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YourIndex SICAV

A Luxembourg SICAV

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A Word to Potential Investors

All investments involve risk

With these funds, as with most investments, future performance may differ from past performance. There is no guarantee that any fund will meet its objectives or achieve any particular level of performance.

Fund investments are not bank deposits. The value of your investment can go up and down, and you could lose some or all of your invested money. Levels of income could also go up or down (as a rate or in absolute terms). No fund in this prospectus is intended as a complete investment plan, nor are all funds appropriate for all investors.

Before investing in any fund, you should understand its risks, costs and terms of investment, and how well these characteristics align with your own financial circumstances and risk tolerance.

As a potential investor, it is your responsibility to know and follow all applicable laws and regulations, including any foreign exchange restrictions, and to be aware of potential tax consequences (for which the SICAV will under no circumstances be responsible for). We recommend that you consult an investment adviser, legal adviser and tax adviser before investing.

Any difference among fund security currencies, fund base or share class currencies, and your home currency may expose you to currency risk. If your home currency is different from your share class currency, the performance you experience as an investor could be very different from that of the share class.

Who can invest in these funds

Distributing this prospectus, offering these shares for sale, or investing in these shares is legal only where the shares are registered for public sale or where sale is not prohibited by local law or regulation. Neither this prospectus nor any other document relating to the SICAV is an offer or solicitation in any jurisdiction, or to any investor, where not legally permitted or where the person making the offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so.

Neither these shares nor the SICAV are registered with the US Securities and Exchange Commission or any other US entity, federal or otherwise. Therefore, unless the management company is satisfied that it would not constitute a violation of US securities laws, these shares are not sold in the USA and are not available to, or for the benefit of, US persons.

This version of the prospectus may not be used or distributed in Hong Kong, unless accompanied by the local addendum. This prospectus has not been reviewed by any regulatory authority in Hong Kong.

For more information on restrictions on share ownership, contact us (see below).

Which information to rely on

In deciding whether or not to invest in a fund, you should look at (and read completely) the most recent prospectus, as well as the relevant Key Information Documents (KIDs) and the most recent financial report(s), all of which are considered part of the prospectus. All of these documents are available online at ***eurizoncapital.com***.

By subscribing for shares in any of these funds, you are considered to accept the terms described in these documents.

Together, all these documents contain the only approved information about the funds and the SICAV. Anyone who offers any other information or representation, or who makes investment decisions based on the same, does so without authority and at their sole risk. The board is not liable for any statements or information about the funds or the SICAV that is not contained in these documents, and investors rely on such statements and information at their own risk. Information in this prospectus, or any document about the SICAV or funds, may have changed since the publication date. In case of any inconsistency in translations of this prospectus, the articles or the financial reports, the English version will prevail, unless the management company or the depositary decide otherwise.

INFORMATION REQUESTS

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Fund Descriptions

All of the funds described in this prospectus are part of the SICAV, which functions as an umbrella structure for them.

The SICAV exists to offer investors access to professional investment management through a range of funds, each aiming to balance the growth and the preservation of shareholders' capital while also offering high liquidity of fund shares and practicing sound risk diversification.

By law, each fund is permitted to invest as described in "General Investment Powers and Restrictions", and equally is required to comply with the restrictions stated in that same section. However, each fund also has its own investment policy, which is generally narrower than what is permitted by law. To a limited extent, a fund may use investments and techniques not described in its investment policy so long as it is consistent with law and regulation, and with the portfolio's investment objective. Each fund may also temporarily depart from its investment policy to address unusual market conditions or large unpredictable event. Descriptions of the specific investment objectives, main investments, and other key characteristics of each fund begin on the next page.

The board has overall responsibility for the SICAV's business operations and its investment activities, including the investment activities of all of the funds. The board has delegated the day-to-day management of the funds to the management company, which in turn may delegate some of its functions to various service providers, such as investment management, distribution and central administration. The management company retains supervisory approval and control over its delegates.

The board may decide to quote, list or otherwise admit to trading one or more share classes of a fund on one or more stock exchanges.

More information about the SICAV, the management company and the service providers appears in the final section of this prospectus, "Management and Business Operations".

For information on fees and expenses you may have to pay in connection with your investment, consult the following:

- *Maximum fees for buying, exchanging and selling most shares: this section.*
- *Maximum annual fees deducted from your investment: this section.*
- *Recent actual expenses: the applicable KID or the SICAV's most recent financial report.*
- *Fees for currency conversions, bank transactions, and investment advice: your financial advisor, the transfer agent or other service providers, as applicable.*

Terms with specific meanings

The terms below have the following meanings in this prospectus.

2010 Law *The Luxembourg law of December 17, 2010 on Undertakings for Collective Investment, as amended.*

the articles *The Articles of Association of the SICAV*

authorised participants *Any entity that has entered into an agreement with the SICAV to buy and sell UCITS ETF shares (primary market).*

base currency *The currency in which a fund does the accounting for its fund and maintains its primary NAV.*

the board *The board of directors of the SICAV.*

business day *Any day that is a full business day for banks in Luxembourg.*

central securities depositary or CSD *A clearing system which is a national settlement system for individual national markets.*

emerging markets *Any country whose economy is less developed according to the World Bank, the United Nations, or a related organisation.*

financial reports *The annual report of the SICAV, along with any semi-annual report that has been issued since the most recent annual report.*

frontier markets *The least developed of the emerging market countries, such as those included in the MSCI Frontier Market Index or similar indices.*

fund *Except where indicated otherwise, any fund for which the SICAV serves as an umbrella UCITS.*

government *Any government, government agency, supranational or public international entity, local authority or government-sponsored organisation.*

iNav *The value of a UCITS ETF share, calculated during regular intervals throughout the day (intra-day net asset value) based on available trading day information.*

intermediary *Any intermediary, distribution agent or other intermediary with whom the distributor has an agreement to distribute shares.*

international Central Securities Depositaries or ICSDs *The international central securities depositary (ICSD) settlement system through which UCITS ETF shares may be settled, which is an international settlement system connected to multiple national markets. As of the date of this prospectus, the international central securities depositary for the SICAV is Clearstream Banking, Société Anonyme, Luxembourg.*

KID *Key Information Document.*

market makers *Any entity that is member of the relevant stock exchanges on which UCITS ETF shares have been listed or traded, and that has entered into an agreement with the SICAV to maintain the price of UCITS ETF shares on a stock exchange close to their NAV or iNAV.*

NAV *Net asset value per share; the value of one share of a fund.*

participant *Account holders in an ICSD, which may include, amongst others, authorised participants, their nominees or agents and who hold their interest in UCITS ETF shares settled and/or cleared through the applicable international central securities depositary.*

portfolio composition file *The file setting out the investments and/or cash component which may be delivered (a) by authorised participants in the case of subscriptions or (b) by the SICAV in the case of redemptions.*

primary market *A market on which UCITS ETF shares are subscribed for or redeemed (off exchange) directly with the SICAV.*

the prospectus *This document.*

relevant stock exchanges *Those exchanges on which the UCITS ETF shares of a fund may be listed and/or admitted to trading.*

secondary market *A market on which UCTS ETF shares of a fund are traded between investors rather than the SICAV itself, which may either take place on a relevant stock exchange or over-the-counter.*

SFDR *The Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on the sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.*

the SICAV *YourIndex SICAV (short name: YIS).*

tracking error *A measure of the difference between the return of the fund and that of its benchmark.*

transaction costs *Any costs and expenses incurred in respect of the buying and selling of portfolio securities and financial instruments, brokerage fees and commissions, interest or taxes payable in respect of such purchase and sale transactions.*

UCITS ETF share *A share listed/traded on at least one regulated market or multilateral trading facility with at least one market maker.*

US person *Any resident of the United States or any association or corporation organised under the laws of the United States or any of its states, territories or possessions.*

we, us *The SICAV, acting through the board or through any service providers described in this prospectus except for the auditor and any distributors.*

you *Any past, current or prospective shareholder, or an agent for the same.*

Currency abbreviations

AUD *Australian dollar*
CHF *Swiss franc*
CNH *Chinese offshore renminbi*
CNY *Chinese onshore renminbi*
EUR *Euro*
GBP *British pound sterling*
HUF *Hungarian forint*
JPY *Japanese yen*
PLN *Polish zloty*
RMB *Onshore/offshore renminbi*
USD *US dollar*

YIS MSCI EMU Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI EMU Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI EMU Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI EMU Index, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities across Developed Markets (DM) in the EMU*. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI EMU index®.

*DM countries in the EMU include: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance. The Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At quarterly reviews, the Index is not re-constituted, but existing constituents will be deleted from the Index if they are involved in controversial weapons or have received a red flag based on MSCI ESG Research Controversies research.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI EMU Universal Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies in the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI EMU Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

Index provider disclaimer

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NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES SHALL HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY ERRORS, OMISSIONS OR INTERRUPTIONS OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH ANY MSCI INDEX OR ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. FURTHER, NONE OF THE MSCI PARTIES MAKES ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF ANY KIND, AND THE MSCI PARTIES HEREBY EXPRESSLY DISCLAIM ALL WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WITH RESPECT TO EACH MSCI INDEX AND ANY DATA INCLUDED THEREIN. IN NO EVENT SHALL ANY OF THE MSCI PARTIES HAVE ANY LIABILITY FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, SPECIAL, PUNITIVE, CONSEQUENTIAL OR ANY OTHER DAMAGES (INCLUDING LOST PROFITS) EVEN IF NOTIFIED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES.

YIS MSCI Europe Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI Europe Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI Europe Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI Europe Index®, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities across 15 Developed Markets* (DM) in Europe. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Europe index®.

* DM countries include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

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For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI Europe Universal Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by European mid and large capitalisation companies. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

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The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

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Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

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- ESG/SRI investing
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- Operational
- Standard practices

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Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI Europe Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS MSCI USA Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI USA Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI USA Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI USA Index®, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities of the US equity markets. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI USA index®.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance. The Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At quarterly reviews, the Index is not re-constituted, but existing constituents will be deleted from the Index if they are involved in controversial weapons or have received a red flag based on MSCI ESG Research Controversies research.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI USA Universal Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI USA Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS MSCI Canada Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI Canada Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI Canada Universal Index® (the "Index") . *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI Canada Index®, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities of the Canadian equity markets. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from freefloat, market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Canada Index®.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
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The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

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For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI Canada Universal Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by Canadian mid and large capitalisation companies. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

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- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

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- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests *Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market* Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

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Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI Canada Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
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YIS MSCI North America Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

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The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
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Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI North America Universal.

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UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS MSCI Japan Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI Japan Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI Japan Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI Japan Index®, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities of the Japanese equity markets. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Japan Index®.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance. The Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At quarterly reviews, the Index is not re-constituted, but existing constituents will be deleted from the Index if they are involved in controversial weapons or have received a red flag based on MSCI ESG Research Controversies research.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI Japan Universal Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by Japanese mid and large capitalisation companies. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes I environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg are ordinarily processed at the NAV of the following business day that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets (T+1). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 3 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI Japan Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index®, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap companies across 4 of 5 developed markets countries in the Pacific region (excluding Japan)*. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index®.

*DM countries in the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index® include: Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Singapore.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance. The Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At quarterly reviews, the Index is not re-constituted, but existing constituents will be deleted from the Index if they are involved in controversial weapons or have received a red flag based on MSCI ESG Research Controversies research.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies in the Asia Pacific region, excluding Japan. Some of these investments may be from China. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may invest through the Hong Kong Stock Connect programme. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Country risk - China
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests

Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market Requests to buy, exchange or sell fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg are ordinarily processed at the NAV of the following business day that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets (T+1). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 3 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

*The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to **eurizoncapital.com**.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS MSCI World Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI World Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI World Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI World Index, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities across Developed Markets (DM)* countries. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI World Index.

*DM countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance. The Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At quarterly reviews, the Index is not re-constituted, but existing constituents will be deleted from the Index if they are involved in controversial weapons or have received a red flag based on MSCI ESG Research Controversies research.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI World Universal Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies from developed markets. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to global equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI World Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

Index provider disclaimer

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YIS MSCI USA Growth Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI USA Growth Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI USA Growth Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI USA Growth Index, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics in the US. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI USA Growth Index.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance. The Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At quarterly reviews, the Index is not re-constituted, but existing constituents will be deleted from the Index if they are involved in controversial weapons or have received a red flag based on MSCI ESG Research Controversies research.

For more information on the benchmark, go to ***https://www.msci.com***

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies exhibiting overall growth style characteristics. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI USA Growth Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS MSCI USA Value Universal

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI USA Value Universal Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI USA Value Universal Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is based on the MSCI USA Value Index, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and captures large and mid-cap US securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI USA Value Index.

The Index is constructed in following steps:

- First, the stocks with the weakest ESG profile from the Parent Index are excluded.
- Second, an ESG re-weighting factor is defined to reflect an assessment of both the current ESG profile (based on the current MSCI ESG Rating®) as well as the trend in that profile (based on the MSCI ESG Rating Trend®).
- Finally, the securities are re-weighted from the free-float market cap weights of the Parent Index using the combined ESG score to construct the Index.

The Index eligible universe is constructed by excluding securities based on the following criteria: companies involved in red flag ESG controversies, and companies involved in controversial weapons businesses.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on a semi-annual basis, as of the close of the last business day of May and November. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance. The Index is reviewed on a quarterly basis as of the close of the last business day of February and August. At quarterly reviews, the Index is not re-constituted, but existing constituents will be deleted from the Index if they are involved in controversial weapons or have received a red flag based on MSCI ESG Research Controversies research.

For more information on the benchmark, go to ***https://www.msci.com***

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies exhibiting overall value style characteristics. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practice

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI USA Value Universal.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

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YIS MSCI Europe Selection

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI Europe Selection Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI Europe Selection Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from the MSCI Europe Index® (the "Parent Index") based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.

The Index is derived from the MSCI Europe Index® and aim to achieve sector weights that reflect the sector weights of the Parent Index. The Index consists of Large and Mid-cap companies across 15 developed markets countries*. The Index construction targets 50% free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector by selecting constituents primarily based on criteria including the ESG rating, the trend in that rating and the company's industry-adjusted ESG score.

*Developed Markets countries in Europe include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Ratings® to identify companies that have demonstrated an ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating® of 'BB' or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Index.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores® to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies involving the environmental, social, or governance impact of their operations and/or products and services. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score® of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Index.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research® and MSCI Climate Change Metrics® to identify companies that are involved in the following business activities: Controversial Weapons, Nuclear Weapons, Civilian Firearms, Tobacco, Alcohol, Conventional Weapons, Gambling, Nuclear Power, Fossil Fuel Extraction, Thermal Coal Power. MSCI ESG Research® has developed a framework designed to define significant involvement in controversial activities. Companies that meet the business involvement criteria are excluded from the Index.

Existing constituents of the Index are maintained in the eligible universe if they meet all the following conditions:

- MSCI ESG Rating® of 'BB' or above

- MSCI ESG Controversies Score® of 1 or above

- Not screened by the business involvement criteria.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index is reviewed on an annual basis in May to coincide with the "May Index Review" of the Parent Index; the Index is also reviewed on a quarterly basis in February, August and November to coincide with the regular "Index Reviews" of the Parent Index. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI Europe Selection Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by European mid and large capitalisation companies. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI Europe Selection.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

Index provider disclaimer

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YIS MSCI USA Selection

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI USA Selection Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI USA Selection Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from the MSCI USA Index (the "Parent Index") based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.

The Index is derived from the MSCI USA Index and aim to achieve sector weights that reflect the sector weights of the corresponding Parent Index. The Index construction targets 50% free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector by selecting constituents primarily based on criteria including the ESG rating, the trend in that rating and the company's industry-adjusted ESG score.

The Index consists of Large and Mid-cap companies in US markets.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Ratings® to identify companies that have demonstrated an ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating® of 'BB' or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Index.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores® to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies involving the environmental, social, or governance impact of their operations and/or products and services. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score® of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Index.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research® and MSCI Climate Change Metrics® to identify companies that are involved in the following business activities: Controversial Weapons, Nuclear Weapons, Civilian Firearms, Tobacco, Alcohol, Conventional Weapons, Gambling, Nuclear Power, Fossil Fuel Extraction, Thermal Coal Power. MSCI ESG Research® has developed a framework designed to define significant involvement in controversial activities. Companies that meet the business involvement criteria are excluded from the Index.

Existing constituents of the Index are maintained in the eligible universe if they meet all the following conditions:

- MSCI ESG Rating® of 'BB' or above

- MSCI ESG Controversies Score® of 1 or above

- Not screened by the business involvement criteria.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index is reviewed on an annual basis in May to coincide with the "May Index Review" of the Parent Index; the Index is also reviewed on a quarterly basis in February, August and November to coincide with the regular "Index Reviews" of the Parent Index. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI USA Selection Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The Fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to regional equity markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI USA Selection.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS MSCI World Selection

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the MSCI World Selection Index®.

Benchmark(s) MSCI World Selection Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from the MSCI World Index® (the "Parent Index") based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies. The Index is derived from the MSCI World Index® and aims to achieve sector weights that reflect the sector weights of the Parent Index. The Index construction targets 50% free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector by selecting constituents primarily based on criteria including the ESG rating, the trend in that rating and the company's industry-adjusted ESG score. The Index consists of Large and Mid cap companies in 23 Developed Markets Countries*.

* Developed Markets countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Ratings® to identify companies that have demonstrated an ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating® of 'BB' or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Index.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores® to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies involving the environmental, social, or governance impact of their operations and/or products and services. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score® of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the Index.

The Index uses MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research® and MSCI Climate Change Metrics® to identify companies that are involved in the following business activities: Controversial Weapons, Nuclear Weapons, Civilian Firearms, Tobacco, Alcohol, Conventional Weapons, Gambling, Nuclear Power, Fossil Fuel Extraction, Thermal Coal Power. MSCI ESG Research® has developed a framework designed to define significant involvement in controversial activities. Companies that meet the business involvement criteria are excluded from the Index.

Existing constituents of the Index are maintained in the eligible universe if they meet all the following conditions:

- MSCI ESG Rating® of 'BB' or above

- MSCI ESG Controversies Score® of 1 or above

- Not screened by the business involvement criteria.

The Index is a net total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested after the deduction of any taxes that may apply. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by MSCI, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index is reviewed on an annual basis in May to coincide with the "May Index Review" of the Parent Index; the Index is also reviewed on a quarterly basis in February, August and November to coincide with the regular "Index Reviews" of the Parent Index. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
MSCI World Selection Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies from developed markets. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in equities and equity-related instruments, that are traded or issued by companies that are included in the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- deposits in any currency: 10%
- money market instruments: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 1% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 10% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics and invests in assets following good governance (G) practices in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Equity
- Hedging
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for a growth-oriented investment, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
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Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

23/5/2025 Launched as YIS MSCI World Selection.

The fund qualifies under the German Investment Tax 2018 (GITA) as an equity fund (Aktienfonds).

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	3.00%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

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YIS 1-3 Year EMU Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity between 6 months and 3 years. The Index currently includes liquid government bonds issued by Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Starting from J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index® (the "Parent Index"), the Index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower:

Scoring methodology: use of JESG index scores®, an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. A simple average of each country's Verisk Maplecroft® and Sustainalytics® score is taken to produce the final JESG index score. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. The JESG index score of each issuer defines which band it falls within. The band functions as a scalar/multiplier that determines the weight an issuer receives in the Index relative to the Parent Index.

Integration Methodology: issuers with higher overall JESG index scores® are assigned larger weights in the Index compared to the Parent Index.

Negative/exclusionary and Norms-based Screening: Sovereigns with JESG index scores® of 30 or below are excluded. Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded. Sovereign emissions issued by countries subject to social violations as identified by Sustainalytics® are also excluded.

The methodology applies positive screening by assigning an overweight to green bonds to incentivize sustainable financing aligned with climate change solutions.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (e.g. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. The JESG bands rebalances quarterly at the following dates: January month-end, April month-end, July month-end and October month-end. This quarterly rebalance only applies to JESG score®/band changes; composition and reference data changes in the Parent Index as a result of capital market activity (e.g. new bonds, taps, tenders etc.) will be reflected on a monthly basis (end-of-month rebalance). Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index***

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 2 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS 1-3 Year EMU Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 3-5 Year EMU Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3- 5 Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity between 3 and 5 years. The Index currently includes liquid government bonds issued by Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Starting from J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index® (the "Parent Index"), the Index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower:

Scoring methodology: use of JESG index scores®, an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. A simple average of each country's Verisk Maplecroft® and Sustainalytics® score is taken to produce the final JESG index score. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. The JESG index score of each issuer defines which band it falls within. The band functions as a scalar/multiplier that determines the weight an issuer receives in the Index relative to the Parent Index.

Integration Methodology: issuers with higher overall JESG index scores® are assigned larger weights in the Index compared to the Parent Index.

Negative/exclusionary and Norms-based Screening: Sovereigns with JESG index scores® of 30 or below are excluded. Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded. Sovereign emissions issued by countries subject to social violations as identified by Sustainalytics® are also excluded.

The methodology applies positive screening by assigning an overweight to green bonds to incentivize sustainable financing aligned with climate change solutions.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (e.g. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. The JESG bands rebalances quarterly at the following dates: January month-end, April month-end, July month-end and October month-end. This quarterly rebalance only applies to JESG score®/band changes; composition and reference data changes in the Parent Index as a result of capital market activity (e.g. new bonds, taps, tenders etc.) will be reflected on a monthly basis (end-of-month rebalance). Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 4 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS 3-5 Year EMU Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 1-10 Year EMU Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity between 6 months and 10 years. The Index currently includes liquid government bonds issued by Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Starting from J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index® (the "Parent Index"), the Index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower:

Scoring methodology: use of JESG index scores®, an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. A simple average of each country's Verisk Maplecroft® and Sustainalytics® score is taken to produce the final JESG index score. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. The JESG index score of each issuer defines which band it falls within. The band functions as a scalar/multiplier that determines the weight an issuer receives in the Index relative to the Parent Index.

Integration Methodology: issuers with higher overall JESG index scores® are assigned larger weights in the Index compared to the Parent Index.

Negative/exclusionary and Norms-based Screening: Sovereigns with JESG index scores® of 30 or below are excluded. Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded. Sovereign emissions issued by countries subject to social violations as identified by Sustainalytics® are also excluded.

The methodology applies positive screening by assigning an overweight to green bonds to incentivize sustainable financing aligned with climate change solutions.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (e.g. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. The JESG bands rebalances quarterly at the following dates: January month-end, April month-end, July month-end and October month-end. This quarterly rebalance only applies to JESG score®/band changes; composition and reference data changes in the Parent Index as a result of capital market activity (e.g. new bonds, taps, tenders etc.) will be reflected on a monthly basis (end-of-month rebalance). Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 4 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS 1-10 Year EMU Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 5+ Year EMU Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity superior to 5 years. The Index currently includes liquid government bonds issued by Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Starting from J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index® (the "Parent Index"), the Index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower:

Scoring methodology: use of JESG index scores®, an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. A simple average of each country's Verisk Maplecroft® and Sustainalytics® score is taken to produce the final JESG index score. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. The JESG index score of each issuer defines which band it falls within. The band functions as a scalar/multiplier that determines the weight an issuer receives in the Index relative to the Parent Index.

Integration Methodology: issuers with higher overall JESG index scores® are assigned larger weights in the Index compared to the Parent Index.

Negative/exclusionary and Norms-based Screening: Sovereigns with JESG index scores® of 30 or below are excluded. Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded. Sovereign emissions issued by countries subject to social violations as identified by Sustainalytics® are also excluded.

The methodology applies positive screening by assigning an overweight to green bonds to incentivize sustainable financing aligned with climate change solutions.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (e.g. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. The JESG bands rebalances quarterly at the following dates: January month-end, April month-end, July month-end and October month-end. This quarterly rebalance only applies to JESG score®/band changes; composition and reference data changes in the Parent Index as a result of capital market activity (e.g. new bonds, taps, tenders etc.) will be reflected on a monthly basis (end-of-month rebalance). Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index***

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS 5+ Year EMU Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS EMU Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries. The Index currently includes liquid government bonds issued by Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Starting from J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond Index® (the "Parent Index"), the Index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower:

Scoring methodology: use of JESG index scores®, an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. A simple average of each country's Verisk Maplecroft® and Sustainalytics® score is taken to produce the final JESG index score. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. The JESG index score of each issuer defines which band it falls within. The band functions as a scalar/multiplier that determines the weight an issuer receives in the Index relative to the Parent Index.

Integration Methodology: issuers with higher overall JESG index scores® are assigned larger weights in the Index compared to the Parent Index.

Negative/exclusionary and Norms-based Screening: Sovereigns with JESG index scores® of 30 or below are excluded. Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded. Sovereign emissions issued by countries subject to social violations as identified by Sustainalytics® are also excluded.

The methodology applies positive screening by assigning an overweight to green bonds to incentivize sustainable financing aligned with climate change solutions.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (e.g. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. The JESG bands rebalances quarterly at the following dates: January month-end, April month-end, July month-end and October month-end. This quarterly rebalance only applies to JESG score®/band changes; composition and reference data changes in the Parent Index as a result of capital market activity (e.g. new bonds, taps, tenders etc.) will be reflected on a monthly basis (end-of-month rebalance). Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 4 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

6/6/2025 Launched as YIS EMU Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 1-3 Year Italian Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 1-3 Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 1-3 Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, EUR-denominated Italian government bonds. The Index is based on the composition and established methodology of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index®. The Index consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, EUR-denominated Italian government bonds having between 6 months and 3 years remaining maturity on rebalance date.

The Index does not take into account ESG criteria.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (i.e. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 1-3 Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in Italian government bonds denominated in euro. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions.

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

For more information, see "Sustainability Policy and ESG/ SRI Investing".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 2 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

6/6/2025 Launched as YIS 1-3 Year Italian Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 3-5 Year Italian Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 3-5 Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 3-5 Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, EUR-denominated Italian government bonds. The Index is based on the composition and established methodology of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index®. The Index consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, EUR-denominated Italian government bonds having between 3- and 5-years remaining maturity on rebalance date.

The Index does not take into account ESG criteria.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (i.e. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 3-5 Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in Italian government bonds denominated in euro. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50%% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions.

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

For more information, see "Sustainability Policy and ESG/ SRI Investing".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 4 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares – UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

6/6/2025 Launched as YIS 3-5 Year Italian Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 5+ Year Italian Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 5+ Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 5+ Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, EUR-denominated Italian government bonds. The Index is based on the composition and established methodology of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index®. The Index consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, EUR-denominated Italian government bonds having greater than 5-years remaining maturity on rebalance date.

The Index does not take into account ESG criteria.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (i.e. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 5+ Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in Italian government bonds denominated in euro. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions.

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

For more information, see "Sustainability Policy and ESG/ SRI Investing".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

6/6/2025 Launched as YIS 5+ Year Italian Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 1-3 Year US Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 1-3 Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 1-3 Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds. The index is based on the composition and established methodology of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index®. The Index consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds having between 6 months and 3 years remaining maturity on rebalance date.

The Index does not take into account ESG criteria.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (i.e. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 1-3 Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in US government bonds denominated in US dollar. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions.

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

For more information, see "Sustainability Policy and ESG/ SRI Investing".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 2 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS 1-3 Year US Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 3-5 Year US Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 3-5 Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 3-5 Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds. The index is based on the composition and established methodology of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index®. The Index consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds having between 3- and 5-years remaining maturity on rebalance date.

The Index does not take into account ESG criteria.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (i.e. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 3-5 Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in US government bonds denominated in US dollar. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions.

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

For more information, see "Sustainability Policy and ESG/ SRI Investing".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 4 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS 3-5 Year US Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS 5+ Year US Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 5+ Year Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 5+ Year Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds. The index is based on the composition and established methodology of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index®. The Index consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds having greater than 5-years remaining maturity on rebalance date.

The Index does not take into account ESG criteria.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (i.e. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 5+ Year Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in US government bonds denominated in US dollar. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions.

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

For more information, see "Sustainability Policy and ESG/ SRI Investing".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 5 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS 5+ Year US Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS US Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond Index® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds. The index is based on the composition and established methodology of the J.P. Morgan Government Bond Index®. The Index consists of regularly traded, fixed-rate, USD-denominated U.S. Treasury bonds.

The Index does not take into account ESG criteria.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The Index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (i.e. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in US government bonds denominated in US dollar. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions.

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

For more information, see "Sustainability Policy and ESG/ SRI Investing".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 4 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth
- are interested in exposure to developed bond markets, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS US Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

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YIS Global Government Bond

Investment Objective and Policy

Objective To increase the value of your investment over time by tracking the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index®.

Benchmark(s) J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond® (the "Index"). *For designing the portfolio and measuring performance.*

The Index aims to track the performance of fixed-rate, local currency treasury bonds issued by a fixed list of 13 core developed markets.

Starting from the J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index® (the "Parent Index"), the Index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower:

Scoring methodology: use of JESG index scores®, an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. A simple average of each country's Verisk Maplecroft® and Sustainalytics® score is taken to produce the final JESG index score. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. The JESG index score of each issuer defines which band it falls within. The band functions as a scalar/multiplier that determines the weight an issuer receives in the Index relative to the Parent Index.

Integration Methodology: issuers with higher overall JESG index scores® are assigned larger weights in the Index compared to the Parent Index.

Negative/exclusionary and Norms-based Screening: Sovereigns with JESG index scores® of 30 or below are excluded. Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded. Sovereign emissions issued by countries subject to social violations as identified by Sustainalytics® are also excluded.

The methodology applies positive screening by assigning an overweight to green bonds to incentivize sustainable financing aligned with climate change solutions.

The Index is a total return index, meaning that it calculates the performance of the constituents on the basis that any dividends or distributions are reinvested. A hedged version of the Index will be used for the "Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) offered by the fund.

The Index is published and calculated by J.P. Morgan Securities PLC, acting as benchmark administrator. The index rebalances on the last weekday of each month. If FX rates from WM Reuters are unavailable on the last weekday of the month (e.g. Good Friday), indices are rebalanced on the previous business day. The JESG bands rebalances quarterly at the following dates: January month-end, April month-end, July month-end and October month-end. This quarterly rebalance only applies to JESG score®/band changes; composition and reference data changes in the Parent Index as a result of capital market activity (e.g. new bonds, taps, tenders etc.) will be reflected on a monthly basis (end-of-month rebalance). Index rebalancing are implemented in Fund's portfolio in order to avoid deviation from the Index performance. The costs of rebalancing the Fund's portfolio will depend on the Index turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs will impact negatively the Fund's performance.

