and listed and unlisted companies is different throughout the world. The laws of some countries may limit the ability of the Portfolio

Managers to invest a Sub-Fund in securities of certain issuers located in those countries;

- different markets also have different clearance and settlement procedures. Delays in settlement could result in temporary periods when a portion of the assets of a Sub-Fund is uninvested and no return is earned thereon. The inability of the Portfolio Managers to make intended security purchases due to settlement problems could cause a Sub-Fund to miss attractive investment opportunities. Inability to dispose of portfolio securities due to settlement problems could result either in losses to a Sub-Fund due to subsequent declines in value of the portfolio security or, if a Sub-Fund has entered into a contract to sell the security, could result in possible liability to the purchaser;
- an issuer of securities may be domiciled in a country other than the country in whose currency the instrument is denominated. The values and relative yields of investments in the securities markets of different countries, and their associated risks, may fluctuate independently of each other.

Specific Risk Factors: Exchange Rate Fluctuations

Each Sub-Fund may enter into hedging arrangements, including put and call options, on currencies to protect against declines in the Reference Currency equivalent value of investments, denominated in currencies other than the Reference Currency, and against increases in the Reference Currency equivalent cost of investments, denominated in currencies other than its Reference Currency that may be acquired.

The performance of investments in equity securities denominated in a specific currency will also depend on the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. Because the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund will be calculated in its Reference Currency, the performance of investments denominated in a non-Reference Currency will also depend on the strength of such currency against the Reference Currency and the interest rate environment in the country issuing the currency. Absent other events that could otherwise affect the value of non-Reference Currency investments (such as a change in the political climate or an issuer's credit quality), appreciation in the value of the non-Reference Currency generally can be expected to increase the value of a Sub-Fund's non-Reference Currency investments in terms of the Reference Currency. A decline in the value of non-Reference Currencies relative to the Reference Currency generally can be expected to depress the value of a Sub-Fund's non-Reference Currency investments.

Specific Risk Factors: Small Capitalisation Companies

Investing in the securities of smaller, lesser-known companies involves greater risk and the possibility of greater price volatility than investment in larger, more mature, better-known firms. The value of small company stocks may fluctuate independently of larger company stock prices and broad stock market indices. Reasons for the greater potential for price volatility when investing in smaller companies and unseasoned stocks include the less certain growth prospects of smaller firms, the lower degree of liquidity of the markets for such stocks and the greater sensitivity of smaller companies to changing market conditions. For example, greater business risk is involved in small size and limited product lines, markets, distribution channels and financial and managerial resources.

Credit risk

Sub-Funds investing in fixed income instruments will be exposed to the creditworthiness of the issuers of the instruments and their ability to make principal and interest payments when due in accordance with the terms and conditions of the instruments. The creditworthiness or perceived creditworthiness of an issuer may affect the market value of fixed income instruments. Issuers with higher credit risk typically offer higher yields for this added risk, whereas issuers with lower credit risk typically offer lower yields. Generally, government debt is considered to be the safest in terms of credit risk, while corporate debt involves a higher credit risk. Related to that is the risk of downgrade by a rating agency. Rating agencies are private undertakings providing ratings for a variety of fixed income instruments based on the creditworthiness of their issuers. The agencies may change the rating of issuers or instruments from time to time due to financial, economic, political, or other factors, which, if the change represents a downgrade, can adversely impact the market value of the affected instruments. Below investment grade debt securities are typically more volatile and less liquid than investment grade debt securities and have significantly greater risk of default. They typically offer higher yields to compensate for the reduced creditworthiness of the issuer.

Counterparty risk

Counterparty risk refers to the risk of loss for a Sub-Fund resulting from the fact that the counterparty to a transaction entered into by the Sub-Fund may default on its contractual obligations. There can be no assurance that an issuer or counterparty will not be subject to credit or other difficulties leading to a default on its contractual obligations and the loss of all or part of the amounts due to the Sub-Fund. This risk may arise at any time the assets of a Sub-Fund are deposited, extended, committed, invested or otherwise exposed through actual or implied contractual agreements. For instance, counterparty risk may arise when a Sub-Fund has deposited cash with a financial institution, invests into debt securities and other fixed income instruments, enters into OTC financial derivative instruments, or enters into securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements.

Operational risk

Operational risk means the risk of loss for the Company resulting from inadequate internal processes and failures in relation to people and systems of the Company, the Management Company and/or its agents and service providers, or from external events, and includes legal and documentation risk and risk resulting from the trading, settlement and valuation procedures operated on behalf of the Company.

Custody risk

The assets owned by the Company are held in custody for account of the Company by the Depositary that is also regulated by the Regulatory Authority. The Depositary may entrust the safe-keeping of the Company's assets to sub-custodians in the markets where the Company invests. Luxembourg law provides that the Depositary's liability shall not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted the assets of the Company to third parties. The Regulatory Authority requires that the Depositary ensures that there is legal separation of non-cash assets held under custody and that records are maintained that clearly identify the nature and amount of all assets under custody, the ownership of each asset and where the documents of title to that are located. Where the Depositary engages a sub-custodian, the Regulatory Authority requires that the Depositary ensures that the sub-custodian maintains these standards and the liability of the Depositary will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a sub-custodian some or all of the assets of the Company.

However, certain jurisdictions have different rules regarding the ownership and custody of assets generally and the recognition of the interests of a beneficial owner such as a Sub-Fund. There is a risk that in the event the Depositary or sub-custodian becomes insolvent, the relevant Sub-Fund's beneficial ownership of assets may not be recognised in foreign jurisdictions and creditors of the Depositary or sub-custodian may seek to have recourse to the Sub-Fund's assets. In jurisdictions where the relevant Sub-Fund's beneficial ownership is ultimately recognised, the Sub-Fund may suffer a delay in recovering its assets, pending the resolution of the relevant insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings.

In respect of cash, the general position is that any cash accounts will be designated to the order of the Depositary for the benefit of the relevant Sub-Fund. However, due to the fungible nature of cash, it will be held on the balance sheet of the bank with whom such cash accounts are held (whether a sub-custodian or a third party bank), and will not be protected from the bankruptcy of such bank. A Sub-Fund will therefore have counterparty exposure risk to such bank. Subject to any applicable government guarantee or insurance arrangements in respect of bank deposits or cash deposits, where a sub-custodian or third party bank holds cash assets and subsequently becomes insolvent, the Sub-Fund would be required to prove the debt along with other unsecured creditors. The Sub-Fund will monitor its exposure in respect of such cash assets on an ongoing basis.

Specific Risk Factors: Concentration in Certain Countries

Where the investment policy of a Sub-Fund (APPENDIX 1) provides that the investments of that Sub-Fund will be concentrated in securities of issuers located in a particular country or range of countries, such concentration of investments will subject the relevant Sub-Fund to the risk of adverse social, political or economic events which may occur in that country or countries.

Specific Risk Factors: Investment in Emerging Markets

Legal infrastructure, in certain countries in which investments may be made, may not provide with the same degree of investor's protection or information to investors, as would generally apply to major securities markets (governments' influence, social, political and economic instability, different accounting, auditing and financial report practices). Emerging markets securities may also be less liquid and more volatile than similar securities available in major markets, and there are higher risks associated to transactions settlement, involving timing and pricing issues.

Specific Risk Factors: Sustainability Risk and its likely impact on the performance

Sustainability risks means an environmental, social or governance event or condition that, if it occurs, could cause an actual or potential material negative impact on the value of an investment.
In addition to that, Swiss Life Asset Managers distinguishes sustainability risks in accordance with the concept of "double materiality": The outside-in perspective focusses on the investments' exposure to sustainability risks, for example harmful physical effects of climate change on the invested assets. The inside-out perspective considers the impact of the investments to public sustainable goals such as for example the Paris Agreement. While ESG factors can have a positive or negative impact on the value of the assets managed, Swiss Life Asset Managers focuses on the latter in line with the prudential approach to risk management. Consequently, the identification of ESG factors that may have a negative impact on the invested assets as well as the determination of the impact is part of Swiss Life Asset Managers' fiduciary duties as an asset manager.

Sustainability Risks may have a significant impact on some of the other risk types described in this section and contribute as a factor to the materiality of these risk types.
An issuer that engages in activities that seriously undermine one or more of the sustainability factors is exposed, among others, to reputational and market risk that could adversely affect the value of financial instruments issued by it and held by the fund. Exposure to this risk could therefore result in a decrease in the net asset value.

Such risk is also linked to climate-related events resulting from climate change (called physical risks) or to the society's response to climate change (called transition risks), which may result in unanticipated losses that could affect the Sub-Funds' investments and financial condition. Social events (e.g. inequality, inclusiveness, labour relations, investment in human capital, accident prevention, changing customer behavior, etc.) or governance shortcomings (e.g. recurrent significant breach of international agreements, bribery issues, products quality and safety, selling practices, etc.) may also translate into Sustainability Risks.

The impacts following the occurrence of a Sustainability Risk may be numerous and vary depending on the specific risk, region and asset class. In general, where a Sustainability Risk occurs in respect of an asset, there will be a negative impact on, or entire loss of, its value. Such assessment of the likely impact must therefore be conducted at portfolio level.

Sustainability Risks are integrated in the investment and risk management processes: In order to mitigate or avoid unintended exposure in sustainability risks, the following measures can be / are taken depending on the individual sub-fund

- Continuous ESG monitoring: Identifying assets with severe or systematic breach of defined norms, involvement in severe controversies or with a low overall ESG performance.
- Exclusions: Restricting investments into assets associated with controversial activities and/or below Swiss Life Asset Managers' minimum expectations regarding ESG performance.
- Active Stewardship: Engagement through direct dialogue with issuers or stakeholders, proxy voting, investor coalitions and collaborative enhancements via platforms, memberships or policy making.
- Exit: Selling assets or terminating business relationships if appropriate risk reduction or remediation fail to deliver appropriate improvements.

Furthermore, to the degree applicable, the consideration of principles adverse impacts on sustainability factors , is specified for each Sub-Fund in its relevant Annex or under "Appendix 4 – SFDR Related Information".

Investors should thus refer to the following description of more specific Sustainability Risks and the table below for further information with regard to the specific Sustainability Risks applicable to each Sub-Fund.

Emerging Markets Sustainability Risks

The Sub-Fund is exposed to Emerging Markets, which will usually have greater exposure to sustainability risks than others. Emerging markets are often characterized as having higher than usual risk of political, economic, social and religious instability and adverse changes in government regulations and laws, and assets could be compulsorily acquired without adequate compensation. Additionally, companies in many emerging markets are usually less transparent and deliver less robust disclosures resulting in a more challenging task to assess the materiality of eventual sustainability risks. Lag on labor and human rights practices, child labor, corruption are other examples of sustainability risks in Emerging Markets that could damage a company's reputation and earnings prospects, and increase the risk of regulatory scrutiny and restrictions. Such event could significantly impacts the return of the Sub-Fund.

Sovereign Fixed Income Sustainability Risks

The Sub-Fund is exposed to sovereign fixed income securities. While a wide range of macro-economic variables are traditionally taken into account for such securities' credit analysis ESG Factors have historically been less considered. Governance factors relating to the strength of the institutions and rule of law play an important part in sovereign issuers' exposure to Sustainability Risks and in their ability to manage these and repay their debts. Social factors such as the demographics could also result in Sustainability Risks affecting a country's credit rating or cash flows, for example as a result of an aging population that may have adverse fiscal implications longer term and increase the country's healthcare costs. Credit spread widening or default risk can also result from environmental risks, climate change and natural disasters such as droughts or wildfires can affect some countries balance sheets negatively by destabilizing crucial industry sectors such as agriculture or tourism. Such Sustainability Risks affecting sovereign issuers could also affect the value of currencies.

High-yield Sustainability Risks

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the High-Yield market. High-Yield bonds are mostly issued by smaller companies which might be privately owned. Those smaller companies are usually less transparent and deliver less robust disclosures. The information scarcity results in a more challenging task for the investment manager and the issuer itself to identify and assess the materiality of eventual sustainability risks. In addition, depending on various factors, High-Yield bond issuers might be concentrated in certain industries or geographical areas. Therefore, ESG related exclusions (e.g. exclusion of an entire sector or sub-sector) might exacerbate this effect and increase the industry or geographical concentration of the Sub-Fund. The resulting potential lower diversification could have an impact on the credit risk of the Sub-Fund. Finally, public awareness on several matters (ie.g. climate change) or specific ESG related incidents might reduce the demand for a specific bond. This could, amongst others, results in various effects such as a reduction in liquidity or a higher default risk resulting from higher refinancing cost for the company. Such events could have an impact on the total return of the Sub-Fund.

Euro Zone Sustainability Risks

The Sub-Fund is exposed to the Euro Zone market. The increasing regulatory requirements in the Euro Zone that emerge, directly or indirectly, from the process of adjustment towards a lower-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy may result in significant sustainability risks that might impede the Sub-Fund's revenues and overall value. Such financial loss may be, for example, due to changes in the regulatory framework like carbon pricing mechanisms, stricter energy efficiency standards, or policy and legal risks related to litigation claims or the transition to a low-carbon economy which may also negatively impact investments via technological evolutions leading to the substitution of existing products and services by lower emission alternative or the potential unsuccessful investment in new technologies made by the Sub-Fund. In the Euro Zone, the raising awareness of sustainability issues exposes the Sub-Fund to reputational risk linked to sustainability that can affect the Sub-Fund directly, for examples through name and shame campaigns by NGOs or consumer organizations. Stigmatization of an industry sector, shift in consumer preferences and increased shareholder concern/negative feedback resulting from growing concerns over climate change may negatively impact the Sub-Fund and the value of its investments.

United States Sustainability Risks

The Sub-Fund is exposed to a range of sustainability risks linked to its investments concentrated in the United States of America. The United States of America are prone to a range of physical sustainability risks including environmental risks (water stress, increased severity of extreme weather events), as the frequency of extreme weather events increases, the Sub-Fund's assets exposure to these events increases too. Additionally, increasing regulatory requirements and public opinion scrutiny that result, directly or indirectly, from the process of adjustment towards a lower-carbon and more environmentally sustainable economy may result in significant sustainability risks that might impede a company's business model, revenue and overall value. Such financial loss may be due to, for example, the changes in the regulatory framework like carbon pricing mechanisms, stricter energy efficiency standards or legal risks related to litigation claims. Raising awareness of sustainability issues exposes the Sub-Fund to reputational risks that can have negative effects through name and shame campaigns by NGOs or consumer organizations. Stigmatization of an industry sector, shift in consumer preferences and increased shareholder concern/negative feedback resulting from growing concerns over climate change are other examples of sustainability risks that may negatively affect the Sub-Fund's total return.

Specific Sustainability Risks applicable to each Sub-Funds

	Emerging Markets Risk	Sovereign Fixed Income Risk	High-Yield Risk	Euro Zone Risk	United States Risk	No Specific Risk
Bond Emerging Markets Corporates IG	x					
Bond Emerging Markets Short Term	x					
Bond Euro Corporates						x
Bond Euro High Yield			x	x		
Bond Global Corporates						x
Bond Global Corporates Short Term						x
Bond Global High Yield			X			
Bond Inflation protection		x				
Bond High Yield Opportunity 2026		x	X			
Bond Global High Yield Upper Tier			X			
Equity Euro Zone				x		
Equity Global						X
Equity Environment & Biodiversity Impact						x
Equity Green Buildings & Infrastructure Impact						x
Equity Global High Dividend						X
Equity Global Conservative						X
Equity Global Protect						X
Income Equity Euro Zone				x		
Equity USA					X	
Equity Europe High Dividend				x		
Multi Asset Moderate						X
Multi Asset Balanced						X
Portfolio Global Growth (CHF)						x

Multi Asset Growth						x
Bond US Corporates					X	
Bond ESG Global Aggregate		X				
Bond ESG Global Sovereigns		X				

Specific Risk Factors: ESG driven investments

The legal and regulatory framework in respect to sustainability is further being developed and common standards in the financial industry still need to be established and/or further specified.

The lack of common standards may result in different approaches to setting and achieving ESG (environmental, social, and governance) objectives. ESG Criteria may vary depending on investment themes, asset classes, investment philosophy and subjective use of different ESG indicators governing portfolio construction. The selection and weightings applied may to a certain extent be subjective or based on metrics that may share the same name but have different underlying meanings.

ESG information, whether from an external and/or internal source, is, by nature and in many instances, based on a qualitative and judgemental assessment, especially in the absence of well-defined market standards and due to the existence of multiple approaches to sustainable investment. An element of subjectivity and discretion is therefore inherent to the interpretation and use of ESG data. It may consequently be difficult to compare strategies integrating ESG criteria. Investors should note that the subjective value that they may or may not assign to certain types of ESG Criteria may differ substantially from that of a Sub-Fund.

Applying ESG Criteria to the investment process may exclude securities of certain issuers for non-financial reasons and, therefore, may forgo some market opportunities available to funds that do not use sustainability factors.

ESG information from third-party data providers may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable. As a result, there exists a risk of incorrectly assessing a security or issuer, resulting in the incorrect inclusion or exclusion of a security and compromising the ability to conduct reliable risk analyses. ESG data providers are private undertakings providing ESG data for a variety of issuers. The ESG data providers may change the evaluation of issuers or instruments, at their discretion and from time to time, due to sustainability or other factors.

Sustainability risk integration put emphasis on the importance for reliable and high quality ESG information.

The approach to responsible investing may evolve and develop over time, both due to a refinement of investment decision-making processes to address sustainability factors and risks, and because of legal and regulatory developments.

Specific Risk Factors: Brokers

For certain Sub-Funds the Portfolio Managers may use the services of first class brokers for the execution and holding of exchange traded derivatives ("ETD") positions and cash margins.

Valuation Risks

In certain circumstances as set out under "Valuation and Prices", the Portfolio Managers or a related party to the Portfolio Managers may be requested to assist the Administrator in valuing assets of the Company. There is a potential conflict of interest arising from this as the Portfolio Managers have an interest in increasing the overall Net Asset Value of the Company. Notwithstanding this, however, the Portfolio Managers are subject to certain requirements in relation to such conflicts of interests as further described under "General Information – Conflicts of Interest".

Risk of Illiquid Assets

The Company may invest up to 10% of the Net Asset Value of each Sub-Fund in securities which are not traded on exchanges or Regulated Markets. The Company may therefore be unable to readily sell such securities. Moreover, there may be contractual restrictions on resale of such securities.

In addition, the Company may engage in futures contracts or options thereon in limited circumstances, and such instruments may also be subject to illiquid situations when market activity decreases or when a daily fluctuation limit has been reached. Most futures exchanges limit fluctuations in future contract prices during a single day by regulations referred to as "daily limits". During a single trading day no trades may be executed at prices beyond the daily limit. Once the price of a futures contract has increased or decreased to the limit point, positions can neither be taken nor liquidated. Futures prices have occasionally moved outside the daily limit for several consecutive days with little or no trading. Similar occurrences could prevent the Company from promptly liquidating unfavourable positions and, therefore, result in losses of the Company and corresponding decreases in the Net Asset Value per Share.

Certain OTC instruments, for which there will be limited liquidity, will be valued for purposes of calculating Net Asset Value based upon an average of prices taken from at least two major primary dealers. These prices will affect the price at which Shares may be subscribed, redeemed or purchased. Such valuation may not be realised upon sale by the Company.

Leverage

Leverage refers to the use of borrowed funds or financial derivative instruments to increase exposure to an asset in excess of the capital amount invested in that asset. Each Sub-Fund is subject to strict restrictions on borrowings which are generally not permitted for investment purposes. However, in accordance with its investment objective and policy, a Sub-Fund may use financial derivative instruments to gain additional market exposure to underlying assets in excess of its Net Asset Value, thereby creating a leverage effect. While leverage presents opportunities for increasing gains of a Sub-Fund, it also has the effect of potentially increasing losses incurred by the Sub-Fund.

Use of Derivatives and Efficient Portfolio Management Techniques ("EPM")

While the judicious use of derivatives and EPM can be beneficial, derivatives and/or EPM also involve risks different from, and, in certain cases, greater than, the risks presented by more traditional investments. The following is a general discussion of important risk factors and issues concerning the use of derivatives and/or EPM that investors should understand before investing in the Company.

(i) <u>Market Risk</u>

This is the general risk attendant to all investments that the value of a particular investment will change in a way detrimental to the Company's interests. The Company's portfolio exposure to market risk will not change by engaging in EPM.

(j) <u>Management Risk</u>

Derivative products which are highly specialised instruments and EPM require investment techniques and risk analyses different from those associated with stocks and bonds.

The use of a derivative requires an understanding not only of the underlying instrument but also of the derivative itself, without the benefit of observing the performance of the derivative under all possible market conditions. In particular, the use and complexity of derivatives and EPM require the maintenance of adequate controls to monitor the transactions entered into, the ability to assess the risk that a derivative and EPM adds to the Company and the ability to forecast price, interest rate or currency rate movements correctly.

(k) <u>Credit and Counterparty Risks</u>

These are risks that a loss may be sustained by the Company as a result of the failure of another party to a derivative or EPM (usually referred to as a "counterparty") to comply with the terms of the contract which may have a material adverse effect on the performance of the Company or concerned Sub-Fund. The credit and counterparty risks for exchange-traded derivatives is generally less than for privately negotiated derivatives, since the clearing house, which is the issuer or counterparty to each exchange-traded derivative, provides a guarantee of performance. This guarantee is supported by a daily payment system (i.e. margin requirements) operated by the clearing house in order to reduce overall credit risk. For privately negotiated derivatives, there is no similar clearing agency guarantee. Therefore, the Portfolio Managers will consider the creditworthiness of each counterparty to a privately negotiated derivative in evaluating potential credit risk.

When engaging in derivatives and/or EPM the Company may be adversely impacted by conflict of interest arising from the relationship of the counterparties to such transactions with the Management Company, the relevant Portfolio Managers, or another member of the same group of companies. The Management Company and the Portfolio Managers will however have regard in such event to their obligations to act in the best interest of the Company.

(l) OTC financial derivative instruments

In general, there is less government regulation and supervision of transactions in OTC markets than of transactions entered into on organised exchanges. OTC derivatives are executed directly with the counterparty rather than through a recognised exchange and clearing house. Counterparties to OTC derivatives are not afforded the same protections as may apply to those trading on recognised exchanges, such as the performance guarantee of a clearing house.

As mentioned above, the principal risk when engaging in OTC financial derivative instruments (such as non-exchange traded options, forwards, swaps or contracts for difference) is the risk of default by a counterparty who has become insolvent or is otherwise unable or refuses to honour its obligations as required by the terms of the instrument. OTC derivatives may expose a Sub-Fund to the risk that the counterparty will not settle a transaction in accordance with its terms, or will delay the settlement of the transaction, because of a dispute over the terms of the contract (whether or not bona fide) or because of the insolvency, bankruptcy or other credit or liquidity problems of the counterparty. Counterparty risk is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the concerned Sub-Fund.

Investments in OTC derivatives may further be subject to the risk of differing valuations arising out of different permitted valuation methods. Although the Company has implemented appropriate valuation procedures to determine and verify the value of OTC derivatives, certain transactions are complex and valuation may only be provided by a limited number of market participants who may also be acting as the counterparty to the transactions. Inaccurate valuation can result in inaccurate recognition of gains or losses and counterparty exposure.

Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, which are standardised with respect to their terms and conditions, OTC derivatives are generally established through negotiation with the other party to the instrument. While this type of arrangement allows greater flexibility to tailor the instrument to the needs of the parties, OTC derivatives may involve greater legal risk than exchange-traded instruments, as there may be a risk of loss if the agreement is deemed not to be legally enforceable or not documented correctly. There also may be a legal or documentation risk that the parties may disagree as to the proper interpretation of the terms of the agreement. However, these risks are generally mitigated, to a certain extent, by the use of industry-standard agreements such as those published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA).

(m) Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions

Securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions involve certain risks and there can be no assurance that the objective sought to be obtained from the use of such techniques will be achieved.

The principal risk when engaging in securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions is the risk of default by a counterparty who has become insolvent or is otherwise unable or refuses to honour its obligations to return securities or cash to the Company as required by the terms of the transaction. Counterparty risk is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the concerned Sub-Fund. However, there are certain risks associated with collateral management, including difficulties in selling collateral and/or losses incurred upon realization of collateral, as described below.

Securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transactions also entail liquidity risks due, inter alia, to locking cash or securities positions in transactions of excessive size or duration relative to the liquidity profile of the concerned Sub-Fund or delays in recovering cash or securities paid to the counterparty. These circumstances may delay or restrict the ability of the Company to meet redemption requests. The concerned Sub-Fund may also incur operational risks such as, inter alia, non-settlement or delay in settlement of instructions, failure or delays in satisfying delivery obligations under sales of securities, and legal risks related to the documentation used in respect of such transactions.

In addition, the Management Company will select counterparties and enter into transactions in accordance with best execution principles. At the date of this prospectus the counterparty to securities lending, the only EPM currently in use, is not affiliated with the Management Company. However, should any future counterparty be an affiliate of the Management Company, Investors should be aware that the Management Company may potentially face conflicts between its role and its own interests and those of such an affiliated counterparty. Any such conflicts will be managed in accordance with the Management Company's conflicts of interest policy and any applicable laws and regulations.

(n) Collateral management

Counterparty risk arising from investments in OTC financial derivative instruments and securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements is generally mitigated by the transfer or pledge of collateral in favour of the Sub-Fund. However, transactions may not be fully collateralised. Fees and returns due to the Sub-Fund may not be collateralised. If a counterparty defaults, the Sub-Fund may need to sell non-cash collateral received at prevailing market prices. In such a case the Sub-Fund could realise a loss due, inter alia, to inaccurate pricing or monitoring of the collateral, adverse market movements, deterioration in the credit rating of issuers of the collateral or illiquidity of the market on which the collateral is traded. Difficulties in selling collateral may delay or restrict the ability of the Sub-Fund to meet redemption requests.

A Sub-Fund may also incur a loss in reinvesting cash collateral received, where permitted. Such a loss may arise due to a decline in the value of the investments made. A decline in the value of such investments would reduce the amount of collateral available to be returned by the Sub-Fund to the counterparty as required by the terms of the transaction. The Sub-Fund would be required to cover the difference in value between the collateral originally received and the amount available to be returned to the counterparty, thereby resulting in a loss to the Sub-Fund.

In addition, reinvestment of collateral may create a leverage effect which will be taken into account for the calculation of the Company's global exposure.

(o) Other Risks

Other risks in using derivatives include the risk of mispricing or improper valuation of derivatives and the inability of derivatives to correlate perfectly with underlying assets, rates and indices. Many derivatives, in particular privately negotiated derivatives, are complex and often valued subjectively. Improper valuations can result in increased cash payment requirements to counterparts or a loss of value to the Company. Derivatives do not always perfectly or even highly correlate or track the value of the assets, rates or indices they are designed to track. Consequently, the Company's use of derivatives may not always be an effective means of, and sometimes could be counterproductive to, furthering the Company's investment objective.

Laws and regulations risk

The Company may be subject to a number of legal and regulatory risks, including contradictory interpretations or applications of laws, incomplete, unclear and changing laws, restrictions on general public access to regulations, practices and customs, ignorance or breaches of laws on the part of counterparties and other market participants, incomplete or incorrect transaction documents, lack of established or effective avenues for legal redress, inadequate investor protection, or lack of enforcement of existing laws. Difficulties in asserting, protecting and enforcing rights may have a material adverse effect on the Sub-funds and their operations.

Base Erosion and Profit Shifting and Anti-Tax Avoidance Directives

The pace of evolution of fiscal policy and practice has been lately quickened due to a number of developments. In particular, the OECD together with the G20 countries have committed to address abusive global tax avoidance, referred to as base erosion and profit shifting ("BEPS") through 15 actions detailed in reports released on 5 October 2015.

As part of the BEPS project, new rules dealing inter alia with the abuse of double tax treaties, the definition of permanent establishments, controlled foreign companies, restriction on the deductibility of excessive interest payments and hybrid mismatch arrangements, are being introduced into respective domestic law of BEPS member states via European directives and a multilateral instrument.

The European Council has adopted two Anti-Tax Avoidance Directives (i.e. Council Directive (EU) 2016/1164 of 12 July 2016 laying down rules against tax avoidance practices that directly affect the functioning of the internal market ("ATAD I") and Council Directive (EU) 2017/952 of 29 May 2017 amending ATAD I as regards hybrid mismatches with third countries ("ATAD II")) that address many of the above-mentioned issues. The measures included in ATAD I and ATAD II were implemented by the Luxembourg law of 21 December 2018 and the Luxembourg law of 20 December 2019. Almost all of these measures are applicable since 1 January 2019 and 1 January 2020 respectively and may significantly affect returns to the Company and the Shareholders.

Furthermore, the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (the "MLI") was published by the OECD on 24 November 2016. The aim of the MLI is to update international tax rules and lessen the opportunity for tax avoidance by transposing the results from the BEPS project into more than 2,000 double tax treaties worldwide. A number of jurisdictions (including Luxembourg) have signed the MLI. Luxembourg ratified the MLI through the Luxembourg law of 7 March 2019 and deposited its instrument of ratification on 9 April 2019. As a result, the MLI entered into force for Luxembourg on 1 August 2019. Its application per double tax treaty concluded by Luxembourg will depend on the ratification by the other contracting state and on the type of tax concerned. Subsequent changes in tax treaties negotiated by Luxembourg could significantly affect returns to the Company and the Shareholders.

Exchange of information on reportable cross-border arrangements

Following the adoption of the Luxembourg law of 25 March 2020 (the "DAC 6 Law") implementing Council Directive (EU) 2018/822 of 25 May 2018 amending Directive 2011/16/EU as regards mandatory automatic exchange of information in the field of taxation in relation to reportable cross-border arrangements ("DAC 6"), Luxembourg intermediaries and, in certain cases, taxpayers may have to report to the Luxembourg tax authorities within a specific timeframe certain information on reportable cross-border arrangements.

A reportable cross-border arrangement covers any cross-border arrangement that contains at least one hallmark (i.e. a characteristic or feature that presents an indication of a potential risk of tax avoidance) set out in the DAC 6 Law. A cross-border arrangement will however only fall within the scope of DAC 6 if its first step was implemented between 25 June 2018 and 30 June 2020 (the so-called "retrospective period"), or if one of the following triggering events occurred on or after 1 July 2020: the arrangement is made available for implementation, the arrangement is ready for implementation, the first step of the implementation of the arrangement is made, or a secondary intermediary provides aid, advice or assistance in respect of the arrangement, in relation to designing, marketing, organising, making available for implementation or managing the implementation of the arrangement.

The reported information will be automatically exchanged by the Luxembourg tax authorities to the competent authorities of all other EU Member States. As the case may be, the Company may take any action that it deems required, necessary, advisable, desirable or convenient to comply with the reporting obligations imposed on intermediaries and/or taxpayers pursuant to the DAC 6 Law. Failure to provide the necessary information under DAC 6 may result in the application of fines or penalties in the relevant EU jurisdiction(s) involved in the cross-border arrangement at stake.

FATCA and CRS

Under the terms of the FATCA Law and CRS Law (as defined below), the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution. As such, the Company may require all investors to provide documentary evidence of their tax residence and all other information deemed necessary to comply with the above-mentioned regulations.

Should the Company become subject to a withholding tax and/or penalties as a result of non-compliance under the FATCA Law and/or penalties as a result of non-compliance under the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by all Shareholders may be materially affected.

Furthermore, the Company may also be required to withhold tax on certain payments to its Shareholders which would not be compliant with FATCA (i.e. the so-called foreign passthru payments withholding tax obligation).

SHARE CLASSES

The Company's capital is represented by the net assets of its various Sub-Funds. Subscriptions are invested in the assets of the respective Sub-Fund.

Shares of any Class of Shares in any Sub-Fund may be issued in registered or bearer form. For the time being, no bearer shares have been issued.