For more information on the benchmark, go to
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index

Investment policy The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in any currency. These investments are mainly issued in developed markets from anywhere in the world. The fund generally favours direct investment but may at times invest through derivatives.

Specifically, the fund normally invests at least 90% of total net assets in debt and debt-related instruments, including money market instruments, issued by issuers that are included in the benchmark. The credit rating and duration of securities are usually consistent with those of the benchmark. The fund may also invest in securities that are not constituents of the benchmark where such securities offer a risk and return profile that is similar to that of some constituents of the benchmark. The exposure to the benchmark is mainly achieved through physical replication.

The fund may invest in the following asset classes up to the percentages of total net assets indicated:

- corporate bonds: 10%
- deposits in any currency: 10%
- units of UCITS and other UCIs: 10%

Tracking error Maximum, 0.50% (in normal market conditions)

Derivatives and techniques The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure.

The fund intends to use core derivatives only (see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques").

Securities lending Expected, 40% of total net assets; maximum, 70%.

Strategy The fund is passively managed. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

Sustainability approach The fund promotes (E) environmental and/or (S) social characteristics in accordance with article 8 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation ("SFDR").

For more information, see "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosures".

Base currency EUR.

Investment manager Eurizon Capital S.A.

Main Risks

See “Risk Descriptions” for more information.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

- Benchmark orientation and replication
- Concentration
- Credit
- Currency
- Derivatives
- Hedging
- Interest rate
- Investment fund
- Management
- Market
- ESG/SRI investing
- Tracking error
- UCITS ETF shares

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

- Counterparty and collateral; + securities financing
- Default
- Liquidity
- Operational
- Standard practices

Risk management method Commitment.

Planning your Investment

Product availability The fund is available to professional investors and investors with basic knowledge, with or without advice.

Investor profile Investors who understand the risks of the fund and plan to invest over a recommended holding period of 4 years.

The fund may appeal to investors who:

- are looking for an investment combining income and growth, while favouring ESG/SRI investing
- are interested in exposure to bond markets globally, either for a core investment or for diversification purposes

Processing requests ***Standard shares - UCITS ETF shares on the primary market*** Requests to buy, exchange or sell such shares of the fund units that are received and accepted by the transfer agent by 4:00 PM CET on any day that is a business day in Luxembourg and that is also a trading day on the fund’s main markets are ordinarily processed at the NAV for that day (T). For the list of valuation days, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Settlement occurs no later than 2 business days after a request has been accepted.

UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market are publicly traded according to the trading rules of each stock exchange. For more information, see “On the secondary market”.

Fund Events

5/5/2025 Launched as YIS Global Government Bond.

Base Share Classes

				Max. Dealing Fees		Annual Fees	
Class	Currency	Min. investment	Min. holding	Entry	Exit	Management	Max. administration
C	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
R	EUR	500	-	1.50%	-	0.15%	0.20%
Z	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	0.10%	0.20%
M	EUR	3 million	3 million	-	-	-	0.20%
UCITS ETF	EUR	-	-	-	-	0.05%	0.20%

The fund offers “benchmark currency hedged” (H or Hedged) shares. See “Fund Fees and Costs” for a fuller explanation of above fees. For a current and complete list of available unit classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

In relation to subscriptions or redemptions in UCITS ETF Shares on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants. Please refer to the Section “Investing in the Funds” for further Information.

Index provider disclaimer

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Risk Descriptions

All investments involve risk. The risks of some of these funds may be comparatively high.

The risk descriptions below correspond to the main risk factors listed for each fund. A fund could potentially be affected by risks beyond those listed for it or described here, nor are these risk descriptions themselves intended as exhaustive. Each risk is described as if for an individual fund.

Any of these risks could cause a fund to lose money, to perform less well than similar investments or a benchmark, to experience high volatility (ups and downs in NAV), or to fail to meet its objective over any period of time.

Risks typically associated with ordinary market conditions

Risks included in this section are generally present to a material degree in ordinary market conditions, but also tend to be present – and more potent – in unusual market conditions.

ABS / MBS risk Mortgage-backed and asset-backed securities (MBSs and ABSs), and other types of collateralised debt security, typically carry prepayment and extension risk and can carry above-average liquidity risk.

MBSs (a category that includes collateralised mortgage obligations, or CMOs) and ABSs represent an interest in a pool of debt, such as credit card receivables, auto loans, student loans, equipment leases, home mortgages and home equity loans.

MBSs and ABSs also tend to be of lower credit quality than many other types of debt securities. To the extent that the debts underlying an MBS or ABS go into default or become noncollectable, the securities based on those debts will lose some or all of their value.

Benchmark orientation and replication risk The performance of a fund that is tracking a benchmark will follow that of the benchmark, whether it is rising or falling, and the fund will not take defensive measures to protect from any losses. The performance may also deviate from that of the benchmark, and a fund may underperform its benchmark over any given period of time, as it might not be able to invest in certain securities included in the benchmark or match their weightings.

Market indexes, which are typically used as benchmarks, are calculated by independent entities without consideration for how they may affect fund performance. The index providers make no guarantee that their index calculations are accurate and assume no liability for any losses of investors in any investment that tracks any of their indexes. If a provider ceases to maintain an index, or loses or fails to gain its ESMA registration as a benchmark provider, the fund may be liquidated if no suitable replacement can be found.

The processes to replicate the benchmark performances may be hindered by such factors as the lack of liquidity of the benchmark constituents, possible stock suspensions, trade band limits decided by the stock exchanges, changes in taxation of capital gains and dividends, discrepancies between the tax rates applied to the fund and to the benchmark on capital gains and dividends, limitations or restrictions on foreign investors ownership of shares imposed by the governments, fund fees and expenses, changes to the benchmark and operational inefficiencies, the composition of a fund's portfolio deviating from time to time from the composition of the relevant benchmark, especially in case not all components of the relevant benchmark can be held and/or traded by the relevant fund, constraints linked to the timing of rebalancing of the relevant fund's portfolio, or the possible existence of idle (non invested) cash or cash assimilated positions held by a fund and, as the case may be, cash or cash assimilated positions beyond what it requires to reflect the relevant benchmark (also known as "cash drag"). In the event of large benchmark movements, including large intra-day movements, a fund's performance may be inconsistent with its stated investment objective.

In addition, the fund may not be able to invest in certain securities included in the benchmark or invest in them in the exact proportions they represent in the benchmark due to legal restrictions imposed by the governments, a lack of liquidity on stock exchanges or other reasons. The costs of rebalancing the portfolio depend on the benchmark turnover and the transactions costs of trading the underlying securities. Rebalancing costs impact negatively the fund's performance.

When the fund seeks to track the performance of the benchmark through an optimized sampling index replication strategy, the fund may potentially be subject to an increase of the above listed risk factors including an increase of the tracking error risk as perfect replication cannot be assured.The attention of shareholders is hereby drawn to the complete discretion of the benchmark provider to decide upon and so amend the features of the relevant benchmark for which it acts as administrator. Depending on the terms of the relevant licence agreement, a benchmark provider may have no obligation to provide the licence holders who use the relevant benchmark (including the SICAV) with adequate prior notice of any changes which are made to such benchmark. As a consequence, the SICAV shall not necessarily be able to inform the shareholders of the relevant fund in advance of any such changes made by the relevant benchmark provider to the features of the relevant benchmark.

CDO/CLO risk These securities are hard to value accurately due to their complex structure, their behaviour in different market conditions may be unpredictable and they can be hurt by a decline in the underlying assets. The lower tranches of CDOs and CLOs can experience significantly higher risk than upper tranches of the same securities.

Coco bonds risk Contingent convertible securities (coco bonds) are comparatively untested, their issuers can cancel or modify scheduled income payments at will, they are more vulnerable to losses than equities, they carry extension risk, and they can be highly volatile.

Coco bonds carrying the following risks, among others:

• Trigger level risk: Coco bonds are issued with a trigger level, for example, the issuer's core liquid assets falling below 5%. If the trigger level is reached, the coco bond automatically converts to equity, which may, however, be worth little or nothing. A trigger could be reached either through a loss of capital (numerator) or an increase in risk-weighted assets (denominator).

• Coupon cancellation: With some coco bonds, the issuer may cancel coupon payments at any time, for any reason and for any length of time. Cancelled payments do not accumulate. Cancellation can create valuation risk.

• Capital structure inversion risk: A coco bond can be junior not only to other debt but to equity as well, meaning that in certain circumstances (such as the activation of a high trigger principal write down) a coco bond will be among the first securities of the issuer to suffer losses.

• Call extension risk: With coco bonds that are structured as perpetual loans, the principal amount may be paid off on the call date, anytime afterward, or never.

• Unknown risk: How coco bonds will behave in a stressed environment is uncertain. For example, the market may consider a trigger activation or coupon suspension by a single issuer to be a systemic event, leading to price contagion, volatility or liquidity risk across some or all of the asset class.

• Yield/Valuation risk: While cocos tend to offer attractive yields, any assessment of their risk must include not only their credit ratings (which may be below investment grade) but also the other risks associated with cocos, such as the risk of

conversion, coupon cancellation, and liquidity risk. It is unclear to what extent investors have accurately assessed the risks of coco bonds.

Commodities risk Commodities tend to be highly volatile, and may be disproportionately affected by political, economic, weather, trade, agricultural and terrorist-related events, and by changes in energy and transportation costs.

Concentration risk To the extent that the fund invests a large portion of its assets in a limited number of industries, sectors, or issuers, or within a limited geographical area, it can be more risky than a fund that invests more broadly.

Focusing on any company, industry, sector, country, region, type of stock, type of economy, etc. makes the fund more sensitive to the factors that determine market value for the area of focus. These factors may include economic, financial or market conditions as well as social, political, economic, environmental or other conditions. The result can be both higher volatility and a greater risk of loss.

Country risk – China The legal rights of investors in China are uncertain, government intervention is common and unpredictable, some of the major trading and custody systems are unproven, and all types of investments are likely to have comparatively high volatility and greater liquidity and counterparty risks.

In China, it is uncertain whether a court would protect the fund's right to securities it may purchase via Stock Connect programs, China Interbank Bond Market or other methods whose regulations are untested and subject to change. The structure of these schemes does not require full accountability of some of its component entities and leaves investors such as the fund with relatively little standing to take legal action in China. In addition, Chinese security exchanges or authorities may tax or limit short-swing profits, recall eligible stocks, set or change quotas (maximum trading volumes, either at the investor level or at the market level) or otherwise block, limit, restrict or delay trading, hampering or preventing a fund from implementing its intended strategies.

Shanghai- and Shenzhen-Hong Kong Stock Connect programs. Stock Connect is a joint project of the Hong Kong Exchanges and Clearing Limited (HKEC), China Securities Depository and Clearing Corporation Limited (ChinaClear), the Shanghai Stock Exchange and the Shenzhen Stock Exchange. Hong Kong Securities Clearing Company Limited (HKSCC), a clearing house that in turn is operated by HKEC, acts as nominee for investors accessing Stock Connect Securities.

Creditors of the nominee or custodian could assert that the assets in accounts held for the funds are actually assets of the nominee or custodian. If a court should uphold this assertion, creditors of the nominee or custodian could seek payment from the assets of the relevant fund. HKSCC, as nominee, does not guarantee the title to Stock Connect securities held through it and is under no obligation to enforce title or other rights associated with ownership on behalf of beneficial owners (such as the funds). Consequently, title to such securities, or the rights associated with them (such as participation in corporate actions or shareholder meetings), cannot be assured.

Should the SICAV or any fund suffer losses resulting from the performance or insolvency of HKSCC, the SICAV would have no direct legal recourse against HKSCC, because Chinese law does not recognise any direct legal relationship between HKSCC and either the SICAV or the depositary.

Should ChinaClear default, HKSCC's contractual liabilities will be limited to assisting participants with claims. A fund's attempts to recover lost assets could involve considerable delays and expenses, and may not be successful.

China Interbank Bond Market. The CIBM is an over-the-counter market that provides a way for outside investors (such as the fund) to buy Chinese corporate and government bonds. The CIBM may have low trading volumes and high bid and offer spreads, making the bonds comparatively less liquid and more expensive.

Bond Connect. Bond Connect aims to enhance the efficiency and flexibility of investing in the China Interbank Bond Market. Although Bond Connect removes CIBM's investment quota and the need for a bond settlement agent, investments made through Bond Connect may be subject to high price volatility

and potential lack of liquidity due to low trading volume of certain debt securities. Large spreads between bid and offer prices, which make it harder to sell bonds at a profit, are also a risk, as is counterparty risk.

Onshore and offshore renminbi. In China, the government maintains two separate currencies: internal renminbi (CNY), which must remain within China and generally cannot be owned by foreigners, and external renminbi (CNH), which can be owned by any investor. The exchange rate between the two, and the extent to which currency exchanges involving CNH are allowed, are managed by the government, based on a combination of market and policy considerations. This effectively creates currency risk within a single nation's currency, as well as liquidity risk, since the conversion of CNY to CNH, and of CNH to other currencies, can be restricted, as can the removal of any currency from China or Hong Kong.

Country risk – Russia In Russia, risks associated with custody and counterparties are higher than in developed countries.

Russian custodial institutions observe their own rules, have significantly less responsibility and accountability to investors, may be poorly regulated, or may otherwise be susceptible to fraud, negligence or error. The securities markets in these countries may also suffer from impaired efficiency and liquidity, which may worsen price volatility and market disruptions.

Covered bond risk In addition to carrying credit, default and interest rate risks, covered bonds can be less liquid than many other types of bonds, and the collateral set aside to secure bond principal could decline in value.

Because any insolvency of any issuer will be generally governed by the laws of the issuer's place of incorporation, these laws may offer lesser protection than, for example, Luxembourg law. The price volatility of a covered bond will be influenced by the specific features of the issue, such as fixed/floating rates, the possibility of an optional redemption by the issuer, or the issue price including a substantial discount or premium. To the extent that the secondary market for a covered bond issue is limited, that issue could have liquidity risk.

Credit risk A bond or money market instrument from any type of issuer could fall in price, and become more volatile and less liquid, if the security's credit rating or the issuer's financial health deteriorates, or the market believes it might. This risk is greater the lower the credit quality of the debt, and the greater the fund's exposure to below investment grade bonds.

Below investment grade bonds. These securities are considered speculative. Compared to investment grade bonds, the prices and yields of below investment grade bonds are more volatile and more sensitive to economic events, and the bonds are less liquid and carry greater default risk.

Distressed and in-default securities. While these securities can offer high rewards, they carry the lowest credit quality, are extremely speculative, can be very difficult to value or sell, and often involve complex and unusual situations and extensive legal actions (such as bankruptcy or liquidation of the issuer) whose outcome is quite uncertain.

Sovereign debt. Debt issued by governments and government-owned or -controlled entities can be subject to many risks, especially in cases where the government is reliant on payments or extensions of credit from external sources, is unable to institute the necessary systemic reforms or control domestic sentiment, or is unusually vulnerable to changes in geopolitical or economic sentiment.

Even if a government issuer is financially able to pay off its debt, investors may have little recourse should it decide to delay, discount or cancel its obligations, as the main avenue to pursue payment is typically the sovereign issuer's own courts.

Collateralised debt obligations. These securities combine, in concentrated form, the credit risks of below investment grade bonds, the prepayment and extension risk of ABSs and MBSs, and the leverage risks associated with derivatives.

Because the securities divide the risks and benefits of the underlying pool of investments into tranches, or layers, the highest risk tranches may become worthless if even a relatively small portion of the underlying mortgages go into default.

Environmental-related credit risk. Adverse effects of environmental issues, such as climate change and natural disasters, may erode the financial health of a bond issuer and hamper its ability to repay a debt.

Currency risk To the extent that the fund holds assets that are denominated in currencies other than the base currency, any changes in currency exchange rates could reduce investment gains or income, or increase investment losses, in some cases significantly.

Exchange rates can change rapidly and unpredictably, and it may be difficult for the fund to unwind its exposure to a given currency in time to avoid losses. Changes in exchange rates can be influenced by such factors as export-import balances, economic and political trends, governmental intervention and investor speculation.

Intervention by a central bank, such as aggressive buying or selling of currencies, changes in interest rates, restrictions on capital movements or a "de-pegging" of one currency to another, could cause abrupt or long-term changes in relative currency values.

Derivatives risk Small movements in the value of an underlying asset can create large changes in the value of a derivative, making derivatives highly volatile in general, and exposing the fund to potential losses significantly greater than the cost of the derivative.

Derivatives are subject to the risks of the underlying asset(s) – typically in modified and greatly amplified form – as well as carrying their own risks. Some of the main risks of derivatives are:

- the pricing and volatility of some derivatives, in particular credit default swaps and collateralised debt obligations, may diverge from the pricing or volatility of their underlying reference(s), sometimes greatly and unpredictably
- in difficult market conditions, it may be impossible or unfeasible to place orders that would limit or offset the market exposure or financial losses created by some derivatives
- derivatives involve costs that the fund would not otherwise incur
- it can be difficult to predict how a derivative may behave in certain market conditions; this risk is greater for newer or more complex types of derivatives
- changes in tax, accounting, or securities laws could cause the value of a derivative to fall or could force the fund to terminate a derivative position under disadvantageous circumstances
- some derivatives, in particular futures, options, total return swaps, contracts for difference and some contingent liability contracts, could involve margin borrowing, meaning that the fund could be forced to choose between liquidating securities to meet a margin call or taking a loss on a position that might, if held longer, have yielded a smaller loss or a gain

Exchange-traded derivatives Trading in these derivatives or their underlying assets could be suspended or subject to limits. There is also a risk that settlement of these derivatives through a transfer system may not happen when or as expected.

OTC derivatives – non-cleared Because OTC derivatives are in essence private agreements between a fund and one or more counterparties, they are less highly regulated than market-traded securities. They also carry greater counterparty and liquidity risks, and their pricing is more subjective. If a counterparty ceases to offer a derivative that a fund had been planning on using, the fund may not be able to find a comparable derivative elsewhere and may miss an opportunity for gain or find itself unexpectedly exposed to risks or losses, including losses from a derivative position for which it was unable to buy an offsetting derivative.

Because it is generally impractical for the SICAV to divide its OTC derivative transactions among a wide variety of counterparties, a decline in the financial health of any one counterparty could cause significant losses. Conversely, if any fund experiences any financial weakness or fails to meet an obligation, counterparties could become unwilling to do business with the SICAV, which could leave the SICAV unable to operate efficiently and competitively.

OTC derivatives – cleared Because these derivatives are cleared on a trading platform, their liquidity risks are similar to those for exchange-traded derivatives. However, they still carry counterparty risk that is similar to non-cleared OTC derivatives.

Emerging and frontier markets risk Emerging and frontier markets are less established, and more volatile, than developed markets. They involve higher risks, particularly market, credit, illiquid security, legal, custody and currency risks, and are more likely to experience risks that in developed markets are associated with unusual market conditions.

Reasons for this higher level of risk include:

- political, economic, or social instability
- economies that are heavily reliant on particular industries, commodities, or trading partners
- uncontrolled inflation
- high or capricious tariffs or other forms of protectionism
- quotas, regulations, laws, restrictions on repatriation of monies, or other practices that place outside investors (such as the fund) at a disadvantage
- changes in laws or failure to enforce laws or regulations, to provide fair or functioning mechanisms for resolving disputes or pursuing recourse, or to otherwise recognise the rights of investors as understood in developed markets
- excessive fees, trading costs, taxation, or outright seizure of assets
- inadequate reserves to cover issuer or counterparty defaults
- incomplete, misleading, or inaccurate information about securities and their issuers
- non-standard or sub-standard accounting, auditing or financial reporting practices
- markets that are small and have low trading volumes, and consequently can be vulnerable to liquidity risk and to manipulation of market prices
- arbitrary delays and market closures
- less developed market infrastructure that is unable to handle peak trading volumes
- fraud, corruption and error

In certain countries, securities markets may also suffer from impaired efficiency and liquidity, which may worsen price volatility and market disruptions.

To the extent that emerging markets are in different time zones from Luxembourg, the fund might not be able to react in a timely fashion to price movements that occur during hours when the fund is not open for business.

For purposes of risk, the category of emerging markets includes markets that are less developed, such as most countries in Asia, Africa, South America and Eastern Europe, as well as countries such as China, Russia and India that have successful economies but may not offer the highest levels of investor protection.

Equity risk Equities can lose value rapidly, and typically involve higher (often significantly higher) market risks than bonds or money market instruments.

If a company goes through bankruptcy or a similar financial restructuring, its equities may lose most or all of their value.

The price of an equity varies according to supply and demand and the market expectations about the company's future profitability, which may be driven by factors such as consumer demand, product innovation, actions of competitors, how or whether a company chooses to address environmental, social and governance (ESG) factors.

Examples of sustainability practices include mitigating the effects of extreme weather events, reducing environmental impacts, improving labour conditions, promoting workplace non-discrimination and establishing strong and transparent governance.

Hedging risk Any attempts to reduce or eliminate certain risks may not work as intended, and to the extent that they do work, they will generally eliminate potentials for gain along with risks of loss.

The fund may use hedging within its fund, and, with respect to any designated share classes, to hedge the currency exposure of the class. Hedging involves costs, which reduce investment performance. Therefore, with any share class that involves hedging both at the fund level and the share class level, there can be two levels of hedging, some of which may yield no benefit (for example, at the fund level, a fund may hedge SGD-denominated assets to EUR, while an SGD-hedged share class of this fund would then reverse that hedge).

Risks related to share class currency hedging (such as counterparty risk) could affect investors of other share classes. For a list of funds with share classes that could experience contagion risk, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Illiquid securities risk Certain securities may, by nature, be hard to value or sell at a desired time and price, especially in any quantity.

This may include securities that are generally considered to be illiquid, such as unlisted securities, Rule 144A securities and securities that represent a small issue, trade infrequently, or are traded on markets that are comparatively small or have long settlement times. Costs of liquidating illiquid securities are often higher as well.

Inflation-linked securities risk If inflation falls or remains low, the yields on short-term inflation-linked securities will fall or remain low.

Infrastructure risk Infrastructure-related companies are subject to a variety of factors that may adversely affect their business such as high interest costs in connection with capital-intensive construction projects, difficulty in raising capital in adequate amounts on reasonable terms and changes in environmental and other regulations.

Interest rate risk When interest rates rise, bond values generally fall. This risk is generally greater the longer the duration of a bond investment is.

For bank deposits and for money market instruments and other short-maturity investments, interest rate risk works in the opposite direction. Falling interest rates can be expected to cause investment yields to fall.

Investment fund risk As with any investment fund, investing in the fund involves certain risks an investor would not face if investing in markets directly:

- the actions of other investors, in particular sudden large outflows of cash, could interfere with orderly management of the fund and cause its NAV to fall
- the investor cannot direct or influence how money is invested while it is in the fund
- the fund is subject to various investment laws and regulations that limit the use of certain securities and investment techniques that might improve performance; to the extent that the fund decides to register in jurisdictions that impose narrower limits, this decision could further limit its investment activities
- because the fund is based in Luxembourg, any protections that would have been provided by other regulators (including, for investors outside Luxembourg, those of their home regulator) may not apply
- changes in regulations worldwide and increased regulator scrutiny of financial services could lead to new regulations or other changes that could limit opportunities or increase costs for the SICAV
- because fund shares are not publicly traded, the only option for liquidation of shares is generally redemption, which is subject to any redemption policies set by the fund
- because of how performance fees are calculated, it is possible that in some cases an investor could end up paying a performance fee even though their actual performance is negative
- the fund could suspend redemptions of its shares, for any of the reasons described in "Rights We Reserve" under "Investing in the Funds"
- the fund's buying and selling of investments may not be optimal for the tax efficiency of any given investor
- to the extent that the fund invests in other UCITS / UCIs, it will have less direct knowledge of, and no control over, the decisions of the UCITS / UCIs investment managers, it could incur a second layer of investment fees (which will further erode any investment gains), and it could face liquidity risk in trying to unwind its investment in a UCITS / UCI
- the SICAV may not be able to hold a service provider fully responsible for any losses or lost opportunities arising from the service provider's actions
- it may be impractical or impossible for different share classes to completely isolate their costs and risks from other share classes, including the risk that creditors of one share class of a fund may attempt to seize assets of another class to settle an obligation
- to the extent that the SICAV conducts business with affiliates of Eurizon Capital S.A., and these affiliates (and affiliates of other service providers) do business with each other on behalf of the SICAV, conflicts of interest may be created (although to mitigate these, all such business dealings must be conducted on an arm's length basis, and all entities, and the individuals associated with them, are subject to strict fair dealing policies that prohibit profiting from inside information and showing favoritism)

Where a fund invests in another UCITS / other UCI, these risks apply to the fund, and in turn indirectly to shareholders.

Leverage risk The fund's high net exposure to certain investments could make its share price more volatile.

To the extent that the fund uses derivatives or securities lending to increase its net exposure to any market, rate, basket of securities or other financial reference source, fluctuations in the price of the reference source will be amplified at the fund level.

Management risk The fund's investment managers could be wrong in their analysis of market or economic trends, their choice or design of any software models they use, their allocation of assets, or in other decisions regarding how the fund's assets will be invested.

This includes projections concerning industry, market, economic, demographic, or other trends, as well as the timing of investment decisions and the relative emphasis of different investments. In addition to missed opportunities for investment performance, unsuccessful management decisions can involve significant costs, such as the costs of transitioning to a new strategy or fund composition.

Strategies that involve active trading (typically defined as turnover of more than 100% a year) can incur high trading costs and also may generate a high degree of short-term capital gains, which may be taxable to shareholders.

Newly formed funds may use unproven strategies or techniques, and may be difficult for investors to evaluate because of a lack of operating history. In addition, both the volatility and the returns of a new fund can change as an increase in its assets requires a scale-up of strategy and methods.

Market risk Prices and yields of many securities can change frequently – sometimes with significant volatility – and can fall, based on a wide variety of factors.

Examples of these factors include:

- political and economic news
- government policy
- changes in technology and business practices
- changes in demographics, cultures and populations
- natural or human-caused disasters
- weather and climate patterns
- scientific or investigative discoveries
- costs and availability of energy, commodities and natural resources

The effects of market risk can be immediate or gradual, short-term or long-term, narrow or broad.

Prepayment and extension risk Any unexpected behavior in interest rates could hurt the performance of callable debt securities (securities whose issuers have the right to pay off the security's principal before the maturity date).

When interest rates fall, issuers tend to pay off these securities and re-issue new ones at lower interest rates. When this happens, the fund may have no alternative but to reinvest the money from these prepaid securities at a lower rate of interest ("prepayment risk").

At the same time, when interest rates rise, borrowers tend not to prepay their low-interest mortgages. This can lock in the fund to receiving below-market yields until interest rates fall or the securities mature ("extension risk"). It can also mean that the fund must either sell the securities at a loss or forgo the opportunity to make other investments that may turn out to have performed better.

The prices and yields of callable securities typically reflect the assumption that they will be paid off at a certain point before maturity. If this prepayment happens when expected, the fund generally will not suffer any adverse effects. However, if it happens substantially earlier or later than expected, it can mean that the fund effectively overpaid for the securities.

These factors can also affect the fund's duration, increasing or decreasing sensitivity to interest rates in undesired ways. In some circumstances, the failure of rates to rise or fall when anticipated could cause prepayment or extension risks as well.

Real estate investment risk Real estate investment trusts (REITs) invest directly in physical real estate or related businesses, tend to have above-average volatility, and can be hurt by any factor that makes an area or individual property less valuable or by mortgage-related risks.

Specifically, investments in real estate holdings or related businesses or securities (including interests in mortgages) can be hurt by natural disasters, economic declines, overbuilding, zoning changes, tax increases, population or lifestyle trends, failures of management, difficulty attracting tenants or collecting payments, environmental contamination and other factors that may affect the market value or cash flow of the investment, including the failure of a REIT to qualify for tax-free pass-through of income.

Equity REITs are most directly affected by real estate factors, while mortgage REITs are more vulnerable to interest rate risk and credit risk (typically declines in the creditworthiness of the mortgage holders).

Many REITs are in effect small corporations and carry small- and mid-cap equity risk. Some are highly leveraged, which increases volatility. The value of real estate-related securities does not necessarily track the value of the underlying assets.

Short position risk Taking a short position (a position whose value moves in the opposite direction from the value of the security itself) through derivatives creates losses when the underlying security's value rises. The use of short positions may increase the risk of both loss and volatility.

Potential losses from using short position are theoretically unlimited as there is no restriction on the price to which a security may rise, whereas the loss from a cash investment in the security cannot exceed the amount invested.

The short selling of investments may be subject to changes in regulations, which could create losses or the inability to continue using short positions as intended or at all.

Small and mid cap equity risk Equities of small and mid capitalisation companies can be more volatile and less liquid than equities of larger companies.

Small and mid capitatalisation companies often have fewer financial resources, shorter operating histories, and less diverse business lines, and as a result can be at greater risk of long-term or permanent business setbacks. Initial public offerings (IPOs) can be highly volatile and can be hard to evaluate because of a lack of trading history and relative lack of public information.

Sukuk risk In addition to having risks typical of similar securities that are debt securities, sukuk may be more volatile, less liquid, may involve higher costs, and in some cases may carry greater credit risk.

The market for sukuk (debt-like securities that are structured like equities to comply with the Muslim prohibition on interest) is relatively new and small, meaning that liquidity and volatility could be more of a risk than for comparable non-sukuk securities.

While asset-backed sukuk confer actual ownership rights in an underlying asset, thereby providing some recourse to investors in the event an issuer fails to make promised payments, asset-based sukuk do not confer such ownership rights and therefore are considered to have greater credit risk.