Unless otherwise specified in the Data Sheet, each Sub-Fund will issue the following Classes of Shares:

1. **Class "R" Shares**, which is open to any investor. The Class "R" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement at an annual rate of 0.05 % of its net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
2. **Class "I" Shares**, which are, unless otherwise specified in the Data Sheet, restricted to institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law of 2010. The Class "I" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement of 0.01% of its

net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

3. **Class "Q" Shares**, which are, unless otherwise specified in the Data Sheet, restricted to institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law of 2010. The Class "Q" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement of 0.01% of its net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
4. **Class "S" Shares**, which are restricted to Sub-Funds of the Company. The Class "S" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement of 0.01% of its net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
5. **Class "AM" Shares**, which are, unless otherwise specified in the Data Sheet, restricted to institutional investors within the meaning of Article 174 of the Law of 2010 that have concluded an asset management agreement or other financial services contract in return for payment with Swiss Life Asset Management AG or other entity belonging to Swiss Life group. Any sub-fund of the Swiss Life Funds III (CH) umbrella fund is excluded from investing into the AM-Shares. The Class "AM" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement of 0.01% of its net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
6. **Class "M" Shares**, which are restricted to Swiss Life Asset Management AG, Swiss Life Germany or other entity belonging to Swiss Life group acting on behalf of their unit-linked product clients. The Class "M" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement of 0.01% of its net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
7. **Class "SL" Shares**, which are restricted to Swiss Life France, Swiss Life Germany and Swiss Life Switzerland or any other entity belonging to Swiss Life Group acting on behalf of their proprietary insurance portfolio. The Class "SL" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement of 0.01% of its net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
8. **Class "F" Shares,** which are opened to any investor but only offered through certain financial intermediaries, distribution partners or alike who are investing on the behalf of their customers and are charging the latter advisory, or alike, fees. The Class "F" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement at an annual rate of 0.05 % of its net assets, which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
9. **Class "SF" Shares,** which are restricted to Swiss Life France acting on behalf of their unit-linked product clients. The class "SF" Shares are subject to a taxe d'abonnement at an annual rate of 0.01% of its net assets which is calculated and payable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.
10. **Class "G" Shares**, which are restricted to investors that invest directly or indirectly in a fund savings plan of Swiss Life Switzerland and/or that have concluded an asset management agreement or financial advisory agreement with Swiss Life Asset Management AG, Swiss Life Switzerland or any other entity belonging to Swiss Life group are subject to a taxe d'abonnement at an annual rate of 0.01% of its net assets which is calculated and paxable quarterly at the end of the relevant quarter.

In all Classes, Shares can be either (i) distribution shares, which basically entitle to an annual dividend and which reduce their Net Asset Value by an amount corresponding to the distribution made ("Distribution Shares"), or (ii) capitalisation shares which do not entitle to a dividend and whose Net Asset Value is not changed on the dividend payment date, the percentage of the total Net Asset Value attributable to the capitalisation shares being increased accordingly ("Capitalisation Shares").

Shareholders may have their Shares exchanged for Shares of another Class of Shares within the same Sub-Fund or for Shares of another Sub-Fund. This exchange is carried out at the ratio between the value of the exchanged Shares and the Shares to be allotted in the new Class of the day.

Fractional Shares up to three decimal places will only be issued for registered Shares. Fractional Shares do not convey any voting rights, but participate proportionately in the profits distributions and liquidation proceeds.

The Shares of each Sub-Fund are of no par value and convey no preferential or pre-emptive rights upon the issue of new Shares. Each Share is entitled to one vote at the general meeting of Shareholders, regardless of its Net Asset Value.

Additional Classes of Shares may be established in any Sub-Fund from time to time without the approval of investors. New Classes of Shares will be added to APPENDIX 1 and must be notified to the Regulatory Authority. Such new Classes may be issued on terms and conditions that differ from the existing Classes of Shares. The list and details of the Share Classes established within each Sub-Fund, if any, are set out in APPENDIX 1. The list of active Classes of Shares currently available for subscription in each jurisdiction may be obtained from the Management Company upon request.

Each Class may have, as more fully described for each Sub-Fund in APPENDIX 1, (i) a specific sales and redemption charge structure, (ii) a specific management or advisory fee structure, (iii) different distribution, shareholders servicing or other fees or (iv) different types of targeted investors.

Dividend Policy

The annual general meeting ("AGM") decides what use is to be made of the annual net profits as shown in the accounts on the last day of August each year, on the basis of proposals put forward by the Directors.

It is not the Company's intention to pay out dividends on Capitalisation Shares. Nevertheless the AGM may decide each year on proposals made by Directors on this matter. Dividends shall however be paid out on Distribution Shares.

The AGM reserves the right to distribute the net assets of each of the Sub-Funds to such an extent that only the minimum legal capital remains. The nature of the distribution (net investment income or capital) will be recorded in the Company's financial statements.

Any decision of the AGM to distribute dividends to the shareholders of a particular Sub-Fund requires the prior approval of the shareholders of that Sub-Fund, voting to the same majority as indicated in the Articles.

The Directors may decide to pay interim dividends.

Payment of Dividend

Dividends and interim dividends attributed to Shares will be paid on the date and at the place designated by the Directors in the Reference Currency of the Sub-Fund in question.

Dividends and interim dividends to be paid out and not collected by Shareholders within five years from the payment date will lapse and revert to the Sub-Fund. No interest will be paid on unclaimed dividends, or interim dividends, which are held by the Company up to the above expiry date in the name of the Shareholders to whom these amounts are due.

VALUATION AND PRICES

The Administrator shall determine the Net Asset Value of the Shares in accordance with the Articles by reference to prices obtained at the Valuation Point preceding the Valuation Day. The Net Asset Value per Share shall be expressed in the Reference Currency of the relevant Sub-Fund and shall be calculated in the case of each Sub-Fund by dividing the assets of such Sub-Fund less its liabilities (to include a provision for duties and charges) by the number of Shares in issue in respect of such Sub-Fund.

In the event of further Classes of Shares being created in a Sub-Fund, the Net Asset Value per Share of each Class of Share in a Sub-Fund shall be determined by calculating that portion of the Net Asset Value attributable to each Class by reference to the number of Shares in issue or deemed to be in issue in each Class on the relevant Valuation Day subject to adjustment to take account of assets and/or liabilities attributable to each Class.

The method of establishing the value of any assets and liabilities of the Company as set out in the Articles provides the value of an investment which is quoted, listed or normally dealt on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market will normally be the last available closing price or quotation on such market as at the relevant Valuation Day (or, if no trading shall take place in that market on that Valuation Day on the last day on which trading in that market took place before that Valuation Day) for such amount and quantity of that investment as the Administrator considers to provide a fair criterion.

If an investment is listed or traded on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market, but acquired or traded at a premium or at a discount outside or off the relevant market, the Administrator may take into account the level of premium or discount at the date of the valuation.

If an investment is quoted, listed or normally dealt in on more than one Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market, the Administrator will adopt the closing price or quotation on the market which, in the Administrator's opinion, provides the principal market for such investment.

Where in regard to any investment which is listed or normally dealt in on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market but in respect of which for any reason the closing price is unavailable at any relevant time or does not in the opinion of the Directors, reflect their fair value, the value thereof shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person approved for that purpose by the Administrator.

The value of any investment which is not quoted, listed or normally dealt in on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market shall be the probable realisation value estimated with care and in good faith by a competent person approved for that purpose by the Administrator.

The value of any cash on hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued as aforesaid and not yet received is deemed to be the full amount thereof, unless in any case the same is unlikely to be paid or received in full, in which case the value thereof is arrived at after making such discount as may be considered appropriate in such case to reflect the true value thereof.

The value of Transferable Securities, Money Market Instruments and any financial assets listed or dealt in on a Regulated Market, a stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market (as defined in the sales documents for the shares of the Company) shall be based on the last available price on the relevant market which is normally the principal market of such assets.

In the event that any assets are not listed or dealt in on any Regulated Market, any stock exchange in an Other State or on any Other Regulated Market, or if, with respect to assets listed or dealt in on any such markets, the price as determined pursuant to the above paragraph is, in the opinion of the Board of Directors, not representative of the fair market value of the relevant assets, the value of such assets will be based on the reasonably foreseeable sales price determined prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors may authorise the use of the amortised cost method of valuation for short-term transferable debt securities in certain Sub-Funds of the Company. This method involves valuing a security at its cost and thereafter assuming a constant amortization to maturity of any discount or premium regardless of the impact of fluctuating interest rates on the market value of the security or other instrument. While this method provides certainty in valuation, it may result in periods during which the value as determined by amortised cost, is higher or lower than the price the Sub-Fund would receive if it sold the securities. For certain short term transferable debt securities, the yield to a shareholder may differ somewhat from that which could be obtained from a similar sub-fund which marks its portfolio securities to market each day.

The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts not traded on Regulated Markets, stock exchanges in Other States or on Other Regulated Markets shall mean their net liquidating value determined, pursuant to the policies established prudently and in good faith by the Board of Directors, on a basis consistently applied for each different variety of contracts. The liquidating value of futures, forward or options contracts traded on Regulated Markets, stock exchanges in Other States or on Other Regulated Markets shall be based upon the last available settlement prices of these contracts on Regulated Markets, stock exchanges in Other States or on other Regulated Markets on which the particular futures, forward or options contracts are traded by the Company; provided that if a futures, forward or option contract could not be liquidated on the day with respect to which net assets are being determined, the basis for determining the liquidating value of such contract shall be such value as the Board of Directors may deem fair and reasonable.

Units or shares of open-ended UCITS and/or UCI will be valued at their last determined and available net asset value or, if such price is not representative of the fair market value of such assets, then the price shall be determined by the Board of Directors on a fair and equitable basis. Units or shares of a closed-ended UCI will be valued at their last available stock market value.

Interest rate swaps will be valued at their market value established by reference to the applicable interest rates curve. Index and financial instruments related swaps will be valued at their market value established by reference to the applicable index or financial instrument. The valuation of the index or financial instrument relating swap agreement shall be based upon the market value of such swap transaction established in good faith. Total return swaps will be valued on a consistent basis.

All other securities and assets will be valued at fair market value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures established by the Board of Directors.

Values expressed in a currency other than the relevant Reference Currency will be converted into the Reference Currency at the latest available exchange rate.

In the event of its being impossible or incorrect to carry out a valuation of a specific asset in accordance with the valuation rules set out above, the Directors are entitled to use another generally recognised valuation method in order to reach a proper valuation of that specific asset, provided that the alternative method of valuation is approved by the Administrator.

In the absence of bad faith, negligence or manifest error, every decision taken by the Directors or their delegate in calculating the Net Asset Value of a Sub-Fund or the Net Asset Value per Share, shall be final and binding on the Company and present, past and future Shareholders.

SUBSCRIPTION REQUESTS

Initial subscriptions in any Sub-Fund may be accepted upon receipt of a duly completed application form by the Registrar Agent or the local Paying Agent.

For subsequent applications for Shares in a Sub-Fund, a Shareholder may simply submit a request in writing to the Registrar Agent or the local Paying Agent and need not complete an additional application form.

Applications for Shares may be made every day to the Registrar Agent, and also at the counters of other establishments designated by the Company where the Prospectuses are available.

The subscription list is closed at 15.00h (Central European Time) on the Order Day preceding a Valuation Day. Subscription orders received by the Registrar Agent at any time after 15.00h (Central European Time) will be dealt with on the following Valuation Day.

Payment for subscribed Shares shall be made in the Sub-Fund's Reference Currency or in any freely convertible currency confirmed by the Registrar Agent. Payments in any currency other than a Sub-Fund's Reference Currency will be converted into the Reference Currency for the Sub-Fund in which the investment is to be made at a rate of exchange obtained by the Registrar Agent and at the expense of the investor. Subscription orders are usually only executed once the Depositary has confirmed actual receipt of the subscription price.

Where instructions are given by fax, the original application must be delivered to the Registrar Agent or the local Paying Agent as soon as possible thereafter.

Cleared funds must be received by the Depositary within two Business Days after the Order Day. Cleared funds in relation to subscriptions of the Sub-Fund EQUITY USA must be received by the Depositary on the next Business Day immediately following the Order Day. If the Depositary does not receive the funds in time, the Directors may, in the best interests of the Company, either (i) cancel the purchase order and return the funds to the investor or (ii) compulsorily redeem the shares of the investor. The investor will be liable for the costs of late or non-payment.

The Company reserves the right to accept or refuse any application in whole or in part at its discretion.

The Company may, on its own responsibility and in conformity with this Prospectus, accept securities in payment for a subscription if it deems this to be in the existing Shareholders' interests. However, the securities accepted as payment for a subscription must satisfy the criteria of the investment policy of the respective Sub-Fund. In this case, issue of the Shares is not subject to the subscription fee.

For all securities accepted in payment of a subscription, an auditor will be required to draw up a valuation report giving the quantity, denomination, and method of valuation adopted for these securities. This report will also specify the total value of the securities, expressed in the Sub-Fund's Reference Currency. The securities accepted in payment of a subscription are valued for the purpose of the transaction at the latest available market bid price on the Business Day on which the Net Asset Value applicable to the subscription is calculated. The Board of Directors may refuse to accept any securities offered in payment of a subscription, at its own discretion and without having to justify its decision. Any taxes or (brokerage) fees that may be associated with a subscription are paid by the subscriber. Under no circumstances may these costs exceed the maximum authorised by the laws, ordinances or general banking practices of the countries in which the Shares are acquired.

Fractional Shares may be allotted or issued where the aggregate subscription monies received from any applicant are insufficient to purchase an integral number of Shares. The Registrar Agent reserves the right to reject in whole or in part any application for Shares in the Company.

The Management Company supplies the Shareholders, upon request, with the information about the status of the subscription order.

Anti-Money Laundering Procedures

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering will require an applicant to verify his identity to the Company and the Registrar Agent. This obligation is absolute unless

(a) the application is made via a recognised financial intermediary; or

(b) the subscriber makes the subscription payment from an account held in such subscriber's name at a recognised financial institution.

These exceptions will only apply if such financial institution or intermediary is within a country recognised by Luxembourg as having equivalent anti-money laundering regulations and the institutions or intermediaries concerned provide the Company or the Registrar Agent with a letter verifying the identity of the investor concerned.

The Registrar Agent will notify subscribers if proof of identity is required. By way of example, an individual will be required to produce a copy of a passport or identification card duly certified by a public authority such as a notary public, the police or the ambassador in his country of residence, together with evidence of his address such as a utility bill or bank statement. In the case of corporate applicants, this will require production of a certified copy of the certificate of incorporation (and any change of name), bye-laws, memorandum and articles of association (or equivalent), and the names and addresses of all directors and/or beneficial owners.

The Registrar Agent reserves the right to request such documentation as is necessary to verify the identity of the applicant. This may result in Shares being issued on a Valuation Day subsequent to the Valuation Day on which the applicant initially wished to have Shares issued to him.

It is further acknowledged that the Registrar Agent, in the performance of its delegated duties, shall be held harmless by the subscriber against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process the subscription if such information as has been requested by the Registrar Agent has not been provided by the applicant.

In addition and when applicable, the Management Company will ensure that an enhanced due diligence will be performed on intermediaries, if Shares are subscribed through an intermediary acting on behalf of his customers. Such enhanced due diligence measures apply *mutatis mutandis* pursuant to the terms of article 3-2 (3) of the 2004 Law, article 3 (3) of the Grand-ducal regulation of 1 February 2010 and articles 3 and 28 of CSSF regulation 12-02.

The Management Company ensures due diligence and regular monitoring on both the customers and the asset side of the Sub-Funds' (i.e. including in the context of acquisition and disposition of the Sub-Funds' assets), in accordance with articles 3 (7) and 4 (1) of the 2004 Law and number 309 of CSSF Circular 18/698).

The Management Company should assess, considering its risk based approach, the extent to which the offering of its products and services presents potential vulnerabilities to placement, layering or integration of criminal proceeds into the financial system. As a general rule, the Management Company will perform target financial sanction screening as well as due diligence on the parties to a transaction when acquiring or disposing the assets of the Fund. Such due diligence entails notably (i) a targeted financial sanctions screening, (ii) identification and verification of the identity of the parties to a transaction as well as of their beneficial owner (including a target company, if applicable).

Subscription Price of Shares

Shares are issued at their Net Asset Value determined on the Valuation Day of their issue or allotment. In addition, a subscription fee reverting to the distributors on the issue of Shares not exceeding 5% of the price at which the Shares are allotted or issued may be imposed.

Minimum Investment Required

Class R Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share.

Class I Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one thousand shares.

Class Q Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one hundred shares.

Class S Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one hundred shares.

Class AM Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is ten shares.

Class M Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share.

Class SL Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is ten shares.

Class F Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share.

Class SF Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share.

Class G Shares: the minimum initial investment in any Sub-Fund is one share.

Share Certificates

Registered Shares may be received in the form of share certificates or a confirmation note documenting the investment. Share certificates, however, will only be issued on request. In all cases, Shareholders will get an individual confirmation of investment. All registered Shares must be entered in a register maintained by the Registrar Agent. The register will contain the name of each Shareholder, their address or chosen domicile and the number of Shares held. Every issue, repurchase or transfer of a registered Share must be entered in the register.

Share transfer forms for the transfer of registered Shares are available at the registered office of the Company and from the Depositary.

Market Timing and Late Trading

Subscriptions and conversions of Shares should be made for investment purposes only. The Company does not permit market-timing or other excessive trading practices. Excessive, short-term (market-timing) trading practices may disrupt portfolio management strategies and harm fund performance. To minimise harm to the Company and the Shareholders, the Directors or the Registrar Agent on their behalf have the right to reject any subscription or conversion order, or levy in addition to any subscription, redemption or conversion fees which may be charged, a fee of up to 2% of the value of the order for the benefit of the Company from any investor who is engaging in excessive trading or has a history of excessive trading or if an investor's trading, in the opinion of the Directors, has been or may be disruptive to the Company or any of the Sub-Funds. In making this judgment, the Directors may consider trading done in multiple accounts under common ownership or control. The Directors also have the power to redeem all Shares held by a Shareholder who is or has been engaged in excessive trading. Neither the Directors nor the Company nor the Administrative Agent will be held liable for any loss resulting from rejected orders or mandatory redemptions.

Subscriptions, redemptions and conversions are dealt with at an unknown Net Asset Value per Share.

REDEMPTION REQUESTS

Shareholders may request that Shares be redeemed on any Valuation Day by contacting the Registrar Agent or the local Paying Agent and completing the redemption request form (on the reverse of the Share certificate or available from the Registrar Agent or the local Paying Agent) and forwarding it to the Registrar Agent or the local Paying Agent by facsimile or by post to be received by the Registrar Agent no later than 15.00h (Central European Time) on the Order Day preceding a Valuation Day. Redemption requests received by the Registrar Agent at any time after 15.00h (Central European time) will be dealt with on the following Valuation Day.

Redemption requests must be accompanied by the Share certificate (if any) duly endorsed by the Shareholder or such other evidence of ownership as the Registrar Agent may request. Unless otherwise agreed with the Registrar Agent, redemption proceeds will generally be paid to the Shareholder two Business Days after the relevant Order Day. Redemption requests in relation to the Sub-Fund EQUITY USA shall be paid to the Shareholder on the next Business Day following the relevant Order Day. If redemption and conversion requests in respect of any Class exceed, in aggregate, 10% of the Shares issued in that Class the Company may, at the discretion of the Board, defer the excess redemption and conversion requests to subsequent Valuation Days and shall redeem or convert such Shares within the 10% threshold on a pro rata basis for each Shareholder. Unless a Shareholder has expressly indicated in its original redemption or conversion request that in case of deferral it wishes to withdraw its redemption or conversion request for the excess shares, any such deferred redemption and conversion requests shall be treated as if the deferred requests had been submitted on that subsequent, and, where relevant, following Valuation Day(s). On each Valuation Day deferred redemption and conversion requests will be met in priority to any subsequent requests.

The Company will only process redemption applications that it considers clear and complete. Applications will be considered complete only if the Registrar Agent has received all information and supporting documentation it deems necessary to process the application. Unclear or incomplete applications may lead to delays in their execution. The Company will not accept liability for any loss suffered by applicants as a result of unclear or incomplete applications.

The Management Company supplies the Shareholders, upon request, with the information about the status of their redemption order.

Redemption Proceeds

The Shares shall be redeemed at the Net Asset Value per Share obtained on the Valuation Day on which redemption is effected, calculated in accordance with the Articles.

A redemption fee, if so provided in Appendix 1, may apply for certain Sub-Funds. In such case the investors will be paid out the Repurchase Price.

Mandatory Redemption

Shareholders are required to notify the Registrar Agent immediately in the event that they become United States Persons (APPENDIX 2). The Company reserves the right to redeem any Shares which are or become owned, directly or indirectly, by United States Persons or if the holding of the Shares by any person is unlawful or detrimental to the interests of the Company or otherwise prohibited by the Articles.

CONVERSION OF SHARES

Shareholders are entitled to convert their Shares in any Sub-Fund or Class of Shares to Shares of any other Sub-Fund or Class of Shares on giving notice to the Registrar Agent in such form as the Registrar Agent may request. The number of Shares in the new Sub-Fund or Class of Shares is arrived at by valuing the Shares to be converted and multiplying that value by the currency conversion factor, then deducting a conversion fee (if any). This conversion fee would not exceed 0.5% of the value of the Shares to be converted. The result is then divided by the Net Asset Value of the Shares in the new Sub-Fund or Class of Shares.

If redemption and conversion requests in respect of any Class exceed, in aggregate, 10% of the Shares issued in that Class the Company may, at the discretion of the Board, defer the excess redemption and conversion requests to subsequent Valuation Days and shall redeem or convert such Shares within the 10% threshold on a pro rata basis for each Shareholder. Unless a

Shareholder has expressly indicated in its original redemption or conversion request that in case of deferral it wishes to withdraw its redemption or conversion request for the excess shares, any such deferred redemption and conversion requests shall be treated as if the deferred requests had been submitted on that subsequent, and, where relevant, following Valuation Day(s). On each Valuation Day deferred redemption and conversion requests will be met in priority to any subsequent requests.

Conversion will be carried out using the following formula:

$$A = \frac{(B \times C \times D) - E}{F}$$

A. being the number of Shares to be allotted in the new Sub-Fund or Class of Shares;
B. being the number of Shares to be converted in the initial Sub-Fund or Class of Shares;
C. being the Net Asset Value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the Shares to be converted in the initial Sub-Fund or Class of Shares;
D. being the exchange rate applicable on the Valuation Day for the currencies of the two Sub-Funds or Classes of Shares;
E. being the conversion fee;
F. being the Net Asset Value, on the applicable Valuation Day, of the Shares to be allotted in the new Sub-Fund or Class of Shares.

SWING PRICING

The purpose of swing pricing is to protect existing investors in a Sub-Fund against the negative effects tied to the purchase or sale of underlying securities as a result of investor activity. In practice, a swing pricing mechanism charges the relevant transaction costs tied to the net subscriptions or net redemptions, respectively on the incoming or outgoing investors. The Net Asset Value per Share will be adjusted by a certain percentage set from time to time for each Sub-Fund called the "swing factor" which represents the estimated bid-offer spread of the assets in which the Sub-Fund invests and estimated tax, trading costs, and related expenses that may be incurred by the Sub-Fund as a result of buying and/or selling underlying investments (the "**Swing Factor**").

The Net Asset Value is "swung" only when net inflows or net outflows exceed a predefined threshold expressed as a percentage of a Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value (the "**Swing Threshold**"). The Swing Threshold is calibrated relative to the overall liquidity of the relevant Sub-Fund.

The Swing Factor will have the following effect on subscriptions or redemptions:

- on a Sub-Fund experiencing levels of net subscriptions on a Valuation Day (i.e. subscriptions are greater in value than redemptions) in excess of the Swing Threshold, the Net Asset Value per Share will be adjusted upwards by the Swing Factor; and
- on a Sub-Fund experiencing levels of net redemptions on a Valuation Day (i.e. redemptions are greater in value than subscriptions) in excess of the Swing Threshold, the Net Asset Value per Share will be adjusted downwards by the Swing Factor.

Transaction costs associated with subscriptions and redemptions are allocated to either the bid or offer side of the market, depending on which side is greater (i.e. net inflow or net outflows) for any given Sub-Fund. In this manner, the investors that remain in the relevant Sub-Fund do not bear the incoming or outgoing investors' trading costs which would otherwise affect the Net Asset Value of the Shares held by investors remaining in the relevant Sub-Fund. Because the application of swing pricing is based on the net transaction activity of the relevant day, Shareholders in a Sub-Fund transacting in the opposite direction of such Sub-Fund net transaction activity may benefit at the expense of the other transacting Shareholders in the same Sub-Fund. The Net Asset Value of any Sub-Fund subject to swing pricing, and its short-term performance, may experience greater volatility as a result of this valuation methodology.

The maximum Swing Factor under normal market conditions is 2% except for Sub-Funds investing primarily in high yield fixed income securities, for which the maximum Swing Factor under normal market conditions is 3%. In case of exceptional market conditions (e.g. higher market volatility), and to preserve the best interests of the investors**,** the Swing Factor may be increased above the indicated maximum applicable under normal market conditions.

The Swing Factor is composed of the following two elements: transaction related effective cash out costs and bid ask spread. Transaction related effective cash out costs represent monetary cash out costs charged to the relevant Sub-Fund solely caused due to securities transactions in the Sub-Fund. Taxes raised within a transaction are also covered in this subject. Bid ask spread represents the difference between ask and bid quote and accounts for different transaction prices vs valuation principle applied by the Administrator to calculate the Net Asset Value.

The Swing Factor applicable to any Sub-Fund, including the determination under unusual market conditions of a Swing Factor in excess of the maximum applicable under normal market conditions as well as the applicable Swing Threshold will be determined by The Management Company's Swing Pricing Committee.

The Sub-Funds in scope of the swing pricing mechanism are listed on the following website: https://funds.swisslife-am.com/documents/Swing_Pricing/SwingPricing_SLFunds_en.pdf . Such list may be updated from time to time and the Shareholders as well as prospective investors are invited to consult the website before undertaking any transaction in the Shares.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF NET ASSET VALUE CALCULATION, SUBSCRIPTIONS, REDEMPTIONS AND CONVERSIONS

The Directors may temporarily suspend the determination of the Net Asset Value and the subscription, redemption and conversion of the Shares in respect of any Sub-Fund:

(a) during any period when any of the principal stock exchanges or other markets on which a substantial portion of the investments of the Company attributable to such Sub-Fund from time to time is quoted or dealt in is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which dealings therein are restricted or suspended; or

(b) during the existence of any state of affairs which constitutes an emergency in the opinion of the Directors as a result of which disposal or valuation of assets owned by the Company attributable to such Sub-Fund would be impracticable; or

(c) during any breakdown in the means of communication or computation normally employed in determining the price or value of any of the investments of such Sub-Fund or the current price or value on any stock exchange or other market in respect of the assets attributable to such Sub-Fund; or

(d) during any period when the Company is unable to repatriate funds for the purpose of making payments on the redemption of the shares of such Sub-Fund or during which any transfer of funds involved in the realisation or acquisition of investments or payments due on redemption of shares cannot in the opinion of the Directors be effected at normal rates of exchange; or

(e) when for any other reason the prices of any investments owned by the Company attributable to any Sub-Fund cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained; or

(f) upon the publication of a notice convening a general meeting of shareholders for the purpose of resolving the winding-up of the Company.

Any such suspension shall be published by the Company in the *Luxemburger Wort*.

DATA PROTECTION

In accordance with the applicable Luxembourg data protection law and, as of 25 May 2018, the Regulation n°2016/679 of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data (the “Data Protection Law”), the Company, acting as data controller (the “Data Controller”), collects, stores and processes by electronic or other means the data supplied by Shareholders at the time of their subscription for the purpose of fulfilling the services required by the Shareholders and complying with its legal obligations.

The data processed includes the name, address and invested amount of each Shareholder (or, if the Shareholder is a legal person, of its contact person(s) and/or beneficial owner(s)) (the “Personal Data”).

The investor may, at his/her/its discretion, refuse to communicate the Personal Data to the Data Controller. In this case however the Data Controller may reject his/her/its request for subscription of Shares in the Company.

Personal Data supplied by the Shareholders is processed in order to enter into and execute the subscription of Shares in the Company, for the legitimate interests of the Data Controller and to comply with the legal obligations imposed on the Data Controller. In particular, the data supplied by Shareholders is processed for the purpose of (i) maintaining the register of Shareholders, (ii) processing subscriptions, redemptions and conversions of Shares and payments of dividends to Shareholders, (iii) performing controls on late trading and market timing practices, (iv) complying with applicable anti-money laundering rules. In addition, Personal Data may be processed for the purposes of marketing. Each Shareholder has the right to object to the use of his/her/its Personal Data for marketing purposes by writing to the Data Controller.

The Personal Data may also be processed by the Data Controller’s data recipients (the “Recipients”) which, in the context of the above-mentioned purposes, refer to the Management Company, the Administrator and Registrar Agent, the Depositary and Paying Agent, the Representative in Switzerland, the Paying Agent in Switzerland and Germany, the Information Agent in Germany, the Central Agent in France, the Auditors and the Legal Advisors. The Recipients may, under their own responsibility, disclose the Personal Data to their agents and/or delegates (the “Sub-Recipients”), which shall process the Personal Data for the sole purposes of assisting the Recipients in providing their services to the Data Controller and/or assisting the Recipients in fulfilling their own legal obligations. The Recipients and Sub-Recipients may be located either inside or outside the European Union and, in particular, in Switzerland. Any transfer of Personal Data to the Recipients and Sub-recipients located in Switzerland relies on EU Commission decisions pursuant to which Switzerland is considered to offer an adequate level of protection for Personal Data. The Recipients and Sub-Recipients may, as the case may be, process the Personal Data as data processors (when processing the Personal Data upon instructions of the Data Controller), or as distinct data controllers (when processing the Personal Data for their own purposes, namely fulfilling their own legal obligations). The Personal Data may also be transferred to third-parties such as governmental or regulatory agencies, including tax authorities, in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. In particular, Personal Data may be disclosed to the Luxembourg tax authorities which in turn may, acting as data controller, disclose the same to foreign tax authorities.

In accordance with the conditions laid down by the Data Protection Law, the Shareholders acknowledge their rights to:

- access their Personal Data;
- correct their Personal Data where it is inaccurate or incomplete;
- object to the processing of their Personal Data;
- ask for erasure of their Personal Data;
- ask for Personal Data portability.

The Shareholders may exercise the above rights by writing to the Data Controller at the following address: 4a, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246 Luxembourg, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg.

The Shareholders also acknowledge the existence of their right to lodge a complaint with the National Commission for Data Protection (“CNPD”) at the following address: 1, Avenue du Rock'n'Roll, L-4361 Esch-sur-Alzette, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg.

Personal Data shall not be retained for periods longer than those required for the purpose of their processing subject to any limitation periods imposed by law.

WINDING UP PROVISIONS

Dissolution of the Company

The Company may at any time be dissolved by a resolution of the general meeting of Shareholders subject to the quorum and majority requirements applicable for amendments to the Articles.

Whenever the share capital falls below two-thirds of the minimum capital of the Company, the question of the dissolution of the Company shall be referred to the general meeting by the Directors. The general meeting, for which no quorum shall be required, shall decide by simple majority of the votes of the Shares represented at the meeting.

The question of the dissolution of the Company shall further be referred to the general meeting whenever the share capital falls below one-fourth of the minimum capital of the Company; in such an event, the general meeting shall be held without any quorum requirements and the dissolution may be decided by Shareholders holding one-fourth of the votes of the Shares represented at the meeting.

The meeting must be convened so that it is held within a period of forty days from ascertainment that the net assets of the Company have fallen below two-thirds or one-fourth of the legal minimum, as the case may be.

If the Directors decide that it is in the best interests of Shareholders to wind up the Company, the secretary shall forthwith at the Directors' request, convene an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders to consider a proposal to appoint a liquidator to wind up the Company. The liquidator, on appointment, will firstly apply the assets of the Company in satisfaction of creditors' claims as he deems appropriate. The assets of the Company will then be distributed amongst the Shareholders.

On a winding-up, some or all of the assets of the Company may be distributed to Shareholders by way of in specie distribution in accordance with the provisions of the Articles. In such circumstances, a Shareholder may elect not to accept such an in specie distribution but to be paid in cash instead.