ESG/SRI investing risk A fund that uses sustainable criteria may underperform the market or other funds that invest in similar assets but do not apply sustainability criteria.

Using sustainable criteria may cause the fund to miss out on opportunities to buy securities that prove to have superior returns or less volatility, and may also influence the timing of buy/sell decisions that are not optimal.

ESG/SRI investing is based to an extent on non-financial considerations whose effects on profitability are indirect and may be speculative. The fund's analysis of sustainability assessments could be faulty, or the information on which the analysis is based could be incomplete, inaccurate or misleading. It's also possible that the fund could have indirect exposure to issuers who do not meet its sustainability standards.

Many companies in the sustainability area are comparatively small and therefore have small- and mid-cap equity risk, and many rely on emerging technologies or business models that could have an above-average risk of failure.

Taxation risk Some countries tax interest, dividends or capital gains on certain investments in their country. Any country could change its tax laws or treaties in ways that affect the fund or its shareholders.

The effective tax rates applied to the Fund may differ from those considered by the benchmark administrator. This divergence could result in an underperformance compared to the benchmark.

Tax changes potentially could be retroactive and could affect investors with no direct investment in the country. For example, if China were to change its tax classification of the SICAV or a related entity, modify or cease honoring a tax treaty or eliminate tax incentives, it could increase the taxes due on Chinese investments or even result in a tax of 10% (or greater) on the income the SICAV receives from all sources worldwide, including in those funds that do not hold any Chinese investments.

Tracking error risk Investors should be aware and understand that the funds which track a benchmark are subject to risks which may result in the value and performance of the shares varying from those of the reference benchmark. Reference benchmarks such as financial indices may be theoretical constructions which are based on certain assumptions and funds aiming to reflect such financial indices may be subject to constraints and circumstances which may differ from the assumptions in the relevant reference benchmark.

For a fund submitted to the disclosure regime of Article 8 of SFDR, tracking error may occur if the fund cannot hold a security in its benchmark index because of ESG-related restrictions not applied by the benchmark provider. Additionally, when a fund's benchmark is rebalanced, the fund might experience tracking error if it cannot align its portfolio contemporaneously or exactly with the relevant benchmark. Implementing the rebalance may take time, and funds tracking benchmark indices with ESG objectives might deviate from the ESG performance or risk of their benchmark indices.

UCITS ETF shares risk

Authorised participant concentration risk Only an authorised participant may subscribe or redeem UCITS ETF shares directly with the SICAV. The SICAV has a limited number of institutions that may act as authorised participants with respect to UCITS ETF shares. To the extent that authorised participant (s) are unable or do not desire to proceed with subscription or redemption orders with respect to the SICAV and no other authorised participant(s) are able or willing to do so, UCITS ETF shares may trade at a premium or discount to NAV and this may lead to liquidity issues or delisting.

Costs of buying or selling UCITS ETF Shares. Investors subscribing or redeeming UCITS ETF shares in the secondary market may pay brokerage commissions or other charges determined and imposed by the applicable broker. Brokerage commissions are often a fixed amount and may be a significant proportional cost for investors seeking to buy or sell relatively small amounts of UCITS ETF shares. Due to the costs of buying or selling UCITS ETF shares, including bid/ask spreads, frequent trading of UCITS ETF shares may significantly reduce investment results and an investment in UCITS ETF shares may not be advisable for investors who wish to trade regularly in relatively small amounts.

Failure to settle UCITS ETF shares through International Central Securities Depositary. If an authorised participant submits a dealing request and subsequently fails or is unable to settle and complete the dealing request, as the authorised participant is not a registered shareholder of the SICAV, the SICAV will have no recourse to the authorised participant other than its contractual right to recover such costs. In the event that no recovery can be made from the authorised participant, any costs incurred as a result of the failure to settle will be borne by the relevant fund and its investors.

Fluctuation of NAV and market pricing risk. The NAV per share changes with the market value of a fund's securities. It cannot be predicted whether UCITS ETF shares will trade below, at, or above the NAV per share. During periods of market volatility, the market price of UCITS ETF shares may deviate from the NAV per share. The creation/redemption feature is designed to keep UCITS ETF shares trading close to the NAV per share, but disruptions or suspensions can cause trading prices to differ significantly from the NAV per share. Losses may occur, or profits may be reduced, if UCITS ETF shares are bought when the market price is above the NAV per share or sold when the market price is below the NAV per share.

UCITS ETF share classes within a fund are invested collectively with all other share classes of that fund in line with the investment objectives of such fund. Consequently, price fluctuations of a UCITS ETF share class are subject to the same fluctuations than other share classes within the same fund (i.e. no protection) increased by potential difference in bid/ask price.

Inaction by the international Central Securities Depositary with respect to UCITS ETF shares risk. Investors who settle or clear through an international central securities depositary will not be a registered shareholder in the SICAV, but will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such shares. If such investors are participants, their right will be governed by their agreement with the relevant international central securities depositary. If such investors are not participants, then their rights will be governed by the direct or indirect arrangement with the relevant participant of the international central securities depositary (who may be their nominee, broker or central securities depositaries, as the case may be).

The SICAV will issue any notices and associated documentation to the registered holder of the UCITS ETF shares (i.e. the ICSD), with such notice as is given by the SICAV in the ordinary course of business. It is the board understanding that the ICSD will be subject to a contractual obligation to relay such notices and associated documentation issued by the SICAV to the its participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. The ICSD is contractually bound to collate all votes received from the participants and is obligated to vote in accordance with such instructions. Nonetheless, the SICAV is not empowered to compel the ICSD to relay any notices or voting instructions in accordance with the instructions from the ICSDs.

Listing risk. There can be no certainty that a listing on any stock exchange applied for by the SICAV will be achieved and/or maintained or that the conditions of listing will not change. Further, trading in UCITS ETF shares on a stock exchange may be halted pursuant to that stock exchange's rules due to market conditions and investors may not be able to sell their UCITS ETF shares until trading resumes.

Whilst the UCITS ETF shares of the fund will be listed on one or more relevant stock exchanges, it is not anticipated that there will be an active secondary market for the non UCITS ETF shares, and it is not expected that such a market will develop.

Secondary Market trading risk. Although the UCITS ETF shares of a fund will be listed for trading on the relevant stock exchanges, there is no guarantee that an active trading market for such UCITS ETF shares will develop or be maintained. Trading in UCITS ETF shares on a stock exchange may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons deemed appropriate by the stock exchange. Trading in UCITS ETF shares is also subject to halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to stock exchange "circuit breaker" rules. There is no guarantee that the requirements to maintain a fund's listing on an exchange will continue to be met or will remain unchanged, or that UCITS ETF shares will trade in significant volumes, or at all, on any exchange. Furthermore, listed securities can be bought or sold by stock exchanges members among themselves or with third parties at agreed prices in over-the-counter transactions and can also be traded on other platforms. The SICAV has no control over the terms of these trades. There is no guarantee that once shares are listed or traded on an exchange, they will remain listed or traded there.

Trading day risk. As foreign exchanges can be open on days which are not valuation days or days when a fund may have suspended calculation of its NAV and the subscription and redemption of shares and, therefore, shares in the fund are not priced, the price of the UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market may not be representative of the NAV of the UCITS ETF Shares in the fund.

Volatility risk. The value of the UCITS ETF shares may be affected by market volatility and/or the volatility of the funds' assets. Market volatility reflects the degree of instability and expected instability of the securities or other eligible assets in which a fund invests, the performance of the UCITS ETF shares, or the techniques used to link the net proceeds of any issue of UCITS ETF shares to OTC derivatives underlying asset(s), where applicable. The level of market volatility is not purely a measurement of the actual volatility, but is largely determined by the prices for instruments which offer investors protection against such market volatility. Forces of supply and demand in the options and derivatives markets determine the prices of these instruments generally. These forces are, themselves, affected by factors such as actual market volatility, expected volatility, macro-economic factors and speculation.

Risks typically associated with unusual market conditions or other unpredictable events

Risks included in this section are generally not present to a material degree in normal market conditions (although they may be present to a limited degree). During unusual market conditions, however, these risks can be among the most serious.

Counterparty and collateral risk Any entity with which the fund does business, including those with which the fund does securities financing transactions and other entities with temporary or long-term custody of fund assets, could become unwilling or unable to meet its obligations to the fund.

If a counterparty, including a depositary, becomes bankrupt, the fund could lose some or all of its money and could experience delays in getting back securities or cash that were in the possession of the counterparty. This could mean the fund is unable to sell the securities or receive the income from them during the period in which it seeks to enforce its rights, which process itself is likely to create additional costs. In addition, the value of the securities could fall during the period of delay.

Because cash deposits are not subject to asset segregation by the depositary, or by any sub-custodian appointed by the depositary, they would be exposed to increased risk in the event of bankruptcy of the depositary or sub-custodian compared to other assets.

Agreements with counterparties can be affected by liquidity risk and operational risk, either of which could cause losses or limit the fund's ability to meet redemption requests.

Because counterparties are not liable for losses caused by a "force majeure" event (such as a serious natural or human-caused disaster, riot, terrorist act or war), such an event could cause significant losses with respect to any contractual arrangement involving the fund.

The value of collateral might not cover the full value of a transaction, and might not cover any fees or returns owed to the fund. If any collateral the fund holds as protection against counterparty risk (including assets in which cash collateral has been invested) declines in value, it may not fully protect the fund against losses. Difficulties in selling collateral may delay or restrict the ability of the fund to meet redemption requests. In the case of securities lending or repurchase transactions, the collateral held could yield less income than the assets transferred to the counterparty. While the fund uses industry standard agreements with respect to all collateral, in some jurisdictions even these agreements might prove to be difficult or impossible to enforce under local law.

Securities financing risk Securities lending, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and total return swaps are subject to all of the above counterparty and collateral risks, including the liquidity and operational risks mentioned above and described under those names in this prospectus. Additional operational risks include delays in transaction settlements that may affect fund liquidity and asset valuations. Additional liquidity risks of repurchase agreements include the possibility that the fund would be unable to make timely repayment of proceeds to the counterparty. Any securities financing risk could cause any of the undesirable outcomes identified in the introduction to this risk section.

Default risk The issuers of certain bonds could become unable to make payments on their bonds.

Liquidity risk Any security could become hard to value or to sell at a desired time and price.

Liquidity risk could affect the fund's value and could cause the fund to suspend transactions in its shares. Liquidity of UCITS ETF shares can be affected by many factors, such as a large gap between the volume of buy and sell orders, the suspension of trading on a securities market, or any issue that prevents the trading of the fund's UCITS ETF shares or the calculation of its iNAV. During periods of liquidity shortage, the prices of UCITS ETF share quoted on securities markets during trading hours might also not match the iNAV quoted by the SICAV.

Operational risk The operations of the fund could be subject to human error, faulty processes or governance, and technological failures, including the failure to prevent or detect cyberattacks, data theft, sabotage or other electronic incidents.

Operational risks may subject the fund to errors affecting valuation, pricing, accounting, tax reporting, financial reporting, custody and trading, among other things. Operational risks may go undetected for long periods of time, and even if they are detected it may prove impractical to recover prompt or adequate compensation from those responsible.

The methods used by cyber criminals evolve rapidly, and reliable defenses may not always be available. To the extent that the SICAV's data is stored or transmitted on the systems of multiple entities, using technology of multiple vendors, its vulnerability to cyber risk increases. Possible results of cybersecurity breaches or improper access include loss of investor personal data, proprietary information about fund management, regulatory intervention, and sufficient business or reputation damage to create financial implications for investors.

Standard practices risk Investment management practices that have worked well in the past, or are accepted ways of addressing certain conditions, could prove ineffective.

Replication Methods

Full physical replication

The fund aims to invest directly in all components of the benchmark, with weightings very similar to those of the benchmark. The investment manager may decide not to invest in certain securities if their weighting is too small or if holding such security will negatively impact the fund's performance.

Optimized sampling physical replication

The fund uses quantitative factors to build a representative and optimized sampling of securities from the benchmark. In this context, the investment manager seeks to replicate the benchmark by:

investing in a selection of representative transferable securities constituting the benchmark index, though their weightings may differ from those of the index constituents; and/or

investing in a portfolio of transferable securities that may not be included in the benchmark or in other eligible assets, including financial derivative instruments.

Credit Policies

The management company assesses credit quality according to the references and methods described below.

For bonds, credit ratings are considered at the security or issuer level and at the time of securities' purchases. The funds may hold securities that have been downgraded. However, any violation of a limit set in the investment policy of a fund that arises following such a downgrade must be resolved as soon as possible, consistent with the normal course of fund operations.

For bonds and money market instruments, the management company only uses ratings of credit agencies established in the European Union and registered in accordance with the European regulation 462/2013. The management company does not solely or mechanically rely on the credit ratings granted by credit rating agencies.

Investment grade bonds (AAA/Aaa to BBB-/Baa3)

Issues or issuers that represent significant positions: agency credit ratings and/or an internal evaluation by the management company.

Issues or issuers that represent lesser positions: credit rating of at least one agency.

Below investment grade bonds (BB+/Ba1 or lower)

All issues or issuers: agency credit ratings if available, otherwise an internal evaluation by the management company.

Assets held by money market funds

When assessing money market instruments, securitisations and asset-backed commercial papers for money market funds (as defined and regulated by Regulation (EU) 2017/1131) to determine whether their credit quality receives a favorable assessment, the management company reviews agency credit ratings and also applies its own prudent internal credit quality assessment procedure using up-to-date quality information from other reliable sources. This procedure is based on prudent, systematic and continuous assessment methodologies that take into account the characteristics of both issuer and instrument and has been validated by experience and empirical evidence, including back-testing.

The procedure includes criteria to analyse financial data, identify trends, and track key determinants of credit risk. The management company supervises the application of the procedure by a team of credit research analysts and regularly monitors the procedure for accuracy, adequacy and proper execution, making adjustments to the relative importance of the assessment criteria from time to time. The procedure complies with Articles 19 4. and 20 2 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 and is approved by the management company's Conducting Officers and subsequently by the management company's directors.

The internal assessment procedure relies on numerous indicators. Examples of quantitative criteria include pricing of money market instruments and credit default swaps; monitoring of relevant financial indices covering geographical, sector, and asset class; and industry-specific financial and default information. Examples of qualitative criteria include the competitive position, governance risk, financial situation and liquidity sources of the issuer; the issuer's ability to react to future events; the strength of the issuer's sector within the economy and relative to economic trends; and the class, structure, short- term characteristics, underlying assets, liquidity profile, relevant markets, and potential operational and counterparty risks of the instrument. According to Article 21 of Regulation (EU) 2017/1131, the management company documents its internal credit quality assessment procedure and credit quality assessments.

Sustainability Policy and ESG/SRI Investing

At the SICAV level

The board believes that it must serve shareholders' interests by providing investment solutions that deliver long-term competitive performance. Eurizon Capital's strong commitment to ESG/SRI investing is an integral part of this duty. ESG/SRI investing entails making better-informed investment decisions, addressing sustainability issues, including associated risks, and where relevant influencing fund portfolio companies to contribute to a positive outcome.

Unless otherwise stated in "Fund Descriptions", all funds are subject to the Eurizon Capital's sustainability policy (excluding investments in derivatives and third-party funds). Some funds go even further by following stricter criteria that are indicated in "Fund Descriptions".

In keeping with the Eurizon Capital's Sustainability Policy, the funds are managed based on the integration of environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) factors.

This means that ESG factors are considered holistically along with financial factors and managed from a risk-return perspective.

The funds' selection of assets relies mainly on third-party data. This data may be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable and, as a result, there is a risk that the investment manager may incorrectly assess a security or issuer.

The funds, where relevant, may exercise active ownership through dialogue, voting and collaboration to create long-term value.

The funds use screening as a tool to identify ESG risks and to exclude or restrict investments in some sectors or issuers.

Eurizon Capital promotes transparency by sharing information about its approach, reporting on progress, and encouraging an open dialogue with investors and other stakeholders. For further information about the Eurizon Capital sustainability policy, go to ***eurizoncapital.com***.

At the fund level

This table outlines the funds classification under SFDR.

Fund name	Classification under SFDR		
	Article 6	**Article 8**	**Article 9**
YIS MSCI EMU Universal		●	
YIS MSCI Europe Universal		●	
YIS MSCI USA Universal		●	
YIS MSCI Canada Universal		●	
YIS MSCI North America Universal		●	
YIS MSCI Japan Universal		●	
YIS MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal		●	
YIS MSCI World Universal		●	
YIS MSCI USA Growth Universal		●	
YIS MSCI USA Value Universal		●	
YIS MSCI Europe Selection		●	
YIS MSCI USA Selection		●	
YIS MSCI World Selection		●	
YIS 1-3 Year EMU Government Bond		●	
YIS 3-5 Year EMU Government Bond		●	
YIS 1-10 Year EMU Government Bond		●	
YIS 5+ Year EMU Government Bond		●	
YIS EMU Government Bond		●	
YIS 1-3 Year Italian Government Bond	●		
YIS 3-5 Year Italian Government Bond	●		
YIS 5+ Year Italian Government Bond	●		
YIS 1-3 Year US Government Bond	●		
YIS 3-5 Year US Government Bond	●		
YIS 5+ Year US Government Bond	●		
YIS US Government Bond	●		
YIS Global Government Bond		●	

Key

Article 6 under SFDR the fund integrates sustainability risks into its investment decisions. The following exclusions are applied by the fund:

Issuer exclusion The fund excludes government issuers with a Greenhouse Gas intensity above a 850 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of Gross Domestic Product, PPP-adjusted or considered as "high risk" by the "Financial Action Task Force" ("FATF"), in view of deficiencies in guidelines for combating money laundering, terrorist financing and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. In the case where the fund residually invests in securities issued by corporate issuers, it excludes corporate issuers that are in violation of i) UN Global Compact principles; (ii) Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; (iii) the International Labour Organisation (ILO); (iv) the UN Guiding Principles on business and human rights (UNGP) as determined by Eurizon Capital S.A.

Sector exclusion In the case where the fund residually invests in securities issued by corporate issuers, it excludes corporate issuers that are directly involved in the manufacture of unconventional weapons (i.e.: Land mines, Cluster bombs, Nuclear weapons, Impoverished uranium, Biological weapons, Chemical weapons, Non-detectable fragment weapons, Blinding lasers, Incendiary weapons, White Phosphorous) or that derive at least 25% of revenue (or 20% of revenue, in the presence of expansion plans) from thermal coal activities (extraction or electricity production activities linked to thermal coal), or 10% or more of their revenues from extraction of oil and gas, through the exploitation of oil sands.

For further information, please refer to "Fund Descriptions".

Article 8 under SFDR the fund promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social characteristics, or a combination of those characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices. *For further information, please refer to "Fund Descriptions" and "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosure".*

Article 9 under SFDR has sustainable investment as its objective and an index has been designated as a reference benchmark. *For further information, please refer to "Fund Descriptions" and "SFDR Pre-contractual disclosure".*

General Investment Powers and Restrictions

Each fund, and the SICAV itself, must comply with all applicable EU and Luxembourg laws and regulations, as well as certain circulars, guidelines and other requirements. This section presents, in tabular form, the fund management requirements of the 2010 law (the main law governing the operation of a UCITS) as well as the requirements set by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA) for money market funds and for risk monitoring and management. In case of any discrepancy, law itself, in the original French, would prevail over either the articles or the prospectus.

If any violation of the 2010 law or the money market fund regulation by a fund is detected, the investment manager must make compliance with the relevant policies a priority in its securities trades and investment management decisions, while also taking due account of the interests of shareholders. Any violation that arises incidentally must be resolved as soon as possible, consistent with the normal course of fund operations.

Except where noted, all percentages and restrictions apply to each fund individually, and all asset percentages are measured as a percentage of total net assets (including cash).

Permitted assets, techniques and transactions

The table on the following page describes what is allowable to any UCITS. The funds may set limits that are more restrictive in one way or another, based on their investment objectives and policies. A fund's usage of any asset, technique or transaction must be consistent with its investment policies and restrictions.

No fund can acquire assets that come with unlimited liability attached, underwrite securities of other issuers (other than if it may be considered to do so in the course of disposing of fund securities), or issue warrants or other rights to subscribe for their shares.

Terms used in this section

The terms below are used mainly or exclusively in this "Investment Powers and Restrictions" section and have the following meanings.

ABCP *Asset-backed commercial paper.*

amortised cost *A valuation method in which acquisition cost is adjusted for amortisation of premiums or discounts up through maturity.*

CNAV *A public debt constant net asset value money market fund.*

LVNAV *A low volatility net asset value money market fund. mark-to-market A valuation method based on independent, readily available liquidation prices, such as prices from exchanges, screen prices, or quotes from multiple reputable independent brokers.*

mark-to-model *A valuation method that is benchmarked, extrapolated or otherwise calculated from one or more market inputs.*

MMF *A money market fund.*

money market instruments *Transferable instruments normally dealt in on the money market, such as treasury and local authority bills, certificates of deposits, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, and medium- or short-term notes.*

eligible state *Any state that the board considers to be consistent with a given portfolio's investment objective.*

EU-level issuers *The EU, a central authority or central bank of a European state, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the European Stability Mechanism or the European Financial Stability Facility.*

EU and international issuers *All EU-level issuers, plus any regional or local authority of a European state, any sovereign nation or member state of a federation, and any relevant international body to which a European state belongs, such as the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Council of Europe Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, or Bank for International Settlements.*

member state *A member state of the EU or of the European Economic Area.*

regulated market *A regulated market within the meaning of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament, or any other market in an eligible state, country, or territory that the directors of the management company consider to be regulated, regularly operating, recognised, and open to the public.*

short-term MMF *An MMF that invests in eligible money market instruments referred to in Article 10(1) and is subject to the portfolio rules set out in Article 24*

standard MMF *An MMF that invests in eligible money market instruments referred to in Article 10(1) and (2) and is subject to the portfolio rules set out in Article 25; (16)*

VNAV *A variable net asset value money market fund.*

weighted average life (WAL) *The average asset-weighted time to legal maturity of an MMF's total asset exposures; a measure of credit and liquidity risk.*

weighted average maturity (WAM) *The average asset-weighted time to legal maturity or the next interest rate reset, whichever is shorter, of an MMF's total asset exposures; a measure of sensitivity to interest rate risk.*

Non-money market funds	Money market funds	Usage by funds
1. Transferable securities and money market instruments		
Must be listed or traded on an official stock exchange in an eligible state, or on a regulated market in an eligible state (a market that operates regularly, is recognised and is open to the public). Recently issued securities must include in their terms of issue a commitment to apply for official listing on a regulated market and such admission must be received within 12 months of issue.	Must be listed or traded on a money market in an eligible state. For eligible states outside the EU, the money market must be approved by the competent authorities, provided for in law, or identified in the fund's rules or instruments of incorporation.	Widely used. Material usage is described in "Fund Descriptions".
2. Money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in row 1		
Must be subject (at the securities or issuer level) to regulation aimed at protecting investors and savings and must meet one of the following: • be issued or guaranteed by a central, regional or local authority, or a central bank of an EU member state, the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, the EU, a public international body to which at least one EU member state belongs, a sovereign nation, or a member state of a federation • be issued by an undertaking of any securities that qualify under row 1 (with exception of recently issued securities) • be issued or guaranteed by an institution that is subject to, and complies with, EU prudential supervision rules or other rules the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent Can also qualify if the issuer belongs to a category approved by the CSSF, is subject to investor protections that are equivalent to those described directly at left, and meets one of the following criteria: • is issued by a company with at least EUR 10 million in capital and reserves that publishes annual accounts consistent with Directive 2013/34/EU • is issued by an entity dedicated to financing a group of companies at least one of which is publicly listed • is issued by an entity dedicated to financing securitisation vehicles that benefit from a banking liquidity line	Must have a remaining or effective maturity or reset date of 397 days or less (with floating- or fixed-rate instruments hedged by swaps that reset to a money market rate or index) and must also meet all of the following that apply: • be issued or guaranteed by one or more EU-level issuers • be issued or guaranteed by one or more EU and international issuers, with both issue and issuer receiving favourable internal credit assessments • if it is a securitisation or ABCP, it must be sufficiently liquid, have a favourable internal credit assessment, have a legal maturity of 2 years or less, and meet one of the following: – it is a securitisation referred to in Article 13 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/61; *Short-Term MMF*: also must be an amortising instrument with a WAL of 2 years or less – it is not (and does not include, even on a look-through basis) a re-securitisation or synthetic securitisation, and it is fully supported by the issuing regulated credit institution as to liquidity and credit risks, material dilution risks, ongoing transaction and programme costs, and any necessary investor guarantees of full payment; *Short-Term MMF*: legal maturity at issuance must be 397 days or less – it is a simple, transparent, standardised (STS) securitisation or ABCP; *Short-Term MMF*: must be amortising instruments, have a WAL of 2 years or less, and have had a legal maturity at issuance of 397 days or less	Widely used. Material usage is described in "Fund Descriptions".
3. Transferable securities and money market instruments that do not meet the requirements in rows 1 and 2		
Limited to 10% of fund assets.	Permitted as to money market instruments.	Any usage likely to create material risk is described in "Fund Descriptions".
4. Units of UCITS or other UCIs that are not linked to the SICAV*		
Must be limited by constitutional documents to investing no more than 10% of assets in other UCITS or other UCIs. If the target investment is an "other UCI", it must do all of the following: • invest in UCITS-allowable investments • be authorised by an EU member state or by a state the CSSF considers to have equivalent laws on supervision, with adequate cooperation between authorities sufficiently ensured • issue annual and semi-annual reports that enable an assessment of assets, liabilities, income and operations over the reporting period • offer investor protections that are equivalent to those of a UCITS, in particular as to the rules on asset segregation, borrowing, lending and uncovered sales	The target MMF must be limited to investing no more than 10% of assets in other MMFs, and those MMFs must be authorised under these same rules. An acquiring MMF must invest no more than 17.5% of assets in other MMFs and no more than 5% of assets in any one MMF (does not apply to eligible MMFs that are marketed solely through an employee savings scheme, have only natural persons as investors, are governed by national law, and under that law can permit redemptions only in non- market-related circumstances). An MMF that invests 10% or more of assets in other MMFs must disclose in its prospectus the maximum allowable management fees payable by both the target and acquiring MMFs, and in its annual report the amounts actually paid. The target fund cannot invest, in turn, in the acquiring fund (reciprocal ownership). A short-term MMF can only invest in other short-term MMFs	Any usage that is over 10% of fund assets, or likely to create material risk, is disclosed in "Fund Descriptions". Total annual management fees of funds and underlying UCITS/ other UCIs may be up to 2.5%. Any rebates received from any underlying UCITS/ other UCIs are fully refunded to the fund.
5. Units of UCITS or other UCIs that are linked to the SICAV*		
Must meet all non-money market fund requirements in row 4. The SICAV's annual report must state the total annual management and advisory fees charged both to the fund and to the UCITS/other UCIs in which the fund has invested during the relevant period. The UCITS/other UCI cannot charge a fund any fees for subscribing for or redeeming shares.	Same as row 4.	Non-MMF usage same as row 4, plus funds pay no annual management or advisory fees applied by any linked UCITS/ other UCI are fully refunded to the fund.

Non-money market funds	Money market funds	Usage by funds
6. Units of other funds of the SICAV		
Must meet all non-money market fund requirements in rows 4 and 5. The target fund cannot invest, in turn, in the acquiring fund (reciprocal ownership). The acquiring fund surrenders all voting rights in shares of the target fund it acquires. When measuring whether a fund meets the minimum required asset level, the value of investment in target funds is not included.	Same as row 4.	Non-MMF usage same as row 4, plus funds pay no annual management or advisory fees to any other funds.
7. Real estate and commodities, including precious metals		
Direct ownership of commodities, or certificates representing them, is prohibited. Investment exposure is allowed only indirectly, through assets, techniques and transactions allowed under the 2010 Law. The financial indices used to obtain exposure to commodities through financial derivatives instruments comply with the requirements set out in the art. 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008. Direct ownership of real estate or other tangible property is prohibited. Investment exposure is allowed indirectly, through investments in other funds such as real estate investment trusts (REITs), complying with art. 2 of the Grand Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008 and not containing embedded derivatives components as referred to in art. 10 of this regulation.	Exposure not permitted in any form.	Usage likely to create material risk is described in "Fund Descriptions". Direct purchases of real or tangible property are unlikely.
8. Deposits with credit institutions		
Limited to a maximum of 20% of assets in usual market conditions. Deposits must be repayable or withdrawable on demand, and any maturity date must be no more than 12 months in the future. The credit institutions either must have a registered office in an EU member state or, if not, be subject to prudential supervision rules the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent as EU rules.	Same as for non-money market funds without limit.	Commonly used by all funds and may be used extensively for temporary defensive purposes.
9. Liquid assets		
Limited to a maximum of 20% in usual market conditions and to deposits on sight. This limit can be breached in exceptionally unfavourable market conditions and where such breach is justified having regard to the interests of the investors.	Same as for non-money market funds.	Commonly used by all funds, and may be used extensively for temporary defensive purposes.
10. Derivatives and equivalent cash-settled instruments *See also "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques" on page 75*		
Underlying assets must be those described in rows 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 or must be financial indices (compliant with article 9 of the Grand-Ducal Regulation of 8 February 2008), interest rates, foreign exchange rates or currencies consistent with fund investment objectives and policies. All usage must be adequately captured by the risk management process described in "Management and Monitoring of Derivatives Risk" below. OTC derivatives must meet all of the following criteria: • be subject to reliable and verifiable independent daily valuations • be able to be sold, liquidated or closed by an offsetting transaction at their fair value at any time at the SICAV's initiative • be with counterparties that are institutions subject to prudential supervision and that belong to categories approved by the CSSF	Limited to 10% of portfolio assets. Underlying assets are limited to interest rates, foreign exchange rates and currencies, or to indices representing any of these. Usage is limited to hedging interest rate or foreign exchange risks, and cannot form a central part of fund strategy.	Material usage is described in "Fund Descriptions".
11. Securities lending, repurchase/reverse repurchase agreements *See also "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques" on page 75*		
Must be used for efficient portfolio management only. The volume of transactions must not interfere with a fund's pursuit of its investment policy or its ability to meet redemptions. With loans of securities and with repurchase transactions, the fund must ensure that it has sufficient assets to settle the transaction. All counterparties must be subject to EU prudential supervision rules or to rules the CSSF considers to be at least as stringent.	Securities lending is not permitted. The MMF must have the right to terminate a repurchase or reverse repurchase agreement with no more than two working days' notice; for reverse repurchase agreements, the MMF must receive back the full amount of cash (on either an accrued or mark-to- market basis; if the latter, that value must be used in calculating NAV). Repurchase agreements must meet all of the following criteria: • be no longer than 7 working days • be used only to manage temporary liquidity	Material usage is described in "Fund Descriptions". For securities lending, the funds require higher collateral than regulations specify.