Termination of the Sub-Funds

In the event that for any reason the value of the total net assets in any Sub-Fund has not reached or has decreased to an amount determined by the Directors to be the minimum level for such Sub-Fund to be operated in an economically efficient manner, or in case of a substantial modification in the political, economic or monetary situation or as a matter of economic rationalisation, the Directors may decide to redeem all the Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund at the Net Asset Value per Share (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses) calculated on the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect. The Company shall serve a written notice to the holders of the relevant Shares prior to the effective date for the compulsory redemption which will indicate the reasons and the procedure for the redemption operations. Unless it is otherwise decided in the interests of, or to keep equal treatment between the Shareholders, the Shareholders of the Sub-Fund concerned may continue to request redemption or conversion of their Shares free of charge (but taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses) prior to the date effective for the compulsory redemption.

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Directors by the preceding paragraph, the general meeting of Shareholders of any Sub-Fund may, upon proposal from the Directors, redeem all the Shares of the relevant Sub-Fund and refund to the Shareholders the Net Asset Value of their Shares (taking into account actual realisation prices of investments and realisation expenses) calculated on the Valuation Day at which such decision shall take effect. There shall be no quorum requirements for such general meeting of Shareholders which shall decide by resolution taken by simple majority of those present or represented and voting at such meeting.

Assets which may not be distributed to their beneficiaries upon the implementation of the redemption will be deposited with the Depositary for a period not exceeding the regulatory requirements; after such period, the assets will be deposited with the *Caisse de Consignations* on behalf of the persons entitled thereto.

All redeemed Shares may be cancelled.

Merger of the Company or of the Sub-Funds

Mergers of the Company or of the Sub-Funds are organised in compliance with the Law of 2010, and as described below. Any costs associated with the preparation and the completion of the merger shall neither be charged to the Company nor to its Shareholders.

- **Merger decided by the Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the Company or of one of the Sub-Funds, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS or Sub-Fund, subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders, as follows:

- **Merger of the Company**

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the Company, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS, with (i) another Luxembourg or foreign UCITS (the “New UCITS”) or (ii) a sub-fund thereof, and, as appropriate, to redesignate the Shares of the Company concerned as Shares of this New UCITS, or of the relevant sub-fund thereof as applicable.

In case the Company involved in a merger is the receiving UCITS (within the meaning of the Law of 2010), solely the Board of Directors will decide on the merger and effective date thereof.

In case the Company involved in a merger is the absorbed UCITS (within the meaning of the Law of 2010), and hence ceases to exist, the general meeting of Shareholders, rather than the Board of Directors, has to approve, and decide on the effective date of, such merger by a resolution adopted with no quorum requirement and at a simple majority of the votes cast at such meeting.

- **Merger of the Sub-Funds**

The Board of Directors may decide to proceed with a merger of any Sub-Fund, either as receiving or absorbed Sub-Fund, with (i) another existing Sub-Fund within the Company or another sub-fund within a New UCITS (the “New Sub-Fund”); or (ii) a New UCITS, and, as appropriate, to redesignate the Shares of the Sub-Fund concerned as Shares of the New UCITS, or of the New Sub-Fund as applicable.

- **Mergers decided by the Shareholders**

Notwithstanding the powers conferred to the Board of Directors by the preceding section, the general meeting of Shareholders may decide to proceed with a merger (within the meaning of the Law of 2010) of the Company or of one of the Sub-Funds, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS or Sub-Fund, subject to the conditions and procedures imposed by the Law of 2010, in particular concerning the merger project and the information to be provided to the Shareholders, as follows:

(1) Merger of the Company

The general meeting of Shareholders may decide to proceed with a merger of the Company, either as receiving or absorbed UCITS (within the meaning of the Law of 2010), with (i) a New UCITS; or (ii) a new sub-fund thereof.

The merger decision and the effective date of the merger shall be adopted by the general meeting of Shareholders with no quorum requirement and adopted at a simple majority of the votes validly cast at such meeting.

(2) Mergers of the Sub-Funds

The general meeting of Shareholders of a Sub-Fund may also decide to proceed with a merger of the relevant Sub-Fund, either as receiving or absorbed Sub-Fund, with (i) any New UCITS; or (ii) a New Sub-Fund by a resolution adopted with no quorum requirement at a simple majority of the votes validly cast at such meeting.

- **Rights of the Shareholders**

Shareholders will in any case be entitled to request, without any charge other than those retained by the Company or the Sub-Fund to meet disinvestment costs, the repurchase or redemption of their Shares, or, where possible, to convert them into units or Shares of another UCITS pursuing a similar investment policy and managed by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by substantial direct or indirect holding, in accordance with the provisions of the Law of 2010.

The Company draws the Shareholders’ attention to the fact that, where a Shareholder invests in a Sub-Fund through an intermediary acting in his own name but on behalf of the Shareholder, it may not always be possible for the Shareholder (i) to exercise certain shareholder rights, such as the right to participate in general meetings of shareholders, directly against the Company or (ii) to be indemnified in case of Net Asset Value calculation errors and/or non-compliance with investment rules and/or other errors at the level of the Sub-Fund. Shareholders are advised to seek advice in relation to their rights which may be negatively impacted.

The Company further draws the Shareholders’ attention to the fact that the Company falls within the scope of the rules set out in CSSF circular 24/856.

REPORTS AND INFORMATION FOR SHAREHOLDERS

Reports

In each year the Directors shall prepare an annual report and audited annual accounts as well as a semi-annual report and unaudited semi-annual accounts for the Company.

Annual accounts shall be made up to 31 August in each year and unaudited semi-annual accounts shall be made up to the last day of February in each year. Audited annual reports and unaudited semi-annual reports incorporating financial statements will be made available for inspection by the Shareholders at the registered office of the Company.

Notices to Shareholders

Any other information intended for the Shareholders will be published on the RESA in Luxembourg, if such publication is prescribed in the Articles or in this Prospectus. Information may also be published in the *Luxemburger Wort* and by the offices listed in APPENDIX 2.

Publication of Share Prices

The Net Asset Value of the Shares shall be made public at the registered office of the Administrator in Luxembourg. The Directors may subsequently decide to publish Net Asset Values in any newspapers listed in APPENDIX 2.

Supply and Inspection of Documents

The Articles, this Prospectus, the applicable Key Investor Information Document, the annual and semi-annual reports, the agreements with the Management Company, the Depositary, the Administrator, the Registrar Agent, the Portfolio Manager and the legally designated Paying Agents in the countries in which the Sub-Funds are registered for sale are available for inspection by the public at the registered offices of the Company or local representatives where copies of these documents may be obtained free of charge.

Procedures relating to the Management Company which Luxembourg laws and regulations require to be made available to investors for consultation (including remuneration policy, complaints handling, conflict of interest and voting rights policies) may be obtained from the Management Company upon request free of charge and/or are available on website https://www.swisslife-am.com/en/home/footer/policies-legal-entities.html

Changes to this Prospectus

The Board of Directors, in close cooperation with the Management Company, may from time to time amend this Prospectus to reflect various changes it deems necessary and in the best interest of the Company, such as implementing changes to laws and regulations, changes to a Sub-Fund's objective and policy or changes to fees and costs charged to a Sub-Fund. Any amendment of this Prospectus will require approval by the Regulatory Authority prior to taking effect. In accordance with applicable laws and regulations, investors in the Sub-Fund will be informed about the changes and, where required, will be given prior notice of any proposed material changes in order for them to request the redemption of their Shares should they disagree.

FEES AND EXPENSES

The following fees and expenses, if applicable to a Sub-Fund, are payable out of the Sub-Fund's net assets:

(a) an annual Management Company Fee amounting to a maximum of EUR 3,000 per Sub-Fund payable to the Management Company;

(b) a Management Fee at a maximum rate as set out in APPENDIX 1 of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund per annum calculated daily and payable quarterly in arrears to (i) the Management Company, and/or – either directly or indirectly – to (ii) the Portfolio Managers, (iii) the distributors of the Shares, as may be designated by the Management Company, and (iv) Swiss Life Asset Management AG for its services rendered under the agreement relating to the provision of supporting services;

(c) additional fees by way of a performance fee or otherwise as shall be agreed prior to the commencement of the initial subscription period of the Sub-Fund concerned and disclosed herein may be charged, as described further down in this paragraph. Whether a Sub-Fund is subject to such performance fee, the calculation and the rules of such performance fee is disclosed in APPENDIX 1;

(d) a custody fee calculated daily and payable to the Depositary monthly in arrears. The custody fee may vary depending on the type of assets held in custody. The Depositary will also be reimbursed its correspondent fees (at normal commercial rates). The depositary fee including any sub-custodian fees shall be at a specified maximum rate of 0.07% (excluding transaction fees) of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund per annum;

(e) an administration fee calculated daily and payable to the Administrator monthly in arrears at the maximum rate of 0.56% of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund per annum;

(f) a registrar and transfer fee calculated daily and payable to the Registrar Agent monthly in arrears at the maximum rate of 0.03% (excluding transaction fees) of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund per annum;

(g) the fees and expenses of the Directors;

(h) the fees and expenses of the Auditors;

(i) the initial organisation tax of EUR 1,250, the subscription tax (*Taxe d'Abonnement*) and other fees payable to the supervisory authorities;

(j) the expenses for establishing and maintaining the Company and the Sub-Funds and registering and maintaining the registration of the Company, the Sub-Funds and the Shares with any governmental or regulatory authority or with any Regulated Market;

(k) the expenses for preparing, translating, printing and distributing of Prospectuses, sales literature, reports and other circulars relating to the Company to Shareholders, the Regulatory Authority and governmental agencies;

(l) the expenses of publishing details and prices of Shares in newspapers and other publications;

(m) the charges and expenses of legal counsel in connection with the Company or in relation to Shareholders or otherwise rendered in relation to the Company at the request of the Administrator;

(n) the preliminary expenses not exceeding EUR 100,000 (including, without limitation, legal and accountancy fees, translation and printing costs) incurred by the Administrator or the Depositary in connection with the establishment and promotion of the Company and in addition the expenses incurred by the Administrator or the Depositary in connection with the first issue of Shares in each Sub-Fund (to be amortised over a period of not exceeding five years);

(o) all fiscal charges in relation to purchases and sales of securities in the Sub-Funds;

(p) all usual transaction charges and fees levied by paying agents which will be disclosed in the reports of the Company;

(q) commissions and brokerage fees;

(r) all fees payable to the Company's representative in Switzerland or elsewhere;

(s) membership fees paid to professional associations and stock market organisations which the Company decides to join in its own interest and in the interest of the Shareholders;

(t) other operating expenses; and

(u) any fees reasonably incurred by the Depositary in the proper performance of its duties.

Performance Fee

In addition to the aforementioned costs, the Company bears any performance-related fees ("**Performance Fee**") if specified for the respective Sub Fund in APPENDIX 1.

Multiplication of Fees

If the Management Company acquires units of other UCIs that are managed directly or indirectly by the Management Company itself or a company with which it is related by virtue of common management or control or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes ("Related Target Funds"), no issuing or redemptions commissions of the Related Target Funds may be charged.

The Sub-Funds will not invest in underlying UCIs which are themselves submitted to a management fee exceeding 2.5%.

Soft Commissions

When permitted by applicable laws and regulations, each Portfolio Manager may enter into soft commission arrangements with brokers (including, without limitation, affiliates of the Portfolio Manager) that furnish the Portfolio Manager or the Sub-Fund, directly or through correspondent relationships, with proprietary research or other appropriate services which provide, in the Portfolio Manager's views, appropriate assistance to the Portfolio Manager in the investment decision-making process (including with respect to futures, fixed-price offerings and over-the-counter transactions) and such brokers provide best execution to the Sub-Fund. Such proprietary research or other services may include, to the extent permitted by law, research reports on companies, industries and securities; economic and financial data; financial publications; proxy analysis; trade industry seminars; computer data bases; quotation equipment and services; and research-oriented computer hardware, software and other services and products. To the extent that the Portfolio Manager uses soft commissions, it will not have to pay for those products and services itself. In using a broker who provides soft commission services the Portfolio Manager will do so only on the basis that the broker is not a physical person and will execute the relevant transactions on a best execution basis and that there will be no comparative price disadvantage in using that broker. In determining what constitutes best execution, the Portfolio Manager may consider the overall economic result for the Sub-Fund (price of commission plus other costs), the efficiency of the transaction, the broker's ability to effect the transaction if a large block is involved, availability of the broker for difficult transactions in the future, other services provided by the broker such as research and the provision of statistical and other information and the financial strength and stability of the broker. Where the Portfolio Manager decides to enter into soft commission arrangements in respect of a particular Sub-Fund, this will be expressly disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

Research payment account

Following the entry into force of Directive 2014/65/EU on Markets on Financial Instruments ("MIFID II") and the relevant implementing and delegated acts, Portfolio Managers subject to MIFID II are no longer allowed to obtain investment research via a soft commissions arrangement. Instead, an Portfolio Manager subject to MIFID II may decide to set up a research payment account in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and fund such a research payment account via a specific research charge to the relevant Sub-Fund, based on a pre-agreed budget. The amount of the research charge will be related to the quality of the research and the value created for Shareholders, and will not be based on the volumes and the amounts of the transactions. To the extent that the Portfolio Manager uses a research payment account, it will not have to pay for the research out of its own assets. Where the Portfolio Manager decides to set up such research payment account in respect of a particular Sub-Fund, this will be expressly disclosed in the relevant Supplement.

TAXATION

The following information is a summary of certain material Luxembourg tax consequences of subscribing, purchasing, owning and disposing of Shares. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all possible tax situations that may be relevant to a decision to subscribe, purchase, own or sell Shares. It is included herein solely for preliminary information purposes. It is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice. This summary does not allow any conclusion to be drawn with respect to issues not specifically addressed. The following description of Luxembourg tax law is based on the Luxembourg laws and regulations in effect and as interpreted by the Luxembourg tax authorities on the date of the Prospectus. These laws and interpretations are subject to change that may occur after such date, even with retroactive or retrospective effect. Prospective Shareholders should consult their own tax advisors as to the particular tax consequences of subscribing, purchasing, owning and disposing of Shares, including the application and effect of any federal, state, local or foreign laws to which they may be subject and as to their tax position.

Please be also aware that the residence concept used under the respective headings below applies for Luxembourg income tax assessment purposes only. Any reference in the present section to a tax, duty, levy, impost or other charge or withholding of a similar nature refers to Luxembourg tax law and/or concepts only. Also, please note that a reference to Luxembourg income tax generally encompasses corporate income tax (*impôt sur le revenu des collectivités*), municipal business tax (*impôt commercial communal*), the solidarity surcharge (*contribution au fonds pour l'emploi*), as well as personal income tax *(impôt sur le revenu des personnes physiques*). Corporate taxpayers may further be subject to net wealth tax (*impôt sur la fortune*), as well as other duties, levies and taxes. Corporate income tax, municipal business tax, net wealth tax as well as the solidarity surcharge invariably apply to most corporate taxpayers resident in Luxembourg for tax purposes. Individual taxpayers are generally subject to personal income tax and the solidarity surcharge. Under certain circumstances, where an individual taxpayer acts in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, municipal business tax may apply as well.

Investors should consult their own tax advisers on the possible tax and other consequences of their subscribing for, purchasing, holding, selling or redeeming Shares under the laws of their country of incorporation, establishment, citizenship, residence or domicile.

Taxation of the Company in Luxembourg

1. Income and net wealth taxes

Under current Luxembourg tax law, the Company is neither subject to corporate income tax and municipal business tax (including the solidarity surcharge) nor net wealth tax (including the minimum net wealth tax) in Luxembourg.

2. Subscription Tax

The Company is as a rule subject in Luxembourg to a subscription tax (*taxe d'abonnement*) of 0.05% per annum, such tax being payable quarterly. The taxable basis of the subscription tax is the aggregate net assets of the Sub-Funds valued on the last day of each calendar quarter.

The rate is however reduced to 0.01% per annum for:

(a) undertakings whose sole object is the collective investment in Money Market Instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions;

(b) undertakings whose sole object is the collective investment in deposits with credit institutions;

(c) individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments as well as for individual classes of securities issued within a UCI or within a compartment of a UCI with multiple compartments, provided that the securities of such compartments or classes are reserved to one or more institutional investors.

Alternatively, the rate may be reduced where the proportion of net assets of the Company invested in sustainable economic activities as defined in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2020 on the establishment of a framework to facilitate sustainable investment, which is disclosed in accordance with that regulation, represents:

(a) at least 5% of the aggregate net assets of the Sub-Funds, this rate amounts to 0.04% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor);

(b) at least 20% of the aggregate net assets of the Sub-

Fund, this rate amounts to 0.03% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor);

(c) at least 35% of the aggregate net assets of the Sub-Fund, this rate amounts to 0.02% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor);

(d) at least 50% of the aggregate net assets of the Sub-Funds, this rate amounts to 0.01% for the proportion of net assets as defined in a statement certified by the *réviseur d'entreprises agréé* (approved statutory auditor).

Are further exempt from the subscription tax:

(a) the value of the assets represented by units held in other UCIs, provided such units have already been subject to the subscription tax provided for in Article 174 of the Law of 2010 or in Article 68 of the amended law of 13 February 2007 on specialised investment funds or by article 46 of the amended law of 23 July 2016 on reserved alternative investment funds;

(b) UCIs, as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments (i) whose securities are reserved for institutional investors, and (ii) whose sole object is the collective investment in Money Market Instruments and the placing of deposits with credit institutions, and (iii) whose weighted residual portfolio maturity does not exceed 90 days, and (iv) that have obtained the highest possible rating from a recognised rating agency. If several classes of securities exist within the UCI or the compartment, the exemption only applies to classes whose securities are reserved for institutional investors;

(c) UCIs whose securities are reserved for (i) institutions for occupational retirement pension or similar investment vehicles, set up on one or more employers' initiative for the benefit of their employees and (ii) companies of one or more employers investing funds they hold, to provide retirement benefits to their employees;

(d) UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments whose main objective is the investment in microfinance institutions;

(e) UCIs as well as individual compartments of UCIs with multiple compartments (i) whose securities are listed or traded on at least one stock exchange or another regulated market operating regularly, recognised and open to the public, and (ii) whose sole objective is to replicate the performance of one or more indices. If several classes of securities exist within the UCI or the compartment, the exemption only applies to classes fulfilling the condition sub-point (i).

The above-mentioned provisions apply *mutatis mutandis* to the individual compartments of a UCI with multiple compartments.

3. Withholding tax

Under current Luxembourg tax law, there is no withholding tax on distributions and redemption payments made by the Company to the Shareholders. There is also no withholding tax on the distribution of liquidation proceeds to the Shareholders.

The Company may be however subject to withholding tax on dividends and interest payments and to tax on capital gains in the country of origin of its investments. As the Company itself is exempt from Luxembourg corporate income tax, withholding tax levied at source, if any, would normally be a final cost.

Whether the Company may benefit from a double tax treaty concluded by Luxembourg must be analysed on a case-by-case basis. Indeed, as the Company is structured as an investment company (as opposed to a mere co-ownership of assets), certain double tax treaties signed by Luxembourg may directly be applicable to the Company.

4. Value added tax

In Luxembourg, regulated investment funds such as the Company are considered as taxable persons for value added tax ("VAT") purposes without any input VAT deduction right. A VAT exemption applies in Luxembourg for services qualifying as fund management services. Other services supplied to the Company could potentially trigger VAT and require the VAT registration of the Company in Luxembourg. As a result of such VAT registration, the Company will be in a position to fulfil its duty to self-assess the VAT regarded as due in Luxembourg on taxable services (or goods to some extent) purchased from abroad.

No VAT liability arises in principle in Luxembourg in respect of any payments made by the Company to its Shareholders, to the extent that such payments are linked to their subscription to the Shares and do therefore not constitute the consideration received for taxable services supplied.

5. Other Taxes

No stamp duty or other tax is generally payable in Luxembourg in connection with the issue of Shares by the Company against cash. The Company is however subject to a fixed registration duty of seventy-five Euro (EUR 75.-) upon incorporation and any subsequent amendment to its Articles.

6. Exchange of information – Common Reporting Standard (CRS)

Capitalized terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the CRS Law (as defined below), unless otherwise provided herein.

The Company may be subject to the Common Reporting Standard (the "CRS") as set out in the Luxembourg law of 18 December 2015, as amended or supplemented from time to time, (the "CRS Law") implementing Directive 2014/107/EU which provides for an automatic exchange of financial account information between Member States of the European Union as well as the OECD's multilateral competent authority agreement on automatic exchange of financial account information signed on 29 October 2014 in Berlin, with effect as of 1 January 2016.

Under the terms of the CRS Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

As such, the Company will be required to annually report to the Luxembourg tax authorities (the "LTA") personal and financial information related, *inter alia*, to the identification of, holdings by and payments made to (i) certain Shareholders qualifying as Reportable Persons and (ii) Controlling Persons of passive non-financial entities ("NFEs") which are themselves Reportable Persons. This information, as exhaustively set out in Annex I of the CRS Law (the "Information"), will include personal data related to the Reportable Persons.

The Company's ability to satisfy its reporting obligations under the CRS Law will depend on each Shareholder providing the Company with the Information, along with the required supporting documentary evidence. In this context, the Shareholders are hereby informed that, as data controller, the Company will process the Information for the purposes as set out in the CRS Law.

The Shareholders qualifying as passive NFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their Information by the Company.

Additionally, the Company is responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Company are to be processed in accordance with the applicable data protection legislation.

The Shareholders are further informed that the Information related to Reportable Persons will be disclosed to the LTA annually for the purposes set out in the CRS Law. The Luxembourg tax authorities will, under their own responsibility, eventually exchange the reported information to the competent authority of the Reportable Jurisdiction(s). In particular, Reportable Persons are informed that certain operations performed by them will be reported to them through the issuance of statements, and that part of this information will serve as a basis for the annual disclosure to the LTA.

Similarly, the Shareholders undertake to inform the Company within thirty (30) days of receipt of these statements should any included personal data not be accurate. The Shareholders further undertake to immediately inform the Company of, and provide the Company with all supporting documentary evidence of any changes related to the Information after occurrence of such changes.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid any fines or penalties imposed by the CRS Law, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a fine or penalty as a result of the CRS Law, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholders may suffer material losses.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company's Information or documentation requests may be held liable for penalties imposed on the Company as a result of such Shareholder's failure to provide the Information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

7. FATCA

Capitalized terms used in this section should have the meaning as set forth in the FATCA Law (as defined below), unless otherwise provided herein.

The Company may be subject to the so-called FATCA legislation which generally requires reporting to the US Internal Revenue Service of non-US financial institutions that do not comply with FATCA and direct or indirect ownership by US persons of non-US entities. As part of the process of implementing FATCA, the US government has negotiated intergovernmental agreements with certain foreign jurisdictions which are intended to streamline reporting and compliance requirements for entities established in such foreign jurisdictions and subject to FATCA.

Luxembourg has entered into a Model 1 Intergovernmental Agreement implemented by the Luxembourg law of 24 July 2015, as amended or supplemented from time to time (the "FATCA Law"), which requires Financial Institutions located in Luxembourg to report, when required, information on Financial Accounts held by Specified US Persons, if any, to the LTA.

Under the terms of the FATCA Law, the Company is likely to be treated as a Luxembourg Reporting Financial Institution.

This status imposes on the Company the obligation to regularly obtain and verify information on all of its shareholders. On the request of the Company, each Shareholder shall agree to provide certain information, including, in the case of a passive Non-Financial Foreign Entity ("NFFE"), information on the Controlling Persons of such NFFE, along with the required supporting documentation. Similarly, each Shareholder shall agree to actively provide to the Company within thirty (30) days any information that would affect its status, as for instance a new mailing address or a new residency address.

The FATCA Law may require the Company to disclose the names, addresses and taxpayer identification number (if available) of its Shareholders as well as information such as account balances, income and gross proceeds (non-exhaustive list) to the LTA for the purposes set out in the FATCA Law. Such information will be relayed by the LTA to the US Internal Revenue Service.

Shareholders qualifying as passive NFFEs undertake to inform their Controlling Persons, if applicable, of the processing of their information by the Company.

Additionally, the Company is responsible for the processing of personal data and each Shareholder has a right to access the data communicated to the Luxembourg tax authorities and to correct such data (if necessary). Any data obtained by the Company is to be processed in accordance with the applicable data protection legislation.

Although the Company will attempt to satisfy any obligation imposed on it to avoid imposition of FATCA withholding tax, no assurance can be given that the Company will be able to satisfy these obligations. If the Company becomes subject to a withholding tax or penalties as result of the FATCA regime, the value of the Shares held by the Shareholders may suffer material losses. The failure for the Company to obtain such information from each Shareholder and to transmit it to the Luxembourg tax authorities may trigger the 30% withholding tax to be imposed on payments of US source income as well as penalties.

Any Shareholder that fails to comply with the Company's documentation requests may be charged with any taxes and/or penalties imposed on the Company as a result of such Shareholder's failure to provide the information and the Company may, in its sole discretion, redeem the Shares of such Shareholder.

Shareholders who invest through intermediaries are reminded to check if and how their intermediaries will comply with this US withholding tax and reporting regime.

All prospective investors and shareholders should consult a US tax advisor or otherwise seek professional advice regarding the above requirements.

Taxation of Shareholders in Luxembourg

1. General considerations

It is expected that Shareholders will be resident for tax purposes in different countries. Consequently, no attempt is made in the Prospectus to summarize the tax consequences for each Shareholder of subscribing, purchasing, owning or disposing of Shares. These consequences will vary in accordance with the law and practice currently in force in the Shareholders country of citizenship, residence, domicile or incorporation and with their personal circumstances. Shareholders that are a resident in or a citizen of certain countries which have a tax legislation affecting foreign funds may have a current liability to tax on the undistributed income and gains of the Company.

2. Luxembourg tax residency of the Shareholders

A Shareholder will not become resident, nor be deemed to be resident, in Luxembourg by reason only of holding and/or disposing of the Shares or the execution, performance and/or enforcement of his/her rights thereunder.

3. Income tax

(a) Luxembourg resident individuals

Dividends and other payments derived from the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of either his/her private wealth or his/her professional/business activity, are subject to personal income tax at the progressive ordinary rates.

Capital gains realized upon the disposal of the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of his/her private wealth, are not subject to personal income tax, unless said capital gains qualify either as speculative gains or as gains on a substantial participation. Capital gains are deemed to be speculative and are thus subject to personal income tax at ordinary rates if the shares are disposed of within six (6) months after their acquisition or if their disposal precedes their acquisition. A participation is deemed to be substantial where a resident individual shareholder holds or has held, either alone or together with his/her spouse or partner and/or minor children, directly or indirectly at any time within the five (5) years preceding the disposal, more than ten percent (10%) of the share capital of the company whose shares are being disposed of. A shareholder is also deemed to alienate a substantial participation if he/she acquired free of charge, within the five (5) years preceding the transfer, a participation that was constituting a substantial participation in the hands of the alienator (or the alienators in case of successive transfers free of charge within the same five-year period). Capital gains realized on a substantial participation more than six (6) months after the acquisition thereof are taxed according to the half-global rate method (i.e. the average rate applicable to the total income is calculated according to progressive personal income tax rates and half of the average rate is applied to the capital gains realized on the substantial participation). A disposal may include a sale, an exchange, a contribution or any other kind of alienation of the participation.

Capital gains realized on the disposal of the Shares by a resident individual Shareholder, who acts in the course of the management of his/her professional/business activity, are subject to personal income tax at ordinary rates. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

(b) Luxembourg resident companies

Luxembourg resident corporate Shareholders which are fully taxable companies must include any profits derived, as well as any gains realized on the sale, repurchase or redemption of Shares, in their taxable profits for Luxembourg income tax purposes. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

(c) Luxembourg residents benefiting from a special tax regime

Luxembourg resident corporate Shareholders which benefit from a special tax regime, such as (i) UCIs subject to the Law of 2010, (ii) specialized investment funds subject to the amended law of 13 February 2007, (iii) family wealth management companies governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007 and (iv) reserved alternative investment funds treated as specialized investment funds for Luxembourg tax purposes and governed by the amended law of 23 July 2016, are exempt from income taxes in Luxembourg and profits derived from the Shares are thus not subject to any Luxembourg income taxes.

(d) Luxembourg non-resident shareholders

Non-resident Shareholders that have neither a permanent establishment nor a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, are generally not liable to any Luxembourg income tax on income received and gains realized upon the sale, repurchase or redemption of the Shares.

Non-resident corporate Shareholders that have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, must include any income received, as well as any gain realized on the sale, repurchase or redemption of Shares, in their taxable income for Luxembourg income tax purposes. The same inclusion applies to individual Shareholders, acting in the course of the management of a professional or business undertaking, who have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg, to which or whom the Shares are attributable. Taxable gains are determined as being the difference between the sale, repurchase or redemption price and the lower of the cost or book value of the Shares sold or redeemed.

4. Net wealth tax

Luxembourg resident Shareholders as well as non-resident Shareholders that have a permanent establishment or a permanent representative in Luxembourg to which or whom the Shares are attributable, are subject to Luxembourg net wealth tax on such Shares, except if such Shareholders are (i) a resident or non-resident individual taxpayer, (ii) an undertaking for collective investment subject to Law of 2010, (iii) a securitization company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004, (iv) a venture capital company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004, (v) a specialized investment fund governed by the amended law of 13 February 2007, (vi) a family wealth management company governed by the amended law of 11 May 2007, (vi) a professional pension institution subject to the amended law of 13 July 2005 or (vii) a reserved alternative investment funds governed by the amended law of 23 July 2016.

However, (i) a securitization company governed by the amended law of 22 March 2004, (ii) an opaque venture capital company governed by the amended law of 15 June 2004, (iii) a professional pension institution governed by the amended law dated 13 July 2005 and (iv) an opaque reserved alternative investment fund treated as a venture capital vehicle for Luxembourg tax purposes and governed by the amended law of 23 July 2016 remain subject to the minimum net wealth tax.

5. Other taxes

Under current Luxembourg tax law, where an individual Shareholder is a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes at the time of his/her death, the Shares are included in his/her taxable basis for inheritance tax purposes. On the contrary, no inheritance tax is levied on the transfer of the Shares upon death of an individual Shareholder in cases where the deceased was not a resident of Luxembourg for inheritance tax purposes at the time of his/her death.

Gift tax may be due on a gift or donation of the Shares, if the gift is recorded in a Luxembourg notarial deed or otherwise registered in Luxembourg.

GInvTA

Shareholders must be aware of potential tax impacts resulting from amendments to the German Investment Tax Act (*Investmentsteuergesetz*) by the German Investment Tax Reform Act applicable as from 1 January 2018 (GInvTA), as amended from time to time. As a consequence, in principle a newly introduced opaque tax regime will apply, where as a rule both the investment fund (*Investmentfonds*) or its sub-funds (*haftungs- und vermögensrechtlich voneinander getrennte Teile eines Investmentfonds*) as the case may be within the meaning of the GInvTA and its investors will be subject to taxation. With its entry into force on 1 January 2018, the GInvTA should in general apply to all investment funds (*Investmentfonds*) or its sub-funds (*haftungs- und vermögensrechtlich voneinander getrennte Teile eines Investmentfonds*) as the case may be within the meaning of the GInvTA and their investors without providing for any grandfathering rules. As a result, the GInvTA should apply to the Company and its Sub-Funds and German Shareholders irrespective of whether they have acquired the Shares prior to, or on or after 1 January 2018.

GENERAL INFORMATION

Conflicts of Interest

The Administrator, the Depositary, the Portfolio Managers, correspondent and distributors may from time to time act as administrator, depositary and trustee, registrar, portfolio manager or dealer respectively in relation to, or be otherwise involved in, other funds which have similar objectives to those of the Sub-Funds. It is, therefore, possible that any of them may, in the course of business, have potential conflicts of interest with the Sub-Funds. Each will, at all times, have regard in such event to its obligations to the Company and any transactions carried out by them with the Company will be carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length. Any such conflicts which arise shall be resolved fairly. Such transactions must be fair and in the best interests of Shareholders. In addition, any of the foregoing may deal, as principal or agent, with the assets of the Sub-Funds, provided that such dealings

(a) are carried out as if effected on normal commercial terms negotiated on an arm’s length basis; and

(b) are in the best interests of the Shareholders.

Dealings will be deemed to have been effected on normal commercial terms if

(a) a certified valuation of a transaction by a person approved by the Depositary as independent and competent is obtained; or

(b) the transaction is executed on best terms on an organised investment exchange in accordance with the rules of such exchange; or

(c) where (a) or (b) are not practical, the transaction is executed on terms which the Depositary is, or the Directors in the case of a transaction involving the Depositary are, satisfied are normal commercial terms negotiated at arm's length.

Meetings

All general meetings of the Shareholders shall be held at the registered office of the Company in Luxembourg or at any other place as may be specified in the notice of the meeting. Notice of any general meeting of Shareholders shall be mailed to each registered Shareholder at their addresses listed in the share register at least eight days prior to the meeting and shall be published to the extent required by Luxembourg law on the RESA and in any Luxembourg and other newspaper(s) that the Directors may determine.

The annual general meeting of shareholders will take place on the second Thursday of the month of December at 11.00 a.m. at the registered office of the Company or at any other place in the Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg as may be specified in the notice of the meeting, and, if such day is not a Business Day, on the immediately following Business Day.

The notice will be published in accordance with Luxembourg law and shall specify the venue and time of the meeting and the business to be transacted at the meeting.

A proxy may attend on behalf of any Shareholder. The requirements for quorum and majorities at all general meetings are set out in the Articles.

Each Share gives the holder one vote in relation to any matters relating to the Company which are submitted to Shareholders for a vote by poll. All Shares of each Class have equal voting rights.

Official Language

The official language of the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information, and the Articles is the English language.

Applicable Law

All matters not governed by this Prospectus or by the Articles shall be determined in accordance with the Law of 1915 and the Law of 2010 as such laws have been or may be amended from time to time.

APPENDIX 1 – THE SUB-FUNDS

BOND EMERGING MARKETS CORPORATES IG

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from the dynamics of a broadly diversified portfolio of emerging markets corporate bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR). The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by emerging markets corporate borrowers. The universe of eligible countries being understood as emerging market countries comprises any country included by the International Monetary Fund in its list of Emerging and Developing Economies, any country which is considered a Low-income, Lower-middle income or Upper-middle income economy by the World Bank, any country which is included in an Emerging Markets Index and any other country which the Portfolio Manager may determine qualifies or no longer qualifies, as the case may be, as an Emerging Market. It is anticipated that the assets of the Sub-Fund will primarily be denominated in USD, but may also be in local currencies. Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other securities and Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-Fund will purchase debt securities with an Investment Grade (IG) rating which (i) have a long term debt rating of BBB- or higher by Standard & Poors or Baa3 or higher by Moody's or BBB- or higher by Fitch (hereinafter: "External Rating") or (ii) have been subject to the Portfolio Manager's own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (hereinafter: "Internal Rating"). The Sub-fund can invest up to 15% of its net assets in debt securities which (i) have a long term debt rating of BB- or higher by Standard & Poors or Ba3 or higher by Moody's or BB- or higher by Fitch (hereinafter: "External Rating") or (ii) have been subject to the Portfolio Manager's own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (hereinafter: "Internal Rating"). The Sub-fund must have (i) an average rating quality of at least BBB- by Standard & Poors or Baa3 by Moody's or BBB- by Fitch (hereinafter: "External Rating") or (ii) have been subject to the Portfolio Manager's own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (hereinafter: "Internal Rating"). In any case, the Portfolio Manager shall make its own credit risk assessment and shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings for assessing the creditworthiness of an entity or financial instrument.

After purchase, debt securities that do not qualify as credit-linked notes and similar assets (i.e. investments whose yield or repayment is linked to credit risks or that are used to transfer the credit risk of a third party) must at least have a long term debt rating of BB- by Standard & Poors or Ba3 or higher by Moody's or BB- or higher by Fitch. This Sub-Fund will not invest in asset backed securities.

If an External Rating or the Internal Rating of a debt security is downgraded to a rating that is lower than the above-mentioned minimum categories or if the loss of that rating is pending while the Sub-Fund is holding such debt security, the following procedure shall apply:

(i) in case the share of affected assets amounts to more than 3% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within six months of the rating-downgrade;

(ii) in case the share of affected assets amounts to less than 3% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, if the relevant assets are not upgraded to an acceptable Speculative Grade (as defined in the section "Definitions", but including Fitch Ratings) rating within a period of six months, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within another six months.

If two or more External Ratings are available for one specific debt security, and provided any of these External Ratings is below a long term debt rating of BB- by Standard & Poors or Ba3 or higher by Moody's or BB- or higher by Fitch (as defined in the section "Definitions", but including Fitch Ratings), the second best of the two External Ratings shall be considered in the rating process. External Ratings may be adjusted by an appropriate Internal Rating. In this context, the Portfolio Manager will generally use the following mechanisms:

(i) if only one External Rating is available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating and overrule the External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(ii) if two External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the lower of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(ii) if three or more External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the second best of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager.

The External Rating and/or the Internal Rating will be verified at least (i) annually relating to Investment-Grade (as defined in the section "Definitions", but including Fitch Ratings) or equivalently assessed assets and (ii) once a quarter relating to Speculative Grade (as defined in the section "Definitions", but including Fitch Ratings) or equivalently assessed assets and (iii) in each case more frequently if indicated by other negative circumstances.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii) more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities.

The Sub-Fund may also, within the limits set forth under sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments", invest in financial derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, engage in certain techniques for the purpose of hedging and efficient portfolio management and take exposure to financial indices for both investment and hedging purposes. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency USD

Share Classes I-Shares – Capitalisation

I-Shares – EUR hedged Capitalisation
I-Shares – EUR hedged Distribution
I-Shares – CHF hedged Capitalisation
R-Shares – EUR hedged Capitalisation
R-Shares – CHF hedged Capitalisation
AM-Shares – EUR hedged Capitalisation
AM-Shares – CHF hedged Capitalisation
S-Shares – EUR hedged Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation

Management Fee Max. 1.50% p.a.

Performance Fee None

Portfolio Manager Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND EMERGING MARKETS SHORT TERM

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from the dynamics of a broadly diversified portfolio of emerging markets bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by emerging markets borrowers. On an aggregated basis, the portfolio securities of the Sub-Fund (including the use of derivatives and including cash) shall have a modified duration between one and four. The universe of eligible countries being understood as emerging market countries comprises any country included by the International Monetary Fund in its list of Emerging and Developing Economies, any country which is considered a Low-income, Lower-middle income or Upper-middle income economy by the World Bank, any country which is included in an Emerging Markets Index and any other country which the Portfolio Manager may determine qualifies or no longer qualifies, as the case may be, as an Emerging Market. It is anticipated that the assets of the Sub-Fund will primarily be denominated in USD, but may also be in local currencies. Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other securities and Money Market Instruments.

The Sub-Fund will only purchase debt securities which (i) have a long term debt rating of B- or higher by Standard & Poors or B3 or higher by Moody's or B- or higher by Fitch (hereinafter: "External Rating") or (ii) have been subject to the Portfolio Manager's own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (hereinafter: "Internal Rating"). In any case, the Portfolio Manager shall make its own credit risk assessment and shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings for assessing the creditworthiness of an entity or financial instrument.

After purchase, debt securities that do not qualify as credit-linked notes and similar assets (i.e. investments whose yield or repayment is linked to credit risks or that are used to transfer the credit risk of a third party) must at least have a long term debt rating of B- or higher by Standard & Poors or higher or B3 or higher by Moody's or B- or higher by Fitch or equivalent internal rating. This Sub-Fund will not invest in asset backed securities.

If an External Rating or the Internal Rating of a debt security is downgraded to a rating that is lower than the above-mentioned minimum categories or if the loss of that rating is pending while the Sub-Fund is holding such debt security, the following procedure shall apply:

(i) in case the share of affected assets amounts to more than 3% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within six months of the rating-downgrade;

(ii) in case the share of affected assets amounts to less than 3% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, if the relevant assets are not upgraded to an acceptable Speculative Grade (as defined in the section "Definitions", but including Fitch Ratings) rating within a period of six months, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within another six months.

If two or more External Ratings are available for one specific debt security, the second worst of the two External Ratings shall be considered in the rating process. External Ratings may be adjusted by an appropriate Internal Rating. In this context, the Portfolio Manager will generally use the following mechanisms:

(i) if only one External Rating is available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating and overrule the External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(ii) if two External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the lower of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(iii) if three or more External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the second best of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager.

The External Rating and/or the Internal Rating will be verified at least (i) annually relating to Investment Grade (as defined in the section "Definitions", but including Fitch Ratings) or equivalently assessed assets and (ii) once a quarter relating to Speculative Grade (as defined in the section "Definitions", but including Fitch Ratings) or equivalently assessed assets and (iii) in each case more frequently if indicated by other negative circumstances.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii) more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities.

The Sub-Fund may also, within the limits set forth under sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments", invest in financial derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, engage in certain techniques for the purpose of hedging and efficient portfolio management and take exposure to financial indices for both investment and hedging purposes. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

The Sub-Fund takes sustainability risks into account in its investment decision-making process. In order to limit the sustainability risks, sustainability factors are integrated in the Sub-Fund's risk control and portfolio management processes within the investment management. This means that ESG data and information flows directly into the analysis of investments as do traditional financial and business information. Data considered include indicators like ESG ratings and controversy flags, which help identifying companies or issuers which might be vulnerable to ESG risks, but also underlying data on polluting activities, revenue shares of critical products, industrial action, etc. to allow a more detailed analysis. Further the reputational and market risk associated with an issuer whose activities would be seriously detrimental to one or more sustainability factors. Further, the following exclusion criteria are applied in order to reduce such risks and improve the ESG quality of the Sub-Fund's portfolio:

- Exclusion of companies or issuers involved in the construction, development and purchase of controversial weapons (nuclear, biological or chemical weapons; anti-personnel mines; cluster munitions)
- Exclusion of companies or issuers whose income is more than 10% dependent on thermal coal;

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, are not being considered since they are not in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Reference Currency USD

Share Classes I-Shares – Capitalisation

I-Shares – EUR hedged Capitalisation
I-Shares – CHF hedged Capitalisation
AM-Shares – CHF hedged Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation

Management Fee Max. 1.00% p.a.

Performance Fee None

Portfolio Manager Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND EURO CORPORATES

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from ESG focused investments in a broadly diversified portfolio of corporate bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.2. “SFDR Related information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by corporate borrowers primarily denominated in Euro with Investment Grade ratings. Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other debt securities including below investment grade debt securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii), more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs, and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, and take exposure to financial indices for both investment and hedging purposes, within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

AM-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
Q-Shares – Capitalisation
I Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation
S-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)

Management Fee

Max. 1.00% p.a.

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND EURO HIGH YIELD

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from ESG focused investments in a broadly diversified portfolio of corporate bonds rated below Investment Grade and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.3. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities primarily denominated in Euro issued by corporate borrowers rated below Investment Grade. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% in distressed securities.

Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii), more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs, and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities. Should the Sub-Fund receive equity securities from high yield companies which undergo a restructuring process (e.g. bondholders obtain a debt to equity swap) the Sub-Fund may keep such equity securities if this investment is deemed to be in the best interest of the investors.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics	95 %	100 %

Total return swaps may have underlying such as indices. Typically investments in such instruments is made to adjust the portfolio’s market exposure in a more cost efficient way.

The Sub-Fund may incur fees and transaction costs upon entering into total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. In particular, the Sub-Fund may incur fixed or variable intermediary fees and transaction costs upon entering into such techniques and instruments, the details of which will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company.

The Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) securities lending and borrowing transactions; (ii) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (iii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares – CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)

	I-Shares – Distribution S-Shares – Capitalisation SF-Shares - Capitalisation AM-Shares – Capitalisation AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant) F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant) F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant) R-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant) R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
Management Fee	Max. 1.50% p.a.
Management Fee for SF-shares	Max. 2.16%
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Managers France

BOND GLOBAL CORPORATES

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from ESG focused investments in a broadly diversified portfolio of corporate bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.4. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by corporate borrowers.

The universe of eligible securities of the Sub-Fund must be understood as corporate bonds which (i) have a long term debt rating of Investment Grade (hereinafter: “External Rating”) or (ii) have been subject to the Portfolio Manager’s own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (hereinafter: “Internal Rating”). In any case, the Portfolio Manager shall make its own credit risk assessment and shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings for assessing the creditworthiness of an entity or financial instrument. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

Alternatively the Sub-Fund can buy and hold up to 10% of corporate bonds, which must have at least a speculative grade long term debt rating of BB- or higher by Standard & Poors or BB3 or higher by Moody’s or BB- or higher by Fitch or equivalent internal rating.

If an External Rating or the Internal Rating of a debt security is downgraded to a rating that is lower than the above-mentioned minimum categories or if the loss of that rating is pending while the Sub-Fund is holding such debt security, the following procedure shall apply:

(i) in case the share of affected assets amounts to more than 3% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within six months of the rating-downgrade;

(ii) in case the share of affected assets amounts to less than 3% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value, if the relevant assets are not upgraded to an acceptable Speculative Grade rating within a period of six months, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within another six months.

If two or more External Ratings are available for one specific debt security, and provided any of these External Ratings is below Investment Grade, the second best of the two External Ratings shall be considered in the rating process. External Ratings may be adjusted by an appropriate Internal Rating. In this context, the Portfolio Manager will generally use the following mechanisms:

(i) if only one External Rating is available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating and overrule the External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(ii) if two External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the lower of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(ii) if three or more External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the second best of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager.

The External Rating and/or the Internal Rating will be verified at least (i) annually relating to investment-grade or equivalently assessed assets and (ii) once a quarter relating to Speculative Grade or equivalently assessed assets and (iii) in each case more frequently if indicated by other negative circumstances.

Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other debt securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii) more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs, and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities. Investments in other UCITS and/or UCIs are only permitted if the investment policy and restrictions of such target funds are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund (including the above-mentioned rating requirements).

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, and take exposure to financial indices for both investment and hedging purposes, within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency EUR

Share Classes
I-Shares – Distribution
I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares USD hedged - Capitalisation
I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation
AM-Shares – Capitalisation
S-Shares – Capitalisation
SF-Shares - Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares USD hedged- Capitalisation
AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)

Initial subscription date AM-Shares USD hedged – Capitalisation: 29 November 2019, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price AM-Shares USD hedged – Capitalisation: USD 10000.-

Management Fee Max. 1.00% p.a.

Management Fee for SF-shares Max. 1.86%

Performance Fee None

Portfolio Manager Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND GLOBAL CORPORATES SHORT TERM

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from ESG focused investments in a broadly diversified portfolio of short term corporate bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.5. "SFDR Related Information" to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by corporate borrowers. On an aggregated basis, the portfolio securities of the Sub-Fund (including the use of derivatives) shall have a modified duration between one and three.
The main universe of the Sub-Fund must be understood as corporate bonds which (i) have a long term debt rating of Investment Grade (hereinafter: "External Rating") or (ii) have been subject to the Portfolio Manager's own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (hereinafter: "Internal Rating"). In any case, the Portfolio Manager shall make its own credit risk assessment and shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings for assessing the creditworthiness of an entity or financial instrument. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

Alternatively the Sub-Fund can buy and hold up to 10% of corporate bonds, which must have at least a speculative grade long term debt rating of BB- or higher by Standard & Poors or Ba3 or higher by Moody's or BB- or equivalent internal rating.

This Sub-Fund will not invest in asset backed securities. If an External Rating or the Internal Rating of a debt security is downgraded to a rating that is lower than the above-mentioned minimum categories or if the loss of that rating is pending while the Sub-Fund is holding such debt security, the following procedure shall apply:

(i) in case the share of affected assets amounts to more than 3% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within six months of the rating-downgrade;

(ii) in case the share of affected assets amounts to less than 3% of the Sub-Fund's Net Asset Value, if the relevant assets are not upgraded to an acceptable rating within a period of six months, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within another six months.

If two or more External Ratings are available for one specific debt security, and provided any of these External Ratings is below Investment Grade, the second best of the two External Ratings shall be considered in the rating process. External Ratings may be adjusted by an appropriate Internal Rating. In this context, the Portfolio Manager will generally use the following mechanisms:

(i) if only one External Rating is available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating and overrule the External Rating in case of an appropriate analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(ii) if two External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the lower of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate -analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(iii) if three or more External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the second best of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate quantitative analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager.

The External Rating and/or the Internal Rating will be verified at least (i) annually relating to investment-grade or equivalently assessed assets and (ii) once a quarter relating to Speculative Grade or equivalently assessed assets and (iii) in each case more frequently if indicated by other negative circumstances.

Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other debt securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii) more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities. Investments in other UCITS and/or UCIs are only permitted if the investment policy and restrictions of such target funds are comparable to the investment policy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund (including the above-mentioned rating requirements).

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, and take exposure to financial indices for both investment and hedging purposes, within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency EUR

Share Class
I-Shares – Distribution
I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares USD hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation
R-Shares –Distribution
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares USD hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
S-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
G-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)

Management Fee Max. 1.00% p.a.

Portfolio Manager Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND GLOBAL HIGH YIELD

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from the dynamics of a broadly diversified portfolio of corporate bonds rated below Investment Grade and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to an around the world diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by corporate borrowers rated below Investment Grade. Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other securities and Money Market Instruments in a manner consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objectives and policies and subject to the restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii), more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs, and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities. Should the Sub-Fund receive equity securities from high yield companies which undergo a restructuring process (e.g. bondholders obtain a debt to equity swap) the Sub-Fund may keep such equity securities if this investment is deemed to be in the best interest of the investors.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above .Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics	95 %	100 %

The purpose of the total return swaps is to adjust the sub-fund's exposure to the credit market both for hedging and exposure purposes. Total return swaps may have underlying such as indices. Typically investments in such instruments is made to adjust the portfolio's market exposure in a more cost efficient way.

The Sub-Fund may incur fees and transaction costs upon entering into total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. In particular, the Sub-Fund may incur fixed or variable intermediary fees and transaction costs upon entering into such techniques and instruments, the details of which will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company.

The Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) securities lending and borrowing transactions; (ii) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (iii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

The Sub-Fund takes sustainability risks into account in its investment decision-making process. In order to limit the sustainability risks, sustainability factors are integrated in the Sub-Fund's risk control and portfolio management processes within the investment management. This means that ESG data and information flows directly into the analysis of investments as do traditional financial and business information. Data considered include indicators like ESG ratings and controversy flags, which help identifying companies or issuers which might be vulnerable to ESG risks, but also underlying data on polluting activities, revenue shares of critical products, industrial action, etc. to allow a more detailed analysis. Further the reputational and market risk associated with an issuer whose activities would be seriously detrimental to one or more

	sustainability factors. Further, the following exclusion criteria are applied in order to reduce such risks and improve the ESG quality of the Sub-Fund's portfolio: - Exclusion of companies or issuers involved in the construction, development and purchase of controversial weapons (nuclear, biological or chemical weapons; anti-personnel mines; cluster munitions) - Exclusion of companies or issuers whose income is more than 10% dependent on thermal coal; The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, are not being considered since they are not in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.
Reference Currency	EUR
Share Classes	I-Shares – Capitalisation I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation I-Shares – Distribution R-Shares – Capitalisation R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation S-Shares – Capitalisation AM-Shares – Capitalisation AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation F-Shares – Capitalisation
Management Fee	Max. 1.50% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Managers France

BOND INFLATION PROTECTION

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from the dynamics of a broadly diversified portfolio of inflation-linked bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve protection against inflation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of inflation-linked fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by international or supranational organisations and public-sector, semi-public or private borrowers with Investment Grade rating. Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other securities and Money Market Instruments in a manner consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objectives and policies and subject to the restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

The Sub-Fund takes sustainability risks into account in its investment decision-making process. In order to limit the sustainability risks, sustainability factors are integrated in the Sub-Fund's risk control and portfolio management processes within the investment management. This means that ESG data and information flows directly into the analysis of investments as do traditional financial and business information. Data considered include indicators like ESG ratings and controversy flags, which help identifying companies or issuers which might be vulnerable to ESG risks, but also underlying data on polluting activities, revenue shares of critical products, industrial action, etc. to allow a more detailed analysis. Further the reputational and market risk associated with an issuer whose activities would be seriously detrimental to one or more sustainability factors. Further, the following exclusion criteria are applied in order to reduce such risks and improve the ESG quality of the Sub-Fund's portfolio:

- Exclusion of companies or issuers involved in the construction, development and purchase of controversial weapons (nuclear, biological or chemical weapons; anti-personnel mines; cluster munitions)
- Exclusion of companies or issuers whose income is more than 10% dependent on thermal coal;
- Exclusion of sovereign issuers from countries which fall under the FATF Blacklist;

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, are not being considered since they are not in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares – Capitalisation

	F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
	AM-Shares - Capitalisation S-Shares - Capitalisation
Initial subscription date	AM-Shares– Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine. S-Shares – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
Initial subscription price	AM-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR10,000.-
	S-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 10,000.-
Management Fee	Max. 1.00% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND HIGH YIELD OPPORTUNITY 2026

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw benefits from the dynamics of a broadly diversified portfolio of high yield bonds over a fixed investment period ending as at 30 June 2026 ("Maturity") and who is prepared to accept the related risk. Investors should have an investment horizon of 5 years to match the investment period of the fund. The Sub-Fund is deemed to be liquidated at Maturity, unless the Board of Directors shall decide otherwise in the best interest of the shareholders. As the Sub-Fund is scheduled to mature on June 30, 2026, the Sub-Fund may be managed in cash from April 1, 2026 to facilitate its end of life.

Investment Policy

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed over a fixed investment period ending around June 2026 to diversified portfolio of international high yield bonds and debt securities with an effective maturity date close to the investment horizon of the Sub-Fund and mainly issued by private companies (excluding banks and insurances) headquartered in an OECD member state. Securities that mature prior to the investment horizon are reinvested at the market conditions in force at that time.

The target return of the Sub-Fund differs depending on the category of Share Class subscribed:
- For I Capitalization and I Distribution Share Classes: the aim of the Sub-Fund is to obtain an annualized net performance greater than 3.75% over an investment period starting at the date of inception of the Sub-Fund until June 30, 2026;
- For I Capitalization Share Classes hedged in CHF: the aim of the Sub-Fund is to obtain an annualized net performance greater than 3.55% over an investment period starting at the date of inception of the Sub-Fund until June 30, 2026;
- For F Capitalization Share Classes: the aim of the Sub-Fund is to obtain an annualized net performance greater than 3.55% over an investment period starting at the date of inception of the Sub-Fund until June 30, 2026;
- For F Capitalization Share Classes hedged in CHF: the aim of the Sub-Fund is to obtain an annualized net performance greater than 3.35% over an investment period starting at the date of inception of the Sub-Fund until June 30, 2026;
- For R Capitalization and R Distribution Share Classes: the aim of the Sub-Fund is to obtain an annualized net performance greater than 3.25% over an investment period starting at the date of inception of the Sub-Fund until June 30, 2026;
- For R Capitalization Share Classes hedged in CHF: the aim of the Sub-Fund is to obtain an annualized net performance greater than 3.05% over an investment period starting at the date of inception of the Sub-Fund until June 30, 2026;

These data are subject to change according to market conditions at each Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund.
This target return takes into account an estimate of the default risk, the cost of hedging and management fees.
The target return is based on the realization of market assumptions set by the Management Company. It does not in any way constitute a promise of return or performance of the Sub-Fund.
The investor's attention is drawn to the fact that the performance indicated in the Sub-Fund's investment policy does not include all cases of default and is based on estimates with regard to the market assumptions made at a given time.

The gross performance level announced for the securities in the portfolio does not prejudge the performance of the Sub-Fund.

Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to the above paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other securities and Money Market Instruments in a manner consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment objectives and policies and subject to the restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii), more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs, (iii) more than 20% in subordinated debt and (iv) more than 10% in convertible securities. Should the Sub-Fund receive equity securities from high yield companies which undergo a restructuring process (e.g. bondholders obtain a debt to equity swap) the Sub-Fund may keep such equity securities if this investment is deemed to be in the best interest of the investors.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments, such as callable or puttable bonds, warrants, forex swaps within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

The Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) securities lending and borrowing transactions; (ii) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (iii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

The Sub-Fund takes sustainability risks into account in its investment decision-making process. In order to limit the sustainability risks, sustainability factors are integrated in the Sub-Fund's risk control and portfolio management processes within the investment management. This means that ESG data and information flows directly into the analysis of investments as do traditional financial and business information. Data considered include indicators like ESG ratings and controversy flags, which help identifying companies or issuers which might be vulnerable to ESG risks, but also underlying data on polluting activities, revenue shares of critical products, industrial action, etc. to allow a more detailed analysis. Further the reputational and market risk associated with an issuer whose activities would be seriously detrimental to one or more sustainability factors. Further, the following exclusion criteria are applied in order to reduce such risks and improve the ESG quality of the Sub-Fund's portfolio:

- Exclusion of companies or issuers involved in the construction, development and purchase of controversial weapons (nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions);
- Exclusion of companies or issuers whose income is more than 10% dependent on thermal coal;
- Exclusion of sovereign issuers from countries which fall under the FATF Blacklist;

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, are not being considered since they are not in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Reference Currency	EUR
Share Classes	I-Shares – Capitalisation I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation I-Shares – Distribution R-Shares – Capitalisation R-Shares – Distribution R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation F-Shares – Capitalisation F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation
Initial subscription date	R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: 30 May 2020, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine. F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: 30 May 2020, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
Initial subscription price	R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: CHF 100.- F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-
Management Fee	Max. 1.50% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Redemption fee	Max. 1.00% that will apply for all Share Classes. This is a maximum figure which is payable on the basis of the net asset value per Share and may be waived in whole or in part at the discretion of the Management Company.
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Managers France

BOND GLOBAL HIGH YIELD UPPER TIER

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from the dynamics of a broadly diversified portfolio of corporate bonds rated below Investment Grade and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

The Sub-Fund's investment objective is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to an around the world diversified portfolio of fixed, zero and variable interest debt securities issued by corporate borrowers rated between BB+/Ba1 and B-/ B3 by Standard & Poor's or Moody's. In case of a split rating between Standard & Poor's and Moody's the worse of the two ratings must be considered.

Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency with FX derivatives (e. g. exchange-traded options, futures, OTC FX swaps and forwards). Under normal circumstances at no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other debt securities and Money Market Instruments.

This Sub-Fund may also take exposure to the assets mentioned above, including short and long exposure, e. g. for hedging purposes or efficient portfolio management, through the use of derivative instruments such as credit default swaps, CDS option swaps, futures, forwards) within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

The Sub-Fund may hold ancillary liquid assets (bank deposit at sight, such as cash held on a current account with a bank accessible at any time), cash or cash equivalents (including government bonds with maturities of three months or less), as well as investments in money market instruments without any limitation, when the Investment Manager believes they offer more attractive opportunities, as a temporary defensive measure in response to adverse market, economic, political, or other conditions, or to meet liquidity, redemption, and short-term investing needs or if it is considered appropriate to achieve the investment objective, including during portfolio rebalancing or to pay for any margin requirements.

Should the Sub-Fund receive equity securities from high yield companies which undergo a restructuring process (e.g. bondholders obtain a debt to equity swap) the Sub-Fund may keep such equity securities if this investment is deemed to be in the best interest of the investors.

The Sub-Fund does not systematically integrate ESG criteria into its investment decision-making process since the application of ESG Criteria on the underlying assets are not possible or allowed. Sustainability risks are therefore not integrated into the investment decision-making process.

The underlying investments of this Sub-Fund do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Sub-Fund does not enter into securities lending transactions, repurchase transactions, reverse repurchase transactions, buy-sell back transactions, sell-buy back transactions, total return swaps, or other financial derivative instrument with similar characteristics.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in other UCITS of UCI.

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, are not being considered since they are not in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

Reference Currency

USD

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
S-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares – Distributing
AM-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)

Initial subscription date

AM-Shares – Distributing: 30 June 2024, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price

AM-Shares – Distributing: USD 10'000.-

Management Fee

Max. 1.50% p.a.

Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Management AG

EQUITY EURO ZONE

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with equity-focused investments with the aim of maximising the return. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept significant temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon – at least 5 years, ideally 10 years – is required in order to ride out potentially adverse market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the **SFDR**. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.6. "SFDR Related Information" to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in and/or being exposed to a diversified portfolio of equities of large capitalised companies domiciled in a member state of the European Monetary Union. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Eligibility under the PEA

The portfolio is permanently invested for a minimum of 75% in equities, equivalent securities, investment certificates and cooperative investment certificates issued by companies having their registered office in a Member State (i.e. securities or rights eligible to the PEA).

Reference Currency EUR

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation

R-Shares – Capitalisation

S-Shares – Capitalisation

SF-Shares – Capitalisation

AM-Shares – Capitalisation

F-Shares – Capitalisation

Management Fee Max. 1.50% p.a.

Management Fee for SF-shares Max. 2.46%

Performance Fee None

Portfolio Manager Swiss Life Asset Managers France

EQUITY GLOBAL

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with equity investments with the aim of maximising the return. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon of at least five, ideally ten years is necessary to outlast potential negative market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.7. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of equities listed on any recognised national stock market. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other equity securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs. Investments in other UCITS and/or UCIs are only permitted if the investment policy and restrictions of such target funds are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

USD

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
R-Shares EUR – Capitalisation (dormant)
S-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
SF-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
R-Shares CHF– Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
F-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
M-Share EUR – Capitalisation

Initial Subscription Date

G-Shares CHF-hedged – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
M-Shares EUR – Capitalisation: 15 December 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
F-Shares EUR – Capitalisation: 15 December 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial Subscription Price

G-Shares CHF-hedged – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-
M-Shares EUR – Capitalisation : EUR 100.-
F-Shares EUR – Capitalisation : EUR 100.

Management Fee

Max. 1.50% p.a.

Management Fee for SF-shares

Max. 2.46%

Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Management AG

EQUITY ENVIRONMENT & BIODIVERSITY IMPACT

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with equity investments with the aim to invest in companies whose economic activity contributes to the environmental objective of preventing and controlling pollution, protecting marine and terrestrial ecosystems or preserving biodiversity. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon of at least five, ideally ten years is necessary to outlast potential negative market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 9 of the SFDR. The information about the sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.9. "SFDR Related Information" to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The sustainable investment objective of the Sub-fund is to be exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of equities listed on any recognised national stock market whose economic business activity contributes to preventing and controlling pollution, protecting marine and terrestrial ecosystems or preserving biodiversity and do not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives, while ensuring that the portfolio companies follow good governance practices.

At no time will less than 80% of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested in assets qualifying as sustainable investments according to the preceding paragraph. Furthermore, at least 80% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other equity securities and Money Market Instruments in a manner consistent with the Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objectives and policies and subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards and the restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs. Investments in other UCITS and/or UCIs are only permitted if the investment policy and restrictions of such target funds are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions". Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation

R-Shares CHF – Capitalisation

I-Shares – Capitalisation

I-Shares – Distribution

I-Shares CHF – Capitalisation

I-Shares GBP – Capitalisation

I-Shares USD – Capitalisation

I-Shares NOK – Capitalisation

I-Shares SEK – Capitalisation

F-Shares – Capitalisation

S-Shares – Capitalisation

SF-Shares – Capitalisation

AM-Shares – Capitalisation

	AM-Shares – Distribution
	G-Shares CHF – Capitalisation
Initial subscription date	R-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
	I-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
	S-Shares – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
Initial subscription price	R-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-
	I-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-
	S-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 10'000.-
Management Fee	Max. 1.50% p.a.
Management Fee for SF-shares	Max. 2.46%
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Managers France

EQUITY GREEN BUILDINGS & INFRASTRUCTURE IMPACT

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with equity investments with the aim to invest in companies whose economic activity contributes to the objective of building resilient and sustainable infrastructure and of reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon of at least five, ideally ten years is necessary to outlast potential negative market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 9 of the SFDR. The information about the sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.10. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The sustainable investment objective of the Sub-fund is to be exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of equities listed on any recognised national stock market whose economic business activity contributes to building resilient and sustainable infrastructure and to reducing the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities and do not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives, while ensuring that the portfolio companies follow good governance practices.