Non-money market funds	Money market funds	Usage by funds
For each transaction, the fund must receive and hold collateral that is at least equivalent, at all times during the lifetime of the transactions, to the full current value of the securities lent. During the life of a repurchase contract, the fund cannot sell the securities that are the object of the contract, either before the right to repurchase these securities has been exercised by the counterparty, or the repurchase term has expired. A fund may lend securities: • directly to a counterparty • through a lending system organised by a financial institution that specialises in this type of transaction • through a standardised lending system organised by a recognised clearing institution The SICAV cannot grant or guarantee any other type of loan to a third party. The fund must have the right to terminate any securities lending, repurchase or reverse repurchase transaction and to recall the securities that have been lent or are subject to the repurchase agreement.	• the counterparty cannot sell, invest, pledge or otherwise transfer assets provided as collateral without the fund's prior consent • the cash received must not exceed 10% of MMF assets and must be placed in deposits or invested in assets that are issued or guaranteed by one or more EU-level issuers or a central authority or central bank of a third country and that have received, for both issuer and issue, favourable internal credit assessments Assets received through reverse repurchase agreements must meet all of the following: • market value must at all times at least equal cash paid out they are money market instruments as described in row 2 above • they are issued by an entity that is independent from the counterparty and not expected display high correlation with it • the MMF cannot sell, invest, pledge or otherwise transfer assets provided as collateral without the counterparty's prior consent • they do not create more than 15% exposure to any one issuer except an EU and international issuer Assets received through reverse repurchase agreements in accordance with the exceptions column of row A in the "Diversification requirements" table below.	
12. Borrowing		
The SICAV is not allowed to borrow in principle except if it on a temporary and represents no more than 10% of fund assets. The SICAV may however acquire foreign currency via back-to-back loans.	Not permitted in any form.	No funds currently intend to borrow from banks.
13. Short exposure		
Direct short sales are prohibited. Short positions may be acquired only indirectly, through derivatives.	Exposure not permitted in any form.	Any usage likely to create material risk is described in "Fund Descriptions".

* *May include ETFs. A UCITS or other UCI is considered to be linked to the SICAV if both are managed or controlled by the same management company or another affiliated management company.*

Limits on concentration of ownership

These limits are intended to prevent the SICAV or a fund from the risks that could arise (for itself or an issuer) if it were to own a significant percentage of a given security or issuer. For purposes of this table and the diversification table below, companies that share consolidated accounts (whether in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or with recognised international rules) are considered to be a single issuer. A fund does not need to comply with the investment limits described below when exercising subscription rights attaching to transferable securities or money market instruments that form part of its assets, so long as any resulting violations of the investment restrictions are corrected as described in the introduction to "General Investment Powers and Restrictions".

Category of securities	Maximum ownership, as a % of the total value of the securities issued		
NON-MONEY MARKET FUNDS			
Securities carrying voting rights	Less than would enable the SICAV to exercise significant influence over the management of an issuer		These rules do not apply to: • securities described in row 1 of the table above • shares of a non-EU company that invests mainly in its home country and represents the only way for a portfolio to invest in that country in accordance with the 2010 Law • purchases or repurchases of shares of subsidiaries that provide only management, advice or marketing in their country, when done as a way of effecting transactions for SICAV unitholders in accordance with the 2010 law
Non-voting securities of any one issuer	10%		
Debt securities of any one issuer	10%	These limits can be disregarded at purchase if at that time the gross amount of bonds or money market instruments, or the net amount of the instruments in issue, cannot be calculated.	
Money market securities of any one issuer	10%		
Shares of any fund of an umbrella UCITS or UCI	25%		
MONEY MARKET FUNDS			
Money market instruments, securitisations and ABCPs of any one issuer	10%	Does not apply to money market instruments issued or guaranteed by EU and international issuers.	

Diversification requirements

To ensure diversification, a fund cannot invest more than a certain amount of its assets in one issuer, as defined below. These diversification rules do not apply during the first 6 months of a fund's operation, but the fund must observe the principle of risk spreading.

For purposes of this table, companies that share consolidated accounts (whether in accordance with Directive 83/349/EEC or with recognised international rules) are considered to be a single issuer. The percentage limits indicated by the vertical brackets in the center of the table indicate the maximum aggregate investment in any single issuer for all bracketed rows.

	Maximum investment/exposure, as a % of fund assets			
Category of securities	**In any one issuer**	**In aggregate**	**Other**	**Exceptions**
NON-MONEY MARKET FUNDS				
A. Transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a sovereign nation, any EU public local authority, or any public international body to which one or more EU member states belongs.	35%	35%		**A fund may invest up to 100% of its assets in a single issuer, if it is investing in accordance with the principle of risk spreading and meets all of the following criteria:** • **it invests in at least 6 different issues** • **it invests no more than 30% in any one issue** • **the securities are issued by an EU member state, its local authorities or agencies, a member state of the OECD or of the G20, Singapore or by a public international bodies of which one or more EU member state belongs** **The exception described for Row C applies to this row as well.**
B. Bonds issued by a credit institution whose registered office is in an EU member state and which is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders*.	25%		80% in any issuers in whose bonds a fund has invested more than 5% of assets.	
C. Any transferable securities and money market instruments other than those described in rows A and B above.	10%	20%	20% in transferable securities and money market instruments within the same group. 40% in aggregate in all issuers in which a fund has invested more than 5% of its assets (does not include deposits and OTC derivative contracts with financial institutions subject to prudential supervision and securities indicated in rows A and B).	For index-tracking funds, the 10% increases to 20% in the case of a published, sufficiently diversified index that is adequate as a benchmark for its market and is recognised by the CSSF. This 20% increases to 35% (but for one issuer only) in exceptional market conditions, such as when the security is highly dominant in the regulated market in which it trades. **These exceptions are commonly used by all Funds.**
D. Deposits with credit institutions.	20%			
E. OTC derivatives with a counterparty that is a credit institution as defined in row 8 above (first table in section).	10% max risk exposure (OTC derivatives and efficient portfolio management techniques combined)			
F. OTC derivatives with any other counterparty.	5% max risk exposure			
G. Shares of UCITS or UCIs as defined in rows 4 and 5 above (first table in section).	With no specific statement in the fund's objective and policies, 10% in one or more UCITS or other UCIs. With a specific statement: • 20% in anyone UCITS or UCI • 30% in aggregate in all UCIs other than UCITS • 100% in aggregate in all UCITS		Target funds of an umbrella structure whose assets and liabilities are segregated are considered as a separate UCITS or other UCI. Assets held by the UCITS or other UCIs do not count for purposes of complying with rows A - F of this table.	

	Maximum investment/exposure, as a % of fund assets			
Category of securities	**In any one issuer**	**In aggregate**	**Other**	**Exceptions**
MONEY MARKET FUNDS				
H. Money market instruments.	5%	5%		With regulator approval, and with disclosure in constitutional and marketing documents that includes a list of issuers in which 5% or more of assets may be invested, a fund may invest in as few as six issues that are issued by an EU member state, its local authorities or agencies, a member state of the OECD or of the G20, Singapore or by a public international bodies of which one or more EU member state belongs, up to 100% net exposure, if it is investing in accordance with the principle of risk spreading and invests no more than 30% in any one issue.
I. Securitisations and ABCPs.	5%		20%, with a limit of 15% on securitisations and ABCPs that do not meet cross-referencing STS criteria.	A VNAV may invest up to 10% of assets in a single issuer's Row H and I investments so long as is does not invest more than 40% of assets in all issuers in whose bonds it invests more than 5% of assets.
J. Bonds issued by a credit institution whose registered office is in an European state and which is subject by law to special public supervision designed to protect bondholders*.	10%	15%	40% in aggregate in all issuers in whose bonds a fund has invested more than 5% of assets.	
K. Deposits with credit institutions.	10%			Increases to 15% (and the aggregate limit of 15% on Row H through L exposures increases to 20%) if there are not enough viable credit institutions in the MMF's jurisdiction to allow it to meet the diversification requirement and it is not economically feasible to make deposits in another member state. With local regulator approval, increases to 100% for instruments issued or guaranteed by EU and international issuers.
L. Reverse repurchase agreements.	15% in cash to any one counterparty			
M. OTC derivatives.	5% exposure to any one counterparty			

* *These bonds also must invest all sums deriving from their issuance in assets that, for the life of the bonds, are capable of covering all claims attaching to the bonds and in case of issuer bankruptcy would be used, on a priority basis, to reimburse principal and accrued interest.*

Management and monitoring of global risk

The management company uses a risk management process, approved and supervised by its board, to monitor and measure at any time the overall risk profile of each fund from direct investment, derivatives, techniques, collateral and all other sources. Global exposure assessments are calculated every trading day (whether or not the fund calculates a NAV for that day), and encompass numerous factors, including coverage for contingent liabilities created by derivative positions, counterparty risk, foreseeable market movements and the time available to liquidate positions.

Any derivatives embedded in transferable securities or money market instruments count as derivatives held by the fund, and any exposure to transferable securities or money market instruments gained through derivatives (except certain index-based derivatives) counts as investment in those securities or instruments.

Risk monitoring approaches There are 3 main risk measurement approaches: the commitment approach and the 2 forms of value at risk (VaR), absolute VaR and relative VaR. These approaches are described below, and the approach each fund uses is identified in "Fund Descriptions". The management company chooses the approach a fund will use based on its investment policy and strategy.

Approach	Description
Absolute Value-at- Risk (Absolute VaR)	The fund seeks to estimate the maximum potential loss due to market risk it could experience in a month (20 trading days) under normal market conditions. The estimate is based on the previous 12 months (250 business days) of the fund's performance, and requires that 99% of the time, the fund's worst outcome is no worse than a 20% decline in net asset value.

Approach	Description
Relative Value-at- Risk (Relative VaR)	The same as absolute VaR, except that the worst-outcome estimate is an estimate of how much the fund could underperform a stated benchmark. The VaR of the fund cannot exceed 200% of the VaR of the benchmark. The fund calculates the amount that, with 99% certainty, is the limit for how much the fund could underperform the benchmark over a month (20 trading days).
Commitment	The fund calculates its global exposure by taking into account either the market value of an equivalent position in the underlying asset or the derivative's notional value, as appropriate. This allows the fund to reduce its global exposure by taking into account the effects of any hedging or offsetting positions. Certain types of risk-free transactions, leverage- free transactions and non-leveraged swaps are therefore not included in the calculation. A fund using this approach must ensure that its overall market exposure does not exceed 210% of total assets (100% from direct investment, 100% from derivatives and 10% from borrowings).

Gross leverage Any fund that uses a VaR approach must also calculate its expected level of gross leverage, which is stated in "Fund Descriptions". A fund's expected leverage is a general indication, not a regulatory limit; the actual leverage may exceed the expected level from time to time. However, a fund's use of derivatives will remain consistent with its investment objective, investment policies and risk profile, and will comply with its VaR limit. Gross leverage is a measure of the leverage created by total derivative usage and by any instruments or techniques used for efficient portfolio management. It is calculated as the "sum of the notionals" (the exposure of all derivatives, without treating opposing positions as canceling each other out) and includes the fund's portfolio. Since this calculation considers neither sensitivity to market movements nor whether a derivative is increasing or decreasing a fund's overall risk, it may not be representative of a fund's actual level of investment risk.

Tracking error and tracking difference The funds which track a benchmark are subject to tracking error risks which may result in the value and performance of the funds not tracking exactly the value and performance of the corresponding benchmark. For further information on why tracking error may occur, please see the section "Risk Descriptions".

The tracking error is defined as the volatility (as measured by the standard deviation) of the difference between the return of the fund and the return of its benchmark, on an annual basis. It should be differentiated from the tracking difference, which is simply the difference between the return of the fund and the return of its benchmark on an annual basis or another given period of time.

The anticipated level of tracking error, in normal market conditions, will be disclosed for each fund in the section "Fund Descriptions". Investors' attention is drawn to the fact that these figures are only estimates of the tracking error level in normal market conditions and should not be understood as strict limits.

The anticipated tracking error disclosed in the section "Fund Descriptions" is calculated by measuring the performance of an adjusted NAV (i.e. which accounts for reinvested dividends and is net of applicable withholding taxes) with reference to the total return net version of the relevant benchmark, unless otherwise disclosed in the relevant in the section "Fund Descriptions". This method is applied as the total return net version of the benchmark assumes that dividends received from benchmark constituents (net of the applicable withholding taxes) are reinvested in the benchmark, and the adjusted NAV assumes that dividend amounts (net of applicable withholding taxes) payable by that fund are reinvested, rather than being distributed. The use of an adjusted NAV should result in an anticipated tracking error which is more representative of the actual performance of the fund, as both the index and the fund include both price appreciation/depreciation and distributions, if applicable.

How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques

Legal and regulatory framework

A fund may use the following instruments and techniques for the purposes of efficient fund management (as described below) consistent with the 2010 Law, the UCITS Directive, Grand Ducal regulation of 8 February 2008, CSSF Circulars 08/356 and 14/592, ESMA guidelines 14/937, the Securities Financing Transactions (SFT) regulation (EU) 2015/2365 and any other applicable law and regulation. Each fund's usage must not increase its risk profile beyond what it otherwise would have been.

The risks associated with instruments and techniques are described in "Risk Descriptions". The main risks are derivatives risk (with respect to derivatives only), counterparty risk (which incorporates custody and collateral risk), leverage risk, liquidity risk, operational risk, and the bullet on conflicts of interest found in the description of investment fund risk.

Derivatives the funds can use

A derivative is a financial contract whose value depends on the performance of one of more reference assets (such as a security or basket of securities, an index or an interest rate).

The following are the most common derivatives (though not necessarily all derivatives) used by the funds:

Core Derivatives – may be used by any fund, consistent with its investment policy

- financial futures, such as futures on interest rates, indices or currencies
- options, such as options on equities, interest rates, indices (including commodity indices), bonds or currencies, and on futures
- rights and warrants
- forwards, such as foreign exchange contracts
- swaps (contracts where two parties exchange the returns from two different reference assets, such as foreign exchange or
- interest rate swaps and swaps on baskets of equities but NOT including total return, credit default, commodity index, volatility or variance swaps
- credit derivatives, such as credit default swaps, or CDSs (contracts where one party receives a fee from the counterparty in exchange for agreeing that, in the event of a bankruptcy, default or other "credit event", it will make payments to the counterparty designed to cover the latter's losses)

Additional Derivatives – any intent to use will be disclosed in "Fund Descriptions"

- structured financial derivatives, such as credit-linked and equity- linked securities
- total return swaps, or TRSs (transaction in which one counterparty makes payments based on a fixed or variable rate to the other counterparty, who transfers the total economic performance, including income from interest and fees, gains and losses from price movements, and credit losses, of a reference obligation, such as an equity, bond or index); this category includes contracts for difference (CFDs). For the time being, the funds do not enter into TRS.

Futures are generally exchange-traded. All other types of derivatives are generally OTC (over the counter, meaning they are in effect private contracts between a fund and a counterparty).

TRSs can be funded or unfunded (with or without a required up-front payment). Assets, to which exposure will be gained, may include equities and equity-related securities, debt and debt- related instruments and financial indices and their components, according to investment policy of the fund.

A fund authorised to TRSs does it on a temporary basis, and irrespective of the specific market conditions that could occur.

TRSs are used mainly for implementing components of the investment strategy to enhance returns that can only be achieved through derivatives such as gaining short exposure to companies. TRSs may also be also be used for implementing elements of the investment strategy for efficient portfolio management such as gaining cost efficient long exposure.

The percentage of TRS used should remain close to the related expected level indicated in “Fund Descriptions”.

For any index-linked derivatives, the index provider determines the rebalancing frequency and there is no cost to the relevant fund when the index itself rebalances.

What the funds can use derivatives for

A fund may use derivatives for any of the following purposes, consistent with its objective and policies as described in “Fund Descriptions”.

Hedging Hedging is taking a market position that is in the opposite direction from – and is no greater than – the position created by other fund investments, for the purpose of reducing or canceling out exposure to price fluctuations or certain factors that contribute to them.

- **Credit hedging** Typically done using credit default swaps. The goal is to hedge against credit risk. This includes purchasing or selling protection against the risks of specific assets or issuers as well as proxy hedging (taking an opposite position in a different investment that is likely to behave similarly to the position being hedged).
- **Currency hedging** Typically done using currency forwards. The goal is to hedge against currency risk. This can be done at the fund level and, with H units, at the unit class level. All currency hedging must involve currencies that are within the applicable fund’s benchmark or are consistent with its objectives and policies. When a fund holds assets denominated in multiple currencies, it might not hedge against currencies that represent small portions of assets or for which a hedge is uneconomical or unavailable. A fund may engage in:
  - direct hedging (same currency, opposite position)
  - cross-hedging (reducing exposure to one currency while increasing exposure to another, the net exposure to the base currency being left unchanged), when it provides an efficient way of gaining the desired exposures
  - proxy hedging (taking an opposite position in a different currency that is considered likely to behave similarly to the base currency)
  - anticipatory hedging (taking a hedge position in anticipation of an exposure that is anticipated to arise as the result of a planned investment or other event)
- **Duration hedging** Typically done using interest rate swaps, swaptions and futures. The goal is to seek to reduce the exposure to rate shifts for longer-maturity bonds. Duration hedging can be done only at the fund level.
- **Price hedging** Typically done using options on indices (specifically, by selling a call or buying a put). Usage is generally limited to situations where there is sufficient correlation between the composition or performance of the index and that of the fund. The goal is to hedge against fluctuations in the market value of a position.
- **Interest rate hedging** Typically done using interest rate futures, interest rate swaps, writing call options on interest rates or buying put options on interest rates. The goal is to manage interest rate risk.

Investment exposure A fund can use any allowable derivative to gain exposure to permissible assets, in particular when direct investment is economically inefficient or impracticable.

Leverage A fund can use any allowable derivative to increase its total investment exposure beyond what would be possible through direct investment. Leverage typically increases fund volatility.

Efficient portfolio management Reducing risks or costs or generating additional capital or income.

Instruments and techniques the funds can use

A fund can use the following instruments and techniques with respect to any and all securities it holds, but only for efficient fund management (as described above).

Securities lending Under these transactions, a fund lends assets (such as bonds and shares) to qualified borrowers, either for a set period or returnable on demand. In exchange, the borrower pays a loan fee plus any income from the securities, and furnishes collateral that meets the standards described this prospectus.

A fund authorised to use securities lending does it on a continued basis, and irrespective of the specific market conditions that could occur, with the goal to generate additional income. The percentage of assets lent should remain close to the related expected level indicated in “Fund Descriptions”.

It limits securities lending to 90% of any given asset, and lends only when it receives the guarantee of a highly rated financial institution or the pledge of cash or securities issued by OECD governments and the loan is for more than 30 days.

Repurchase and reverse repurchase agreement transactions Under these transactions, a fund respectively buys or sells securities to a counterparty, against payment, and has either the right or the obligation to sell back or buy back (respectively) the securities at a later date and a specific (and typically higher) price.

A fund authorised to use repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions does it on a continued basis, and irrespective of the specific market conditions that could occur, with the goal to generate additional income. For the time being, the funds will not enter into repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions. Only the following assets may be used for repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, as the case may be:

- short-term bank certificates or money market instruments
- shares or units of investment-grade money market UCIs
- adequately liquid bonds of non-governmental issuers
- bonds issued or guaranteed by an OECD country (including the country’s local public authorities) or by a supranational institution or undertaking with regional (including EU) or world-wide scope
- units included in a main index and traded on an EU regulated market or a stock exchange of an OECD country

Where usage and fees are disclosed

Current use The following are disclosed in “Fund Descriptions” for any fund that currently uses them:

- for total return swaps, contracts for difference and similar derivatives: the maximum and expected exposure, calculated
- using the commitment approach and expressed as a percentage of net asset value
- for repurchase and reverse repurchase agreement transactions: the maximum and expected limits expressed as a percentage of net asset value
- for securities lending: the maximum and expected limits expressed as a percentage of net asset value

The following are disclosed in financial reports:

- the usage of all instruments and techniques used for efficient fund management
- in connection with this usage, the revenues received, and the direct and indirect operational costs and fees incurred by each fund
- who received payment for the above costs and fees and any relationship a recipient might have with any affiliates of Intesa Sanpaolo Group or the depositary
- information on the nature, use, reuse and safekeeping of collateral
- the counterparties the SICAV has used during the period covered by the report, including the major counterparties for collateral

Fees paid to the lending agent are not included in ongoing charges because they are deducted before the revenues are paid to the relevant fund.

Future use For any derivative or technique for which expected and maximum usage is specifically provided in "Fund Descriptions", a fund may at any time increase its usage up to the stated maximum.

If no provision for use currently appears in "Fund Descriptions" or here in "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques":

- for total return swaps, contracts for difference and similar derivatives, and for repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions: the fund description in the prospectus must be updated to comply with "Current use" above before the fund can start using these derivatives
- for securities lending: the fund description in the prospectus must be updated to comply with "Current use" above before the fund can start lending securities.

Counterparties to derivatives and techniques

The management company must approve counterparties before they can serve as such for the SICAV. In addition to the requirements stated in Rows 10 and 11 in "General Investment Powers and Restrictions" table, a counterparty will be assessed on the following criteria:

- regulatory status
- protection provided by local legislation
- operational processes
- creditworthiness analysis including review of available credit spreads or external credit ratings; for CDSs and variance swaps, the counterparty must be a first-rate financial institution
- degree of experience and specialisation in the particular type of derivative or technique concerned

Legal status and country of origin or domicile are not in themselves directly considered as selection criteria.

Unless otherwise stated in this prospectus, no counterparty to a fund derivative can serve as an investment manager of a fund or otherwise have any control or approval over the composition or management of a fund's investments or transactions or over the assets underlying a derivative. Affiliated counterparties are allowed provided that the transactions are conducted at arm's length.

The lending agent will continuously assess the ability and willingness of each securities borrower to meet its obligations, and the SICAV retains the right to rule out any borrower or to terminate any loan at any time. The generally low levels of counterparty risk and market risk associated with securities lending are further mitigated by counterparty default protection from the lending agent and the receipt of collateral.

Collateral policies

These policies apply to assets received from counterparties in connection with transactions in securities lending, reverse repurchase transactions and OTC derivatives.

Acceptable collateral All securities accepted as collateral must be high quality. The main specific types are shown in the table at the end of this section.

Non-cash collateral must be traded on a regulated market or multilateral trading facility with transparent pricing and must be able to be sold quickly for close to its pre-sale valuation. To ensure that collateral is suitably independent from the counterparty as far as both credit risk and investment correlation risk, collateral issued by the counterparty or its group is not accepted. The collateral is not expected to display a high correlation with the performance of the counterparty. Counterparty credit exposure is monitored against credit limits. All collateral should be capable of being fully enforced by the fund at any time without reference to, or approval from, the counterparty.

Collateral received from a counterparty in any transaction may be used to offset the overall exposure to that counterparty.

To avoid having to handle small collateral amounts, the SICAV may set a minimum collateral amount (amount below which it will not require collateral) or a threshold (incremental amount above which it will not require additional collateral).

For funds that receive collateral for at least 30% of their assets, the associated liquidity risk is assessed through regular stress tests that assume normal and exceptional liquidity conditions.

Diversification All collateral held by the SICAV must be diversified by country, market and issuer, with exposure to any issuer no greater than 20% of a fund's net assets. If stated in the fund description, a fund could be fully collateralised by different transferable securities and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by a member state, one or more of its local authorities, a third country, or a public international body to which one or more member states belong. In this case, the fund should receive collateral from at least 6 different issues, with no issue exceeding 30% of the fund's total net assets.

Reuse and reinvestment of collateral (currently not done by any fund) Cash collateral will either be placed on deposit or invested in high-quality government bonds, reverse repurchase transactions or short-term money market funds (as defined in the Guidelines on a Common Definition of European Money Market Funds) that calculate a daily net asset value and are rated AAA or equivalent. All investments must meet diversification requirements disclosed above.

If a fund invests collateral from securities lending in reverse repurchase transactions, the limits that apply to securities lending will extend to reverse repurchase transactions.

Non-cash collateral will not be sold, reinvested or pledged.

Custody of collateral Collateral (as well as other securities that can be held in custody) transferred by title to a fund will be held by the depositary or a sub-custodian. With other types of collateral arrangements, such as a pledge agreement, collateral can be held by a third party custodian that is subject to prudential supervision and is unrelated to the collateral provider.

Valuation and haircuts All collateral is marked to market (valued daily using available market prices), taking into account any applicable haircut (a discount to the value of collateral intended to protect against any decline in collateral value or liquidity). A fund may demand additional collateral (variation margin) from the counterparty to ensure that the collateral value at least equals the corresponding counterparty exposure.

The haircut rates currently applied by the funds are shown below. The rates take account of the factors likely to affect volatility and risk of loss (such as credit quality, maturity and liquidity), as well as the results of any stress tests which may be performed from time to time. The management company may adjust these rates at any time, without advance notice, but incorporating any changes into an updated version of the prospectus.

The value of collateral received should, during the duration of the contract, be at least equal to 102% of the global valuation of the securities concerned by such transactions or techniques.

Allowable as collateral	Haircut
Cash	0% - 8%
OECD government bonds	2% - 20%
Corporate bonds	2% - 20%
Equities*	8% - 10%

* *Admitted to or dealt in on a regulated market of an EU member state or a stock exchange of an OECD member state, Hong Kong or Singapore, and also included in a main index.*

Cash haircuts vary depending on the currency. No haircut is typically applied when the currency is the same as the base currency of the fund. Bond haircuts vary depending on maturity. Equity haircuts vary depending on type of securities lent.

Revenues paid to the funds

In general, any revenues from the use of derivatives and techniques will be paid to the applicable fund, in particular:

- from repurchase and reverse repurchase transactions and total return swaps: all gross revenues (the costs of collateral management being included in the annual operating and administration fee);
- from securities lending: unless otherwise provided in section "Fund Descriptions", funds lending securities will pay a reasonable fee to the lending agent for its services (which includes initiating, preparing, and implementing securities lending transactions) and the guaranty it provides equivalent to maximum 15% of the gross revenues generated from any lending of their securities and retain at least 85% of these revenues.

Money Market Fund Regulation

Legal and regulatory framework The money market fund regulation (officially Regulation (EU) 2017/1131 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 June 2017 on money market funds) applies to all money market funds domiciled or offered in the EU. The regulation seeks to make money market funds more resilient and to ensure that they are able to maintain liquidity during times of market stress or high redemption, stressed market situations and substantial and sudden redemptions.

Types of money market funds The regulation permits funds in the following categories:

Type of fund	Short-term	Standard
Public debt constant NAV	●	–
Low volatility NAV	●	–
Variable NAV	●	●

Credit and stress testing procedures Each fund that is an MMF has prudent, fund-specific internal procedures for determining credit quality of intended investments (partly to avoid over-reliance on agency ratings), with new assessments required whenever there is a material change, in particular a downgrade below the two highest short-term credit ratings. These credit procedures follow a clear and documented set of rules that can be monitored and the methodologies employed are communicated, upon request, to investors and regulatory authorities.

At least twice a year, the funds that are MMFs conduct stress testing and take steps to address any vulnerabilities revealed.

Prohibition on external support No fund that is an MMF receives any direct or indirect support from a third party, including the sponsor of the MMF. This extends to cash injections, the purchase of portfolio assets at an inflated price, the issuing of a guarantee, or any other action whose intention or effect would be to guarantee the liquidity of the MMF or the stability of its NAV.

Other requirements Other requirements of the money market fund regulation are described in the section "General Investment Powers and Restrictions".

Investing in the Funds

Share classes

Within each fund, the SICAV can create and issue share classes. All share classes within a fund invest commonly in the same portfolio of securities but may have different fees, investor eligibility requirements and other characteristics, to accommodate the needs of different investors. Investors will be asked to document their eligibility to invest in a given share class, such as proof of institutional investor or non-US person status, before making an initial investment.

- **Standard shares** Shares which transactions are processed by the SICAV and whose price is the NAV per share calculated at the end of each business day.
- **UCITS ETF shares** Shares that are designed to be traded on a stock exchange and whose price is calculated in real-time during market hours (for all investors except authorised participants) or the NAV per share calculated at the end of each business day (for authorised participants only).

Base share class characteristics *See notes below*

Base class	Available to	Minimum initial investment per fund	Minimum holding in SICAV	Maximum fees	
				Entry	Exit
C	Reserved for financial intermediaries (including distributors and platform) that are prohibited, by law or contract, from retaining inducements	-	-	-	-
R	All investors	EUR 500	-	3.00%	-
M	Institutional investors (feeder funds only*)	EUR 3 million	EUR 3 million	-	-
Z	Institutional investors	EUR 3 million	EUR 3 million	-	-
UCITS ETF	Authorized participants (primary market**)	-	-	-	-
UCITS ETF	All investors (secondary market***)	-	-	-	-

* Managed either by the SICAV's management company or a third party (subject to an approval by the management company).

** In relation to subscriptions or redemptions on the primary market, primary market transaction costs may be charged to authorised participants and may include: part or all of any transaction costs; all stamp and other duties; taxes; governmental charges; brokerage; bank charges; foreign exchange spreads; interest; custodian charges (relating to sales and purchases); transfer fees; registration fees and other duties and charges whether in connection with the original acquisition or increase of the assets of the relevant fund or the creation, issue, sale, conversion or redemption of UCITS ETF shares or the sale or purchase of investments or otherwise which may have become or may be payable in respect of or prior to or in connection with or arising out of or upon the occasion of the transaction or dealing in respect of which such duties and charges are payable. For the avoidance of doubt, this may include a provision for the difference between the price at which assets were valued for the purpose of calculating the NAV and the estimated or actual price at which such assets shall be bought as a result of a subscription or sold as a result of a redemption. It shall not include any commission payable to agents on sales and purchases of UCITS ETF shares or any commission, taxes, charges or costs which may have been taken into account in ascertaining the NAV of UCITS ETF shares in the relevant fund.

*** The SICAV does not charge any fee for purchases of UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market. Orders to buy UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market can be placed via a member firm or stockbroker. Such orders to buy UCITS ETF shares may incur costs to the investor over which the SICAV has no control.

NOTES

Institutional investors

Investors within the meaning of article 174 of the 2010 Law, such as credit institutions and other financial professionals investing on the behalf of themselves or other investors (whether retail on the basis of a discretionary management agreement or institutional), as well as insurance companies, pension funds or other UCIs.

Minimum initial and holding amounts

For non-EUR currencies, these amounts apply in a value equivalent to the value in EUR. For initial investments, the equivalency is measured at the time of investment, and thus may vary over time.

Maximum fees

These are deducted from your investment or your redemption proceeds, and are paid to sales agents and authorised intermediaries. The charges shown are maximums. To find out the actual fee for a transaction, contact your financial adviser or the transfer agent (see "Management and Business Operations"). Fees that are calculated as a percentage of the investment are deducted from the investment to give the net amount invested (example: given a EUR 100 investment and a 3.00% entry fee, the net amount invested is EUR 97). There are currently no exchange fees on any share class.

Supplemental labels

Suffixes are added after the base share class designation to indicate certain characteristics.

D, M

As a suffix, indicates that the shares are distribution shares. If the letter "D" or "M" does not appear after the base class letter, the shares are accumulation shares. (See "Distribution policy" below.)

H or Hedged

Indicates that the shares are a form of currency hedged shares, and may be denominated in a different currency than the base currency of the fund.

"Benchmark currency hedged" shares (H or Hedged) seek to cancel out most of the effect of exchange rate fluctuations between the share class currency and the currency or currencies in which a major portion of the fund's benchmark is denominated.

For more on currency hedging, see "How the Funds Use Instruments and Techniques".

If the letter “H” or “Hedged” do not appear, the shares are not currency hedged in any way and the investor is exposed to any fluctuations in exchange rates between the share class currency, fund base currency, and portfolio currencies.

Currency codes

Each share class that is not denominated in the fund’s base currency carries a numerical code for the currency in which it is denominated. If no numerical code appears, the share class currency is the same as the fund base currency.

Currency name	Currency code for UCITS-ETF shares	Currency code for standard shares
Australian dollar	AUD	**4**
Chinese renminbi (offshore)	CNH	**3**
Euro	EUR	**-**
Great Britain pound (Sterling)	GBP	**6**
Hungarian Forint	HUF	**9**
Japanese yen	JPY	**5**
Polish zloty	PLN	**8**
Swiss franc	CHF	**7**
US dollar	USD	**2**

Distribution policy

Accumulation shares

These shares retain all net investment income in the share price and generally do not distribute any dividends, although the board may declare a stock dividend.

Distribution shares

These shares intend (but do not guarantee) to make periodic distributions to shareholders. Distributions, if any, are declared at least once a year, and paid within 10 business days of declaration. When a dividend is declared, the NAV of the relevant share class is reduced by the amount of the dividend.

Distributions are paid only on shares that were owned as of the declaration date (the date on which dividends are declared). Note that with any share classes that pay distributions before the end of a calendar year, there is a risk that a portion of the distribution will be a return of your investment, potentially taxable as income. A high distribution yield does not necessarily imply a high, or even positive, total return. Distributions of capital reduce your potential for investment growth and if continued over time can reduce the value of your investment to zero.

No interest is paid on unclaimed dividend payments, and after 5 years these payments will be returned to the fund. No fund will make a dividend payment if the assets of the SICAV are below the minimum capital requirement, or if paying the dividend would cause that situation to occur.

The anticipated frequency and nature of dividends for shares having “D” or “M” as a suffix is as follows:

Base class	Suffix	Anticipated schedule	Basis of dividend
C, R	D	Declares dividends the 15th of the first month (or next business day, if that is not a business day) of each calendar quarter, with the amount set at the beginning of each calendar quarter for the following quarter.	Net investment income.
C, R	M	Declares dividends the 15th of every month (or next business day, if that is not a business day), with the amount set at the beginning of each calendar quarter for the following quarter.	Net investment income.
M, Z	D	Declares dividends the 15th of the first month (or next business day, if that is not a business day) of each calendar quarter, with the amount set at the beginning of each calendar quarter for the following quarter.	At least 80% of net investment income.
M, Z	M	Declares dividends the 15th of every month (or next business day, if that is not a business day), with the amount set at the beginning of each calendar quarter for the following quarter.	At least 80% of net investment income.
UCITS ETF	Dis	Declares dividends the 15th of every month (or next business day, if that is not a business day), with the amount set at the beginning of each calendar quarter for the following quarter.	Net investment income.

Distributions of net investment income include the net dividend and interest received from fund investments and bank accounts, minus management and administrative fees, interest paid, taxes and other charges. They may also include some or all of the fund’s net realised or unrealised gains, from the current period or earlier. For funds mainly invested in debt and debt-related instruments, the amount to be distributed may be estimated on the basis of the minimum net yield they can expect from these instruments. A breakdown of the origin of each distribution appears in the financial reports.

Available classes

The information above describes all currently existing base share classes and suffixes. In practice, not all base share classes and share class configurations are available in all funds. Some share classes (and funds) that are available in certain jurisdictions may not be available in others. For the most current information on available share classes, go to ***eurizoncapital.com*** or request a list free of charge from the management company.

Issuance and ownership

Forms in which shares are issued

We issue shares primarily in registered form. With these shares, the owner's name is recorded in the SICAV's register of shareholders and the owner receives a confirmation of subscription. Ownership can only be transferred by notifying the transfer agent of a change of ownership. Forms for this purpose are available from the SICAV and the transfer agent.

We do not issue bearer shares. No temporary documents of title or share certificates will be issued.

Listing on relevant stock exchange

The SICAV may have its UCITS ETF shares listed on one or more stock exchanges to qualify as an exchange-traded fund. As part of those listings, there is an obligation on one or more members of the relevant stock exchanges to act as market makers offering prices at which the UCITS ETF shares can be purchased or sold by investors. The spread between those purchase and sale prices may be monitored and regulated by the relevant stock exchange authority.

The approval of any listing particulars pursuant to the listing requirements of the relevant stock exchange does not constitute a warranty or representation by such stock exchange as to the competence of the service providers or as to the adequacy of information contained in the listing particulars or the suitability of the UCITS ETF shares for investment or for any other purpose.

UCITS ETF shares can be bought and sold on either the primary market or secondary market. The conditions thereof are specified in the section "Buying, Exchanging and Selling UCITS ETF shares".

Investing through a financial intermediary vs directly with the SICAV A shareholder will only be able to fully exercise their investor rights directly against the SICAV, notably the right to participate in general shareholders' meetings if the investor is registered himself and in his own name in the shareholders' register of the SICAV. This applies notably in cases where an investor invests in the SICAV through an intermediary investing into the SICAV. A purchaser of interests in the UCITS ETF shares concerned will not be a registered shareholder in the SICAV, but will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such UCITS ETF shares. For more information on the title to UCITS ETF shares, please see "Clearing and Settlement of UCITS ETF shares through ICSD+".

As a result of the above: (i) it may not always be possible for an investor to exercise certain shareholder rights directly against the SICAV; and (ii) investors' rights to indemnification in the event of errors/non-compliance within the meaning of CSSF Circular 24/856 may be impacted. Investors are advised to take advice on their rights.

Other policies

Shares are issued to one one-thousandth of a share (3 decimal places). Fractional shares receive their pro rata portion of any dividends, reinvestments and liquidation proceeds, but do not carry voting rights.

Shares carry no preferential or preemptive rights. No fund is required to give existing shareholders any special rights or terms for subscribing for new shares. All shares must be fully paid up.

Fund Fees and Costs

In general, fee rates are presented in "Fund Descriptions". Minor fees, and expenses that are deducted directly from fund assets, are described here, along with further information about the fees and costs presented elsewhere.

Management fee

This fee is described for each fund in "Fund Descriptions" and is paid to the management company as the main entity with responsibility for the business management, investment management, marketing and sales of the SICAV. This fee does not exceed the rates described for each fund in "Fund Descriptions" and is accrued daily and paid each month in arrears.

Out of this fee, the management company pays the investment management fee to delegated investment managers, if any, and further remuneration (retrocessions) to distributors.

Administration fee

This fee is described for each fund in "Fund Descriptions" and is paid by the SICAV to the depositary bank and the management company as the main entity with responsibility for operational, compliance, accounting and legal activities of the SICAV.

Out of this fee, the management company pays the services provided by the domiciliary agent, UCI administrator, authorized participants, market makers, benchmark providers, ICSDs, the iNAV agent. This fee does not exceed 0.20% per year of the fund's average net asset value. This fee does not exceed the rates described for each fund in "Fund Descriptions" and is accrued daily and paid each month in arrears.

Expense breakdown

The SICAV pays the management fees and the administration fees out of the funds' assets.

Expenses included in the fees described immediately above:

- management company expenses
- custody, depositary and safekeeping charges
- transfer, registrar and payment agency fees
- compensation to distributors or platforms for their services in connection with marketing and distributing fund shares
- administration, domiciliary and fund accounting services
- legal expenses for advice on behalf of the SICAV
- audit fees
- ongoing registration fees
- fees related to listing fund shares on an exchange (if applicable)
- documentation costs, such as preparing, printing, translating and distributing the prospectus, Key Investor Documents and financial reports
- formation expenses (which can be amortised over as long as 5 years from the formation date of a fund)
- costs associated with the required collection, reporting and publication of data about the SICAV, its investments and shareholders
- costs of publishing fund performance data
- financial index licensing fees
- fees for operating hedged share classes
- Fees of the board

Expenses not included in the fees described immediately above:

- duties, taxes and transaction costs associated with buying and selling fund assets
- brokerage fees and commissions
- interest on borrowing and bank charges incurred in negotiating borrowing

- litigation or tax reclaim expenses
- any extraordinary expenses or other unforeseen charges.
- the taxe d'abonnement (subscription tax), if applicable

All expenses that are paid from shareholder assets are reflected in NAV calculations, and the actual amounts paid are documented in the SICAV's annual reports.

Recurring expenses will be charged first against current income, then against realised capital gains, and lastly against capital.

Each fund and class pays all costs it incurs directly and also pays its pro rata share (based on net asset value) of costs not attributable to a specific fund or class. For each share class whose currency is different from the base currency of the fund, all costs associated with maintaining the separate share class currency (such as currency hedging and foreign exchange costs) will be charged solely to that share class to the extent practicable.

Expenses are calculated each business day for each fund and class and paid monthly in arrears.

Buying, Exchanging and Selling Standard shares

Options for submitting investment requests in standard shares

- If you are investing through a financial advisor or other intermediary: contact the intermediary.
- Via a pre-established electronic platform.
- Fax to the registrar agent: 00 352 24 52 91 45.
- Mail to your local authorised distributor.
- Mail to the transfer agent:
  State Street Bank International GmbH
  Luxembourg Branch
  49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
  L-1855 Luxembourg

Information that applies to all transactions except transfers

Placing requests You can submit requests to buy, exchange or sell (redeem) standard shares at any time, using the options shown above.

When placing any request, you must include all necessary identifying information, including the account number and the name and address of the account holder exactly as they appear on the account. Your request must indicate the fund, share class, reference currency, and size and type of transaction (buying, exchanging, selling). For purchases, the size of the transaction must be indicated as a currency amount. For exchanges or sales, you may indicate either a currency amount or a share amount. If you have share certificates, you will need to provide these before your exchange or sell request can be processed.

Once you have placed a request, you can withdraw it only if there is a suspension of transactions in shares of the relevant fund.

No request will be accepted or processed in any way that is inconsistent with this prospectus.

Cut-off times and processing schedule These are indicated for each fund in "Fund Descriptions". Except during suspensions in share transactions, requests that have been received and accepted by the transfer agent by the cut-off time on a given business day (T) will usually be processed the following business day (T+1), at the NAV that is calculated as of the cut-off time on the day the order was accepted (T). If one or more following days are not business days, the NAV will be determined on the first following business day, using same market price references as if the NAV had been determined on T+1.

For funds that are mainly investing in securities that are traded in the Asia and Pacific region, requests that have been received and accepted by the transfer agent by the cut-off time on a given business day (T) will usually be processed the following business day (T+1) at the NAV of the following business day that is also a trading day on the fund's main markets (T+1).

The calendar of processing days for each fund is available at ***eurizoncapital.com*** and upon request at the management company.

Orders that arrive after the cut-off time on any given business day will be accepted as of the next cut-off time.

Note that the NAV at which any request is processed cannot be known at the time a request is placed.

A confirmation notice will be sent by mail or fax to the registered shareholder or the shareholder's agent within 2 weeks after the request was processed.

See "Fund Descriptions" for settlement schedules.

Pricing

Shares are priced at the NAV for the relevant share class. All requests to buy, exchange or sell shares are processed at that price, adjusted for any charges. Each NAV is calculated in the fund's base currency, then converted, at current market rates, into any currencies of share class denomination. Except for initial offering periods, during which the price is the initial offer price, the share price for a transaction will be the NAV calculated for the day on which the transaction request is processed.

Currencies

We accept and make payments only in the base currency of the share class concerned. The management company may agree to accept requests in currencies that require conversion, and if it does, the conversion will be done at normal banking rates, prior to acceptance of the request.

Fees

Any purchase, exchange or sale may involve fees. For the maximum fees charged by each base share class, see the applicable fund description and the "Base share class characteristics" table. To find out the actual fees involved in a transaction, contact your intermediary or the transfer agent. Other parties involved in the transaction, such as a bank, intermediary, or paying agent may charge their own fees. Some transactions may generate tax liabilities. You are responsible for all costs and taxes associated with each request you place.

Late or missing payments to shareholders

The payment of a dividend or sale proceeds to any shareholder may be delayed for reasons of fund liquidity, and may be delayed, reduced, or withheld if required by foreign exchange rules, other rules imposed by the shareholder's home jurisdiction, or for other external reasons. In such cases we cannot accept responsibility, nor do we pay interest on amounts withheld.

Investing through regular investment plans

If you are investing through a regular investment plan offered by a distributor, platform or other intermediary who we have approved, you must follow the general terms and conditions set by the plan in addition to all applicable terms and conditions in this prospectus. Your investment plan provider is required to provide you with their terms and conditions.

Changes to account information

You must promptly inform us of any changes in personal or bank information, particularly any information that might affect eligibility for any share class. We will require adequate proof of authenticity for any request to change the bank account associated with your fund investment.

Buying shares *Also see "Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers" above.*

To make an initial investment, submit a completed application form and all account opening documentation (such as all required tax and anti-money laundering information) using one of the options described above. Be sure to provide all requested identification documents with your application form, and your bank account and wire instructions, to avoid delays in receiving proceeds when you wish to sell shares.

Once an account has been opened, you can place additional orders as shown in the box on previous page. All holdings in an account must be in the same currency (the designated currency of the first shares purchased), meaning that maintaining investments in multiple currencies requires multiple accounts. Guard all account numbers well, as they are considered the primary proof of shareholder identity.

All purchase requests must be accompanied either by full payment before the settlement deadline stated in "Fund Descriptions", or by a documented, irrevocable guarantee, acceptable to the distributor or the management company, that full payment will be received before the deadline. If we do not receive full payment for your shares within the time indicated for settlement, we may sell (redeem) your shares, cancel their issuance and return the payment to you, less any investment loss and any costs incurred in cancelling these shares.

Note that some intermediaries may have their own account opening and purchase payment requirements.

For optimal processing of investments, send money via bank transfer (net of any bank charges) in the currency denomination of the shares you want to buy.

Exchanging shares *Also see "Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers" above.*

You can exchange (switch) standard shares of any fund into the same class of shares in any other fund in the SICAV. You can also exchange into a different standard share class, either within the same fund or as part of an exchange into a different fund; in this case, you must indicate your desired share class on your request.

Exchange standard shares into any UCITS ETF share is subordinated to the authorisation of the board.

All exchanges are subject to the following conditions:

- you must meet all eligibility and minimum initial investment requirements for the share class into which you are requesting to exchange
- for any money exchanging into shares with a higher subscription fee than what you paid, you will be charged the difference
- we will exchange without a currency conversion if possible; otherwise, any necessary currency conversion will be processed on the day the exchange occurs, at that day's applicable rate
- the exchange must not violate any restrictions stated in this prospectus (including in "Fund Descriptions")

We will let you know if any exchange you request is not permitted by this prospectus.

We process all exchanges of shares on a value-for-value basis, using the NAVs of the two investments (and, if applicable, any currency exchange rates) that are in effect as at the time we process the exchange. If there is a difference in cut-off times, the earlier one applies. Because an exchange can only be processed on a day on which both funds are processing transactions in shares, an exchange request may be held until such a day occurs.

Because an exchange is considered two separate transactions (a simultaneous redemption and subscription) it may create tax or other implications. The purchase and sale components of an exchange are subject to all terms of each respective transaction.

Selling shares *Also see "Information that Applies to All Transactions Except Transfers" above.*

Note that any redemption proceeds will only be paid out once all investor documentation has been received, including any requested in the past that was not adequately provided.

We pay redemption proceeds only to the shareholder(s) identified in the SICAV's register of shareholders, by wire to the bank account details we have on file for the account. If any required information is missing, your request will be held until it arrives and can be properly verified. All payments to you are made at your expense and risk.

Sale proceeds are paid in the currency of your account. To have your proceeds converted to a different currency, contact your intermediary or the transfer agent before placing your request.

Transferring shares

As an alternative to exchanging or selling, you may transfer ownership of your shares to another investor. Note, however, that all of the ownership eligibility requirements for your shares apply to the new owner (for example, institutional shares cannot be transferred to non-institutional investors) and if a transfer to an ineligible owner occurs, the board will either void the transfer, require a new transfer to an eligible owner, or forcibly redeem the shares.

Buying, Exchanging and Selling UCITS ETF shares

On the primary market *Only if you are an authorised participant*

Authorised participants who have entered into an agreement with the SICAV may submit a request to buy or sell (redeem) UCITS ETF shares directly to the SICAV or transfer agent.

An authorised participant may submit a dealing request to buy or sell UCITS ETF shares in a fund by an electronic order entry facility to the transfer agent. The use of the electronic order entry facility is subject to the prior consent of the UCI administrator and must be in accordance with and comply with applicable law. Subscription forms may be obtained from the registrar and transfer agent.

All applications are at the authorised participant's own risk. Subscription forms and electronic dealing requests, once accepted, shall (save as determined by the management company) be irrevocable. We shall not be responsible for any losses arising in the transmission of subscription forms or for any losses arising in the transmission of any dealing request through the electronic order entry facility.

We have absolute discretion to accept or reject in whole or in part any subscription for UCITS ETF shares without assigning any reason thereto. We also have absolute discretion (but shall not be obliged) to reject or cancel in whole or in part any subscription for UCITS ETF shares prior to the issue of UCITS ETF shares to an authorised participant in the event that an insolvency event occurs to the authorised participant and/or to minimise the exposure of the SICAV to an authorised participant's insolvency event. We also have the right to determine whether we will only accept redemptions from an authorised participant in kind or in cash (or a combination of both cash and in kind) on a case by case basis.

We may also, in our sole and absolute discretion, determine that in certain circumstances, it is detrimental for existing shareholders to accept an application for UCITS ETF shares in cash or in kind (or a combination of both cash and in kind), representing more than 5% of the NAV of a fund. In such case, we may postpone the application and, in consultation with the relevant authorised participant, require such authorised participant to stagger the proposed application over an agreed period of time. The authorised participant shall be liable for any costs or reasonable expenses incurred in connection with the acquisition of such UCITS ETF shares.

We reserve the right to request further details from an authorised participant. Each authorised participant must notify the registrar and transfer agent of any change in their details and furnish the SICAV with any additional documents relating to such change as it may request.

Measures aimed at the prevention of money laundering may require an authorised participant to provide us verification of identity.

It is further acknowledged that the we shall be held harmless by the authorised participant against any loss arising as a result of a failure to process the subscription if information that we requested has not been provided by the authorised participant.

General Information

UCITS ETF shares may be subscribed for on each valuation day at the NAV thereof plus any applicable upfront subscription sales charge and primary market transaction costs in relation to such subscription. UCITS ETF shares may be redeemed on each valuation day at the NAV thereof less any applicable redemption charge and primary market transaction costs in relation to such redemption.

For cut-off time and settlement schedule see “Cut-off times and processing schedule for applications” and “Fund Descriptions”.

We reserve the right, in our sole discretion, to require the applicant to indemnify the SICAV against any losses arising as a result of a fund’s failure to receive payment within stated settlement times.

Dealings in Kind and in Cash

We may accept a request to buy or sell (redeem) UCITS ETF shares either in kind or in cash (or a combination of both cash and in kind). We may charge such sum as we consider represents an appropriate figure for any applicable subscription and redemption fee.

For UCITS ETF shares, we have the right to determine whether we only accept redemptions from an authorised participant in kind or in cash (or a combination of both) on a case-by-case basis.

In the event that a redeeming shareholder requests payment in whole or in part by a distribution in kind of portfolio securities held by the relevant fund, we may, but is not obliged to, establish an account outside the structure of the SICAV into which such portfolio securities can be transferred. Any expenses relating to the opening and maintenance of such an account will be borne by the shareholder. Once such portfolio assets have been transferred into the account, the account will be valued and a valuation report will be obtained from the SICAV's auditor when required by and in accordance with applicable laws and regulation. Any expenses for the establishment of such a report shall be borne by the shareholders concerned or any third party we consider that the dealing in kind is in the interest of the SICAV (or the fund concerned) or made to protect the interests of the SICAV (or the fund concerned). The account will be used to sell such portfolio securities in order that cash can then be transferred to the redeeming shareholder. Investors who receive such portfolio securities in lieu of cash upon redemption should note that they may incur brokerage and/or local tax charges on the sale of such portfolio securities. In addition, the redemption proceeds from the sale by the redeeming shareholder of the UCITS ETF shares may be more or less than the redemption price due to market conditions and/or the difference between the prices used to calculate the NAV and bid prices received on the sale of such portfolio securities.

In Kind Dealings

We will make available the portfolio composition file of the funds setting out the form of investments and/or the cash component to be delivered (a) by authorised participants in the case of subscriptions; or, (b) by the SICAV in the case of redemptions, in return for UCITS ETF shares. The SICAV’s current intention is that the portfolio composition file will normally stipulate that investments must be in the form of all or part of the constituents of the relevant benchmark. Only investments which form part of the investment objective and policy of a fund will be included in the portfolio composition file.

In the case of a fund issuing UCITS ETF shares, the cash component of the portfolio composition file which is made up of three elements, namely: (i) the accrued dividend attributable to holders of the UCITS ETF shares (generally dividends and interest earned, less fees and expenses incurred since the previous distribution); (ii) cash amounts representing amounts arising as a result of rounding down the number of UCITS ETF shares to be delivered, capital cash held by the fund or amounts representing differences between the weightings of the portfolio composition file and the fund; and (iii) any primary market transaction costs which may be payable.

The portfolio composition file for the funds for each valuation day will be available on *eurizoncapital.com*.

In the case of in kind redemptions, the transfer of investments and cash component by the SICAV will normally take place not later than four business days after UCITS ETF shares have been returned to the SICAV’s account.

The settlement of any in kind redemption may include the payment of a redemption dividend. Any redemption dividend so payable will be included in the cash component paid to the redeeming shareholder. A redemption dividend means a dividend paid in respect of UCITS ETF shares which are the subject of a valid request for redemption.

Cash Dealings

We may accept a request to buy or sell (redeem) UCITS ETF shares which consist wholly of cash. We may charge such sum as we consider represents an appropriate figure for any applicable upfront subscription sales charges and redemption charges.

For UCITS ETF shares, we have the right to determine whether we only accept redemptions from an authorised participant in kind or in cash (or a combination of both) on a case-by-case basis.

Authorised participants wishing to make a cash redemption should notify the SICAV, care of the registrar and transfer agent, in writing and make arrangements for the transfer of their UCITS ETF shares into the SICAV’s account by the relevant redemption settlement time. The proceeds for a cash redemption shall be the NAV per share calculated as at the relevant valuation day for the fund, less any applicable redemption charges and primary market transaction costs.

The settlement of any cash redemption may include the payment of a redemption dividend. Any redemption dividend so payable will be included in the cash amount paid to the redeeming shareholder. A redemption dividend means a dividend paid in respect of UCITS ETF shares which are the subject of a valid request for redemption.

Redemption proceeds will normally be paid in the reference currency or the denomination currency of the relevant fund or share class, or, alternatively, at the request of the authorised participant, in the authorised payment currency in which the subscription was made. Depending whether a multi-currency NAV is published or not, the UCI administrator will proceed with the currency conversion. If necessary, the relevant agent will effect a currency transaction at the shareholder's cost, to convert the redemption proceeds from the reference currency of the relevant fund into the relevant authorised payment currency. Any such currency transaction will be effected with the relevant agent at the investor’s risk and cost. Such currency exchange transactions may delay any transaction in UCITS ETF shares.

Directed Cash Dealings

If any request is made by an authorised participant to execute underlying security trades and/or foreign exchange in a way that is different than normal and customary convention, the registrar and transfer agent will use reasonable endeavors to satisfy such request if possible but the registrar and transfer

agent will not accept any responsibility or liability if the execution request is not achieved in the way requested for any reason whatsoever.

If any authorised participant submitting a cash subscription or redemption requests to have the investments traded with a particular designated broker, the relevant investment manager may at its sole discretion (but shall not be obliged to) transact for investments with the designated broker. Authorised participants that wish to select a designated broker are required, prior to the relevant investment manager transacting investments, to contact the relevant portfolio trading desk of the designated broker to arrange the trade.

The investment manager will not be responsible, and shall have no liability, if the execution of the underlying securities with the designated broker and, by extension, the authorised participant's subscription or redemption, is not carried out due to an omission, error, failed or delayed trade or settlement on the part of the authorised participant or the designated broker. Should the authorised participant or the designated broker default on, or change the terms of, any part of the underlying securities transaction, the shareholder shall bear all associated risks and costs. In such circumstances, the management company or the investment manager has the right to transact with another broker and amend the terms of the authorised participant's subscription or redemption to take into account the default and the changes to the terms.

Redemption dividend

The SICAV may pay any accrued dividends related to a cash redemption or related to the investments transferred to an authorised participant in satisfaction of a valid in kind redemption request. Such a dividend will become due immediately prior to the redemption of the UCITS ETF shares and paid to the authorised participant as part of the cash amount in the case of a cash redemption or as part of the cash component in the case of an in kind redemption.

Failure to deliver

In the event an authorised participant fails to deliver (i) the required investments and cash component in relation to an in-kind subscription; or (ii) cash in relation to a cash subscription in the stated settlement times for the funds (as set out for each fund in "Fund Descriptions") we reserve the right to cancel the relevant subscription order and the authorised participant shall indemnify the SICAV for any loss suffered by the SICAV as a result of a failure by the shareholder to deliver the required investments and cash component or cash in a timely fashion. We reserve the right to cancel the provisional allotment of the relevant UCITS ETF shares in those circumstances.

We may, in our sole discretion where we believe it is in the best interests of a fund, decide not to cancel a subscription and provisional allotment of UCITS ETF shares where an authorised participant has failed to deliver the required investments and cash component or cash, as applicable, within the stated settlement times. In this event, the SICAV may temporarily borrow an amount equal to the subscription and invest the amount borrowed in accordance with the investment objective and policies of the relevant fund. Once the required investments and cash component or cash, as applicable, have been received, the SICAV will use this to repay the borrowings. We reserve the right to charge the relevant authorised participant for any interest or other costs incurred by the SICAV as a result of this borrowing. If the authorised participant fails to reimburse the SICAV for those charges, we will have the right to sell all or part of the applicant's holdings of UCITS ETF shares in the fund or any other fund of the SICAV in order to meet those charges.

On the secondary market *All other investors*

Investors who are not an authorised participant may buy or sell UCITS ETF shares on a stock exchange (similarly to individual stocks). The funds' UCITS ETF shares are listed on at least one stock exchange.

Buying and selling on the secondary market Transactions on the secondary market follow certain principles:

- there is an obligation on one or more members of the relevant stock exchange to act as market makers offering prices at which the UCITS ETF shares can be purchased or sold by investors. The spread between those purchase and sale prices may be monitored and regulated by the relevant stock exchange authority
- transactions can be placed via a member firm or stockbroker. Such transactions may incur costs to the investor over which the SICAV has no control and which may reduce the value of your investment
- no minimum initial investment and minimum holding is required other than any minimum determined by the relevant stock exchange
- no entry or exit fees are charged by the SICAV

For so long as the UCITS ETF shares of any fund are listed on any relevant stock exchange, the fund shall endeavor to comply with the requirements of the relevant stock exchange relating to those UCITS ETF shares. For the purposes of compliance with the national laws and regulations concerning the offering and/or listing of the UCITS ETF shares, this prospectus may have attached to it one or more documents setting out information relevant for the jurisdictions in which the UCITS ETF shares are offered for subscription.