At no time will less than 80% of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested in assets qualifying as sustainable investments according to the preceding paragraph. Furthermore, at least 80% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other equity securities and Money Market Instruments in a manner consistent with the Sub-Fund’s sustainable investment objectives and policies and subject to minimum environmental and social safeguards and the restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs. Investments in other UCITS and/or UCIs are only permitted if the investment policy and restrictions of such target funds are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions”. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares CHF – Capitalisation
I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares CHF – Capitalisation
I-Shares USD – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation
S-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares – Capitalisation
G-Shares CHF – Capitalisation

Initial subscription date

R-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
I-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
S-Shares – Capitalisation: 30 June 2022, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price

R-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-
I-Shares CHF – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-

	S-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 10'000.-
Management Fee	Max. 1.50% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Managers France

EQUITY GLOBAL HIGH DIVIDEND

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with equity-focused investments with the aim of realising high returns. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon of at least five, ideally ten years is necessary to outlast potential negative market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the "**SFDR**. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.11. "SFDR Related Information" to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of this Sub-Fund is to achieve a high long term capital growth by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified equity portfolio of companies with above-average yearly dividend payments through direct or indirect investments via other UCITS and/or UCIs. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other transferable securities and Money Market Instruments.

At least 90% of the net assets will be invested directly. A maximum of 10% of the net assets may be invested indirectly via UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose up to 10% of its assets through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares – Distribution
R-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares CHF – Distribution
R-Shares – Distribution (dormant)
S-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)

Management Fee

Max. 1.50% p.a.

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Managers France

EQUITY GLOBAL CONSERVATIVE

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with ESG focused investments in equity with the aim of maximising the return. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon of at least five, ideally, ten years is necessary to outlast potential negative market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.12. "SFDR Related Information" to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of equities listed on any recognised national stock market. The aim is to build a portfolio that systematically reduces the risk. Security selection will be done using a quantitative risk mitigating approach, which aims at constructing a portfolio that minimizes the *ex ante* risk of a stock portfolio given current market conditions. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions" of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

USD

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares EUR – Distribution
I-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
R-Shares EUR – Distribution
S-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
AM-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)

Management Fee

Max. 1.50% p.a.

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Managers France

EQUITY GLOBAL PROTECT

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with ESG focused investments in equity with the aim of maximizing the return and simultaneously and systematically hedging some of the downside risks. Hence, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.13. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in and/or being exposed to a global equity portfolio composed of securities traded on the main international equity markets while implementing a systematic hedging strategy by purchasing put options, which can be partly financed by the sale of call or put options.

The exercise price of the options varies over time. New put options are normally bought at a level of 100% - 85% of the underlying index and a maturity longer or equal to a month at the day of purchase of the option. The hedges are normally adjusted on a quarterly basis unless an earlier or more frequent adjustment of the hedges is deemed necessary by the asset manager due to a significant market increase or decrease. To finance at least partially the protection costs call options could be sold at a level of at least 100% while put options could be normally sold at 90% - 75% of the underlying index at the day of sale of the option. The corresponding investments may take the form of equity securities, UCITS and/or UCIs, or derivate instruments. The foreign currency risk is systematically hedged by not exposing more than 10% of the portfolio’s net assets to currency risk (i.e., the portfolio is hedged against foreign currency risk for at least 90% of its net asset value). Moreover, the foreign currency hedges are implemented with a maturity longer or equal to a month at the day when the hedge is put into place. The hedges are normally adjusted on a quarterly basis unless an earlier or more frequent adjustment of the hedges is deemed necessary by the asset manager due to a significant market increase or decrease. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

In order to implement the risk mitigation technique described above, excess return swaps or total return swaps can be used instead of purchasing options directly. To this end, the underlying of the said excess return swaps or total return swaps will be a non-discretionary, rules-based index that reflects the performance of the implemented risk mitigation technique. Despite the implementation of the hedging strategy, there is no guarantee that the investment objective of the Sub-Fund will actually be achieved. A loss in value, therefore, cannot be ruled out.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments.

A maximum of 10% of the net assets may be invested indirectly via UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, using derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics	95 %	100 %

Total return swaps may have underlying such as indices, equity options or futures. Typically investments in such instruments is made to adjust the portfolio’s market exposure in a more cost efficient way.

The Sub-Fund may incur fees and transaction costs upon entering into total return swaps and other derivatives with the same characteristics and/or any increase or decrease of their notional amount. In particular, the Sub-Fund may incur fixed or variable intermediary fees and transaction costs upon entering into such techniques and instruments, the details of which will be disclosed in the annual report of the Company.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency EUR

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
S-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares CHF-hedged – Capitalisation

Initial subscription date

I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: 31 October 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: 31 October 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price

I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: CHF 100.-

Management Fee Max. 1.50% p.a.

Performance Fee None

Portfolio Manager Swiss Life Asset Management AG

INCOME EQUITY EURO ZONE

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with ESG focused investments in equity with the aim of maximizing the return. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses despite the fact that the investment strategy of this Sub-Fund leads to a lower volatility compared to the volatility of a long only fund.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.14. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The Sub-Fund invests in equities listed in the European Monetary Union and index derivatives with the objective of (i) eliminating the systematic risk of equity market exposure in the portfolio with an ex-ante target beta around zero by taking synthetic short positions in Eurostoxx 50 index futures and (ii) at creating a positive return over the recommended investment horizon by taking advantage of two sources of income: (x) companies with above-average yearly dividend payments through direct investment and (y) short positions in listed call and put options on the Eurostoxx 50 index.

The portfolio estimated equity market exposure is ex-ante hedged to more than 98% with a minimum frequency of once a day for the readjustment of the hedges (if readjustment is needed). The long equity portfolio is constructed such that its tracking error against the Eurostoxx 50 does not exceed 4% ex-ante. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, using derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two third quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25%	30%

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the absolute VaR approach to monitor its global exposure.

Based on sum of notionals approach, the Sub-Fund has an expected level of leverage of 300% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value. The Sub-Fund’s level of leverage may however possibly be higher or lower.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

AM-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Distribution (dormant)
I-Shares – Distribution (dormant)
I-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares – Distribution (dormant)
S-Shares – Capitalisation
SL-Shares – Distribution (dormant)

Initial subscription date

I-Shares Capitalisation: 30 May 2020, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price

I-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 100.-

Management Fee	Max. 1% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Managers France

EQUITY USA

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with ESG equity-focused investments with the aim of maximising the return.

Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon of at least five, ideally ten years is necessary to outlast potential negative market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.15. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve long-term capital growth by investing in a diversified portfolio of equities of companies domiciled in the United States of America and listed on any recognised national stock market. Investments in shares of companies listed in the United States of America but domiciled outside of the United States of America are permitted, provided the largest portion of the companies’ business is being generated within the United States of America. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s assets be invested according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments (as defined in the definition section).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other transferable securities and Money Market Instruments.

At least 90% of the net assets will be invested directly. A maximum of 10% of the net assets may be invested indirectly via UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

USD

Share Classes

I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
R-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares EUR Hedged – Capitalisation
S-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
SL-Shares EUR – Distribution
SF-Shares EUR – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares EUR Hedged – Capitalisation

Initial subscription date

F-Shares – Capitalisation: 30 April 2019, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price

F-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR Hedged 100.-

Initial subscription date

R-Shares – Capitalisation: 30 April 2019, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price

R-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR Hedged 100.-

Management Fee

Max. 1.50% p.a.

Management Fee for SF-shares

Max. 2.46%

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Management AG

EQUITY EUROPE HIGH DIVIDEND

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is prepared to take the higher risks associated with equity-focused investments with the aim of realising high returns. Thus, the investor should have experience with volatile products and be able to accept temporary losses. A long-term investment horizon of at least five, ideally ten years is necessary to outlast potential negative market trends.

Investment Policy

The objective of this Sub-Fund is to achieve a high long term capital growth by investing in and/or being exposed to a diversified equity portfolio of European companies with, but not limited to above-average yearly dividend payments through direct or indirect investments via other UCITS and/or UCIs. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund's assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph. Furthermore, at least 50% of the value of the Sub-Fund will continuously be invested in Qualifying Equity Instruments.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund's assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other transferable securities and Money Market Instruments.

At least 90% of the net assets will be invested directly. A maximum of 10% of the net assets may be invested indirectly via UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

The Sub-Fund takes sustainability risks into account in its investment decision-making process. In order to limit the sustainability risks, sustainability factors are integrated in the Sub-Fund's risk control and portfolio management processes within the investment management. This means that ESG data and information flows directly into the analysis of investments as do traditional financial and business information. Data considered include indicators like ESG ratings and controversy flags, which help identifying companies or issuers which might be vulnerable to ESG risks, but also underlying data on polluting activities, revenue shares of critical products, industrial action, etc. to allow a more detailed analysis. Further the reputational and market risk associated with an issuer whose activities would be seriously detrimental to one or more sustainability factors. Further, the following exclusion criteria are applied in order to reduce such risks and improve the ESG quality of the Sub-Fund's portfolio:

- Exclusion of companies or issuers involved in the construction, development and purchase of controversial weapons (nuclear, biological or chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions)
- Exclusion of companies or issuers whose income is more than 10% dependent on thermal coal;

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, are not being considered since they are not in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes	R-Shares – Distribution F-Shares – Distribution I-Shares – Distribution AM-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant) S-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
Management Fee	Max. 1.50% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Management AG

MULTI ASSET MODERATE

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is seeking an ESG focused investment in Euro denominated bonds and international equities who would prefer an active management by a team of expert professionals, thereby investing at low cost in a capital market that is highly suited to portfolio diversification. The investor should be comfortable with a low to moderate risk and return potential.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.16. “SFDR Related Information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The aim of the Sub-Fund is to build a diversified portfolio within a high level of risk management from the Euro perspective by investing and/or being exposed in a broadly diversified portfolio of global bonds and equities through at least 90% of indirect investments (excluding cash) via other UCITS and/or UCIs. At least 50% of the net assets on a consolidated basis shall be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to bonds, Money Market Instruments and other debt instruments. The remainder may be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to any other securities including shares and other equities within the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions”.

Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets (excluding cash) may be directly invested in global bonds and equities. This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Investments within other Sub-Funds

This Sub-Fund may invest, within the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions”, in other Sub-Funds of the Company, provided that these Sub-Funds offer Class S Shares, for which no management fee will be levied.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares – Capitalisation
M-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation
SF-Shares – Capitalisation

Management Fee for R-Shares, I-Shares, M-Shares and F-Shares

Max. 1.20% p.a.

Management Fee for SF-Shares

Max. 2.16% p.a.

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Managers France

Fees payable by the Company as the consequence of the Investment in other UCITS and/or UCIs

Section “Multiplication of Fees” of the general part of the Prospectus details the fees relating to the Sub-Fund’s investment in the units of other UCITS and/or UCIs that are managed directly or by delegation by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes.

In any other case, the Sub-Fund will not invest in underlying UCIs which levy a subscription or a redemption fee higher than 3%.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in underlying UCIs which are themselves submitted to a management fee exceeding 2.5%.

MULTI ASSET BALANCED

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is aimed at any investor wishing to draw benefits from the dynamics of international equity and bonds markets and who is prepared to accept the related risk. An investment horizon of at least 5 years is recommended in order to ride out potentially adverse market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.17. "SFDR Related Information" to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The aim of this Sub-Fund is to seek the best combination of capital growth and interest income from the Euro perspective by investing and/or being exposed in a broadly diversified portfolio of global bonds and equities through at least 90% of indirect investments (excluding cash) via other UCITS and/or UCIs.

A minimum of 30% of the net assets on a consolidated basis shall be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to shares and other equities. A minimum of 40% on a consolidated basis shall be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to bonds, Money Market Instruments and other debt instruments.

Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets (excluding cash) may be directly invested in global bonds and equities. This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Investments within other Sub-Funds

This Sub-Fund may invest, within the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions", in other Sub-Funds of the Company, provided that these Sub-Funds offer Class S Shares, for which no management fee will be levied.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
M-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
SF-Shares – Capitalisation

Management Fee for R-Shares, I-Shares, M-Shares and F-Shares

Max. 1.45% p.a.

Management Fee for SF Shares

Max. 2.41% p.a.

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Managers France

Fees payable by the Company as the consequence of the Investment in other UCITS and/or UCIs

Section "Multiplication of Fees" of the general part of the Prospectus details the fees relating to the Sub-Fund's investment in the units of other UCITS and/or UCIs that are managed directly or by delegation by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes.

In any other case, the Sub-Fund will not invest in underlying UCIs which levy a subscription or a redemption fee higher than 3%.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in underlying UCIs which are themselves submitted to a management fee exceeding 2.5%.

PORTFOLIO GLOBAL GROWTH (CHF)

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who is aware of the relatively high risks involved. This investor is comfortable knowing that his investment returns will move up and down and possibly even show negative earnings from time to time. The Sub-Fund is suitable for the investor who can set aside the invested capital for at least 5 to 10 years.

Investment Policy

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve mid to long-term capital growth for the Swiss Francs based investor by investing and/or being exposed in a broadly diversified portfolio of global bonds, equities and alternatives strategies through direct or indirect investments via other UCITS and/or UCIs. At least 50% of the net assets on a consolidated basis shall be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to shares and other equities. The remainder shall be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to bonds, Money Market Instruments and other debt instruments within the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions".

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

The Sub-Fund takes sustainability risks into account in its investment decision-making process. In order to limit the sustainability risks, sustainability factors are integrated in the Sub-Fund's risk control and portfolio management processes within the investment management. This means that ESG data and information flows directly into the analysis of investments as do traditional financial and business information. Data considered include indicators like ESG ratings and controversy flags, which help identifying companies or issuers which might be vulnerable to ESG risks, but also underlying data on polluting activities, revenue shares of critical products, industrial action, etc. to allow a more detailed analysis. Further the reputational and market risk associated with an issuer whose activities would be seriously detrimental to one or more sustainability factors. Further, the following exclusion criteria are applied in order to reduce such risks and improve the ESG quality of the Sub-Fund's portfolio:

- Exclusion of companies or issuers involved in the construction, development and purchase of controversial weapons (nuclear, biological or chemical weapons; anti-personnel mines; cluster munitions)
- Exclusion of companies or issuers whose income is more than 10% dependent on thermal coal;

The principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, are not being considered since they are not in scope of the Sub-Fund's investment strategy.

The investments underlying this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Investments within other Sub-Funds

This Sub-Fund may invest, within the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions", in other Sub-Funds of the Company, provided that these Sub-Funds offer Class S or hedged AM Shares, for which no or a reduced management fee will be levied.

Reference Currency

CHF

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation

Management Fee

Max. 1.50% p.a.

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Management AG

MULTI ASSET GROWTH

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is aimed at any investor wishing to draw benefits from the dynamics of international equity and bonds markets and who is prepared to accept the related risk. An investment horizon of at least 5 years is recommended in order to ride out potentially adverse market trends.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment. The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.21. "SFDR Related Information" to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The aim of this Sub-Fund is to seek the best combination of capital growth and interest income from the Euro perspective by investing and/or being exposed in a broadly diversified portfolio of global bonds and equities through at least 90% of indirect investments (excluding cash) via other UCITS and/or UCIs.

At least 50% of the net assets on a consolidated basis shall be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to shares and other equities. The remainder shall be invested in and/or exposed, directly or indirectly, to bonds, Money Market Instruments and other debt instruments.

Up to 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets (excluding cash) may be directly invested in global bonds and equities. This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections "Investment Restrictions" and "Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments". Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund's use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Investments within other Sub-Funds

This Sub-Fund may invest, within the limits set forth in the section "Investment Restrictions", in other Sub-Funds of the Company, provided that these Sub-Funds offer Class S Shares, for which no management fee will be levied.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
M-Shares – Capitalisation
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
SF-Shares – Capitalisation

Management Fee for R-Shares, I-Shares, M-Shares, and F-Shares

Max. 1.70% p.a.

Management Fee for SF-Shares

Max. 2.66% p.a.

Performance Fee

None

Portfolio Manager

Swiss Life Asset Managers France

Fees payable by the Company as the consequence of the Investment in other UCITS and/or UCIs

Section "Multiplication of Fees" of the general part of the Prospectus details the fees relating to the Sub-Fund's investment in the units of other UCITS and/or UCIs that are managed directly or by delegation by the Management Company or by any other company with which the Management Company is linked by common management or control, or by way of a direct or indirect stake of more than 10% of the capital or votes.

In any other case, the Sub-Fund will not invest in underlying UCIs which levy a subscription or a redemption fee higher than 3%.

The Sub-Fund will not invest in underlying UCIs which are themselves submitted to a management fee exceeding 2.5%.

BOND US CORPORATES

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from ESG focused investments in a broadly diversified portfolio of corporate bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.22. “SFDR Related information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve capital preservation and consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a diversified portfolio of fixed and variable interest and short-term debt securities primarily issued by US and non-US corporate borrowers. These investments are mainly denominated in, or hedged to, USD.

The main universe of the Sub-Fund must be understood as corporate bonds which (i) have a long-term debt rating of Investment Grade (hereinafter: “External Rating”) or (ii) have been subject to the Portfolio Manager’s own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (hereinafter: “Internal Rating”). In any case, the Portfolio Manager shall make its own credit risk assessment and shall not solely or mechanistically rely on credit ratings for assessing the creditworthiness of an entity or financial instrument. At no time will less than 51% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets be invested and/or exposed to debt securities with investment grade rating issued by issuers which are part of the ESG reference universe (Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index).

Alternatively, the Sub-Fund can buy and hold up to 10% of corporate bonds, which must have at least a speculative grade long term debt rating of BB- or higher by Standard & Poors or Ba3 or higher by Moody’s or BB- or higher by or equivalent internal rating.

If an External Rating or the Internal Rating of a debt security is downgraded to a rating that is lower than the above-mentioned minimum categories or if the loss of that rating is pending while the Sub-Fund is holding such debt security, the following procedure shall apply:

(i) in case the share of affected assets amounts to more than 3% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within six months of the rating-downgrade;

(ii) in case the share of affected assets amounts to less than 3% of the Sub-Fund’s Net Asset Value, if the relevant assets are not upgraded to an acceptable rating within a period of six months, the Portfolio Manager will use its best efforts to sell the affected assets within another six months.

If two or more External Ratings are available for one specific debt security and provided any of these External Ratings is below Investment Grade, the second best of the two External Ratings shall be considered in the rating process. External Ratings may be adjusted by an appropriate Internal Rating. In this context, the Portfolio Manager will generally use the following mechanisms:

(i) if only one External Rating is available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating and overrule the External Rating in case of an appropriate analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(ii) if two External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the lower of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager;

(iii) if three or more External Ratings are available, the own credit risk assessment can come to a better rating than the second best of the two External Ratings and overrule this External Rating in case of an appropriate analysis performed by the Portfolio Manager.

The External Rating and/or the Internal Rating will be verified at least (i) annually relating to investment-grade or equivalently assessed assets and (ii) once a quarter relating to Speculative Grade or equivalently assessed assets and (iii) in each case more frequently if indicated by other negative circumstances.

Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s net assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other debt securities and Money Market Instruments.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest (i) in equity securities, (ii) more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs, and (iii) more than 25% in convertible securities. Investments in other UCITS and/or UCIs are only permitted if the investment policy and restrictions of such target funds are compatible with the investment policy and restrictions of the Sub-Fund (including the above-mentioned rating requirements).

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments, such as credit default swaps, and take exposure to financial indices for both investment and hedging purposes, within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the 51% quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund's net assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund's net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency USD

Share Classes
R-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares EUR hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
S-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)

Initial subscription date AM-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

I-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price AM-Shares – Capitalisation: USD 10'000.-

I-Shares – Capitalisation: USD 100.-

Management Fee Max. 1.00% p.a.

Performance Fee None

Portfolio Manager Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND ESG GLOBAL AGGREGATE

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from ESG focused investments in a broadly diversified portfolio of corporate, sovereign, and sovereign related bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.23. “SFDR Related information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve a consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of fixed, inflation-linked, and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by international or supranational organisations and public-sector, semi-public or private borrowers with Investment Grade rating (“External rating”) or have been subject to the Portfolio Manager’s own credit risk assessment with an equivalent result (“Internal Rating”). Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than two thirds of the Sub-Fund’s net assets be invested and/or exposed according to this paragraph.

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s net assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other debt securities, including below investment grade debt securities, and Money Market Instruments subject to the restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the two thirds quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s net assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation
S-Shares – Capitalisation

Initial subscription date

R-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

AM-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

	AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
	S-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.
Initial subscription price	R-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 100.-
	AM-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 10’000.-
	AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation: CHF 10’000.-
	S-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 10’000.-
Management Fee	Max. 1.00% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Management AG

BOND ESG GLOBAL SOVEREIGNS

Profile of the typical investor

This Sub-Fund is suitable for any investor wishing to draw long-term benefits from ESG focused investments in a broadly diversified portfolio of mainly sovereign and sovereign related bonds and who is prepared to accept the related risk.

Investment Policy

This Sub-Fund discloses as per Article 8 of the SFDR. The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not have as its objective a sustainable investment.

The information about the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-Fund is available in the Appendix 4.24. “SFDR Related information” to be found at the end of the Prospectus.

The objective of the Sub-Fund is to achieve a consistent return by investing in and/or being exposed to a globally diversified portfolio of fixed, inflation-linked, and variable interest and short-term debt securities issued by international or supranational organisations and public-sector, semi-public or private borrowers with Investment Grade rating. Investments in currencies other than the Reference Currency will be hedged against the Reference Currency. At no time will less than 51% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets be invested and/or exposed to debt securities with investment grade rating issued by issuers which are part of the ESG reference universe (Bloomberg Global Aggregate Treasury and Government-Related index).

The remainder of the Sub-Fund’s net assets may be invested in and/or exposed to other debt securities (including below Investment Grade debt securities) and Money Market Instruments subject to the restrictions set out in the Prospectus.

Notwithstanding the limits set forth in the section “Investment Restrictions” of the Prospectus, the Sub-Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in other UCITS and/or UCIs.

This Sub-Fund may also expose itself to the assets mentioned above, through the use of derivative instruments within the limits set forth in the sections “Investment Restrictions” and “Special Investment and Hedging Techniques and Instruments”. Derivatives used for hedging purposes do not lead to a reduction of the 51% quota mentioned above. Under no circumstances shall these operations cause the Sub-Fund to diverge from its investment objective.

Except for securities lending and borrowing transactions, the Sub-Fund will not employ any techniques and instruments relating to Transferable Securities and Money Market Instruments, such as (i) repurchase and reverse repurchase transaction or (ii) sell-buy back transactions and buy-sell back transactions.

The Sub-Fund’s use of, or investment in, securities lending and borrowing transactions will be as follows:

Type of transactions	Under normal circumstances, it is generally expected that the principal amount of such transactions will not exceed a proportion of the Net Asset Value of the Sub-Fund indicated below. In certain circumstances this proportion may be higher.	The principal amount of the Sub-Fund’s net assets that can be subject to the transactions may represent up to a maximum of the proportion of the Sub-Fund’s net asset value indicated below.
Securities lending and borrowing transactions	25 %	30 %

The Sub-Fund will not enter into total return swaps.

The Sub-Fund will use the commitment approach to monitor its global exposure.

Reference Currency

EUR

Share Classes

R-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
R-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares – Capitalisation (dormant)
F-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
I-Shares – Capitalisation
I-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
AM-Shares – Capitalisation
AM-Shares CHF hedged – Capitalisation (dormant)
S-Shares – Capitalisation

Initial subscription date

I-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

AM-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

S-Shares – Capitalisation: 31 July 2023, or at such later date as the Board of Directors may determine.

Initial subscription price	I-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 100.-
	AM-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 10'000.-
	S-Shares – Capitalisation: EUR 10'000.-
Management Fee	Max. 1.00% p.a.
Performance Fee	None
Portfolio Manager	Swiss Life Asset Management AG

APPENDIX 2 – DISTRIBUTION

SWITZERLAND

Additional information for investors in Switzerland

Representative

The representative in Switzerland is Swiss Life Asset Management AG, General Guisan-Quai 40, 8002 Zurich.

Paying agent

The paying agent in Switzerland is UBS Switzerland AG, Bahnhofstrasse 45, 8001 Zurich.

Place where the relevant documents may be obtained

The Prospectus and the Key Investor Information, the Articles as well as the annual and semi-annual reports may be obtained free of charge from the Representative.

Publications

Publications in respect of the foreign collective investment scheme are made in Switzerland on the electronic platform www.swissfunddata.ch.

Each time units are issued or redeemed, the issue and the redemption prices or the net asset value together with a reference stating "excluding commissions" must be published for all share classes on the electronic platform www.swissfunddata.ch and on the website www.swisslife-am.com. Prices will be published at least twice per month, on the first and third Monday or the following Business Day.

Payment of retrocessions and rebates

The Company and its agents may pay retrocessions as remuneration for distribution activity in respect of fund units in or from Switzerland. This remuneration may be deemed payment for the following services in particular:

- setting up processes for subscribing, holding and safe custody of the units;
- keeping a supply of marketing and legal documents, and issuing the said;
- forwarding or providing access to legally required publications and other publications;
- performing due diligence delegated by the Company in areas such as money laundering, ascertaining client needs and distribution restrictions;
- mandating an authorized auditor to check compliance with certain duties of the distributor, in particular with the Guidelines on the Distribution of Collective Investment Schemes issued by the Swiss Funds & Asset Management Association SFAMA;
- operating and maintaining an electronic distribution and/or information platform for third-party providers
- Clarifying and answering specific questions from investors pertaining to the investment product or the Company;
- drawing up fund research material;
- central relationship management;
- subscribing units as a "nominee" for several clients as mandated by the Company;
- training client advisors in collective investment schemes;
- mandating and monitoring additional distributors.

Retrocessions are not deemed to be rebates even if they are ultimately passed on, in full or in part, to the investors.

The recipients of the retrocessions must ensure transparent disclosure and inform investors, unsolicited and free of charge, about the amount of remuneration they may receive for distribution.

On request, the recipients of retrocessions must disclose the amounts they actually receive for distributing the collective investment schemes of the investors concerned.

In the case of distribution activity in or from Switzerland, the Company and its agents may, upon request, pay rebates directly to investors. The purpose of rebates is to reduce the fees or costs incurred by the investor in question. Rebates are permitted provided that:

- they are paid from fees received by the Company and therefore do not represent an additional charge on the fund assets;
- they are granted on the basis of objective criteria;
- all investors who meet these objective criteria and demand rebates are also granted these within the same timeframe and to the same extent.

The objective criteria for the granting of rebates by the Company are as follows:

- the volume subscribed by the investor or the total volume they hold in the collective investment scheme or, where applicable, in the product range of the promoter;
- the amount of the fees generated by the investor;
- the investment behaviour shown by the investor (e.g. expected investment period);
- the investor's willingness to provide support in the launch phase of a collective investment scheme.

At the request of the investor, the Company must disclose the amounts of such rebates free of charge.

Place of performance and jurisdiction

In respect of the shares distributed in and from Switzerland, the place of performance and jurisdiction is at the registered office of the representative.

GERMANY

Additional information for investors in Germany

The offering of the shares has been notified to the German Financial Services Supervisory Authority in accordance with Section 310 of the Investment Code (*Kapitalanlagegesetzbuch*).

Facility Agents

Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg Niederlassung Deutschland, Hochstrasse 53, D-60313 Frankfurt / Main and Société Générale Luxembourg, 11, avenue Emilie Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg have undertaken the role of the facility agents ("German Facility Agents") in accordance with Section 309 para. 2 of the Investment Code.

Information for Shareholders

The Prospectus, the Key Investor Information, the Articles, the annual and semi-annual reports can be obtained in paper form free of charge at the German Information Agent. Copies of the agreements with the Depositary, the Administrator, the Registrar Agent, the Portfolio Manager and the legally designated Paying Agents in the countries in which the Sub-Funds are registered for sale can also be inspected at the German Information Agent free of charge. The latest subscription and redemption prices as well as possible information to the Shareholders are available free of charge upon request at the German Information Agent.

The subscription and redemption prices of the Shares will be published on the website www.swisslife-am.com. Notices to Shareholders will be published in the Electronic Federal Gazette ("Bundesanzeiger").

The investors in Germany will be additionally informed through a durable medium in the meaning of section 167 of the Investment Code about:

- the suspension of the redemption of the units;
- the termination of the management or liquidation of the Company or a Sub-Fund;
- changes to the Articles that are incompatible with the existing investment policies, that affect material investor rights or that affect the fees and

reimbursement of expenses that can be paid out of the assets of the Company or a Sub-Fund;

- the merger of funds in the form of the information on the merger that is required to be prepared according to article 43 of the UCITS Directive;
- the conversion of an investment fund into a feeder fund or changes to a master fund in the form of the information that are required to be prepared according to article 64 of the UCITS Directive."

Tax Information

As of 1 January 2018, under the provisions for the so-called partial tax exemption regime (*Teilfreistellung*), (i) 30% of the income of a German tax-resident private investor (i.e. holding the interest in the fund as private assets for tax purposes (*steuerliches Privatvermögen*)) that results from an investment in a fund qualifying as a so-called equity fund (*Aktienfonds*) as defined in sec. 2 para. 6 GInvTA is exempt from German income tax (and from solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax); or (ii) 15% of the income of such a German tax-resident private investor that results from an investment in a fund qualifying as a so-called mixed fund (*Mischfonds*) as defined in sec. 2 para. 7 GInvTA is exempt from German income tax (and from solidarity surcharge and, if applicable, church tax). It is assessed for every calendar year whether such rules apply.

A fund qualifies as an equity fund (or mixed fund) if it is stipulated in its investment guidelines (*Anlagebedingungen*) that it will continuously invest at least 50% (or 25%) of its value in certain Qualifying Equity Instruments as defined in sec. 2 para. 8 GInvTA or an investor individually proves vis-à-vis the competent tax office that the respective limit was met throughout the respective calendar year for which the partial tax-exemption is claimed; and if such requirement is continuously met in such calendar year.

Similar rules (though with different percentage rates) apply to income generated by German individual business investors (i.e. holding the interest in the fund as business assets for tax purposes (*steuerliches Betriebsvermögen*)) and German tax-resident corporations from their investment in an equity fund or mixed fund, subject to certain exemptions, and a corresponding portion of any expenses they incur in relation to such an investment is not tax-deducible.

As set out in their respective Investment Policy, certain of the Sub-Funds seek to invest continuously at least 50% or 25% of its value in Qualifying Equity Instruments within the meaning of sec. 2 para. 8 GInvTA

However, it will depend on a number of factors – some of which are beyond the control of the fund manager – whether or not such minimum percentage will continuously be met – and, hence, whether the rules on the partial exemption regime as described above will apply to German tax-resident investors – in any calendar year, in particular on the definition of Qualifying Equity Instruments and the interpretation of other legal provisions by the German tax authorities and German tax courts, how the instruments in which the respective Sub-Fund invests are classified (by the respective issuer and/or data providers) and on the value (market price) of the instruments held by the respective Sub-Fund.

Therefore, no guarantee can be given that the rules about the partial exemption regime as described above will apply. Consequently, German tax-resident investors should be prepared to be subject to German tax on 100% of the income from their investment in all Sub-Funds.

Due to the fact that the legal situation and/or the opinion of the fiscal authorities might change between the publication of this prospectus and the investment decision of the German tax resident investor, the Company emphatically recommends to consult a qualified person before the investment in the shares of the Company is made.

FRANCE

Additional information for investors in France

The Sub-Funds below have been approved by the *Autorité des Marchés Financiers* for the distribution of their shares in France:

Bond Emerging Markets Corporates IG	16-10-2014
Bond Emerging Markets Short Term	21-09-2017
Bond Euro Corporates	24-04-2009
Bond Euro High Yield	29-08-2019
Bond Global Corporates	27-01-2012
Bond Global Corporates Short Term	20-07-2015
Bond Global High Yield	15-11-2012
Bond High Yield Opportunity 2026	08-07-2020
Bond Inflation Protection	30-12-2009
Bond ESG Global Sovereigns	21-09-2023
Bond ESG Global Aggregate	16-10-2023
Bond US Corporates	21-09-2023
Equity Euro Zone	07-12-1999
Equity Global	10-02-2016
Equity Alternative Energy Impact (formerly known as Equity Climate Impact)	28-07-2021
Equity Environment & Biodiversity Impact	28-07-2021
Equity Green Buildings & Infrastructure Impact	28-07-2021
Equity Global High Dividend	28-10-2008
Equity Global Conservative	10-01-2017
Equity Global Protect	10-02-2016
Equity USA	15-11-2012
Equity Europe High Dividend	15-06-2022
Income Equity Euro Zone	18-12-2020
Multi Asset Balanced	28-10-2008
Multi Asset Growth	28-10-2008
Multi Asset Moderate	28-10-2008
Portfolio Global Growth (CHF)	05-04-2001

Central agent in France

The central agent is Société Générale, company having its registered office at 32, rue du champ de Tir, CS 30812, 44312 Nantes Cedex 3, France.