Certain authorised participants who subscribe for UCITS ETF shares may act as market makers; other authorised participants are expected to subscribe for UCITS ETF shares in order to be able to offer to buy UCITS ETF shares from or sell UCITS ETF shares to their customers as part of their broker/dealer business. Through such authorised participants being able to subscribe for or redeem UCITS ETF shares, a liquid and efficient secondary market may develop over time on one or more relevant stock exchanges as they meet secondary market demand for such UCITS ETF shares. Through the operation of such a secondary market, persons who are not authorised participants will be able to buy UCITS ETF shares from or sell UCITS ETF shares to other secondary market investors or market makers, broker/dealers, or other authorised participants.

Investors should be aware that on days other than business days or valuation days of a fund, when one or more markets are trading UCITS ETF shares but the underlying market(s) on which the reference benchmark of the fund are traded are closed, the spread between the quoted bid and offer prices in the UCITS ETF shares may widen and the difference between the market price of a UCITS ETF shares and the last calculated NAV per share may, after currency conversion, increase. Investors should also be aware that on such days the benchmark would not necessarily be calculated and available for investors in making their investment decisions because prices of the benchmark would not be available on such days.

UCITS ETF shares purchased on the secondary market cannot usually be sold directly back to the SICAV. Investors must purchase and redeem their UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market with the assistance of an intermediary (e.g. a market maker or a stock broker) and may incur fees for doing so as further described above in this section. In addition, investors may pay more than the current NAV when buying UCITS ETF shares on the secondary market and may receive less than the current NAV when selling them on the secondary market.

In the event of a suspension of the secondary market (any situation whereby the price quotation of a UCITS ETF share has been suspended by the market maker or cannot be traded on a stock exchange for a least three business days), the SICAV may allow investors who are not authorised participants to sell (redeem) their UCITS ETF shares directly from the SICAV (via the depositary or financial intermediary through which they hold the UCITS ETF shares, such that the UCI administrator is able to confirm the identity of such investor, the number of UCITS ETF shares and the details of the relevant fund and UCITS ETF share Class held by such investors

wishing to redeem) at a price based on the applicable NAV per share (as on the primary market), as long as the NAV per share is not suspended on the day of the redemption request.

The secondary market may be suspended due to factors such as:

- a significant difference between the UCITS ETF share price on a stock exchange and the relevant NAV per share
- a lack of authorised participants or their inability to meet their commitment to conduct their business by means of a permanent presence on the market, thus making it impossible to trade the relevant shares on the stock exchange in which they are listed
- a market disruption or any liquidity issue affecting part or all the components of the index, which leads to a suspension of their market valuation

In such situations, information shall be communicated to the relevant stock exchange indicating that such direct redemption procedure is available to investors on the secondary market.

Note that redemption requests under these circumstances are not subject to a minimum redemption threshold and the redemption charge should only consist of the exit fee as in the "Investing in the funds" section.

Investors may also redeem UCITS ETF shares through an authorised participant by selling those UCITS ETF shares to the authorised participant (directly or through a broker).

For the list of available stock exchanges, go to *eurizoncapital.com*.

Exchanging UCITS ETF shares

Unless otherwise stated in section "Fund Descriptions", shareholders will not be entitled to convert within a given class of UCITS ETF shares all or part of their shares into UCITS ETF shares relating to other funds.

If conversions are allowed, the details of how the conversion will be processed will be set out in section "Fund Descriptions".

Should conversion of UCITS ETF shares be allowed, conversions will be carried out at an unknown NAV. Shareholders should consult with their tax and financial advisers in relation to the legal, tax, financial or other consequences of converting such UCITS ETF shares, as the case may be.

How We Calculate NAV

Timing and formula

Unless indicated otherwise in "Fund Descriptions", we calculate the NAV for each share class of each fund on a daily basis, according to the calendar of processing days available at ***eurizoncapital.com*** and upon request at the management company.

Additionally, technical net asset values are calculated and published for any calendar day (excluding Saturdays and Sundays) even if these days are not business days in Luxembourg or trading days on the funds' main markets. These technical net asset values are provided for informational purposes only and requests to buy, exchange or sell Standard shares and UCITS ETF shares on the primary market will not be processed at such technical net asset values.

Each NAV is calculated in the base currency of the fund and the currency of each relevant share class. Because of differences in, for example, fees and distribution policies, different share classes of a given fund may have different prices.

All NAVs whose pricing involves currency conversion of an underlying NAV are calculated at the same exchange rate as those used for calculating the NAV. NAVs are rounded up or down to the smallest commonly used fractional currency amount.

To calculate NAV for each share class of each fund, we use this general formula:

$$\frac{\text{(assets − liabilities)}}{\text{number of outstanding shares}} = \text{NAV}$$

For money market funds that calculate both a NAV and a constant NAV, the NAV is typically calculated using mark-to-market or market model valuations, and the constant NAV is calculated using amortised cost valuations. These funds must publish both NAVs as well as the difference between their values.

For complete information on our NAV calculation methods, see the articles.

iNAV

The SICAV, through STOXX Ltd, will publish on each day an intra-day net asset value (iNAV) for one or more UCITS ETF shares on a real time basis with an interval between 15 seconds to 60 seconds throughout trading hours. The iNAV is ordinarily calculated based on valuation data available during the trading day or any portion of the trading day, taking into account any foreign exchange rate and cash positions, typically reflects the current value of UCITS ETF shares' assets/exposures and/or the relevant reference benchmarks. An iNAV may also be required by a stock exchange.

An iNAV is not, and should not be used as, the value of a share or the price at which shares may be purchased or sold on any relevant stock exchange. In particular, calculating an iNAV where the constituents of the financial index are not actively traded during the time of publication of such iNAV may not reflect the actual value of a share, with the risk of misleading potential buyers or sellers.

The iNAVs are available via Bloomberg.

Investors should also be aware that the calculation and publishing of iNAVs may suffer delays which make them outdated at the time of publication.

Investors should supplement iNAV data with comprehensive market insights and consider factors like the relevant benchmark' performance and constituent securities' status when making investment decisions on relevant stock exchanges.

The information on the portfolio of the funds issuing UCITS ETF shares is disclosed in the annual and semi-annual reports of the SICAV.

Asset Valuations

In general, we determine the value of each fund's assets as follows. Note that for any type of security, we may use fair value methods instead of the method stated here (see description following the bullets).

Cash in hand or on deposit, bills and demand notes and accounts receivable, prepaid expenses, cash dividends and interest declared or accrued but not yet received. Valued at full value, adjusted for any appropriate discount or premium we may apply based on our assessments of any circumstances that make the full payment unlikely.

Short-term debt and liquid assets. Generally valued at nominal value plus interest or amortised cost, subject to correction if regular reviews reveal any material discrepancy with market quotations.

- **Money market instruments.**

Non-money market funds Valued as described in the bullet immediately above.

Money market funds Valued at mark-to-market (mid-market value if asset can be closed out at that value, otherwise the more prudent side of bid and offer); if mark-to-market is not viable (including because market data of sufficient quality is not available), valued at conservative mark-to-model (a conservative valuation that is benchmarked, extrapolated or otherwise calculated from or more market inputs). Both mark-to-market and mark-to-model methods use good quality, up-to-date data on market volume and turnover of the asset in

question and the portion of the issue the fund plans to buy or sell. Mark-to-market also considers the number and quality of counterparties, while mark-to-model also considers the market, interest rate and credit risks of the asset.

Transferable securities that are traded on an official stock exchange or other regulated market. Valued at the last closing price quoted on the market where they are principally traded. For funds investing mainly in markets whose closing prices have already been published by the cut-off time for orders, the closing price for the next day is used.

Listed futures and options. Valued at the closing settlement price.

OTC and other non-listed derivatives. Valued at net cash-in value, on a basis that is constantly applied for each type of contract, using internal models that consider such factors as the value of the underlying security, interest rates, dividend yields and estimated volatility.

Shares or shares of UCITS or UCIs. Valued at the most recent NAV reported by the UCITS/UCI.

Credit default swaps and contracts for difference. Valued at market value, with reference to the applicable rate curve.

All other swaps. Valued using the difference between forecasted inflows and outflows.

Currencies. Valued at the average of the latest foreign exchange bid and ask prices (applies to currencies held as assets, to hedging positions, and when translating values of securities denominated in other currencies into the base currency of the fund).

Unlisted securities and all other assets. Valued at fair value (see below).

All valuation methodologies (including fair value) are established by the board and the management company and use auditable valuation principles. For any asset in a non-money market fund, the management company can designate a different valuation method if it believes that method may result in a fairer valuation.

Fair value

We may value any asset in an non-money market fund at fair value (a prudent estimate of its near-term liquidation value) when we believe any of the following is true:

- it is not possible to calculate with accuracy or confidence using the usual method
- unusual market conditions exist
- the latest available prices no longer reflect accurate values
- the values from usual sources and methods are not current or accurate, or are unavailable

Any valuations the fund arrives at by legitimate methods may differ from quoted or published prices or may be materially different from what the fund is actually able to realise as a sale price.

For more information on our asset valuation methods, see the articles.

Swing Pricing

For all funds, we reserve the right to impose and to waive a "swing pricing" mechanism that aims to protect the existing shareholders from dilution of value caused by trading costs incurred as a result of subscription and redemption activity on a fund on a particular day.

This mechanism is implemented at the fund level across all share classes* and is not tailored to individual investor circumstances. The funds apply a full swing pricing model, meaning it is triggered on any processing day with subscription and/or redemption activity affecting the relevant fund.

The fund's NAV is adjusted in order to reduce the impact of dilution on the fund, aiming to reflect the actual cost of the underlying transactions. This adjustment is based on estimated dealing spreads, transaction costs, and other relevant market and trading factors, and is carried out in accordance with the internal procedures of the management company. The NAV is increased in the event of net inflows into the fund and decreased in the case of net outflows ("full swing pricing"). Such adjustment is applied equally to all subscription and redemption orders on the relevant processing day. Note that in this circumstance, investors placing redemption requests in case of net inflows into the fund will receive a higher price for their shares of the fund, while investors placing subscription requests in the case of net outflows into the fund will receive more shares of the fund than they would have if swing pricing had not been applied.

On any given processing day, this adjustment generally does not exceed 2% of the NAV. However, the Board may authorize a higher adjustment in abnormal market conditions (e.g. high net dealings, significant market volatility, market disruption or significant economic contraction) to protect shareholder interests. In such a case, a communication to investors will be published in the management company's website.

The Board may alternatively opt to implement partial swing pricing. Under this model, the NAV adjustment only occurs if net subscriptions or redemptions go beyond a predefined threshold. In such a case, a communication to investors will be published in the management company's website. If partial swing pricing is in effect, any NAV adjustment will be applied equally to all transactions on that processing day, provided that net flows exceed the set threshold. The Board also reserves the right to suspend partial swing pricing at any time, in which case the fund(s) concerned would revert to full swing pricing.

The management company is responsible for ordinary swing pricing decisions and reviews them regularly in line with its internal processes.

*Swing pricing applies to all shares of the funds except for UCITS ETF base share classes.

CLEARING AND SETTLEMENT OF UCITS ETF SHARES AND INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL SECURITIES DEPOSITARY

Clearing and Settlement of UCITS ETF shares through ICSD+

The settlement of trading in UCITS ETF shares of the SICAV is centralised in the ICSD+ settlement structure operated by Clearstream which provides centralised issuance in Clearstream and allows for centralised settlement in the ICSD structure jointly operated by Clearstream and Euroclear (these ICSDs being the recognised clearing and settlement systems through which the UCITS ETF shares will be settled). The SICAV will apply for admission for clearing and settlement through the ICSD with respect to UCITS ETF shares.

Under the ICSD+ settlement model, all UCITS ETF shares will ultimately settle in an ICSD but investors may have their holdings within central securities depositaries which will be participants. Accordingly, an investor will either hold its beneficial interests in UCITS ETF shares within the ICSD (as a participant) or within other central securities depositaries which are participants.

A purchaser of UCITS ETF shares will not be a registered shareholder in the SICAV, but will hold an indirect beneficial interest in such UCITS ETF shares. Legal title to the UCITS ETF shares will be held by the ICSD as the registered holder of the UCITS ETF shares. The rights of the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in the UCITS ETF shares, where such person is a participant, shall be governed by the terms and conditions applicable to the arrangement between such participant and their ICSD and where the holder of the indirect beneficial interests in the UCITS ETF shares is not a participant, shall be governed by their arrangement with their respective nominee, broker or CSD (as appropriate) which may be a participant or have an arrangement with a participant. The extent to which, and the manner in which, participants may

exercise any rights arising under the UCITS ETF shares will be determined by the respective rules and procedures of their ICSD. All references herein to actions by holders of the UCITS ETF shares will refer to actions taken by the ICSD as registered shareholder following instructions from the participants.

All references to distributions of notices, reports and statements to shareholder in this prospectus shall refer to distribution of notices, reports and statements to the participants in accordance with the relevant ICSD's procedures.

Interests in the UCITS ETF shares will be transferable in accordance with applicable laws, any rules and procedures issued by the ICSDs and this prospectus. Beneficial interests in such UCITS ETF shares will only be transferable in accordance with the rules and procedures for the time being of the relevant ICSD and this prospectus.

Each participant shall look solely to its ICSD for:

- documentary evidence as to the amount of its interests in any UCITS ETF shares. Any certificate or other document issued by the relevant ICSD, as to the amount of interests in such UCITS ETF shares standing to the account of any person shall be conclusive and binding as accurately representing such records. Each participant must look solely to its ICSD for such participant's (and therefore any person with an interest in the UCITS ETF shares) portion of each payment or distribution made by the funds to or on the instructions of the ICSD and in relation to all other rights arising under the UCITS ETF shares.
- participants shall have no claim directly against the SICAV, the registrar and transfer agent or any other person (other than their ICSD) in respect of payments or distributions in respect of the UCITS ETF shares which are made by the SICAV or the funds to or on the instructions of the ICSD and such obligations of the SICAV shall be discharged thereby.

The SICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time require the holder of the indirect beneficial interest in the UCITS ETF shares to provide them with information relating to: (a) the capacity in which they hold an interest in UCITS ETF shares; (b) the identity of any other person or persons then or previously interested in such UCITS ETF shares; (c) the nature of any such interests; and (d) any other matter where disclosure of such matter is required to enable compliance by the SICAV with applicable laws or the constitutional documents of the SICAV.

The SICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time request each ICSD to provide the SICAV with certain details in relation to participants that hold interests in UCITS ETF shares in each fund including (but not limited to): ISIN, participant name, participant type – fund/bank/individual, residence of participant, number of UCITS ETF shares and holdings of the participant within the ICSD, as appropriate including which funds, types of UCITS ETF shares and the number of such interests in the UCITS ETF shares held by each such participant, and details of any voting instructions given and the number of such interests in the UCITS ETF shares held by each such participant. Participants that are holders of interests in UCITS ETF shares or intermediaries acting on behalf of such account holders will provide such information upon request of the ICSD or its duly authorised agent and have been authorised pursuant to the respective rules and procedures of each ICSD, to disclose such information to the SICAV of the interest in UCITS ETF shares or to its duly authorised agent. Similarly, the SICAV or its duly authorised agent may from time to time request any CSD to provide the SICAV with details in relation to UCITS ETF shares in each fund or interests in UCITS ETF shares in each fund held in each CSD and details in relation to the holders of those UCITS ETF shares or interests in UCITS ETF shares, including (without limitation) holder types, residence, number and types of holdings and details of any voting instructions given by each holder. Holders of UCITS ETF shares and interests in UCITS ETF shares in a CSD or intermediaries acting on behalf of such holders agree to the CSD, pursuant to the respective rules and procedures of the relevant CSD, disclosing such information to the SICAV or its duly authorized agent.

Investors may be required to provide promptly any information as required and requested by the SICAV or its duly authorised agent, and agree to the relevant ICSD providing the identity of such participant or investor to the SICAV upon their request.

Notices and the Exercise of Voting Rights through the ICSD

Notices, including notices of general meetings, and associated documentation will be issued by the SICAV to the registered holder of the UCITS ETF shares i.e. the ICSD. Each participant must look solely to its ICSD and the rules and procedures for the time being of the relevant ICSD governing onward delivery of such notices to the participants and the participant's right to exercise voting rights.

Investors who are not participants in the relevant ICSD would need to rely on their broker-dealer, nominee, custodian bank or other intermediary which is a participant, or which has an arrangement with a participant, in the relevant ICSD to receive any notices, including notices of shareholder meetings of the SICAV and to relay their voting instructions to the relevant ICSD.

In the case of notices of general meetings, the ICSD will promptly notify the participants of any shareholder meetings of the SICAV and relay any associated documentation issued by the SICAV to participants in accordance with its rules and procedures. In accordance with their respective rules and procedures, each ICSD shall collate and transfer all votes received from its participants to the SICAV and vote in accordance with the participants' voting instructions.

Payments through international central securities depositary

Redemption proceeds and any dividends declared are paid by the SICAV or its authorised agent to the relevant ICSD. Each participant must look solely to the relevant ICSD for its redemption proceeds or its share of each dividend payment made by the SICAV.

Investors who are not participants in the relevant ICSD would need to rely on their broker-dealer, nominee, custodian bank or other intermediary which is a participant, or which has an arrangement with a participant in the relevant ICSD, to receive any redemption proceeds or any share of each dividend payment made by the SICAV that relates to their investment.

Investors shall have no claim directly against the SICAV, the registrar and transfer agent or any other person (other than their ICSD, broker or intermediary if such investors are not participants) in respect of redemption proceeds or dividend payments due on UCITS ETF shares and the obligations of the SICAV will be discharged by payment to the relevant ICSD.

Taxes

The following is summary information and is provided for general reference only. Investors should consult their own tax advisors.

Taxes paid from fund assets

Share Classes subject to the Luxembourg taxe d'abonnement

The SICAV is subject to the Luxembourg *taxe d'abonnement* (subscription tax) at the following rates:

All funds (except money market funds - MMF), classes C and R: 0.05%

All funds (except money market funds - MMF), classes M and Z: 0.01%

Money Market Funds classes (except UCITS-ETF classes): 0.01%

UCITS ETF classes: exempted

This tax is calculated and payable quarterly, on the aggregate net asset value of the outstanding shares of the SICAV at the end of the quarter. Any assets coming from another Luxembourg UCI on which the taxe d'abonnement has already been paid are not subject to further *taxe d'abonnement*.

The SICAV is not currently subject to any Luxembourg stamp, withholding, municipal business, net worth or estate tax, or taxes on income, profits or capital gains.

To the extent that any country in which a fund invests imposes withholding taxes on income or gains earned in that country, these taxes will be deducted before the fund receives its income or proceeds. Some of these taxes may be recoverable. The fund might also have to pay other taxes on its investments. The effects of taxes will be factored into fund performance calculations. See also "Taxation risks" in the "Risk Descriptions" section.

While the above tax information is accurate to the best of the board's knowledge, it is possible that a tax authority may modify existing taxes or impose new ones (including retroactive taxes) or that the Luxembourg tax authorities may determine, for example, that any class currently identified as being subject to the 0.01% taxe d'abonnement should be reclassified as being subject to the 0.05% rate. The latter case could happen for an institutional share class of any fund for any period during which an investor not entitled to hold institutional shares was found to have held such shares.

Taxes you are responsible for paying

Taxes in your country of tax residence

Luxembourg tax residents are generally subject to Luxembourg taxes, such as those mentioned above that do not apply to the SICAV. Shareholders in other jurisdictions are generally not subject to Luxembourg taxes (with some exceptions, such as the gift tax on Luxembourg- notarised gift deeds). However, an investment in a fund may have tax implication in these jurisdictions.

International tax agreements

Several international tax agreements require the SICAV to report certain information about fund shareholders to the Luxembourg tax authorities every year, and for those authorities to automatically forward that information to other countries, as follows:

Directive on Administrative Cooperation (DAC) and Common Reporting Standard (CRS) Collected: financial account information, such as interest and dividend payments, capital gains, and account balances. Forwarded to: the home countries of any shareholder located in the EU (DAC) or in the more than 50 OECD and other countries that have agreed to CRS standards.

US Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act (FATCA) Collected: information on direct and indirect ownership of non-US accounts or entities by certain US Persons. Forwarded to: US Internal Revenue Service (IRS).

Future agreements, or expansions of existing ones, could increase the countries to which shareholder information is communicated. Any shareholder who fails to comply with the SICAV's information or documentation requests may be subject to penalties from their jurisdiction of residence and may be held liable for any penalties imposed on the SICAV that are attributable to the shareholder's failure to provide the documentation. However, shareholders should be aware that such a violation on the part of another shareholder could reduce the value of all other shareholders' investments, and that it is unlikely the SICAV will be able to recover the amount of such losses.

With FATCA, there is a 30% withholding tax on certain US-originated income paid to, or for the benefit of, a US person by a foreign source. Under a Luxembourg-US tax agreement, this withholding tax applies to any US-originated income, dividends or gross proceeds from sales of assets paid out to shareholders who are considered to be US investors. Any shareholders who do not provide all FATCA-related information requested, or who we believe are US investors, may be subject to this withholding tax on all or a portion of any redemption or dividend payments paid by any fund. Likewise, we may impose the withholding tax on investments made through any intermediary who we are not completely satisfied is FATCA-compliant.

While the management company will make good-faith efforts to ensure compliance with all applicable obligations of tax law, the SICAV cannot guarantee that it will be exempt from withholding requirements or that it will provide all necessary information for shareholders to comply with their tax reporting requirements.

Measures to Prevent Improper and Illegal Behavior

Money laundering, terrorism and fraud

To comply with Luxembourg laws, regulations, circulars, etc. aimed at preventing crime and terrorism, including money laundering, all investors must provide documentation to prove identity (either before opening an account or at any time afterward).

In general, we will consider investors investing via financial professionals in a country that honors the conventions of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to have been adequately documented by their financial professional. In other cases, we typically request the following types of identification:

natural persons: an identity card or passport copy duly certified by a public authority (such as a notary, police official or ambassador) in his or her country of residence

corporations and other entities investing on their own behalf: a certified copy of the entity's incorporation documents or other official statutory document, plus, for the entity's owners or other economic beneficiaries, the identification described above for natural persons

financial intermediaries: a certified copy of the entity's incorporation documents or other official statutory document, plus certification that the account owner has obtained necessary documentation for all end investors

We also are required to verify the legitimacy of transfers of money that come to us from financial institutions that are not subject to Luxembourg verification standards or the equivalent.

For any investor, we may ask for additional documents at any time if we feel it is necessary, and we may delay or deny the opening of your account and any associated transaction requests (including exchanges and redemptions) until we receive, and judge to be satisfactory, all requested documents. We may also make comparable requirements to financial intermediaries, We will not be liable for any resulting costs, losses, or lost interest or investment opportunities.

Market timing and excessive trading

The funds are in general designed to be long-term investments and not vehicles for frequent trading or for market timing.

These types of trading are not acceptable as they may disrupt fund management and drive up fund expenses, to the detriment of other shareholders. We do not knowingly allow any market timing transactions (although we cannot promise we will identify or prevent all of them), and we may take various measures to protect shareholder interests, including monitoring for and rejecting, suspending or canceling any request we believe represents excessive trading or that we believe may be linked to an investor, group of investors, or trading pattern associated with market timing. We may also block your account for future purchases or exchanges (but not redemptions), until we receive assurance we consider acceptable that no marketing timing or excessive trading will occur going forward.

With accounts held by intermediaries, the SICAV considers the volumes and frequencies associated with each intermediary as well as market norms, historical patterns and the intermediary's

asset levels when evaluating. However, the SICAV can take any measures it considers appropriate, including asking the intermediary to review its account transactions, set transaction blocks or limits, or terminate the relationship with the intermediary.

Late trading

We take measures to ensure that any request to buy, exchange or sell shares that arrives after the cut-off time for a given NAV will not be processed at that NAV.

Privacy of Personal Information

Nature and usage of personal data Personal data about investors is required for various purposes, such as to process requests, carry out shareholder services, guard against unauthorised account access and to enable the SICAV to comply with various laws and regulations, including commercial laws, anti-money laundering laws, FATCA and CRS.

Personal data includes, for example, your name, address, bank account number, quantity and value of shares held, and the name and address of your individual representative(s) and the beneficial owner (if it is not the shareholder). Personal data includes data provided to us at any time by you or on your behalf.

Data handling The management company and the SICAV act as joint data controllers, meaning that the responsibilities for protecting personal data are divided between them (as defined in an agreement between them). The management company has the primary responsibility when you exercise your rights under the general data protection regulation (GDPR) unless you invest through a nominee (an entity that holds shares for you under its own name), in which case your data controller is the nominee. The data processors — the entities that may process your personal data, consistent with the usage described above — include the data controllers as well as the UCI administrator, the depositary, the distributors or other third parties. Processing may include any of the following:

- gathering, storing and using it in physical or electronic form (including recordings of telephone calls with investors or their representatives)
- sharing it with external processing centers
- using it for aggregate data and statistical purpose
- sharing it as required by law or regulation

Data may at times be processed for electronic direct marketing activities, such as providing investors with general or personalised information about investment opportunities, products and services that we or other parties believe may be of interest. The activities will be consistent with data usage permissions (including obtaining data subject consent where required).

The data processors may or may not be Eurizon group entities, and some may be located in jurisdictions that do not guarantee what by the European Economic Area (EEA) standards is considered an adequate level of protection. For any personal data that is stored or processed outside the EEA, the data controllers will take appropriate measures to ensure that it is handled in GDPR-compliant ways. Overall, we have implemented all GDPR-required policies and procedures, incorporating standard, regulator-approved contractual language to ensure adequate data protection and compliance with law and regulation.

Your rights To the extent provided by law, you have the right to access your personal data, correct any errors in it, restrict the processing of it (including prohibiting its use for direct marketing purposes), request that it be transferred to you or another recipient, or instruct us to erase it (although that is likely to mean that we must liquidate your investments and close your account). You can exercise these rights by writing to the SICAV at the following address: 49, avenue J.F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg.

Your personal data will be stored and processed from the time it is received until 10 years after the termination of your last contractual relationship with a Mandatum group entity.

Note that investors who provide us with the data of any third-party data subjects must have obtained advance authorisation to do so from the subjects, must inform the subjects about our processing of the data and their related rights and, for any subjects whose explicit consent for such processing is required, must obtain that consent.

Rights We Reserve

Within the limits of the law and the articles, we reserve the right to do any of the following at any time:

Reject or cancel any application to open an account or any request to subscribe for any type of shares and for any reason. We can reject the entire amount or part of it. If a request to subscribe for shares is rejected, monies will be returned at the purchaser's risk within 7 business days, without interest and minus any incidental expenses.

Modify restrict or terminate the exchange privilege, at any time, with 60 days' notice to shareholders.

Declare additional dividends or change (temporarily or permanently) the method used for calculating dividends.

Require shareholders to prove beneficial ownership of shares or eligibility to hold shares, or compel an ineligible shareholder to relinquish ownership. If the management company believes that shares are being held in whole or in part by or for an investor who is, or appears likely to become, ineligible to own those shares, we can send notice to the shareholder of our intention to redeem the shares. If we do not receive adequate documentation of eligibility, we can redeem the shares without the owner's consent as soon as 10 days after transmission of the notice. We may also prevent investors from acquiring shares if we believe it is in the interests of existing shareholders to do so. We may take these steps to ensure the SICAV's compliance with law and regulation, to avoid the adverse financial consequences for the SICAV (such as tax charges), or for any other reason. The SICAV will not be held liable for any gain or loss associated with these redemptions.

Temporarily suspend the calculation of NAVs or transactions in a fund's shares when any of the following is true, and when a suspension would be consistent with the interests of shareholders:

- during any period in which any of the principal stock exchanges or other markets on which a substantial portion of the constituents of the fund investments and/or the benchmark from time to time are quoted or traded is closed otherwise than for ordinary holidays, or during which transactions therein are restricted, limited or suspended, provided that such restriction, limitation or suspension affects the valuation of the investments of the SICAV attributable to such fund quoted thereon
- a disruption of communication systems or other situation exists (not created or controllable by the management company) that has made it impractical to value fund assets in a timely and reliable way
- a state of emergency or national crisis exists (not created or controllable by the management company) that makes it impracticable to value or liquidate assets, or otherwise appropriate to suspend transactions in fund shares
- the fund is unable to repatriate monies needed to pay out redemption proceeds, or is unable to liquidate assets or exchange monies needed for operations or redemptions at what the board considers to be a normal price or exchange rate
- when for any other reason the prices of any constituents of the benchmark, for the avoidance of doubt, where the applicable techniques used to create exposure to the benchmark, cannot promptly or accurately be ascertained;

– in the case of the SICAV's liquidation or in the case a notice of liquidation has been issued in connection with the liquidation of a fund or share class;
– where in the opinion of the board, circumstances which are beyond the control of the board make it impracticable or unfair vis-à-vis the shareholders to continue trading the shares or any other circumstance or circumstances where a failure to do so might result in the shareholders of the SICAV, a fund or share class incurring any liability to taxation or suffering other pecuniary disadvantages or other detriment which the shareholders of the SICAV, a fund or a share class might not otherwise have suffered;
– where in the case of a merger of the SICAV or a fund, the board of directors deems it necessary and in the best interest of shareholders; and

Such suspension in respect of a fund shall have no effect on the calculation of the NAV per share, the issue, redemption and conversion of shares of any other fund.

No Shares will be issued by the SICAV and the right of any shareholder to require the redemption or conversion of his shares of the SICAV will be suspended during any period in which the determination of the NAV of the relevant fund is suspended by the SICAV pursuant to the powers contained in its articles and as discussed in this section. Notice of suspension will be given to subscribers and to any shareholder tendering shares for redemption or conversion. Withdrawal of a subscription or of an application for redemption or conversion will only be effective if written notification by letter or by fax is received by the transfer agent before termination of the period of suspension, failing which subscription, redemption and conversion applications not withdrawn will be processed on the first valuation day following the end of the suspension period, on the basis of the NAV per share determined on the relevant valuation day.

Notice of the beginning and of the end of any period of suspension will be given to the Luxembourg supervisory authority and, if required, to the relevant stock exchange where the UCITS ETF shares are listed and to any foreign regulator where any fund is registered in accordance with the relevant rules. Such notice will be published to the attention of shareholders in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

A suspension could apply to any share class and fund, or to all, and to any type of request (buy, exchange, sell).