The central agent is notably in charge of:

a) processing the subscription and redemption requests of the shares of the Company;
b) paying the coupons and dividends to the shareholders of the Company;
c) making available to the shareholders of the Company the information documents relating to the Company (the prospectus and the Key Investor Information, articles, annual and semi-annual reports);
d) notifying to the shareholders of the Companychanges in the characteristics of the Company.

Conditions to the subscription and redemption

The investors shall be aware that their request for the subscription of shares of the Company may be fully or partly rejected by the portfolio manager of the Company or by its representative for any reason, whether such request be for an initial or subsequent subscription.

The investors shall be aware that the prospectus of the Company contains provisions stating that mandatory redemption of their shares may occur in the event that certain investment conditions are no longer complied with. Such redemption shall trigger for French investors the application of the taxation regulations applying to transfer of transferable securities.

Tax aspects

The attention of tax resident investors in France is brought upon the fact that they shall proceed to tax return. Considering the fact that their proceeds derive from the transfers which occur between the sub-funds of the Company, they are subject to the regime of capital gains on transferable securities.

AUSTRIA

Additional information for investors in Austria

This section contains information specific to Austrian investors of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) ("the Fund") and is to be read in conjunction with the prospectus dated July 2021 of the Fund.

Pursuant to section 140 of the Austrian Investment Fund Act 2011 (the "InvFG 2011"), the Fund has notified the Austrian Financial Market Authority ("FMA") of its intention to offer shares of the Fund for sale to the public in Austria.

Facility

The following facility has been appointed in Austria with regard to the tasks in Austria listed in Art. 92 Directive 2009/65/EG, as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/1160:

Firm/Facility:	Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG
Address:	Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna/Austria
e-mail address:	foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at

The following tasks are included and are offered during normal business hours on each weekday (except for Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays) as follows:

a) process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to unit-holders relating to the units of the UCITS, in accordance with the conditions set out in the documents required pursuant to Chapter IX: **Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna/Austria, foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at;**

b) provide investors with information on how orders referred to in point (a) can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid: **Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna/Austria, foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at;**

c) facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the UCITS in the Member State where the UCITS is marketed: **Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna/Austria, foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at;**

d) make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX available to investors under the conditions laid down in Article 94, for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof: **Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna/Austria, foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at;**

e) provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the Bank performs in a durable medium: **Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna/Austria, foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at;**

f) act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities: **Erste Bank der oesterreichischen Sparkassen AG, Am Belvedere 1, A-1100 Vienna/Austria, foreignfunds0540@erstebank.at.**

Publications

The Articles, this Prospectus, the applicable Key Investor Information Document, the annual and semi-annual reports, the agreements with the Management Company, the Depositary, the Administrator, the Registrar Agent, the Portfolio Manager and the Facility are available for inspection by the public at the registered offices of the Company or at the registered office of the Facility (as described above), where copies of these documents may be obtained free of charge.

The Net Asset Value per Share of each Share Class within each Sub-Fund will be available from the Fund Administrator during normal business hours.

Any other information intended for the Shareholders will be published on the RESA in Luxembourg, if such publication is prescribed in the Articles or in this Prospectus. Information may also be published in the Luxembourger Wort and by the Facility.

Taxation

Please note that taxation under Austrian law might substantially differ from the tax situation generally outline in this prospectus. Shareholders and interested persons are advised to consult their tax advisors regarding the taxes due on their shareholdings.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Distribution of Shares in the USA

The Shares have not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933 or the securities laws of any of the states of the United States. The Shares must not be offered or sold directly or indirectly in the United States or to or for the account or benefit of any United States Person. Any re-offer or resale of any of Shares in the United States or to a United States Person may constitute a violation of US law and is prohibited under this Prospectus. Each applicant for Shares will be required to certify whether it is a United States Person.

The Company has not been, and will not be, registered under the United States Investment Company Act, 1940 as amended.

"United States" or "US" means the United States of America (including the States and the District of Columbia), its territories, possessions and all other areas subject to its jurisdiction. "United States Person" means any person that is considered to be a United States Person according to US tax laws or is subject to US tax laws for any other reason. Accordingly, subject to such applicable law and to such changes, a "United States Person" means in particular:

a) a citizen of the United States (including dual or multiple citizenship);

b) a resident of the United States (a resident alien who holds a green card or who meets the substantial physical presence test);

c) a partnership or corporation organized in the United States or under the laws of the United States or any State thereof;

d) an estate of a decedent that is a citizen or resident of the United States;

e) a trust if (i) a court within the United States would have authority under applicable law to render orders or judgments concerning substantially all issues regarding administration of the trust, and (ii) one or more United States Persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust;

f) a person subject to US tax laws for any other reason (including but not limited to dual residency, spouse filing jointly, relinquishing United States citizenship or long-term permanent residency in the United States).

ITALY

Facilities Agents and Services in Italy

According to article 92.1 of the UCITS Directive, as amended by Directive (EU) 2019/1160 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 with regard to cross-border distribution of collective investment undertakings (the "CBDF Directive"), Member States shall ensure that a UCITS makes available, in each Member State where it intends to market its shares, facilities to perform the tasks listed below:

- process subscription, repurchase and redemption orders and make other payments to shareholders relating to the Shares, in accordance with the conditions set out in the Prospectus, the Key Investor Information and any other documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of the UCITS Directive;

- provide investors with information on how orders referred to in point (a) can be made and how repurchase and redemption proceeds are paid;

- facilitate the handling of information and access to procedures and arrangements referred to in Article 15 of the UCITS Directive relating to the investors' exercise of their rights arising from their investment in the Company in the Member State, where the Company is marketed;

- make the information and documents required pursuant to Chapter IX of the UCITS Directive available to investors under the conditions laid down in Article 94 of the UCITS Directive, for the purposes of inspection and obtaining copies thereof;

- provide investors with information relevant to the tasks that the facilities perform in a durable medium; and

- act as a contact point for communicating with the competent authorities.

The Company has appointed Société Générale Luxembourg, having its registered office at 11, Avenue Emile Reuter, L-2420 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to render the tasks set out under paragraph (a) above.

The tasks set out under paragraph (b) to (e) above are rendered by the Company, having its registered office at 4a, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. More information on the facilities can be found on the following website: Home (swisslife-am.com)

The Company has appointed Arendt Regulatory & Consulting S.A., having its registered office at 41A avenue JF Kennedy L-2082 Luxembourg, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, to render the task set out under paragraph (f) above.

APPENDIX 3 – REFERENCE INDICES

Each Sub-Fund is an actively managed UCITS. It is not managed in reference to a benchmark in the regulatory sense.

The information on indices below is provided for information purpose only.

Sub-Fund	Index
Bond Euro Corporates	- Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate TR Index (EUR) - Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate TR Index Hedged CHF
Bond Euro High Yield	-BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index EUR
Bond Global Corporates	- Bloomberg MSCI Global Corporates Sustainability Index
Bond Global Corporates Short Term	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate 1-3Y TR Index
Bond Global High Yield	-50% Euro Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Idx EUR + 50% US Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index EUR -50% BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Non-Fin High Yield Index + 50% BofA Merrill Lynch US Non-Fin High Yield Index
Bond Emerging Markets Corporates IG	-JPM CEMBI Broad Diversified IG EUR Hedged -JPM CEMBI Broad Div IG Index (CHF hdg) -JPM CEMBI Broad Diversified IG (US$)
Multi Asset Moderate	- 70% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index hedged to EUR + 10% MSCI Euro Net Total Return Local Index+ 20% MSCI World 100% hedged to EUR Net Total Return
Multi Asset Balanced	-50% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index hedged to EUR +15% MSCI Euro Net Total Return Local Index+35% MSCI World 100% hedged to EUR Net Total Return
Multi Asset Growth	-30% Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index hedged to EUR +20% MSCI Euro Net Total Return Local Index +50% MSCI World 100% hedged to EUR Net Total Return
Bond Global High Yield Upper Tier	37,5% ICE BofA US Corporate BB Index 12,5% ICE BofA US Corporate B Index 37,5% ICE BofA Euro High Yield BB Index (hedged in USD) 12,5% ICE BofA Euro High Yield B Index (hedged in USD)
Equity Euro Zone	-MSCI Euro TR Net Index (EUR)
Equity USA	-MSCI USA NR*
Equity Global High Dividend	-MSCI World High Dividend Yield Net Return Index
Equity Global	-MSCI World Net (EURO) Index Level -MSCI World Net (USD) Index Level
Equity Europe High Dividend	MSCI Europe High Dividend Yield Index (EUR) NR
Equity Global Conservative	-MSCI World Minimum Volatility Net (EURO) Index Level -MSCI World Minimum Volatility Net (USD) Index Level
Bond US Corporates	Bloomberg US Corporate Bond TR Index
Bond ESG Global Aggregate	Bloomberg MSCI Global Aggregate Sustainability Index excl. Securitized
Bond ESG Global Sovereigns	Bloomberg Global Aggregate Treasuries ex CNY (EUR hedged)

Appendix 4 – SFDR Related Information

Information relating to the environmental and social characteristics, or objectives of the funds are provided in the below Annexes in accordance with Regulation 2019/2088 on Sustainability-Related Disclosures in the Financial Services Sector.

Content

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

4.1. Bond Emerging Markets Corporates IG

Legal entity identifier: 2221008OH50UZMWMXF71

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.

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.

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 _2_% 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristic:
• lower carbon footprint than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the JPM CEMBI Broad Diversified IG, an index that do not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; andsovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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.

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.

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

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the fund adopts a broader approach to integrating specific PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.
☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.
The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:
• reach a lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)
The reference universe used is the JPM CEMBI Broad Diversified IG, an index that do not take into account ESG factors.
Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 2%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 2%

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

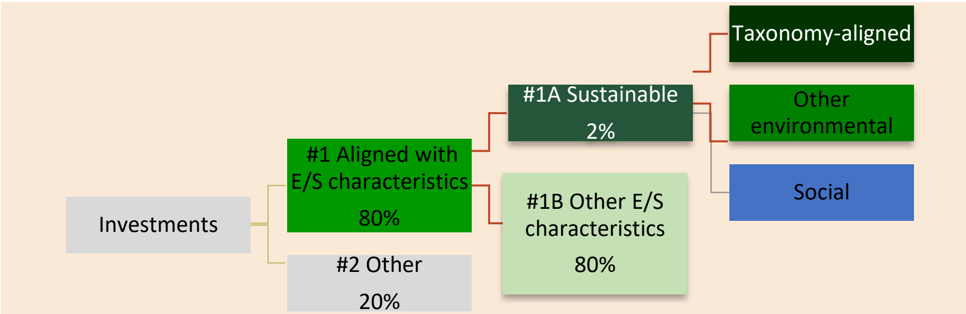
Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 2% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A)



#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.

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.

#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

- **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

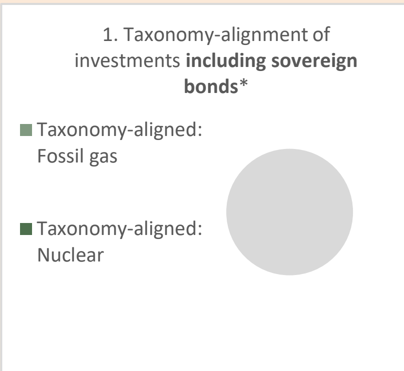
☒ No

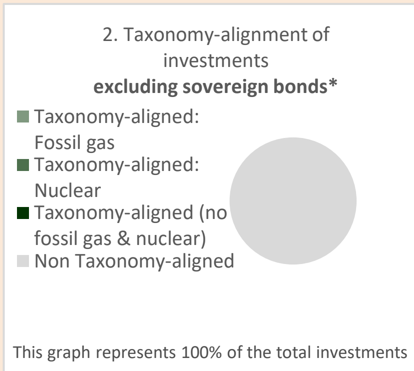
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

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.*

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or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") cantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic nply 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?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated for diversification reasons. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html

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.

4.2. Bond Euro Corporates

Legal entity identifier: 5493001QFSD8CR9CE353

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristic:
• lower carbon footprint than its reference universe.

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

The reference universe used is the **Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

Indicator the sub-fund uses include:

- sub-fund's carbon footprint
- sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund’s investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 “GHG intensity of investee companies”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG Approach The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the sub-fund’s investment strategy. The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:

- Reach a lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).

The reference universe used is the **Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Corporate Total Return Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?***

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

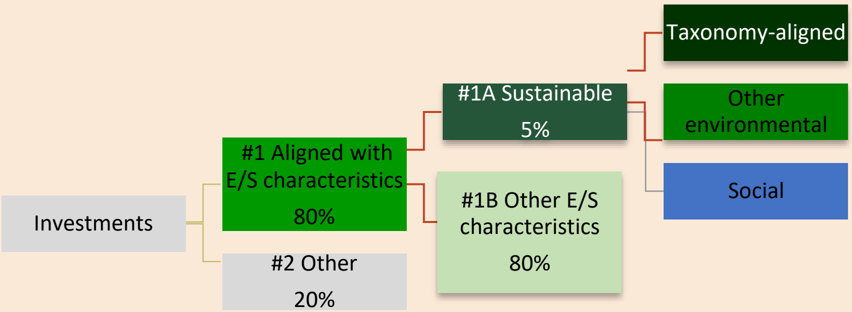
Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A)



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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[2]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

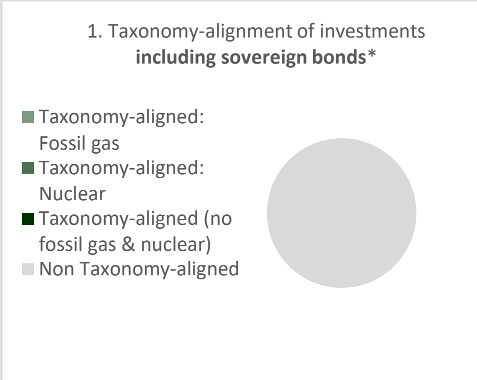
[2] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

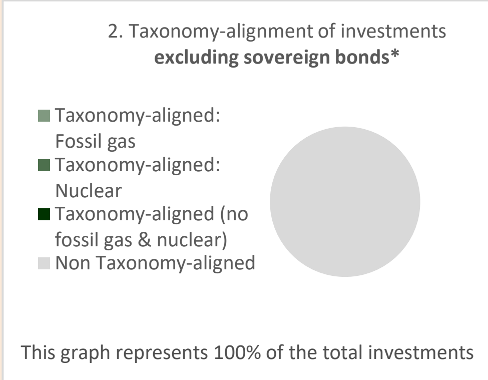
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.*

- ***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?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the portfolios diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

4.3. Bond Euro High Yield

Legal entity identifier: 2549008I1QJ255JA0907

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.

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.

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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristics:

• lower carbon footprint than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the **BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index (EUR)**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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.

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.

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

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows following investment strategy:

ESG approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the sub-fund’s investment strategy. The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:
• reach a lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO$_2$/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The reference universe used is the **BofA Merrill Lynch Euro Non-Financial High Yield Constrained Index** (EUR), an index that does not take into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:

- Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
- lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
- sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

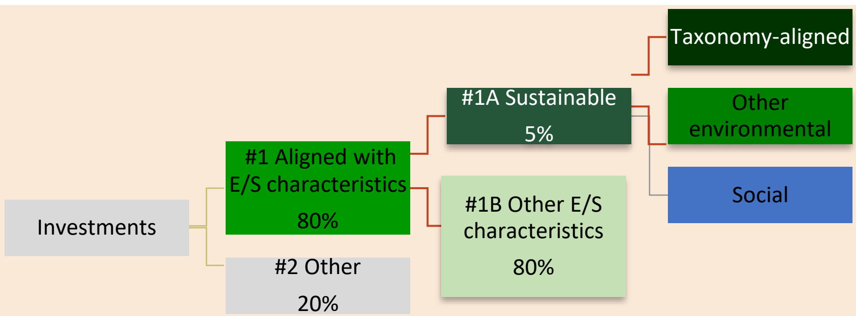
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A)



#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.

#2Other 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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

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.

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

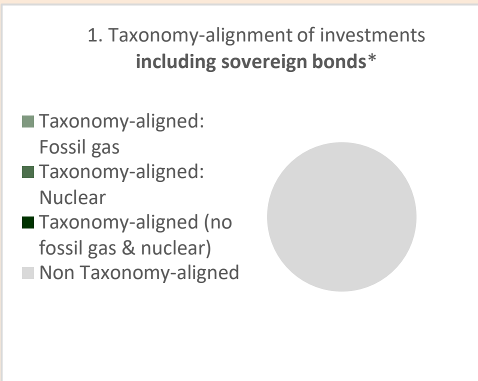
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[3]?**

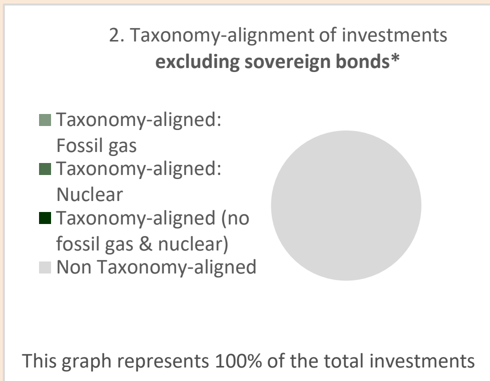
☐ Yes:

☐ 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.





** 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%

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentaly 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 sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments

uclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) ly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, for diversification reasons. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

4.4. Bond Global Corporates

Legal entity identifier: 549300S65N75C5WGWJ27

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristics:
• a carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the **Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.
The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:
• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The reference universe used is the **Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

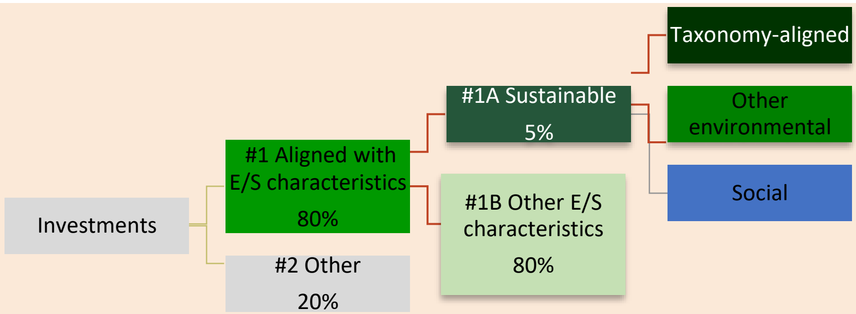
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).



#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.

#2Other 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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

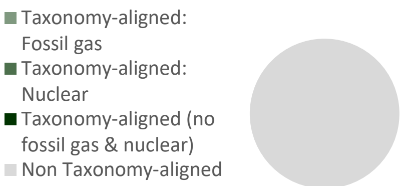
The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[4]?**

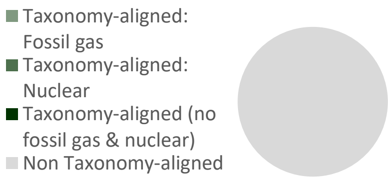
☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding 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%

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentaly 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?

[4] 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.

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the portfolios diversification.. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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?

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

No. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

4.5. Bond Global Corporates Short Term

Legal entity identifier: 222100IW21T401ALGS73

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.

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.

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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristic:
• lower carbon footprint than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the **Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index 1-3Y TR Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?***

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☒ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows following investment strategy:

ESG approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.

The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:

• reach a lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:

• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The reference universe used is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index 1-3Y TR Index, an index that do not take into account ESG factors.

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:

• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership: Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

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 sub-fund’s binding elements are:

• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

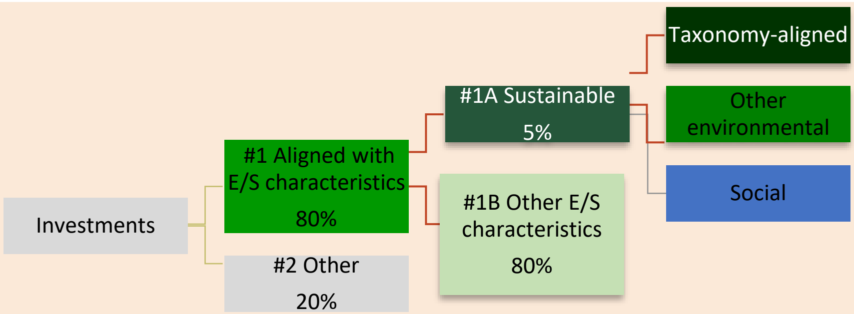
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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.

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A)



#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.

#2Other 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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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 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.

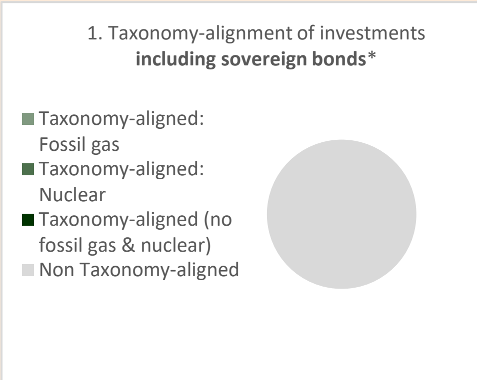
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

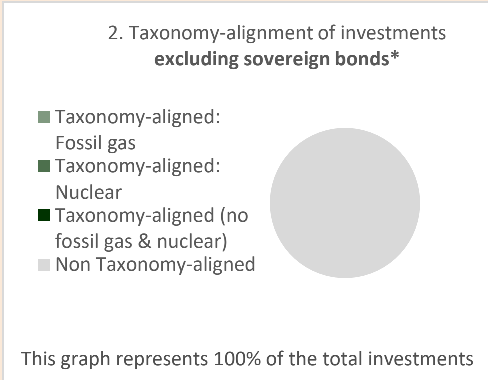
The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[5]?**

☐ 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.





** 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%

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentaly 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 sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

[5] 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.

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

4.6. Equity Euro Zone

Legal entity identifier: 549300RZ8BUL3BUJKO29

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristics:

• a carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the largest 400 companies of the Eurozone included in the **MSCI Europe Investable Market Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?***

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund’s investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy.

The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 “GHG intensity of investee companies”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the sub-fund’s investment strategy. The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:

• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in $tCO_2/MEUR$ (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:

• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The reference universe used is the largest 400 companies of the Eurozone included in the MSCI Europe Investable Market Index, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

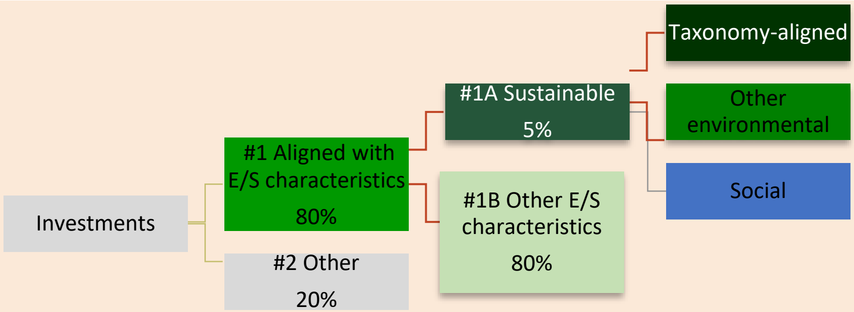
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A)

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.



#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.

#2Other 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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[6]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

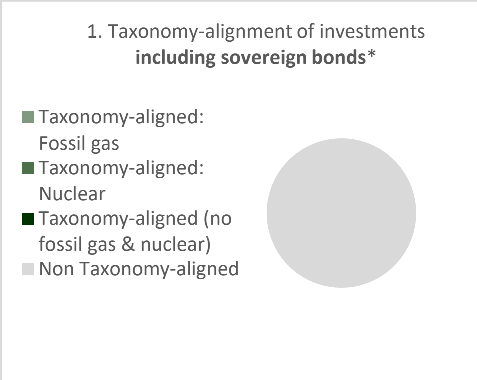
[6] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

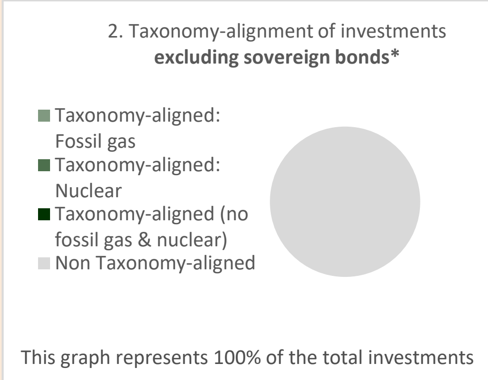
fossil gas include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.*

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

0%

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentaly 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 sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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?

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

No. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.7. Equity Global

Legal entity identifier: 549300P66I6SL21BDK45

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristics:

• a carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the **MSCI World TR Net Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?***

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 "Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 "Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises": The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.

The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:

• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)

The reference universe used is the **MSCI World TR Net Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:

• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:

• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund’s binding elements are:

• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

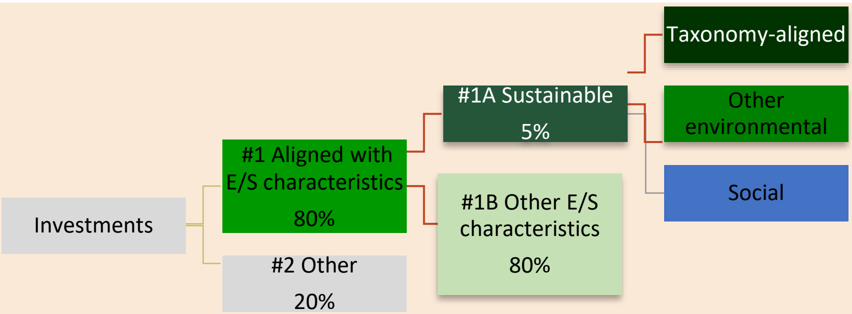
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A)



#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.

#2Other 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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[7]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

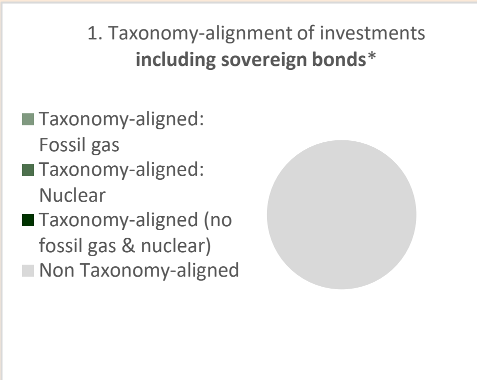
☒ No

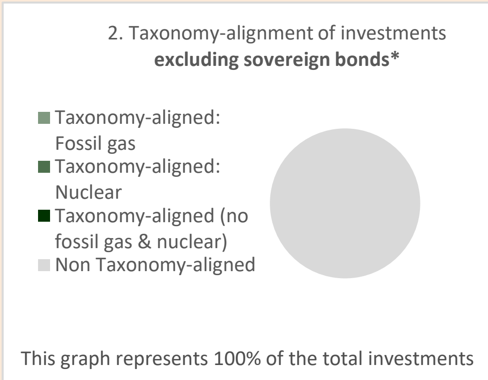
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.





** 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%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in

/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") icantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic mply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

4.8. Equity Environment & Biodiversity Impact

Legal entity identifier: 254900CMYC5QBVFOOT49

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.

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 80%	☐ 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**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

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

The sustainable investment objective of the sub-fund is to prevent and control pollution, protect marine and terrestrial ecosystems, or preserve biodiversity.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining its environmental objective.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?***

The indicators used by the sub-fund are:

* the contribution to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 12, 14, 15, assessed via two different angles:
  - Generation of revenues from contributing products and services equal or higher than 5%, as measured by an external data provider ("Solutions" angle),
  - Or existence of a credible plan to reduce the negative environmental impacts of operations, assessed through a proprietary qualitative analysis ("Risk-mitigation" angle);

* the integration of indicators into portfolio construction, such as:
  - the portfolio's carbon footprint: this metric is measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).
  - percentage of revenues generated from recycling services (water, waste),
  - Mean Species Abundance (MSAppb*): MSA is a metric characterizing the intactness of ecosystems. The normalized score is expressed in MSAppb*. MSAppb* allows to aggregate static and dynamic impacts and expressed these impacts as a fraction of the surface area of respectively terrestrial or aquatic ecosystems.

- ***How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Subject to availability of issuer data, the sub-fund applies investment criteria that include assessing the negative impact of issuers on environmental, social and governance issues. It also identifies and excludes from its investment universe those causing significant harm to an environmental or social objective as defined under SFDR. In particular, the sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers that have more than 5% cumulative revenues from products or services that negatively contribute to any of the SDGs (based on MSCI SDG contribution assessment).

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

The sub-fund takes into account principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its negative impact by limiting overall exposure to issuers with the worst PAI score.

The PAI score is derived from a proprietary model that translate each individual mandatory PAI indicators value into a score based on its severity (PAI indicators value are provided by an external data vendor). All individual PAI indicators scores are then summed up to constitute the issuer PAI score. As per our methodology, the lower the resulting score, the better.

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

The sub-fund monitors the occurrence of controversies on environmental, social and governance issues and excludes issuers with the most severe ones through its exclusion criteria described above and below.

A severe breach means any detrimental impact made in violation of international standards set out in 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. Issuers deemed to have violated these conventions are not considered as sustainable investments and are thus excluded.

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.

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

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its negative impact by limiting overall exposure to issuers with the worst PAI score.

The PAI score is derived from a proprietary model that translate each individual mandatory PAI indicators value into a score based on its severity (PAI indicators value are provided by an external data vendor). All individual PAI indicators scores are then summed up to constitute the issuer PAI score. As per our methodology, the lower the resulting score, the better.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective and manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy. The sub-fund follows the following investment objective to achieve this objective:

Positive environmental impact

The sub-fund seeks to achieve a positive environmental impact by investing in companies that contribute to prevent and control pollution, protect marine and terrestrial ecosystems, or preserve biodiversity. In particular, the investments made by the fund contribute to the following environmental objectives:

- sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources,
- transition to a circular economy,
- pollution prevention and control,
- protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

The Sub-fund takes explicitly into account how a company contributes to support the aforementioned UN SDGs (SDGs 12, 14 and 15).:
• "Responsible Consumption and Production" (SDG 12)
• "Life Below Water" (SDG 14)
• "Life on Land" (SDG 15)

Contribution on the UN SDGs means how the respective company offers products and services that are relevant for at least one of the three SDGs ("Solutions" angle), or aims at reducing the negative environmental impacts of its operations ("Risk-mitigation" angle). For the "Solutions" bucket, the classification of products and services, as well as the revenue share that companies attain from them, relies on MSCI ESG Research. For the "Risk-mitigation" bucket, the reduction of negative environmental impacts is assessed through a proprietary qualitative framework.

The strategy integrates sustainability indicators on a continuous basis as part of the stock selection process. Amongst others, the fund applies norms- based and activity-based exclusions, good governance policy and considers Principal Adverse Impacts in the investment process. In addition, issuers within the same sector or with similar activities will be analysed in the same manner.

- An exclusion of sectors and activities that are not relevant to Biodiversity is applied, based on work carried out with the Finance for Biodiversity Foundation (cf. below). We then align with the framework of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals and integrate indicators into portfolio construction, such as the portfolio's carbon footprint, recycling-related revenues and Mean Species Abundance. Issuers ranked in the worst 10% in terms of Mean Species Abundance (MSAppb*) are excluded.
- To capture the biodiversity theme, we also rely on a foundation of scientific and academic indicators, essential for fine-tuning our stock selection. Overall, within the investment process more than 50% of the extra-financial indicators used are dedicated to the biodiversity theme.

Stocks are selected from this reduced investment universe, based on a Quantamental process (a blend of quantitative and fundamental analysis), and must comply with the binding elements described below. Up to 10% of the portfolio's AUM may be invested in issuers that are not covered by this quantamental process provided that these names have received a positive assessment from a dedicated fundamental analysis. This fundamental analysis must demonstrate that the corresponding issuers are in line with the "Solutions" or with the "Risk-mitigation" angles, and with the DNSH and Good governance principles. This 10% bucket gives some flexibility to invest in issuers which may not be covered by external data providers because of a spin-off or an initial public offering (IPO), for example.

Exclusions The sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers:

- that are part of the sector's exclusion list that are not relevant to biodiversity (energy equipment & services, oil gas and consumable fuels, banks, financial services, consumer finance, capital markets, mortgage REITs and Insurance).
- which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
- which are involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
- which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal
- that have a cumulative negative contribution to any SDGs above 5% of their revenues (such as Tobacco, Fossil Fuels, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Firearms …) using MSCI SDG contribution assessment

- with a very low ESG performance, including ESG ratings and controversies and principal adverse impacts.
- The sub-fund applies the "Paris-Aligned Benchmark" exclusions and therefore is not allowed to invest in issuers:
  - involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
  - involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
  - that violated the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
  - that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
  - that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
  - that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
  - that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh.

If an issuer was present in the portfolio before falling into any of the additional exclusions mentioned above, the general case would be to divest from this issuer in a reasonable timeframe. However, in some specific cases, Swiss Life Asset Managers may decide to keep an issuer newly in breach and engage with the issuer if Swiss Life Asset Managers sees an opportunity for the issuer to improve and remediate the ESG issue at stake. During the engagement phase, new investments in the relevant issuer are prohibited until the outcome of the engagement is clear. If the engagement fails, divestment will be carried out and future investment in the relevant issuer will be prohibited, if it is a success the issuer will be reintroduced in the investible universe.

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio compagnies on relevant ESG issues.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The sub-fund's binding elements are:

- contribution to support the three aforementioned UN SDGs (SDGs 12, 14 and 15) must come from revenues from products and services equal or higher than 5% per issuer ("Solutions "angle), or come from a credible plan to reduce the negative environmental impacts of its operations and to protect natural resources ("Risk-mitigation" angle);
- Integration of KPI into the portfolio construction;
- Portfolio weighted-average carbon footprint must be lower than the carbon footprint of the reference index (MSCI World);
- Portfolio weighted-average revenues generated from recycling solutions must be higher than the average recycling revenues of the reference index,
- Portfolio's weighted-average Mean Species Abundance (MSAppb*) must be less than the lower of the Mean Species Abundance (MSAppb*) of the reference index or a fixed level of 1500 MSAppb*
- the sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers that have more than 5% cumulative revenues from products or services that negatively contribute to any of the SDGs
- exclusion criteria (as described under "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?").

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?

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

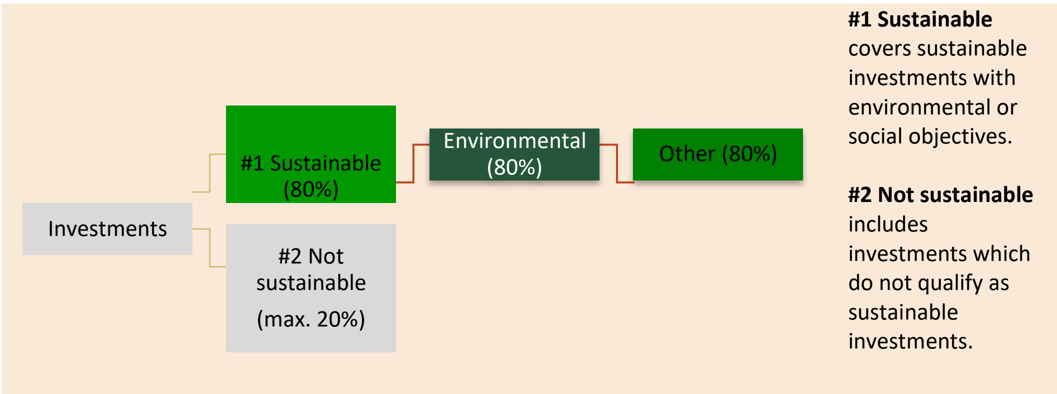
Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in companies that contribute to the attainment of the sustainable objective (#1. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in cash, cash equivalents and/or in derivative instruments (#2 Not sustainable).



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 sustainable investment objective?

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to achieve its sustainable investment objective.

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 leels corresponding to the best performance.

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

0%

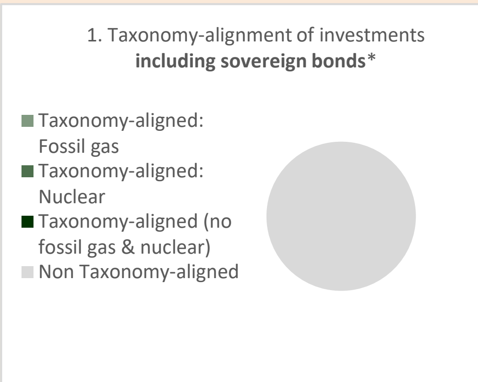
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that c Taxonomy[8]?**

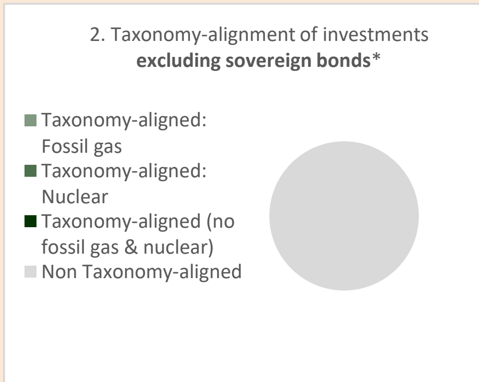
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show 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.*

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

- 0%.

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?

100% as the sub fund does not commit to invest in taxonomy aligned investments.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

0%

[8] 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 investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments can only include derivatives used for hedging purposes, and/or cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity. Due to their specificities, these investments cannot be measured against ESG criteria.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to meet its sustainable objective, but does not use a reference benchmark for this purpose.

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

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://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

4.9. Equity Green Buildings & Infrastructure Impact

Legal entity identifier: 2549009Q07HOOYMQLM17

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 80% ☐ 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 ___% 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**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainable investment objective of the sub-fund is to contribute to the development of green building and green infrastructure.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark for the purposes of attaining its environmental objective.

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 indicators used by the sub-fund are:
- the level of revenues generated from products and services that contribute to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 9 and 11, At the issuer-level, this percentage must always be equal or higher than 5%.
- the portfolio's carbon footprint: this metric is measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).

- ***How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

Subject to availability of issuer data, the sub-fund applies investment criteria that include assessing the negative impact of issuers on environmental, social and governance issues. It also identifies and excludes from its investment universe those causing significant harm to an environmental or social objective as defined under SFDR. In particular, the sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers that have more than 5% cumulative revenues from products or services that negatively contribute to any of the SDGs (based on MSCI SDG contribution assessment).

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

The sub-fund takes into account principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its negative impact by limiting overall exposure to issuers with the worst PAI score.

The PAI score is derived from a proprietary model that translate each individual mandatory PAI indicators value into a score based on its severity (PAI indicators value are provided by an external data vendor). All individual PAI indicators scores are then summed up to constitute the issuer PAI score. As per our methodology, the lower the resulting score, the better.

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

The sub-fund monitors the occurrence of controversies on environmental, social and governance issues and excludes issuers with the most severe ones through its exclusion criteria described above and below.

A severe breach means any detrimental impact made in violation of international standards set out in 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. Issuers deemed to have violated these conventions are not considered as sustainable investments and are thus excluded.

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

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its negative impact by limiting overall exposure to issuers with the worst PAI score.

The PAI score is derived from a proprietary model that translate each individual mandatory PAI indicators value into a score based on its severity (PAI indicators value are provided by an external data vendor). All individual PAI indicators scores are then summed up to constitute the issuer PAI score. As per our methodology, the lower the resulting score, the better.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund has a sustainable investment objective and manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy. The sub-fund follows the following investment strategy to achieve this objective:

Positive environmental impact The sub-fund seeks to achieve a positive environmental impact by investing in companies that contribute to the development of green building and green infrastructure.

Specifically, the sub-fund invests in companies which contribute to support the following United Nation’s Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”):
- “Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure” (SDG 9)
- “Sustainable Cities and Communities” (SDG 11)

Contribution to the UN SDGs means how the respective company offers products and services that are relevant for at least one of the two aforementioned SDGs. The classification of products and services, as well as the revenue share that companies attain from them, are assessed by MSCI ESG Research.

Stocks are selected based on a Quantamental process (a blend of quantitative and fundamental analysis), and must comply with the binding elements described below. Up to 10% of the portfolio’s AUM may be invested in issuers that are not covered by this quantamental process provided that these names have received a positive assessment from a dedicated fundamental analysis. This fundamental analysis must demonstrate that the corresponding issuers are in line with the investment strategy in terms of delivering positive impact as described above and with the DNSH and Good governance principles. This 10% bucket gives some flexibility to invest in issuers which may not be covered by external data providers because of a spin-off or an initial public offering (IPO), for example.

Exclusions The sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers:

- which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
- which are involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)

- which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal
- that have a cumulative negative contribution to any SDGs above 5% of their revenues (such as Tobacco, Fossil Fuels, Thermal Coal, Oil & Gas, Firearms …) using MSCI SDG contribution assessment
- with a very low ESG performance, including ESG ratings and controversies and principal adverse impacts
- The sub-fund applies the "Paris-Aligned Benchmark" exclusions and therefore is not allowed to invest in issuers:
    - involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
    - involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
    - that violated the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
    - that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
    - that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
    - that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
    - that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh.

If an issuer was present in the portfolio before falling into any of the additional exclusions mentioned above, the general case would be to divest from this issuer in a reasonable timeframe. However, in some specific cases, Swiss Life Asset Managers may decide to keep an issuer newly in breach and engage with the issuer if Swiss Life Asset Managers sees an opportunity for the issuer to improve and remediate the ESG issue at stake. During the engagement phase, new investments in the relevant issuer are prohibited until the outcome of the engagement is clear. If the engagement fails, divestment will be carried out and future investment in the relevant issuer will be prohibited, if it is a success the issuer will be reintroduced in the investible universe.

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with the portfolio compagnies on relevant ESG issues.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The sub-fund's binding elements are:

- contribution to support the two aforementioned UN SDGs (SDGs 9 and 11) through revenues from products and services which must be equal or higher than 5% per issuer.
- Integration of KPI into the portfolio construction:
- Portfolio weighted-average carbon footprint must be lower than the carbon footprint of the reference index (MSCI World),
- the sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers that have more than 5% cumulative revenues from products or services that negatively contribute to any of the SDGs,
- exclusion criteria (as described under "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?").

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.

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

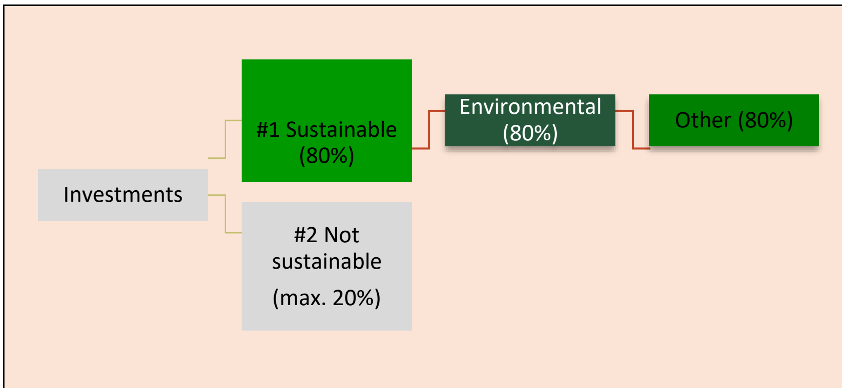
Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in companies that contribute to the attainment of the sustainable objective (#1). The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in cash, cash equivalents and/or derivative instruments (#2 Not sustainable).



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

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

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?***

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to achieve its sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental obje Taxonomy?

Not applicable.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that co

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

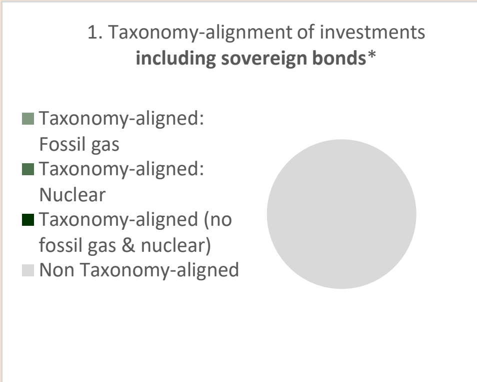
[9] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

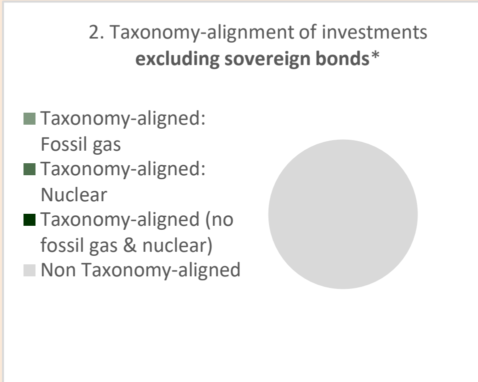
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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 leels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show 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.*

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?

100% as the sub-fund does not commit to invest in taxonomy-aligned investments.

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 a social objective?

0%

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments can only include derivatives used for hedging purposes and/or cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity. Due to their specificities, these investments cannot be measured against ESG criteria.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

No. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to meet its sustainable objective, but does not use a reference benchmark for this purpose.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains 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?

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://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.10. Equity Global High Dividend

Legal entity identifier: 5493002K1K8ZHO25TB23

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following environment and/or social characteristics:
• a carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the **MSCI World Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?***

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality. .

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 "Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.
The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:
• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO_2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)

The reference universe used is the **MSCI World Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund’s binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

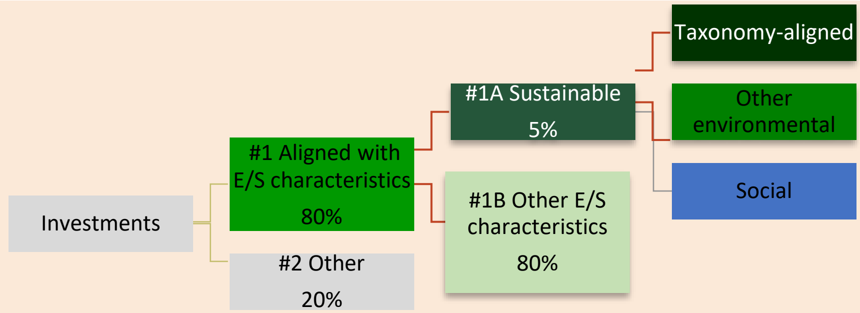
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

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.

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[10]?

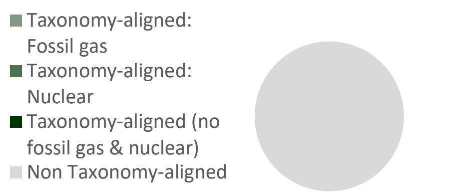
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

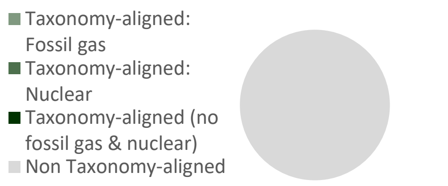
☒ No

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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding 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%

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentaly 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 sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments

r nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") ntly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic ly with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

4.11. Equity Global Conservative

Legal entity identifier: 222100SVCTS97J3DQS61

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following environment and/or social characteristics:
• a carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.
The reference universe used is the **MSCI World Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?***

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers' Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund's ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund's investment strategy.
The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:
• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in $tCO2/MEUR$ (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).

The reference universe used is the **MSCI World Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:

• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

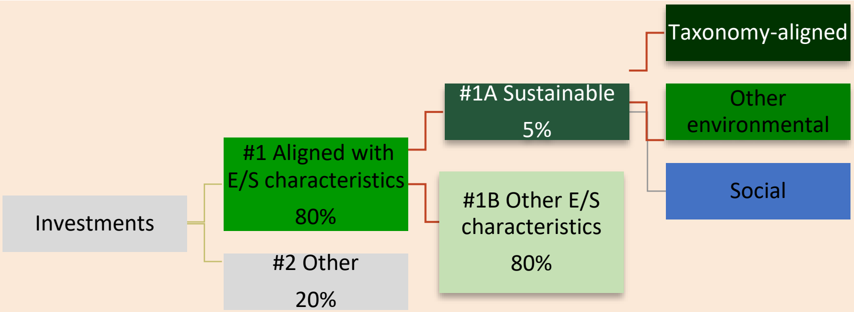
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).

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.



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[11]?**

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

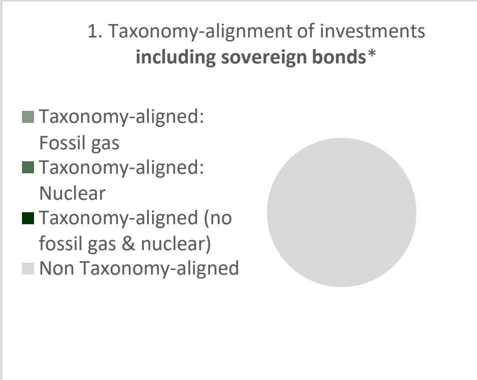
[11] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

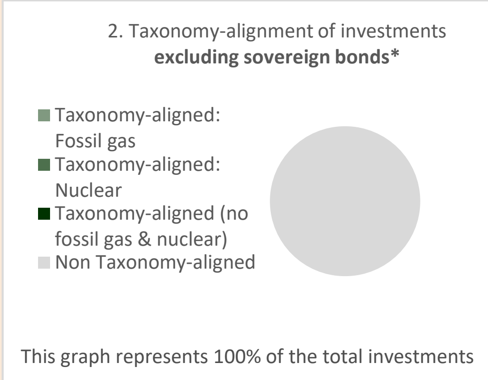
switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.*

- ***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?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.12. Equity Global Protect

Legal entity identifier: 549300PQN85AGLH2TO17

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes following environment and/or social characteristics:
• a lower carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the MSCI World Index, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?***

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality. .

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.
The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:
• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)
The reference universe used is the **MSCI World Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

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 sub-fund’s binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

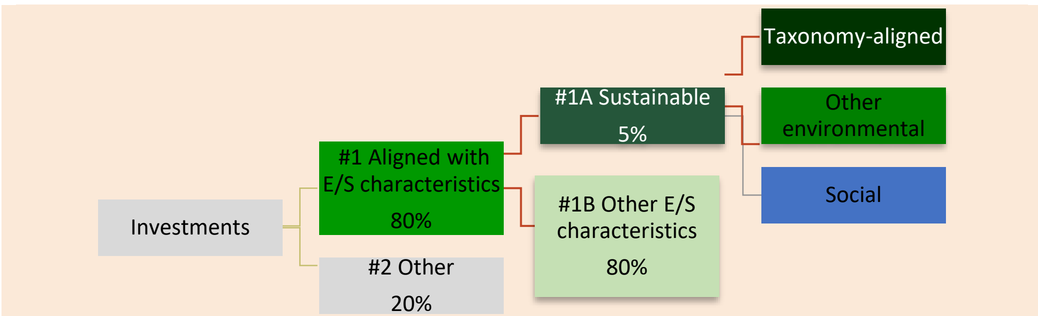
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).

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.



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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.

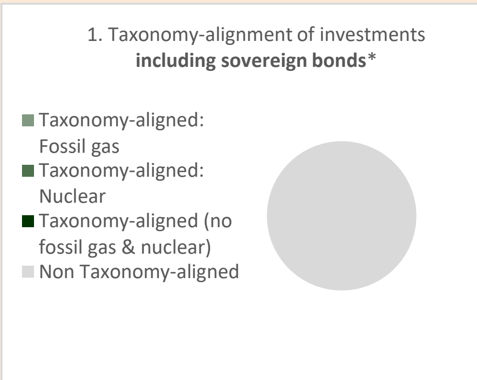
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[12]?**

☐ 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%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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[12] 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.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

4.13. Equity USA

Legal entity identifier: 549300Y21UWRFMT1Q623

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**

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

The sub-fund promotes following environment and/or social characteristics:

• a carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the **MSCI USA TR Net Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the sub-fund. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.
The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:
• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)
The reference universe used is the **MSCI USA TR Net Index**, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund’s binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

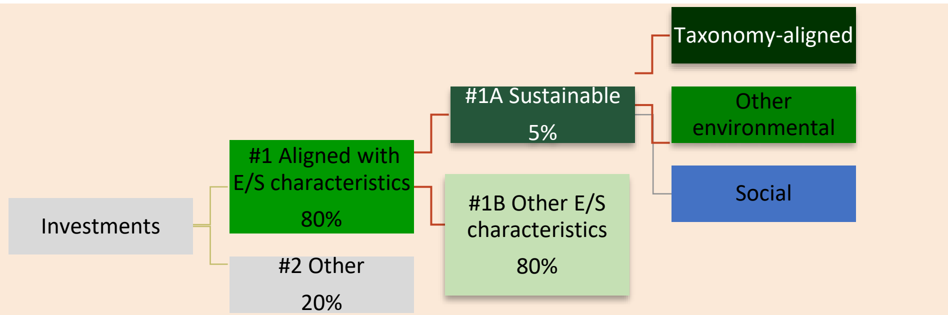
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).

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.



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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.

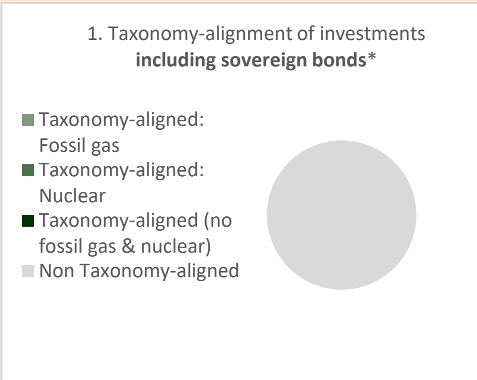
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

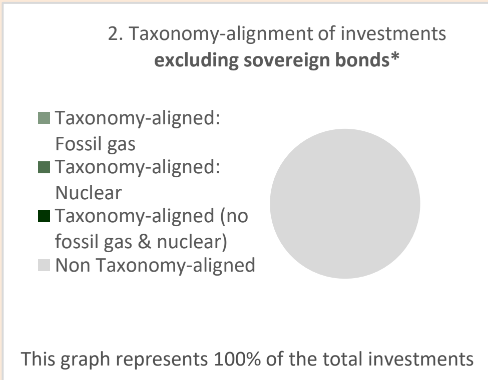
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[13]?**

☐ 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.





** 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%

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentaly 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 sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the

[13] 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.

sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.14. Income Equity Euro Zone

Legal entity identifier: 254900GXQUHEY0OJNK91

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following environment and/or social characteristics:
• a carbon footprint at least 20% lower than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is MSCI EMU, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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?

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.

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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 "Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers' Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach: The sub-fund's ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund's investment strategy.
The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in thre following way:
• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)
The reference universe used is MSCI EMU, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:
• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage and/or exercise its voting rights with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• Exclusion of investments in issuers involved in the activities listed in the Swiss Life Asset Managers sectorial and norms-based exclusions
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

- Sound management structures
- Employee relations
- Remuneration of staff
- Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

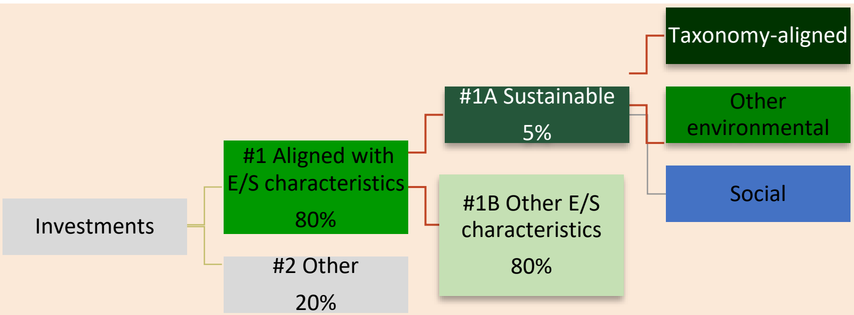
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).

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.



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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.

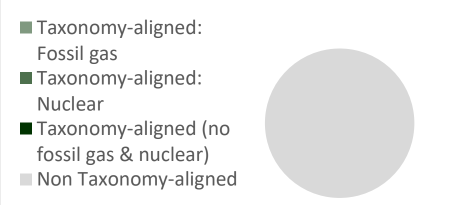
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

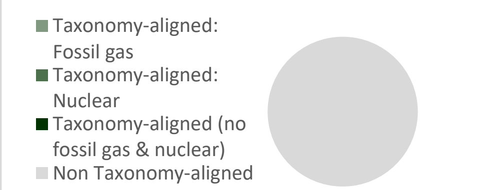
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[14]?**

☐ 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.



1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding 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%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") antly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic ply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.15. Multi Asset Balanced

Legal entity identifier: 549300R4FDYZZ8HUD175

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:** ___%	☐ 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**

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

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

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through its investment in funds which integrate ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

The sub-fund does not use indicators other than the promotion of ESG criteria in a binding and significant manner by the targeted funds.

- ***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?***

Not applicable.

- ***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?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

  - 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 applicable.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its negative impact by limiting overall exposure to funds which are not addressing the PAIs, through their investment strategy.

The allocation of the underlying funds within the portfolio can result in a portfolio hosting different ESG approaches, and different ways to consider PAIs. Underlying funds can address all PAIs or some of them.

- The underlying funds managed by asset management companies of the Swiss Life Group consider PAIs through two main strategies:
  - Exclusion of issuers being involved the production of thermal coal (PAI 4), or breaching the United Nations Global Compact (PAI 10) , or being involved in the production of controversial weapons (PAI 14).
  - Integration of a proprietary PAI score into the investment guidelines, either to forbid exposure to the worst issuers, either to improve the PAI average portfolio score vs. its reference universe.
- The underlying funds managed by asset management companies outside the Swiss Life Group have their own methodologies for considering PAIs. This dimension is part of the analysis done internally to determine the eligibility of underlying funds to the portfolio. In particular, the selection process ensures that external funds have an exclusion policy on the three following PAIs: exclusion of issuers being involved the production of thermal coal (PAI 4), or breaching the United Nations Global Compact (PAI 10) , or being involved in the production of controversial weapons (PAI 14).

For more information, please refer to the "Statement on Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors" and the Management Company's responsible investment policy available on the Management Company's website, which defines the process implemented to consider PAIs.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level is available in the Company's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers' Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach The sub-fund seeks to achieve an ESG positive tilt by investing at least 90% of assets (excluding cash) and at least at 80% of total assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

The allocation of the underlying funds within the portfolio can result in a portfolio hosting different ESG approaches. In any event, the management company will give priority to selecting underlying funds which apply an ESG approach that is consistent with its own responsible investment policy.

The underlying funds managed by asset management companies of the Swiss Life Group apply the Responsible investment policy of Swiss Life Asset Managers, which is based on the following principles:

- Application of regulatory, sector and normative exclusions;

- Application of sustainability safeguards, aimed at limiting investment in issuers having the weakest ESG performance, in terms of ESG ratings, ESG controversies and principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors;
- Implementation of a significant ESG approach, consisting for example of a significant improvement in the average ESG rating or in a non-financial indicator;
- Engagement and voting at general meetings of shareholders, when it is relevant in relation with the investment strategy of the sub-fund.

For more information, please refer to the "Responsible investment policy" available on the Management Company's website.

The underlying funds managed by asset management companies outside the Swiss Life Group have their own methodologies for taking ESG criteria into account. These methodologies are analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively by Swiss Life Asset Managers to ensure consistency of approaches. Quantitative information comes from an external data provider and can be automated. Qualitative information corresponds to information collected from proprietary research and from interactions with the third-party asset managers (e.g., investment process, team structure, ESG objectives, ESG resources, etc.).

The sub-fund makes indirect investments in underlying companies, therefore does not hold any voting rights and/or does not seek direct engagement with the underlying companies.

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 sub-fund's binding elements are:

• minimum 90% of assets (excluding cash) invested and at least at 80% of assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses good governance practice on the level of the target funds. Target funds managed by Swiss Life Asset Managers are following the good governance approach of Swiss Life Asset Managers. This approach intends to assess company decision-making processes and controls, as well as how management balances the interests of shareholders, employees, suppliers, customers, the community and other stakeholders. Based on ESG ratings and controversies assessments, the analysis of company governance includes:

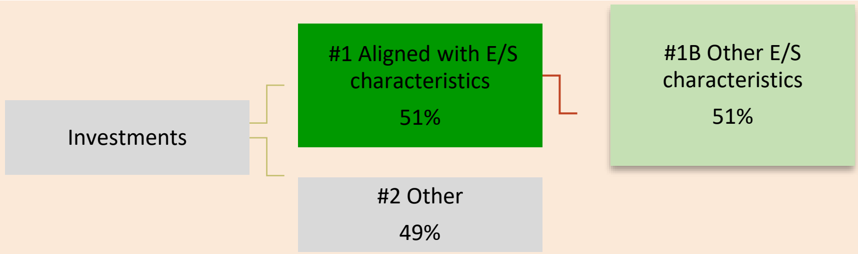
- audit and financial reporting practices
- alignment between remuneration schemes and corporate strategy
- composition, effectiveness and oversight of the board
- company's ownership and control
- tax transparency
- business ethics issues such as fraud, executive misconduct, corrupt practices, money laundering, or anti-trust violations

Besides, the governance practices of the fund manufacturers of external target funds are assessed during the fund due diligence and monitored regularly during the investment period.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The sub-fund must be invested at least at 90% of assets (except cash) and at least at 80% of assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.
Since these funds have their own commitments regarding the consideration of ESG criteria, the sub-fund commits to promote E/S characteristics for at least 51% of assets. The sub-fund assesses the proportion of E/S characteristics of the underlying investments by applying a look-through calculation approach SFDR (#1). The sub-fund can but is not obligated to promote E/S characteristics in its other investments made by the remainder of its NAV , such as cash, cash equivalents, direct investments, issuers that do not systematically integrate E/S characteristics, investments in other UCITS/UCIs and/or derivative instruments (#2).



#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, but only taking into consideration the respective minimum percentages that each investment commits itself to align with E/S characteristics (i.e. look-through calculation approach).
#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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?***

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

Not applicable.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[15]?**

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

[15] 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.

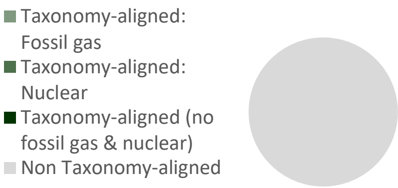
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments
including sovereign bonds*



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments
excluding 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?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.16. Multi Asset Growth

Legal entity identifier: 549300ZTEUFHU49NNS21

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 ___% 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through its investment in funds which integrate ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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 sub-fund does not use indicators other than the promotion of ESG criteria in a binding and significant manner by the targeted funds.

- ***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?***

Not applicable.

- ***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?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

  - 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 applicable.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its negative impact by limiting overall exposure to funds which are not addressing the PAIs, through their investment strategy.

The allocation of the underlying funds within the portfolio can result in a portfolio hosting different ESG approaches, and different ways to consider PAIs. Underlying funds can address all PAIs or some of them.

- The underlying funds managed by asset management companies of the Swiss Life Group consider PAIs through two main strategies:
  - Exclusion of issuers being involved the production of thermal coal (PAI 4), or breaching the United Nations Global Compact (PAI 10) , or being involved in the production of controversial weapons (PAI 14).
  - Integration of a proprietary PAI score into the investment guidelines, either to forbid exposure to the worst issuers, either to improve the PAI average portfolio score vs. its reference universe.
- The underlying funds managed by asset management companies outside the Swiss Life Group have their own methodologies for considering PAIs. This dimension is part of the analysis done internally to determine the eligibility of underlying funds to the portfolio. In particular, the selection process ensures that external funds have an exclusion policy on the three following PAIs: exclusion of issuers being involved the production of thermal coal (PAI 4), or breaching the United Nations Global Compact (PAI 10) , or being involved in the production of controversial weapons (PAI 14).