All requests whose processing has been delayed because of a suspension of transactions will be held in queue and executed at the next NAV to be calculated.

Implement special procedures during times of peak buy, exchange or sell requests. If on any business day a fund receives and accepts buy, exchange or sell requests whose net value exceeds 10% of the fund's total net assets, the management company may limit payment of redemptions to 10%. In such a case, redemption requests are processed pro rata. The unprocessed portion of each request will be held in queue (ahead of any requests received and accepted at a later date) and executed at the next NAV to be calculated, subject to the same limitation, except that in no case will the delay be longer than 3 business days.

Close a fund or share class to further investment, temporarily or indefinitely, without notice, when the management company believes it is in the best interests of shareholders (such as when a fund has reached the size where further growth appears likely to be detrimental to performance). A closure may apply only to new investors or to further investments from existing shareholders as well.

Accept securities as payment for shares, or fulfill redemption payments with securities (in-kind payments). If you wish to request a subscription or redemption in kind, you must get advance approval from the board. You must generally pay all costs associated with the in-kind nature of the transaction (valuation of the securities, broker fees, any required auditors' report, etc.). Any securities accepted as a payment in kind for a subscription of shares must be consistent with the fund's investment policy, and acceptance of these securities must not affect the fund's compliance with the 2010 law.

If you receive approval for an in-kind redemption, we will seek to provide you with a selection of securities that closely or fully matches the overall composition of the fund's holdings at the time the transaction is processed.

The board may request that you accept securities instead of cash in fulfillment of part or all of a redemption request. If you agree to this, the SICAV may provide an independent valuation report from its auditor and other documentation.

For UCITS ETF shares, we have the right to determine whether we only accept redemptions from an authorised participant in kind or in cash (or a combination of both) on a case-by-case basis.

Reduce or waive any stated sales charge, or minimum investment amount, for any fund, investor, or request, especially for investors who are committing to invest a certain amount over time, so long as it is consistent with equal treatment of shareholders. We may also allow distributors to set different minimum investment requirements.

Reduce or waive some or all of the fees the management company receives in order to reduce the impact on performance. These waivers may be applied to any fund or share class, for any amount of time and to any extent, as determined by the management company.

Calculate a new NAV and reprocess transactions at that NAV. If there has been a material change in the market prices affecting a substantial portion of a fund's investments, we may, in order to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and the SICAV, cancel the first valuation and calculate a second one, which will then be applied to all transactions in fund shares for that day. Any transactions that were already processed at the old NAV will be reprocessed at the later NAV.

Notices and Publications

The following table shows which material (in its most recent version) is made available through which channels Items in the first 6 rows are typically available through financial advisors.

For UCITS ETF shares, please also see "Clearing and Settlement of UCITS ETF shares and international central securities depositary".

Information/document	Sent	Media	Online	Office
KIDs, prospectus, financial reports			●	●
Shareholder notices with material changes	●		●	●
Shareholders notice of SICAV liquidation	●	●	●	●
Other shareholder notices			●	●
NAVs (share prices) and the start and end of any suspension of the processing of share transactions			●	●
The daily NAV, net yield, maturity breakdown, credit profile, weighted average maturity (WAM), weighted average life (WAL), 10 largest holdings, and total net assets of each money market fund			●	
Dividend announcements			●	●
Statements/confirmations	●			
Articles			●	●

Information/document	Sent	Media	Online	Office
Core agreements (agreements with the investment manager, depositary, UCI administrator and other major service providers)				•
Information on past voting of portfolio shares, inducements (financial and non-financial) available to the management company, list of current distribution agents/nominees, and a description of the depositary's current duties and related conflicts of interest				•
Core policies (conflicts of interest, best execution, remuneration, voting, complaints handling, benchmarks, etc.) as well as a current list of sub-custodians			•	•

KEY

Sent Sent to all shareholders directly registered in the SICAV's shareholder list at the address of record (physically, electronically, or as an emailed link).

Media Published, as required by law or as determined by the board, in newspapers or other media in Luxembourg and other countries where shares are available, or electronic platforms, such as Bloomberg, where daily NAVs are published, as well as the Recueil Electronique des Sociétés et Associations.

Online Posted online on ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Office Available free upon request from the registered offices of the management company, and available for inspection at those offices. Many items are also available free on request from the UCI administrator, depositary and local distributors. The articles are also available free upon request from, and for inspection at, the offices of the Luxembourg Commercial Register.

Shareholder notices include notices of prospectus changes, the mergers or closings of funds or share classes (along with the rationale for the decision), the start and end of suspensions of the processing of shares, and all other items for which notice is required.
Statements and confirmations are sent when there are transactions in your account. Other items are sent when issued.
Audited annual reports are issued within four months of the end of the financial year. The first annual report will be prepared with regard to the period starting with the date of the SICAV's incorporation (i.e. 25/3/2025) and ending on 31/12/2025. Unaudited semi-annual reports are issued within two months of the end of the period they cover. The first unaudited semi-annual report will be prepared with regard to the period starting with the date of the SICAV's incorporation (i.e. 25/3/2025) and ending on 30/6/2025.
Information on past performance, by fund and share class, appears in the applicable KID and on ***eurizoncapital.com****.*

Management and Business Operations

The SICAV

Name and registered office
YourIndex SICAV
49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L- 1855, Luxembourg

Legal structure Open-ended investment scheme organised as *société anonyme and qualifying as a société d'investissement à capital variable* (SICAV)

Legal jurisdiction Luxembourg

Incorporated on 25/3/2025

Duration Indefinite

Articles of incorporation First published in the *Recueil électronique des sociétés et associations (RESA)* on 31/3/2025

Regulatory authority
Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
283, route d'Arlon, L-1150 Luxembourg

RCS registration number B294956

Financial year 1 January to 31 December
The first financial year will cover the period starting on 25/3/2025 and ending on 31/12/2025

Capital Sum of the net assets of all of the funds

Minimum capital (under Luxembourg law) EUR 1,250,000 or equivalent in any other currency (to be reached within 6 months from the authorisation date)

Par value of shares None

SICAV capital and reporting currency EUR

Qualification as a UCITS The SICAV qualifies as an Undertaking for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) under Part 1 of the 2010 Law.

Financial independence of the funds The SICAV functions as an "umbrella fund" under which the funds are created and operate. The assets and liabilities of each fund are segregated from those of other funds; there is no cross-liability, and a creditor of one fund has no recourse to the assets of any other fund.

Co-management of assets To lower costs, the funds may commingle certain assets with those of other funds and manage them as a single pool. In such a case, the assets of each fund will remain segregated as far as accounting and ownership is concerned, and the allocation of income, capital gains and costs is assigned to each fund pro rata. The rights and obligations of shareholders will remain unchanged, and no material tax impacts are anticipated.

Resolution of disputes Disputes arising among the shareholders, the management company and the depositary will be settled according to Luxembourg law and subject to the jurisdiction of the District Court of Luxembourg. However, with disputes involving investors who are residents of other countries, or transactions in shares occurring in other countries, the management company or the depositary may choose to submit themselves, and the SICAV, to the jurisdiction of courts or laws of those countries.

The ability for a shareholder to bring a claim against the SICAV expires 5 years after the event on which the claim would be based (30 years in the case of claims concerning entitlement to the proceeds of a liquidation).

The Board

Jérôme Debertolis
Conducting Officer, Eurizon Capital S.A., Luxembourg

Emiliano Laruccia
Head of Investments, Eurizon Capital S.A., Luxembourg

Anne-Sophie Minaldo-Baucheron
Independent Director, Luxembourg

The board is responsible for the overall management and administration of the SICAV and, as described more fully in the articles, and has broad powers to act on its behalf, within applicable law and regulation and consistent with the interests of shareholders. These powers include:

- appointing and supervising the management company
- maintaining and modifying the articles with the agreement of the depositary
- appointing and reviewing the actions of the service providers
- taking all decisions regarding the launch, modification, merger or discontinuation of funds and share classes, including such matters as fund design and strategy, timing, pricing, fees, distribution policy and payment of dividends, and other conditions
- determining eligibility requirements for investors in any fund or share class, and what steps may be taken in the case of any violation
- determining the availability of any share class to any investor or distributor or in any jurisdiction
- determining when and how the SICAV will exercise its rights and will distribute or publicise shareholder communications
- ensuring that the appointments of the management company and the depositary bank are consistent with the 2010 Law and any applicable contracts of the SICAV
- determining whether to list any shares on the Luxembourg stock exchange, or any other recognised stock exchange (this is not currently done)
- designating benchmarks (including replacement benchmarks if a current benchmark ceases to exist, to be compliant with regulations, or to be appropriate for a fund)

The board may delegate some of these responsibilities to the management company.

The board is responsible for the information in this prospectus and has taken all reasonable care to ensure that it is materially accurate and complete. The prospectus will be updated as required when funds are added or dropped, benchmarks are changed, or other material changes are made.

Directors serve until their term ends, they resign, or they are revoked, in accordance with the articles. Any additional directors will be appointed in accordance with the articles and Luxembourg law. Independent directors (directors who are not employees of any Eurizon group entity) may receive compensation for serving on the board.

The Management Company

Management Company and Promoter
Eurizon Capital S.A.
28, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer
L-1821, Luxembourg

Website *eurizoncapital.com*

Legal structure Société anonyme

Legal jurisdiction Luxembourg

Incorporated 27 July 1988 (as Sanpaolo Gestion Internationale S.A.)

Regulatory authority
Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier
283, route d'Arlon, L-1150 Luxembourg

RCS registration number B 28536

Authorisations Authorised under Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law; alternative investment fund manager under the Luxembourg Law of 12 July 2013

Capital EUR 7,974,600 (paid in full)

Other funds managed See *eurizoncapital.com*

Responsibilities and delegation

The management company is responsible for, among other things:

investment management (including portfolio management and risk management) with respect to all funds

administration and domiciliary services

marketing

The management company is subject to Chapter 15 of the 2010 Law and does not manage other undertakings for collective investment.

With the approval of the board and the CSSF, the management company can delegate certain of its functions to qualified third parties so long as it retains supervision, implements appropriate controls and procedures to ensure compliance with regulation and with the prospectus and other governing documents, and updates the prospectus to reflect any changes in delegations.

The Board of the Management Company

Daniel Gros *Chair*
Independent Director, Belgium

Saverio Perissinotto *Vice Chair*
CEO and General Manager, Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A., Italy

Marco Bus *Managing Director*
Conducting Officer, Eurizon Capital S.A., Luxembourg

Jérôme Debertolis
Conducting Officer, Eurizon Capital S.A., Luxembourg

Sandrine Dubois
Independent Director, Luxembourg

Giuseppe Distefano
Independent Director, Luxembourg

Massimo Mazzini
Head of Marketing and Business Development, Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A., Italy

Rosario Strano
Director, Italy

The Independent Directors form the Independent Directors Committee within the Board of Directors of the Management Company which has advisory and investigation tasks in the management of conflicts of interest. The Independent Directors Committee also supports the Board of Directors in all activities relating to remuneration.

Conducting Officers of the Management Company

Marco Bus
Managing Director and General Manager, Eurizon Capital S.A., Luxembourg

Jérôme Debertolis
Co-General Manager, Eurizon Capital S.A., Luxembourg

Gianluca Rossi
Conducting Officer, Eurizon Capital S.A., Luxembourg

Investment Managers and Service Providers

Investment manager(s)

Eurizon Capital S.A.
28, Boulevard de Kockelscheuer
L-1821 Luxembourg

Investment managers handle the day-to-day management of each fund for which they have been assigned responsibility. This includes determining investment strategies and effecting securities trades for each fund's portfolio.

Depositary and UCI administrator

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch
49, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

registered with the R.C.S. Luxembourg under no. B 148186, the Luxembourg branch of STATE STREET BANK INTERNATIONAL GMBH, a limited liability company incorporated and existing under the laws of Germany (Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung), having its registered office at Brienner Str. 59, D-80333 Munich and registered in the commercial register of the local court of Munich under registration number HRB 42872.

The depositary has delegated those safekeeping duties set out in Article 22(5)(a) of the UCITS Directive to:

Global sub-custodian
State Street Bank and Trust Company
One Congress Street, Suite 1,

Boston, Massachusetts 02114-2016,

USA

Depositary's functions

The depositary has been entrusted with following main functions:

- ensuring that the sale, issue, repurchase, redemption and cancellation of shares are carried out in accordance with applicable law and the articles.
- ensuring that the value of the shares is calculated in accordance with applicable law and the articles.
- carrying out the instructions of the management company/ the SICAV unless they conflict with applicable law and the articles.
- ensuring that in transactions involving the assets of the SICAV any consideration is remitted within the usual time limits.
- ensuring that the income of the UCITS is applied in accordance with applicable law and the articles.
- providing safekeeping of the assets of the SICAV (custody of assets that can be held in custody and ownership verification and recordkeeping of other assets)
- the SICAV's cash and cash flow monitoring.

In carrying out its duties the depositary shall act honestly, fairly, professionally, independently and solely in the interests of the SICAV and its shareholders.

Depositary's liability

The depositary must use reasonable care in exercising its functions and is liable to the SICAV and investors for any losses that result from failing to properly perform its duties, as defined in the depositary bank and principal paying agent agreement. It may entrust assets to third party banks, financial institutions or clearing houses, but this will not affect its liability.

In the event of a loss of a financial instrument held in custody, determined in accordance with the UCITS Directive, and in particular Article 18 of the UCITS Regulation, the depositary shall return financial instruments of identical type or the corresponding amount to the SICAV/management company acting on behalf of the SICAV without undue delay.

The depositary shall not be liable if it can prove that the loss of a financial instrument held in custody 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 pursuant to the UCITS Directive.

In case of a loss of financial instruments held in custody, the shareholders may invoke the liability of the depositary directly or indirectly through the SICAV/management company provided that this does not lead to a duplication of redress or to unequal treatment of the shareholders.

The depository is indemnified by the SICAV against all liabilities suffered or incurred by the depositary by reason of the proper performance of the depositary's duties under the terms of the depositary bank and principal paying agent agreement save where any such liabilities arise as a result of the depositary's negligence, fraud, bad faith, wilful default or recklessness of the depositary or the loss of financial instruments held in custody.

The depositary will be liable to the SICAV for all other losses suffered by the SICAV as a result of the depositary's negligent or intentional failure to properly fulfil its obligations pursuant to the UCITS Directive.

The depositary shall not be liable for consequential or indirect or special damages or losses, arising out of or in connection with the performance or non-performance by the depositary of its duties and obligations.

Conflicts of Interest between the Depository and the SICAV

The depositary is part of an international group of companies and businesses ("State Street") that, in the ordinary course of their business, act simultaneously for a large number of clients, as well as for their own account, which may result in actual or potential conflicts. Conflicts of interest arise where the depositary or its affiliates engage in activities under the depositary bank and principal paying agent agreement or under separate contractual or other arrangements. Such activities may include:

(i) providing nominee, administration, registrar and transfer agency, research, agent securities lending, investment management, financial advice and/or other advisory services to the SICAV;

(ii) engaging in banking, sales and trading transactions including foreign exchange, derivative, principal lending, broking, market making or other financial transactions with the SICAV either as principal and in the interests of itself, or for other clients.

The depositary or its affiliates:

(i) will seek to profit from such activities and are entitled to receive and retain any profits or compensation in any form and, except as required by law, the depositary is not bound to disclose to the SICAV any such profits or compensation in any form earned by affiliates of the depositary or the depositary when acting in any other capacity;

(ii) may buy, sell, issue, deal with or hold, securities or other financial products or instruments as principal acting in its own interests, the interests of its affiliates or for its other clients;

(iii) may trade in the same or opposite direction to the transactions undertaken, including based upon information in its possession that is not available to the SICAV;

(iv) may provide the same or similar services to other clients including competitors of the SICAV and the fee arrangements it has in place will vary;

(v) may be granted creditors' and other rights by the SICAV, e.g. indemnification which it may exercise in its own interest. In exercising such rights the depositary or its affiliates may have the advantage of an increased knowledge about the affairs of the SICAV relative to third party creditors thus improving its ability to enforce and may exercise such rights in a way that may conflict with the SICAV's strategy.

The SICAV may use an affiliate of the depositary to execute foreign exchange, spot or swap transactions for the account of the SICAV. In such instances the affiliate shall be acting in a principal capacity and not as a broker, agent or fiduciary of the SICAV. The affiliate will seek to profit from these transactions and is entitled to retain any profit. The affiliate shall enter into such transactions on the terms and conditions agreed with the SICAV. The depositary will not, except as required by law, disclose any profit made by such affiliates.

Where cash belonging to the SICAV is deposited with an affiliate being a bank, cash is not segregated from its own assets and a conflict arises in relation to the interest (if any) which the affiliate may pay or charge to such account and the fees or other benefits which it may derive from holding such cash as banker.

The management company may also be a client or counterparty of the depositary or its affiliates and a conflict may arise where the depositary refuses to act if the management company directs or otherwise instructs the depositary to take certain actions that might be in direct conflict with the interests of the investors in the SICAV.

The types and levels of risk that the depositary is willing to accept may conflict with the SICAV's preferred investment policy and strategy.

Conflicts that may arise in the depositary's use of sub-custodians include the following broad categories:

(1) = Our global sub-custodian and subcustodians seek to make a profit as part of or in addition to their custody services. Examples include profit through the fees and other charges for the services, profit from deposit taking activities, revenue from sweeps and repo arrangements, foreign exchange transactions, contractual settlement, error correction (where consistent with applicable law) and commissions for sale of fractional shares

(2) = The depositary will typically only provide depositary services where global custody is delegated to an affiliate of the depositary. Our global sub-custodian in turn appoints a network of affiliated and non-affiliated subcustodians. Multiple factors influence the determination of our global sub-custodian to engage a particular subcustodian or allocate assets to them, including their expertise and capabilities, financial condition, service platforms and commitment to the custody business as well as the negotiated fee structure (which may include terms that result in fee reductions or rebates to the global sub-custodian), significant business relationships and competitive considerations;

(3) sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, act for othercClients and in their own proprietary interest, which might conflict with clients' interests and the fee arrangements they have in place will vary;

(4) sub-custodians, both affiliated and non-affiliated, have only indirect relationships with clients and look to the depositary as its counterparty, which might create incentive for the depositary to act in its self-interest, or other clients' interests to the detriment of clients; and

(5) sub-custodians may have creditors' rights against client assets and other rights that they have an interest in enforcing.

The depositary has functionally and hierarchically separated the performance of its depositary tasks from its other potentially conflicting tasks. The system of internal controls, the different reporting lines, the allocation of tasks and the management reporting allow potential conflicts of interest to be properly identified, managed and monitored. Additionally, in the context of the depositary's use of sub-custodians, the depositary imposes contractual restrictions to address some of the potential conflicts and maintains due diligence and oversight of sub-custodians. The depositary makes available frequent reporting on clients' activity and holdings, with the underlying subcustodians subject to internal and external control audits. Finally, the depositary segregates the SICAV's assets from the depositary's proprietary assets and follows a Standard of Conduct that requires employees to act ethically, fairly and transparently with clients.

Global Conflicts of Interest policy

State Street has implemented a global policy laying down the standards required for identifying, assessing, recording and managing all conflicts of interest which may arise in the course of business. Each State Street business unit, including the depositary, is responsible for establishing and maintaining a Conflicts of Interest Program for the purpose of identifying and managing organizational conflicts of interest that may arise within the business unit in connection with providing services to its clients or in delivering its functional responsibilities.

Up-to-date information on the depositary, its duties, any conflicts that may arise, the safe-keeping functions delegated by the depositary, the list of delegates and sub-delegates and any conflicts of interest that may arise from such a delegation will be made available to shareholders on request.

Delegation

The depositary has full power to delegate the whole or any part of its safe-keeping functions but its liability will not be affected by the fact that it has entrusted to a third party some or all of the assets in its safekeeping. The depositary has delegated certain safekeeping duties to one of its affiliates, the global sub-custodian, who in turn has appointed other entities as local sub-custodians.

Up-to-date information on the depositary, the safe-keeping functions it has delegated and the list of delegates and sub-delegates is available at *https://www.statestreet.com/disclosures-and-disclaimers/lu/subcustodians*.

UCI administrator role.

UCI administrator's liability.

The UCI administrator handles the administrative work required by law, as detailed in an administration agreement, such as calculating NAVs, sending notices to shareholders and keeping the books and records of the SICAV, shares issue, redemption, transfer, accounting and valuation.

The UCI administrator will be also responsible for handling the processing of subscriptions for shares and dealing with any transfers or redemptions of shares, in each case in accordance with the management regulations.

The UCI administrator shall not, in the absence of fraud, negligence or willful default, be liable to the SICAV or to any shareholder for any act or omission in the course of or in connection with the discharge by the UCI administrator of its duties. The SICAV has agreed to indemnify the UCI administrator or any persons appointed by it from and against any and all liabilities, obligations, losses, damages, penalties, actions, judgments, suits, costs, expenses or disbursements of any kind or nature whatsoever (other than those resulting from the fraud, negligence or willful default on the part of the UCI administrator), which may be imposed on, incurred by or asserted against the UCI administrator in performing its obligations or duties hereunder.

The UCI administrator will have no decision-making discretion relating to the SICAV' investments. The UCI administrator is a service provider to the SICAV and is not responsible for the preparation of this Prospectus or the activities of the SICAV and therefore accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of any information contained in this Prospectus.

The administration agreement may be terminated by either the SICAV or the UCI administrator giving not less than 90 days' notice or such shorter notices as the parties may agree in writing (or earlier on certain breaches of the administration agreement including the insolvency of any of them).

The UCI administrator as registrar and transfer agent provides such services as accepting transfers of funds, maintaining the SICAV's register of shareholders, opening and closing accounts, processing requests for transactions in fund shares, and providing documentation of these transactions to shareholders, organizing the mailing of other statements, reports, notices and other documents to the shareholders, and maintaining the records of the commitments and the contributed capital in relation to each share class.

The UCI administrator as paying agent is in charge of payment of the SICAV's dividends and of proceeds from the redemption of shares.

State Street Bank International GmbH, Luxembourg Branch as UCI administrator performs the (i) NAV calculation and accounting function, (ii) Registrar function and (iii) the client communication function (at the exclusion of the dispatch of the SICAV's offering documents and financial reports which is performed by the Management Company) according to Circular CSSF 22/811.

Auditor

Ernst & Young, Société anonyme
35E, Avenue J.F. Kennedy
L-1855 Luxembourg

The auditor provides independent review of the financial statements of the SICAV and all funds once a year.

Primary distributor

Italy

Eurizon Capital SGR S.p.A.
Via Melchiorre Gioia, 22
I – 20124 Milan

The primary distributor is responsible for developing and maintaining a distribution network in its stated geographical area that complies with Luxembourg and FATF standards.

Other distributors and agents

The management company may engage local distributors or other agents in certain countries or markets. In some countries, use of an agent is mandatory, and the agent may not merely facilitate transactions but may hold shares in its own name on behalf of investors. Fees of distributors and agents are paid out of the management fee.

Distributors can act as nominees, which may affect your rights as an investor.

Lending agent

State Street Bank International GmbH, Frankfurt Branch
Solmsstrasse 83
60486 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

The lending agent manages securities lending for the funds, including collateral management and the selecting of counterparties.

Operational Policies

More information about these and other corporate conduct policies is available either at the links indicated below or as indicated in "Notices and Publications" at the end of "Investing in the Funds".

Benchmarks regulation

The indices listed below are at the date of the prospectus provided by benchmark administrators who are availing of the transitional arrangements afforded under Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the performance of investment funds (the "Benchmark Regulation") and accordingly do not appear on the register of administrators and benchmarks maintained by ESMA pursuant to article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation.

Index	Benchmark administrator	Fund
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 1-3 Year EMU Government Bond
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 3-5 Year EMU Government Bond
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 1-10 Year EMU Government Bond
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 5+Year EMU Government Bond
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS EMU Government Bond
J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 1-3 Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 1-3 Year Italian Government Bond
J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 3-5 Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 3-5 Year Italian Government Bond
J.P. Morgan Italy Government Bond 5+ Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 5+Year Italian Government Bond
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 1-3 Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 1-3 Year US Government Bond
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 3-5 Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 3-5 Year US Government Bond
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond 5+ Year Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS 5+Year US Government Bond
J.P. Morgan United States Government Bond Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS US Government Bond
J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index	J.P. Morgan Securities PLC	YIS Global Government Bond

The Indices listed below are at the date of the prospectus provided by benchmark administrators mentioned in the register referred to in article 36 of the Benchmark Regulation as administrator authorised pursuant to article 34 of the Benchmark Regulation.

Index	Benchmark administrator	Fund
MSCI EMU Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI EMU Universal
MSCI Europe Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI Europe Universal
MSCI USA Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI USA Universal
MSCI Canada Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI Canada Universal
MSCI North America Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI North America Universal
MSCI Japan Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI Japan Universal
MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal
MSCI World Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI World Universal
MSCI USA Growth Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI USA Growth Universal
MSCI USA Value Universal Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI USA Value Universal
MSCI Europe Selection Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI Europe Selection
MSCI USA Selection Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI USA Selection
MSCI World Selection Index	MSCI Limited	YIS MSCI World Selection

The management company maintains robust written plans detailing the steps to be taken if a benchmark materially changes, ceases to be provided, or loses its applicable ESMA registration.

Conflicts of interest and self-dealing

The members of the board of the management company, the management company itself, the investment manager(s), the depositary, and the other service providers of the SICAV (including their respective affiliates, members, employees, or other persons connected with them) may be subject to various conflicts of interest in their relationships with the SICAV.

The management company, investment managers and certain distributors are part of Intesa Sanpaolo Group, a worldwide, full- service private banking, investment banking, asset management and financial services organisation and a major participant in the global financial markets. As such, Intesa Sanpaolo affiliates may have other direct or indirect interests in the financial markets in which the SICAV invests.

Potential conflicts of interest or duties may arise because an Intesa Sanpaolo Group affiliate may have invested directly or indirectly in the SICAV, or the SICAV may have invested in a different UCITS managed by Eurizon or another affiliate. Eurizon or another such affiliate could hold a relatively large proportion of shares in the SICAV.

Furthermore, a potential conflict may arise because an affiliate is related to a legal entity of Eurizon that provides other products or services to the SICAV, or is a counterparty to a derivative or transaction with the SICAV.

The management company and Intesa Sanpaolo Group and its affiliates seek to identify, manage and where necessary prohibit any action or transaction that may pose a conflict between the interests of all affiliates and the SICAV or its investors. The management company also appoints independent directors and gives them responsibility for avoiding and controlling conflicts of interest.

Intesa Sanpaolo Group, as well as the management company, strive to manage any conflicts in a manner consistent with the highest standards of integrity and fair dealing. For this purpose, both have implemented procedures designed to ensure that any business activities involving a conflict that may harm the interest of the SICAV or its investors are carried out with an appropriate level of independence and that any conflicts are resolved fairly.

Notwithstanding its due care and best effort, there is a risk that the policies and procedures in place are not sufficient to ensure, with reasonable confidence, that conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the SICAV or its shareholders will be prevented. Any non-neutralised conflicts of interest detected, as well as the decisions taken to address them, will be reported to investors in an appropriate manner (such as in the notes to the financial statements of the SICAV).

More detailed information is available at ***eurizoncapital.com***.

Remuneration

The management company has implemented a remuneration policy that applies to all relevant categories of staff, including senior management, any other employees in the same remuneration bracket, control functions, and risk takers (including risk takers whose professional activities have a material impact on the risk profiles of the management company or the SICAV).

The policy is designed to:

- foster proper governance and compliance
- promote, and be consistent with, sound and effective risk management, including the integration of sustainability risks in accordance with SFDR
- avoid encouraging any risk-taking that is inconsistent with the risk profiles, rules, or instruments of incorporation of the SICAV
- align with the business strategy, objectives, values and interests of the SICAV, its shareholders, and the management company
- include measures to avoid conflicts of interest
- provide a multi-year framework for assessing performance
- ensure that fixed compensation represents a high enough proportion of total remuneration that variable remuneration can
- be as flexible as appropriate (including as little as zero)

A copy of the policy is available at ***eurizoncapital.com/lu/aboutus/RegulatoryInformation***.

Best execution

While the investment manager, consistent with its duty to act in the best interests of shareholders, must place portfolio transactions with the broker-intermediary who offers the “best execution”, it has some flexibility in determining what “best execution” means.

For example, the investment manager can choose a particular broker-intermediary if it believes, in good faith, that the broker-intermediary’s commission is reasonable in light of the value of certain goods or services furnished by the broker-intermediary, and that the goods and services enhance the quality of the service. Examples of goods and services may include research, consulting services or information technology. Personal travel, entertainment, compensation, or other benefits are specifically prohibited from consideration. Disclosure on best execution arrangements appears in the financial reports.

Voting rights of portfolio securities

The right to make all decisions about exercising voting rights on securities held in the funds rests solely with the management company. In practice, the management company generally abstains from voting unless it believes that the vote is particularly important to protect the interests of the investors. The management company has no obligation, however, to abstain.

Shareholder meetings and voting

The annual general meeting may be held at the registered office of the SICAV or any other place in Luxembourg. The address, as well as the meeting date and time, are specified in the meeting notice.

Written notice of annual general meetings will be provided to shareholders at least 8 days before the meeting, as required by Luxembourg law.

Resolutions concerning the interests of all shareholders generally will be taken in a general meeting. The shareholders of a fund or class may hold a meeting to decide on any matter that relates exclusively to that fund or class.

Each share gets one vote in all matters brought before an annual or extraordinary meeting of shareholders. Fractional shares do not have voting rights.

For information on admission and voting at any meeting, refer to the applicable meeting notice.

For UCITS ETF shares, also see “*Clearing and Settlement of UCITS ETF shares through ICSD+”.*

Liquidation or Merger

Any decision of the board to terminate, merge, split or liquidate a share class or a fund will be communicated to shareholders in accordance with Luxembourg law; see the section "Notices and publications".

Amounts from any liquidations that cannot be distributed to the shareholders within a period of six months will be deposited in escrow with the Caisse de Consignation until the statutory period of limitation has elapsed.