For more information, please refer to the "Statement on Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors" and the Management Company's responsible investment policy available on the Management Company's website, which defines the process implemented to consider PAIs.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level is available in the Company's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers' Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach The sub-fund seeks to achieve an ESG positive tilt by investing at least 90% of assets (excluding cash) and at least at 80% of total assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

The allocation of the underlying funds within the portfolio can result in a portfolio hosting different ESG approaches. In any event, the management company will give priority to selecting underlying funds which apply an ESG approach that is consistent with its own responsible investment policy.

The underlying funds managed by asset management companies of the Swiss Life Group apply the Responsible investment policy of Swiss Life Asset Managers, which is based on the following principles:

- Application of regulatory, sector and normative exclusions;

- Application of sustainability safeguards, aimed at limiting investment in issuers having the weakest ESG performance, in terms of ESG ratings, ESG controversies and principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors;
- Implementation of a significant ESG approach, consisting for example of a significant improvement in the average ESG rating or in a non-financial indicator;
- Engagement and voting at general meetings of shareholders, when it is relevant in relation with the investment strategy of the sub-fund.

For more information, please refer to the "Responsible investment policy" available on the Management Company's website.

The underlying funds managed by asset management companies outside the Swiss Life Group have their own methodologies for taking ESG criteria into account. These methodologies are analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively by Swiss Life Asset Managers to ensure consistency of approaches. Quantitative information comes from an external data provider and can be automated. Qualitative information corresponds to information collected from proprietary research and from interactions with the third-party asset managers (e.g., investment process, team structure, ESG objectives, ESG resources, etc.).

The sub-fund makes indirect investments in underlying companies, therefore does not hold any voting rights and/or does not seek direct engagement with the underlying companies.

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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• minimum 90% of assets (excluding cash) invested and at least at 80% of assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses good governance practice on the level of the target funds. Target funds managed by Swiss Life Asset Managers are following the good governance approach of Swiss Life Asset Managers. This approach intends to assess company decision-making processes and controls, as well as how management balances the interests of shareholders, employees, suppliers, customers, the community and other stakeholders. Based on ESG ratings and controversies assessments, the analysis of company governance includes:

- audit and financial reporting practices
- alignment between remuneration schemes and corporate strategy
- composition, effectiveness and oversight of the board
- company's ownership and control
- tax transparency
- business ethics issues such as fraud, executive misconduct, corrupt practices, money laundering, or anti-trust violations

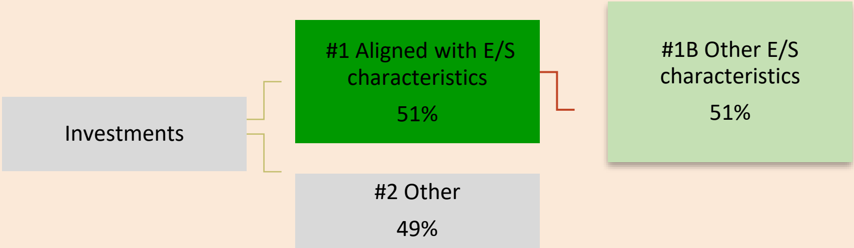
Besides, the governance practices of the fund manufacturers of external target funds are assessed during the fund due diligence and monitored regularly during the investment period.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund must be invested at least at 90% of assets (except cash) and at least at 80% of assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

Since these funds have their own commitments regarding the consideration of ESG criteria, the sub-fund commits to promote E/S characteristics for at least 51% of assets. The sub-fund assesses the proportion of E/S characteristics of the underlying investments by applying a look-through calculation approach SFDR (#1). The sub-fund can but is not obligated to promote E/S characteristics in its other investments made by the remainder of its NAV, such as cash, cash equivalents, direct investments, issuers that do not systematically integrate E/S characteristics, investments in other UCITS/UCIs and/or derivative instruments (#2).



#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, but only taking into consideration the respective minimum percentages that each investment commits itself to align with E/S characteristics (i.e. look-through calculation approach).
#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

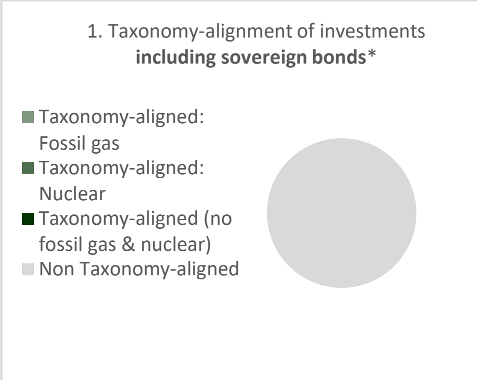
Not applicable.

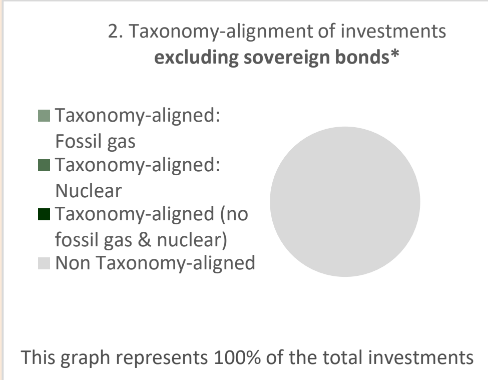
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[16]?**

☐ Yes:
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy
☒ No

[16] 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.

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.*

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

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

Not applicable.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

4.17. Multi Asset Moderate

Legal entity identifier: 549300FIGO7SZCLTI055

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:** ___%	☐ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics through its investment in funds which integrate ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose 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 sub-fund does not use indicators other than the promotion of ESG criteria in a binding and significant manner by the targeted funds.

- ***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?***

Not applicable.

- ***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?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

  - 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 applicable.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its negative impact by limiting overall exposure to funds which are not addressing the PAIs, through their investment strategy.

The allocation of the underlying funds within the portfolio can result in a portfolio hosting different ESG approaches, and different ways to consider PAIs. Underlying funds can address all PAIs or some of them.

- The underlying funds managed by asset management companies of the Swiss Life Group consider PAIs through two main strategies:
  - Exclusion of issuers being involved the production of thermal coal (PAI 4), or breaching the United Nations Global Compact (PAI 10), or being involved in the production of controversial weapons (PAI 14).
  - Integration of a proprietary PAI score into the investment guidelines, either to forbid exposure to the worst issuers, either to improve the PAI average portfolio score vs. its reference universe.
- The underlying funds managed by asset management companies outside the Swiss Life Group have their own methodologies for considering PAIs. This dimension is part of the analysis done internally to determine the eligibility of underlying funds to the portfolio. In particular, the selection process ensures that external funds have an exclusion policy on the three following PAIs: exclusion of issuers being involved the production of thermal coal (PAI 4), or breaching the United Nations Global Compact (PAI 10) , or being involved in the production of controversial weapons (PAI 14).

For more information, please refer to the "Statement on Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors" and the Management Company's responsible investment policy available on the Management Company's website, which defines the process implemented to consider PAIs.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level is available in the Company's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers' Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach. The sub-fund seeks to achieve an ESG positive tilt by investing at least 90% of assets (excluding cash) and at least at 80% of total assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

The allocation of the underlying funds within the portfolio can result in a portfolio hosting different ESG approaches. In any event, the management company will give priority to selecting underlying funds which apply an ESG approach that is consistent with its own responsible investment policy.

The underlying funds managed by asset management companies of the Swiss Life Group apply the Responsible investment policy of Swiss Life Asset Managers, which is based on the following principles:

- Application of regulatory, sector and normative exclusions;

- Application of sustainability safeguards, aimed at limiting investment in issuers having the weakest ESG performance, in terms of ESG ratings, ESG controversies and principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors;
- Implementation of a significant ESG approach, consisting for example of a significant improvement in the average ESG rating or in a non-financial indicator;
- Engagement and voting at general meetings of shareholders, when it is relevant in relation with the investment strategy of the sub-fund.

For more information, please refer to the "Responsible investment policy" available on the Management Company's website.

The underlying funds managed by asset management companies outside the Swiss Life Group have their own methodologies for taking ESG criteria into account. These methodologies are analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively by Swiss Life Asset Managers to ensure consistency of approaches. Quantitative information comes from an external data provider and can be automated. Qualitative information corresponds to information collected from proprietary research and from interactions with the third-party asset managers (e.g., investment process, team structure, ESG objectives, ESG resources, etc.).

The sub-fund makes indirect investments in underlying companies, therefore does not hold any voting rights and/or does not seek direct engagement with the underlying companies.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• minimum 90% of assets (excluding cash) invested and at least at 80% of assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses good governance practice on the level of the target funds. Target funds managed by Swiss Life Asset Managers are following the good governance approach of Swiss Life Asset Managers. This approach intends to assess company decision-making processes and controls, as well as how management balances the interests of shareholders, employees, suppliers, customers, the community and other stakeholders. Based on ESG ratings and controversies assessments, the analysis of company governance includes:

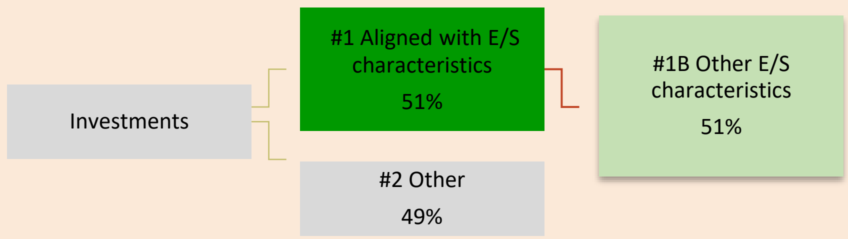
- audit and financial reporting practices
- alignment between remuneration schemes and corporate strategy
- composition, effectiveness and oversight of the board
- company's ownership and control
- tax transparency
- business ethics issues such as fraud, executive misconduct, corrupt practices, money laundering, or anti-trust violations

Besides, the governance practices of the fund manufacturers of external target funds are assessed during the fund due diligence and monitored regularly during the investment period.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The sub-fund must be invested at least at 90% of assets (except cash) and at least at 80% of assets (including cash) in funds promoting ESG criteria into their investment strategies in a binding and significant manner.
Since these funds have their own commitments regarding the consideration of ESG criteria, the sub-fund commits to promote E/S characteristics for at least 51% of assets. The sub-fund assesses the proportion of E/S characteristics of the underlying investments by applying a look-through calculation approach SFDR (#1). The sub-fund can but is not obligated to promote E/S characteristics in its other investments made by the remainder of its NAV, such as cash, cash equivalents, direct investments, issuers that do not systematically integrate E/S characteristics, investments in other UCITS/UCIs and/or derivative instruments (#2).



#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, but only taking into consideration the respective minimum percentages that each investment commits itself to align with E/S characteristics (i.e. look-through calculation approach).
#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

Not applicable.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[17]?**

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

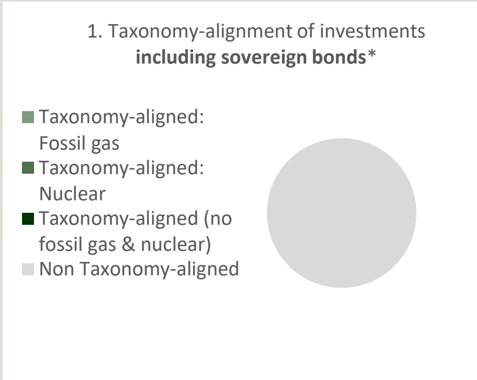
[17] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

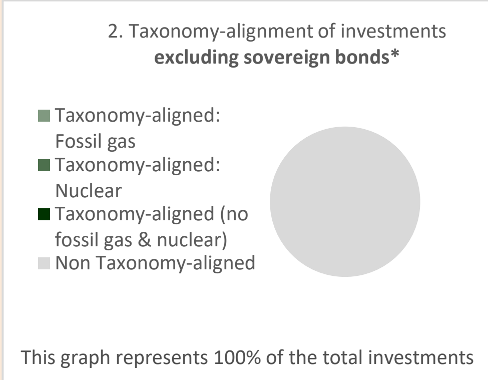
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

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.*

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.

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

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.18. Bond US Corporates

Legal entity identifier: 2549001G97IVWJ9OX351

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:** ___%	☒ 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristic:
• lower carbon footprint than its reference universe.

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

The reference universe used is the Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index, an index that do not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's carbon footprint
• sub-fund's ratio of sustainable investment

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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality..

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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.
For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

In addition to incorporating Principal Adverse Impacts (PAIs) as part of the Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment under the framework of sustainable investments (as detailed above), the sub-fund adopts a broader approach to integrating PAIs within its primary corporate-focused investment strategy. The following PAI indicators are considered by means of exclusions from the investment universe:

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.4 "Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector": The fund excludes issuers with more than 10% revenues deriving from activities in the thermal coal sector.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers involved in controversies related to violation of the UNGC principles.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4. and 1.10. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG approach: The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy.

The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in the following way:

• reach a lower carbon footprint than its reference universe, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)

The reference universe used is the **Bloomberg US Corporate Bond Index**, an index that do not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:

• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 5%

The sub-fund excludes investments in issuers:

• Companies which are failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles
• Companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. listed on SVVK-ASIR list)
• Companies which generate a revenue of more than 10% with mining or selling thermal coal

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund’s binding elements are:

• mitigation of sustainability risks by excluding or restricting issuers with a very low ESG performance, including ESG ratings and controversies and principal adverse impacts
• lower carbon footprint than the reference universe
• sustainable investment of at least 5%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?***

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

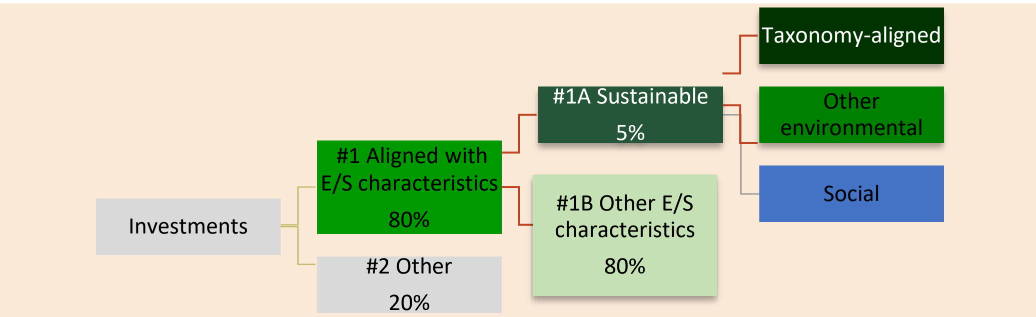
Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 5% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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?***

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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.

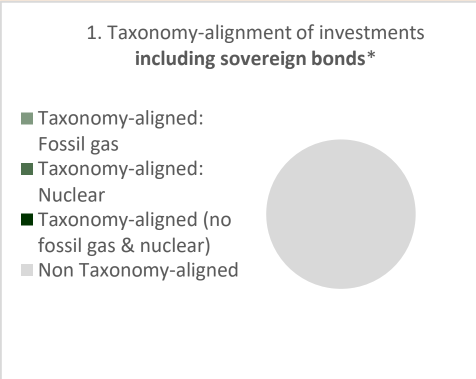
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

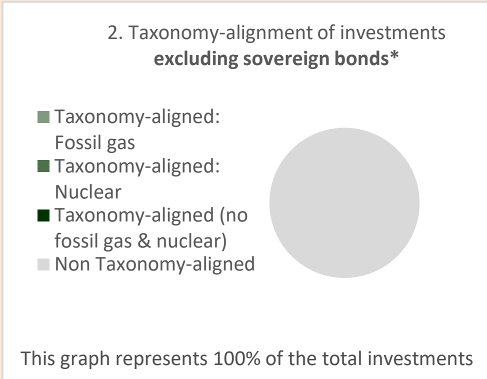
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[18]?**

☐ 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.





** 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%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

[18] 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 socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (5%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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?

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

No. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html.

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.

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

4.19. Bond ESG Global Aggregate

Legal entity identifier: 254900HN3DC6HMTZWG90

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 _2_% 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**

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

The sub-fund promotes the following E/S characteristics:
• higher overall environmental, social and governance (ESG) profile than its reference universe.
• 20% lower carbon footprint/carbon intensity than its reference universe.

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

The reference universe used is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index, an index that do not take into account ESG factors.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:
• sub-fund's weighted average ESG rating
• sub-fund's carbon footprint/carbon intensity
• sub-fund's sustainable investment ratio

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.

This is achieved by investing in:
Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.."

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.

For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's

investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers.

For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund’s investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

For Corporate Issuers:

The following PAI indicators are considered by means of excluding issuers involved in the activities listed by the Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) exclusions.

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 “GHG intensity of investee companies”: The fund excludes issuers that derive either (a) 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite, (b) 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels, (c) 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels or (d) 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO_2 e/kWh.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers that derive either (a) 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite, (b) 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels or (c) 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers that are in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. Therefore, these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

For Sovereign Issuers: the sub-fund considers the GHG intensity countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ 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 sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

ESG significant approach (applicable for the corporate bucket): The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy. The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in two ways:

• build a higher overall environmental, social and governance (ESG) profile than its reference universe
• reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference index, measured in tCO_2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)

Additionally for the sovereign bucket the sub-fund aims to reach a 20% lower carbon intensity than its reference index, measured in tCO2/GDP including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).

The reference universe used is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Index, an index that does not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 2%

Debt securities are either classified into a sovereign or corporate bucket, primarily based on MSCI ESG classification or if necessary, by another appropriate approach.

In addition, the sub-fund seeks to mitigate sustainability risks by excluding or restricting issuers with a very low ESG performance, including ESG ratings and controversies and principal adverse impacts.

Normative and sectorial exclusions The sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers:

- Companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
- Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
- Companies are identified as in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
- Companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
- Companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
- Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
- Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh

If an issuer was present in the portfolio before falling into the restricted categories mentioned above, the general case would be to divest from this issuer in a reasonable timeframe. However, in some specific cases, Swiss Life Asset Managers may decide to keep an issuer newly in breach of the normative or sectoral exclusions criteria and engage with the issuer if Swiss Life Asset Managers sees an opportunity for the issuer to improve and remediate the ESG issue at stake. During the engagement phase, new investments in the relevant issuer are prohibited until the outcome of the engagement is clear. If the engagement fails, divestment will be carried out and future investment in the relevant issuer will be prohibited, if it is a success the issuer will be reintroduced in the investible universe.

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• exclusion criteria (as described under "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?")
• mitigation of sustainability risks by excluding or restricting issuers with a very low ESG performance, including ESG ratings and controversies (applicable to the corporate bucket)
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe (applicable to corporate bucket).
• 20% lower carbon intensity than the reference universe (applicable to sovereign bucket).
• 2% sustainable investment

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

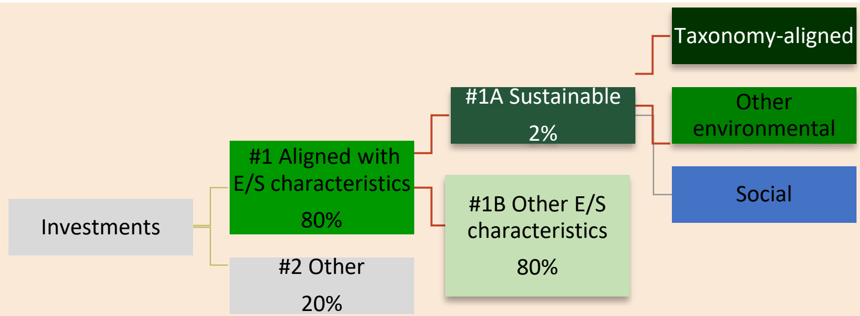
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy (http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy).

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.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 2% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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.

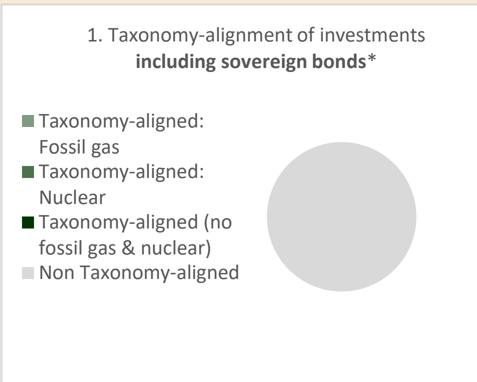
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

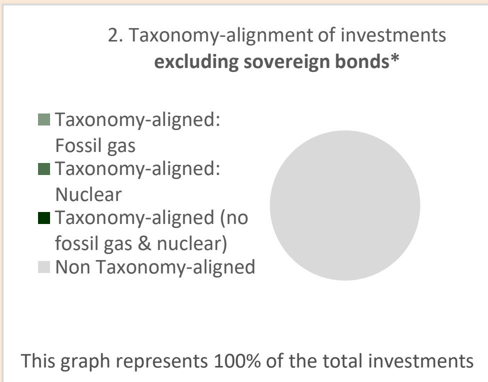
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[19]?**

☐ 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.





** 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%

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

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

[19] 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 socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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

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. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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:

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://lu.swisslife-am.com/en/home/responsible-investment/sustainability-related-disclosures.html

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.

4.20. Bond ESG Global Sovereigns

Legal entity identifier: 254900KLFKTZMD2F3A92

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:** ___%	☒ 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 _2_% 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**

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

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

The sub-fund promotes following environment and/or social characteristics:

- • higher overall environmental, social and governance (ESG) profile than its reference universe.
  • 20% lower carbon footprint/carbon intensity than its reference universe.

The reference universe used is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Treasury and Gov-related Total Return Index Hedged EUR.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

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

Indicators the sub-fund uses include:

• sub-fund's weighted average ESG rating
• sub-fund's carbon footprint/carbon intensity
• sub-fund's sustainable investment ratio

- ***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 sub-fund intends to partially invest in securities of issuers that contribute to sustainable objectives, specifically aligning with a net-zero pathway or conducting economic activities that substantially contribute to:

Environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation or adaptation, in accordance with the EU Taxonomy; or Social objectives, such as promoting social inclusion or addressing inequality.
This is achieved by investing in:

Corporate issuers that have robust net-zero commitments and targets aligned with recognized frameworks (e.g. MSCI net zero tracker), or derive a significant proportion of their revenues or other measurable metrics from activities that meet these objectives, or use the proceeds of issued green bonds that meet these objectives; and sovereign issuers by considering the share of their expenditures towards achieving climate and social objectives, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adopting renewable energy, or addressing inequality.."

- ***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 sustainable investments made by the financial product adhere to a stringent Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) assessment, implemented by specific exclusions.

For sovereign issuers, exclusions apply for Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) and other factors, such as climate, biodiversity, social and governance. This includes ratification of the Paris Agreement, labour rights, corruption and low performance in relation to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

. For corporate issuers, exclusions apply to those flagged for severe ESG controversies, Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators with high severity, or negative contributions exceeding 5% to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These measures ensure that the financial product's investments do not undermine any environmental or social sustainable objectives.

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

The financial product integrates Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators into its investment process for both sovereign and corporate issuers. For sovereigns, PAI indicators such as the GHG intensity, countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score are assessed to evaluate their adverse impacts. The assessment is based on external data providers and specific flags lead to exclusion of respective issuers. For corporates, a proprietary scoring methodology is applied, where each mandatory PAI indicator is assessed for severity using data from an external vendor, and individual scores are summed to derive an overall PAI score. Lower PAI scores indicate better performance, and issuers with high PAI scores, reflecting significant adverse impacts, are excluded from the portfolio. This ensures that the financial product actively mitigates adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights is assured through a robust due diligence process, leveraging third-party data to identify economic activities that substantially contribute to environmental objectives. Issuers are excluded if they are involved in severe controversies related to human rights, labor standards, environmental protection, or anti-corruption practices. This approach ensures that the sub-fund's investments uphold high standards of ethical conduct and sustainability, in line with internationally recognized frameworks.

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?

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.

☒ Yes, the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, and intends to mitigate its impact by limiting exposure to certain PAIs.

For Corporate Issuers:

The following PAI indicators are considered by means of excluding issuers involved in the activities listed by the Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) exclusions.

1.1 "GHG emissions", 1.2 "Carbon footprint" and 1.3 "GHG intensity of investee companies": The fund excludes issuers that derive either (a) 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite, (b) 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels, (c) 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels or (d) 50 % or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100 g CO2 e/kWh.

1.4 “Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector”: The fund excludes issuers that derive either (a) 1 % or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite, (b) 10 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels or (c) 50 % or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels.

1.10 “Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises”: The fund excludes issuers that are in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

1.14 “Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)”: The fund excludes issuers involved in biological & chemical weapons (including components, systems), landmines and cluster munitions.

PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4: The scope of applied exclusions to consider these PAIs may deviate from the definition of PAI 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4. Therefore these PAIs are considered to be partly mitigated.

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

For Sovereign Issuers: the sub-fund considers the GHG intensity countries subject to social violations and the average corruption score

In accordance with Article 11, paragraph 2 of the SFDR, information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors at the product level will be made available within the periodic disclosure for this Sub-Fund under the question: “How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?”.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sub-fund manages its portfolio of investments according to the Swiss Life Asset Managers’ Responsible Investment Policy, and follows the following investment strategy:

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

ESG significant approach (applicable for the corporate bucket): The sub-fund’s ESG approach is defined in comparison with its reference universe, considered representative of the fund’s investment strategy. The sub-fund aims to outperform its reference universe in two ways:

- build a higher overall environmental, social and governance (ESG) profile than its reference universe
- reach a 20% lower carbon footprint than its reference index, measured in tCO2/MEUR (tons of carbon dioxide emissions per million of euro invested in the sub-fund) including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3)

Additionally for the sovereign bucket the sub-fund aims to reach a 20% lower carbon intensity than its reference index, measured in tCO2/GDP including all direct and indirect carbon emissions (scope 1, 2 and 3).

The reference universe used is the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Treasury and Gov-related Total Return Index Hedged EUR, an index that do not take into account ESG factors.

Furthermore, the sub-fund aims to:
• reach a ratio of sustainable investment of 2%

Debt securities are either classified into a sovereign or corporate bucket, primarily based on MSCI ESG classification or if necessary by another appropriate approach. In addition, the sub-fund seeks to mitigate sustainability risks by excluding or restricting issuers with a very low ESG performance, including ESG ratings and controversies.

Normative and sectorial exclusions: The sub-fund is not allowed to invest in issuers:
• Companies involved in any activities related to controversial weapons;
• Companies involved in the cultivation and production of tobacco;
• Companies that are identified as in violation of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles or the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises;
• Companies that derive 1% or more of their revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;
• Companies that derive 10% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution or refining of oil fuels;
• Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from the exploration, extraction, manufacturing or distribution of gaseous fuels;
•Companies that derive 50% or more of their revenues from electricity generation with a GHG intensity of more than 100g CO2 e/kWh

If an issuer was present in the portfolio before falling into the restricted categories mentioned above, the general case would be to divest from this issuer in a reasonable timeframe. However, in some specific cases, Swiss Life Asset Managers may decide to keep an issuer newly in breach of the normative or sectoral exclusions criteria and engage with the issuer if Swiss Life Asset Managers sees an opportunity for the issuer to improve and remediate the ESG issue at stake. During the engagement phase, new investments in the relevant issuer are prohibited until the outcome of the engagement is clear. If the engagement fails, divestment will be carried out and future investment in the relevant issuer will be prohibited, if it is a success the issuer will be reintroduced in the investible universe.

Active ownership Swiss Life Asset Managers may seek to engage with portfolio companies on relevant ESG issues.

- ***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 sub-fund's binding elements are:
• exclusion criteria (as described under "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?")
• mitigation of sustainability risks by excluding or restricting issuers with a very low ESG performance, including ESG ratings and controversies
• higher overall environmental, social and governance (ESG) profile than the reference universe (applicable to the corporate bucket)
• 20% lower carbon footprint than the reference universe (applicable to corporate bucket).
• 20% lower carbon intensity see than the reference universe (applicable to sovereign bucket).
• 2% sustainable investment

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

The sub-fund does not commit to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of the investment strategy.

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?

The sub-fund assesses companies' governance practices including:

• Sound management structures
• Employee relations
• Remuneration of staff
• Tax compliance

Good Governance is considered by the application of Swiss Life Asset Managers normative exclusions (i.e. breaches of the UN Global Compact) and assessment of material controversies, using both external data providers and internal qualitative research.

Swiss Life Asset Managers considers the following standards within this process: The UN Global Compact (UNGC), the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises on Responsible Business Conduct (OECD Guidelines) and the International Labour Organization Conventions (ILO).

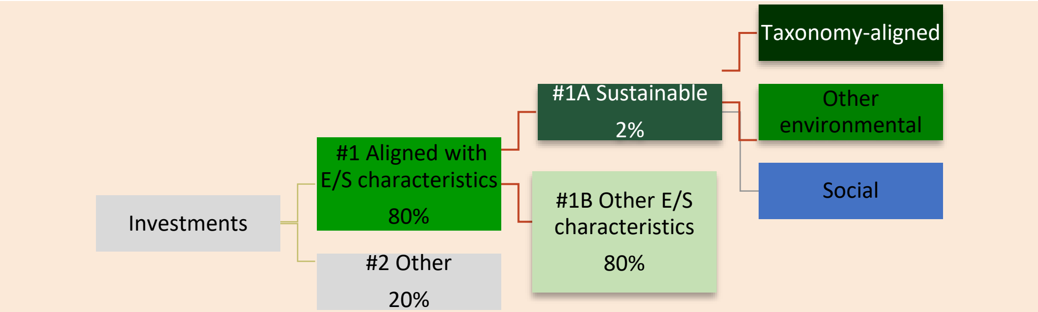
Details are set out in Swiss Life Asset Managers Responsible Investment Policy http://www.swisslife-am.com/ri-policy.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 80% of its NAV in issuers that are covered by ESG investment criteria and consequently aiming to promote E/S characteristics (#1). These instruments can be equities, bonds and/or UCITS/UCIs. The sub-fund is allowed to invest the remainder of its NAV in remaining investments, such as cash, cash equivalents, derivative instruments and/or instruments that are not covered by any ESG investment criteria (#2). Further, the sub-fund is expected to invest at least 2% of its NAV in issuers that are sustainable investments (#1A).

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.



#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 sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any "sustainable investment" within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation.

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

The sub-fund does not use derivatives to attain its environmental or social characteristics.

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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.

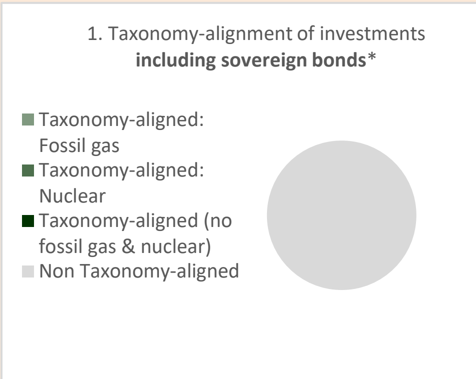
- **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy[20]?**

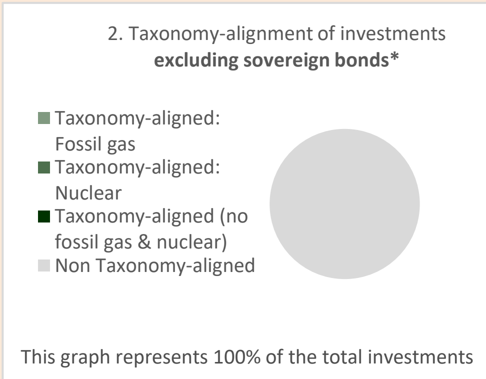
☐ Yes:

☐ 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.





** 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%

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

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy or socially sustainable investments. Any investment with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the

[20] 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.

sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of socially sustainable investments. Sustainable investments may also include investments with environmental objectives that are or are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy. Any socially sustainable investment will be included in the sustainable investment proportion the sub-fund has committed to (2%), irrespective of their contribution to the environment and/or social objectives.

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

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

These investments include derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions ensuring the sub-fund's liquidity, investments in other funds and investments in securities that are not ESG rated, ensuring the sub-fund's diversification. These investments are not measured against ESG criteria, including any minimum environmental or social safeguards as defined under SFDR.

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?

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

No. The sub-fund uses a variety of ways to assess its environmental and/or social performance, but does not use a reference benchmark to determine the alignment with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

- ***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.

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