Liquidation of a fund or share class

The board may at any time decide to liquidate any share class or any fund, particularly if the board believes any of the following is true:

- the value of the net assets of the fund or share class has fallen below a level that does not allow an efficient and rational management (defined as EUR 1 million or 5 million respectively for a share class and a fund)
- there has been a notable change in the prevailing economic or political circumstances
- to do so would be in the interests of shareholders or the management company
- any other case provided for by law exists

If none of the above is true, the board must ask shareholders to approve the liquidation. Even if one of the above is true, the board may opt to submit the matter to a shareholder meeting for a vote. In either case, the liquidation is approved if it receives the votes of a simple majority of the shares present or represented at a validly held meeting (no quorum required).

Shareholders whose investments are involved in any liquidation will receive at least one month's advance notice, during which they will generally be able to sell or exchange their shares free of any exit and exchange charges. The prices at which these sales and exchanges are executed will reflect any costs relating to the liquidation. The board can suspend or refuse these sales and exchanges if it believes it is in the interests of shareholders or is necessary to ensure shareholder equality. At the end of the notice period, any shares still in existence will be liquidated and the proceeds sent to the shareholder at the address of record.

Liquidation of the SICAV

The liquidation of the SICAV requires a shareholder vote that must be taken at an extraordinary meeting of shareholders.

Voluntary liquidations (meaning a decision to liquidate that is initiated by shareholders) require a quorum of at least one half of the capital and approval by at least two thirds of the votes cast. Otherwise, dissolution will occur if approved by a majority of the shares present and represented at the meeting, or, if the capital is below two thirds of the minimum capital required by law, by a majority of the shares present and represented (no quorum required). If the capital is below one fourth of the minimum capital required by law, dissolution requires one fourth of the votes cast (no quorum required).

Should it be voted that the SICAV will liquidate, one or more liquidators appointed by the shareholder meeting and duly approved by the CSSF will liquidate the SICAV's assets in the best interest of shareholders and distribute the net proceeds (after deduction of any costs relating to the liquidation) to shareholders in proportion to their holdings.

According to the articles, the completion of the liquidation of the SICAV must in principle take place within a period of nine months from the date of the decision relating to the liquidation. Where the liquidation of the SICAV cannot be fully completed within a period of nine months, a written request for exemption will be submitted to the CSSF detailing the reasons why the liquidation cannot be completed.

Mergers or splits

Under the same circumstances as shown for liquidations of a fund or share class, the board may decide any of the following:

- to merge any fund with any other UCITS fund (whether the other fund is within the SICAV or in a different UCITS). The board is authorised to approve mergers of other UCITS into the SICAV. However, a merger of the SICAV into another UCITS must be approved by a majority of votes cast at a shareholder meeting (no quorum requirement).
- to merge any share class with any other share class of the same fund or another fund of the SICAV
- to split any fund or share class

Shareholders whose investments are involved in any merger will receive at least one month's advance notice of the merger, during which they will be able to sell or exchange their shares free of any exit or exchange charges and any taxes. At the end of the notice period, shareholders who still own shares in a fund and class that is being merged into another and who have not expressly indicated their unwillingness to participate in the merger will receive shares of the receiving fund.

Interpreting this Prospectus

The following rules apply unless law, regulation or context require otherwise.

- *terms that are defined in the 2010 Law but not here have the same meaning as in the 2010 Law*
- *the name of each fund is understood to begin with "YourIndex SICAV –", whether this part of the name is present or not*
- *terms used or defined in other documents that are clearly intended to be analogous to terms used or defined in this document should be considered equivalent; for example, "Fund" and "Sub-Fund" elsewhere would correspond respectively to "the SICAV" and "fund", and "Eligible Market" would correspond to "eligible market"*
- *the word "include", in any form, does not denote comprehensiveness*
- *a reference to an agreement includes any undertaking, deed, agreement and legally enforceable arrangement, whether or not in writing, and a reference to a document includes an agreement in writing and any certificate, notice, instrument and document of any kind*
- *a reference to a document, agreement, regulation or legislation refers to the same as it has been amended or replaced (except as prohibited by this prospectus or applicable external controls), and a reference to a party includes the party's successors or permitted substitutes and assigns*
- *a reference to legislation includes reference to any of its provision and any rule or regulation promulgated under the legislation*
- *for share classes denominated in currencies other than the fund's base currency, index performance is generally expressed in the share class currency*
- *any conflict in meaning between this prospectus and the articles will be resolved in favor of the prospectus for "Fund Descriptions" and in favor of the articles in all other cases*
- *When a fund is categorised as SFDR's Article 8 or 9, this reference is indicated in the "Fund Descriptions"*

SFDR Pre-contractual disclosure

For each Fund classified as Article 8 or Article 9 under SFDR, this part of the Prospectus gathers the pre-contractual information set out according to the template provided in the SFDR regulatory technical standards.

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI EMU Universal

Legal entity identifier: 391200S72XJTHZAL2O61

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 **45.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.

The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDG
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.

The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a “pass/fail” method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).

Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.

The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI EMU Universal Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies in the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.

In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.

The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:

Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).

The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

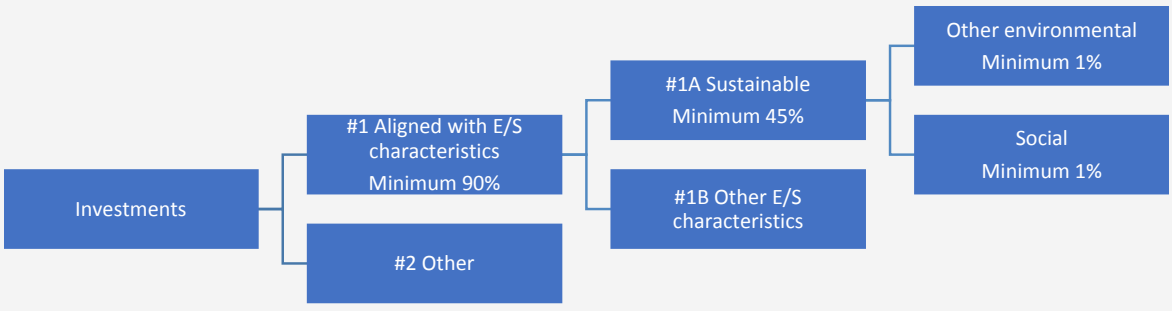
The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 45% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

☐ Yes:

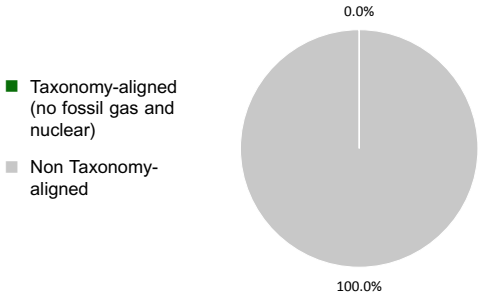
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

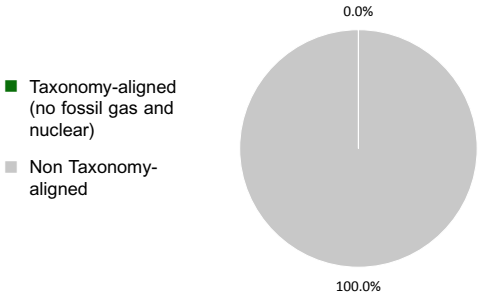
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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

Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI EMU Universal Index® .

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

  Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI EMU Universal Index® is based on the MSCI EMU Index, its parent index, and includes large and mid-cap securities across 10 Developed Markets* in the EMU.
The index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI EMU index.
*Developed Markets countries in the EMU include: Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal and Spain.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI EMU Universal Index***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI Europe Universal

Legal entity identifier: 391200TZ4S5EHVYHO347

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 **40.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.
The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social

issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a “pass/fail” method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.

The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI Europe Universal Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by European mid and large capitalisation companies. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

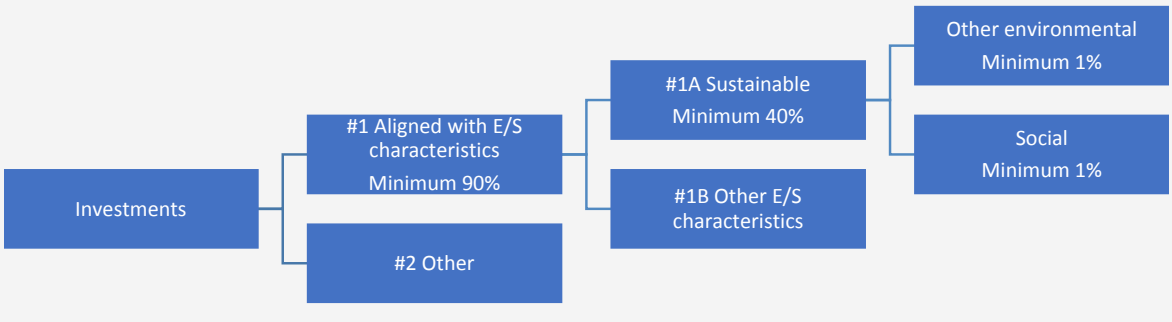
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 40% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

☐ Yes:

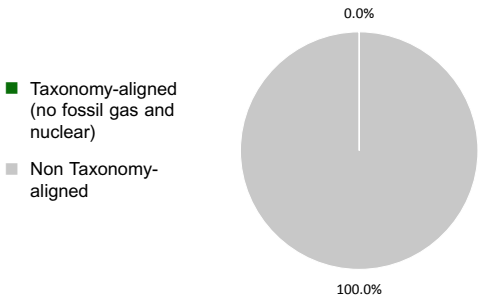
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

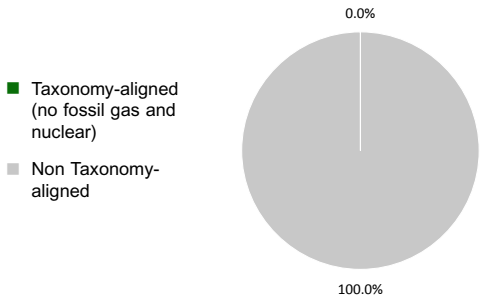
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

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.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI Europe Universal Index® .

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI Europe Universal Index® is based on the MSCI Europe Index®, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities across 15 Developed Markets* (DM) in Europe. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Europe index®.

*Developed Markets countries include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI Europe Universal Index***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI USA Universal

Legal entity identifier: 391200OF5P49FHQGAG09

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 **25.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on

Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.
The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a "pass/fail" method that uses data

made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to "Affordable and Clean Energy").

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer's management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)

The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

- its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
- it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
- it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
- it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

- GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  - excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
- Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI USA Universal Index ®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

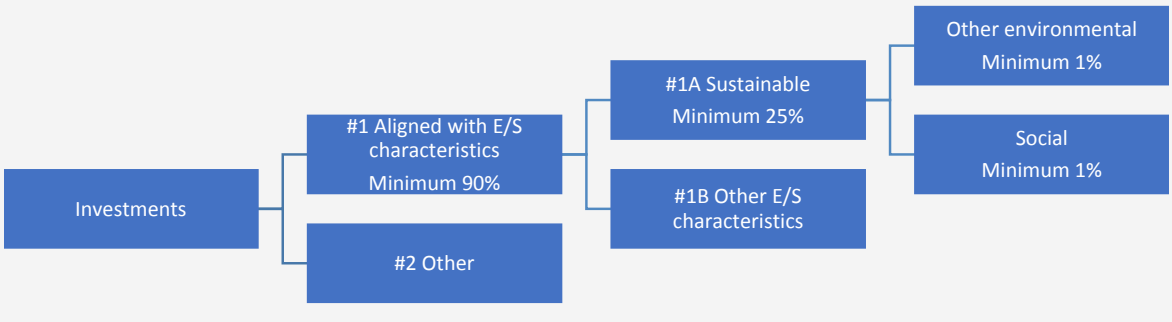
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 25% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

☐ Yes:

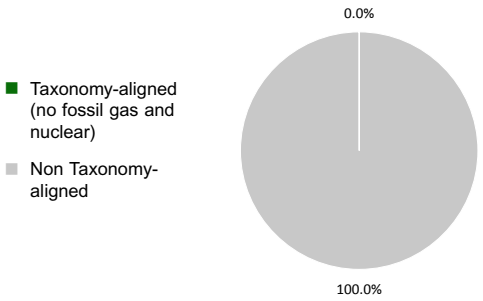
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

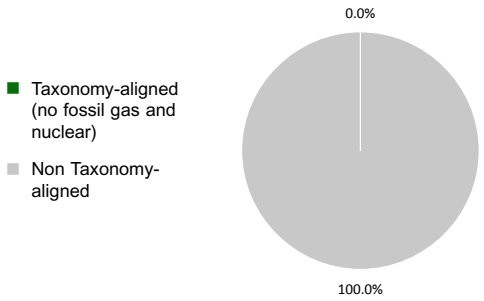
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

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.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI USA Universal Index® .

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI USA Universal Index® is based on the MSCI USA Index®, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities of the US equity markets. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI USA index®.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI USA Universal Index***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI Canada Universal

Legal entity identifier: 3912005N22RBX2VMYP11

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 **25.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.

The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including

the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a “pass/fail” method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;
– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and
B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:
   – its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
   – it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
   – it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
   – it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR

The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI Canada Universal Index ®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by Canadian mid and large capitalisation companies. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or

B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures (“capex”) are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund’s proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund’s environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund’s holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to “high impact” climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

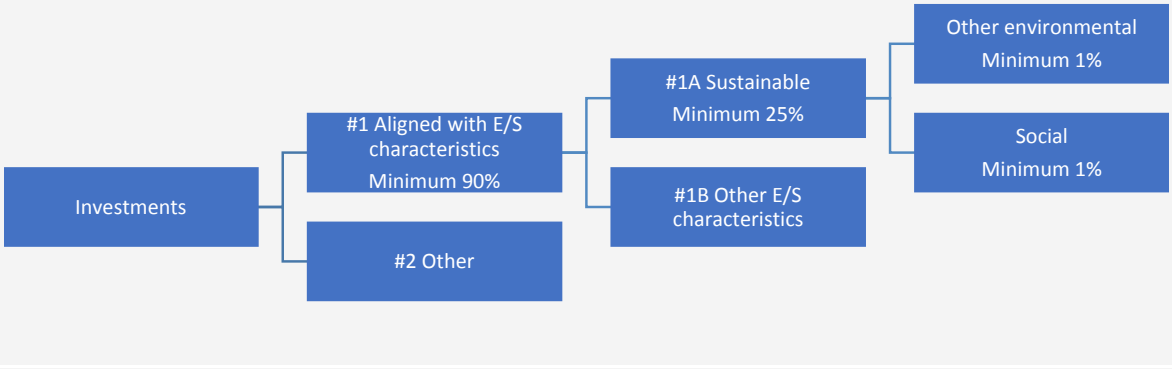
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund’s net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 25% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

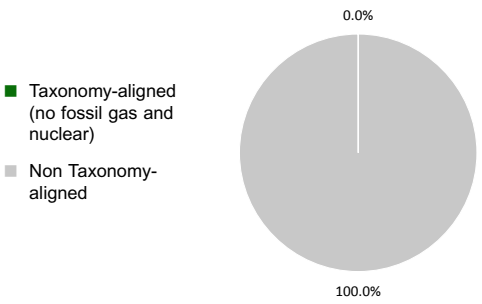
☑ No

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

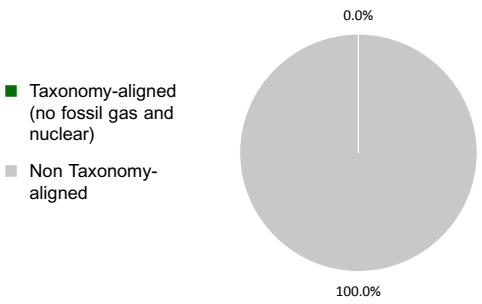
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: the MSCI Canada Universal Index®.

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

  Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

  The MSCI Canada Universal Index® is based on the MSCI Canada Index®, its parent index (the “Parent Index”), and includes large and mid-cap securities of the Canadian equity markets. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from freefloat, market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Canada Index®.

  Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

  For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI Canada Universal Index***).

  The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI North America Universal

Legal entity identifier: 3912005LY322CZ1CHJ73

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 **25.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.

The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social

issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a “pass/fail” method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR

The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI North America Universal Index ®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US and Canadian mid and large capitalisation companies. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or

B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures (“capex”) are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund’s proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund’s environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization’s (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund’s holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to “high impact” climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

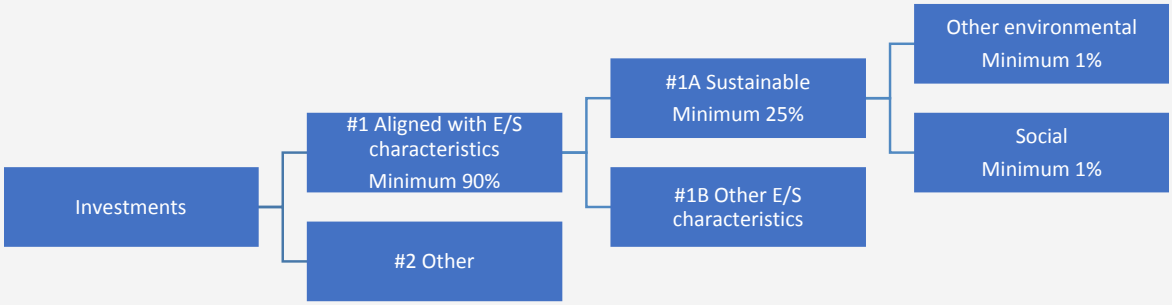
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund’s net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 25% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

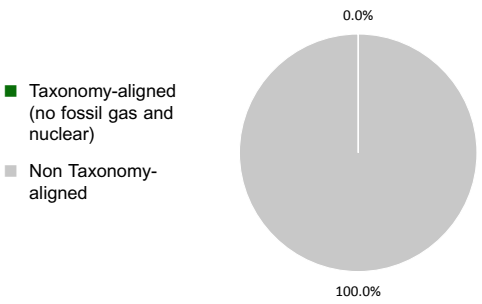
☑ No

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

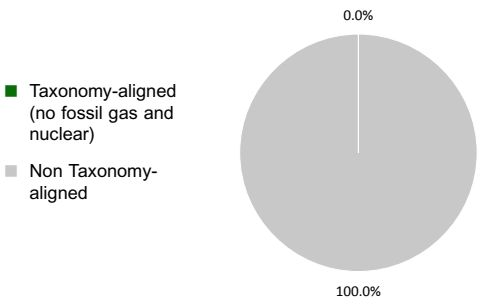
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI North America Universal Index®.

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

  Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

  The MSCI North America Universal Index® is based on the MSCI North America Index®, its parent index (the “Parent Index”), and includes large and mid-cap securities of the US and Canada markets. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI North America Index®.

  Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

  For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI North America Universal Index***).

  The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI Japan Universal

Legal entity identifier: 391200MZS97W2TWC4179

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 **40.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.
The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social

issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a “pass/fail” method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.

The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI Japan Universal Index ®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by Japanese mid and large capitalisation companies. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
    issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

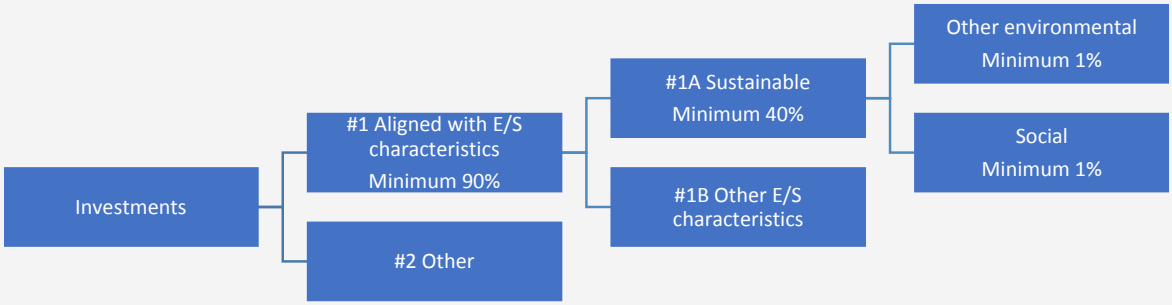
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund’s net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 40% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

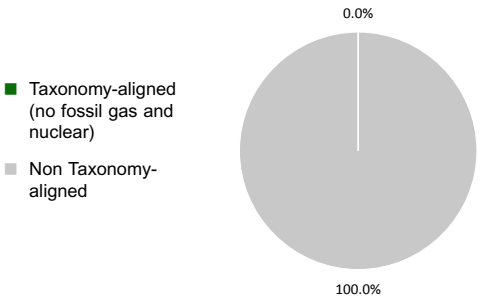
☑ No

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

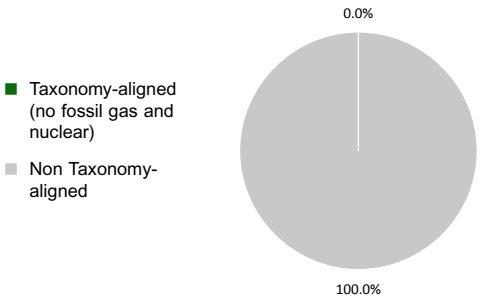
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI Japan Universal Index®.

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

  Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

  The MSCI Japan Universal Index® is based on the MSCI Japan Index®, its parent index (the “Parent Index”), and includes large and mid-cap securities of the Japanese equity markets. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Japan Index®.

  Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

  For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI Japan Universal Index***).

  The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal

Legal entity identifier: 39120071PUARMTG9K196

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 **40.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

the respect for human rights

the respect of social and labour

the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions

the production or consumption of renewable energy

the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:

- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

– Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
– Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

– Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
– Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

– the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
– the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
– the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.
The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a "pass/fail" method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 "Strongly Misaligned" to +10 "Strongly Aligned") to an issuer's "Product Alignment" (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called "net alignment") and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered "Misaligned"; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as "Aligned". Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a "Neutral" net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers whether an issuer's revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures ("capex").

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative"
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned

revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY

The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index ®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies in the Asia Pacific region, excluding Japan. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or

B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

– a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

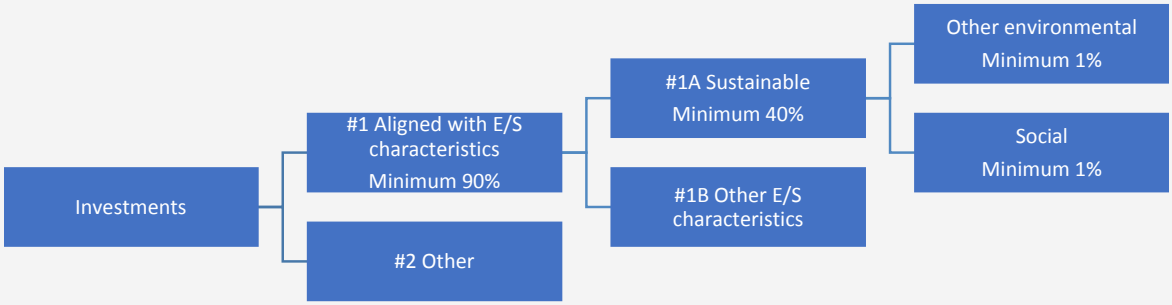
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund’s net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 40% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

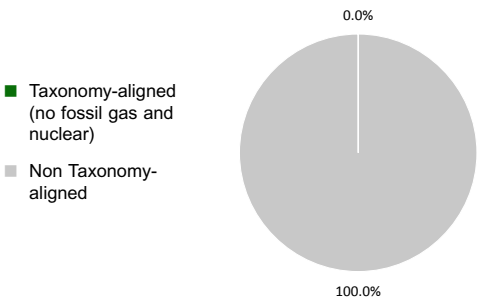
☑ No

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

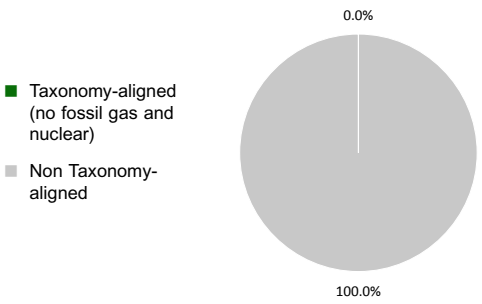
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index®.

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

  Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

  The MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index® is based on the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index®, its parent index (the “Parent Index”), and includes large and mid-cap companies across 4 of 5 developed markets countries in the Pacific region (excluding Japan)*. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index®.

  *DM countries in the MSCI Pacific ex Japan Index® include: Australia, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Singapore.

  Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

  For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI Pacific ex Japan Universal Index***).

  The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI World Universal

Legal entity identifier: 391200OQR1VMGBBG3M95

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 **25.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.
The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social

issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a “pass/fail” method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.

The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to "Affordable and Clean Energy").

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer's management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI World Universal Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies from developed markets. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

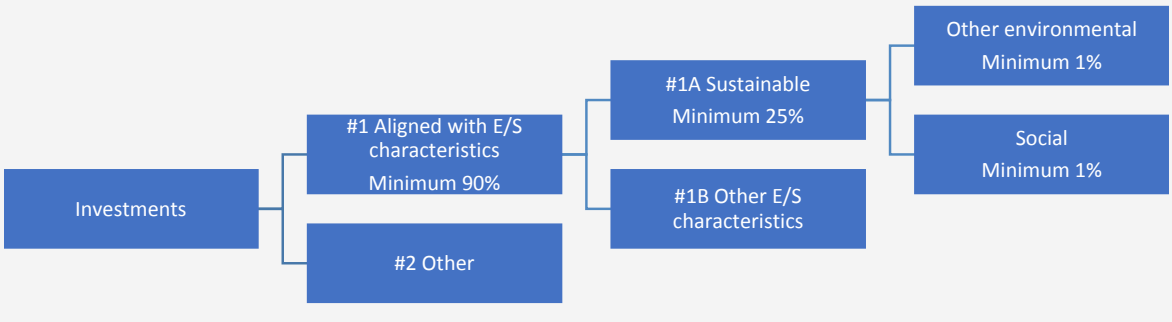
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 25% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

☐ Yes:

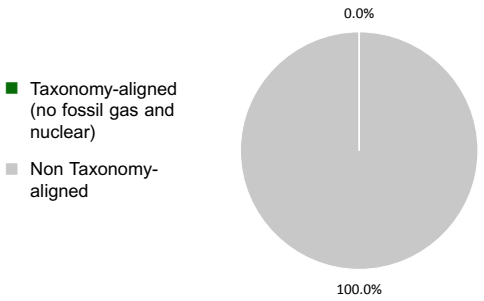
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

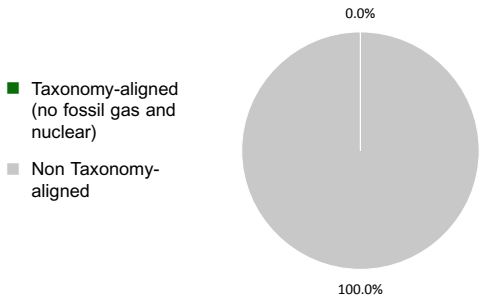
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

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.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI World Universal Index®.

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI World Universal Index® is based on the MSCI World Index, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and includes large and mid-cap securities across Developed Markets (DM)* countries. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free-float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI World Index.

*DM countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI World Universal Index***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI USA Growth Universal

Legal entity identifier: 391200RHSZ713ETWGQ19

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 **25.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

the respect for human rights

the respect of social and labour

the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions

the production or consumption of renewable energy

the positive conduct of investee companies

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:

- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

– Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
– Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

– Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
– Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

– the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
– the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
– the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.

The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a "pass/fail" method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 "Strongly Misaligned" to +10 "Strongly Aligned") to an issuer's "Product Alignment" (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called "net alignment") and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered "Misaligned"; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as "Aligned". Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a "Neutral" net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers whether an issuer's revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;
– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures ("capex").

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative"
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and
B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as "sustainable investment" when:
   – its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
   – it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
   – it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
   – it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned

revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY

The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  – excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;

– Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI USA Growth Universal Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies exhibiting overall growth style characteristics. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:
– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or

B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

– a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

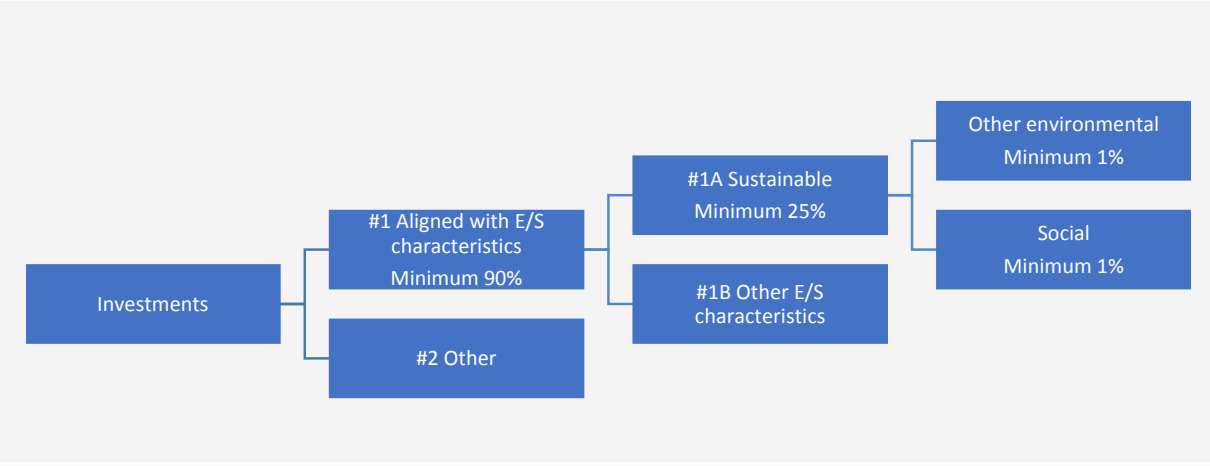
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund’s net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 25% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart::



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

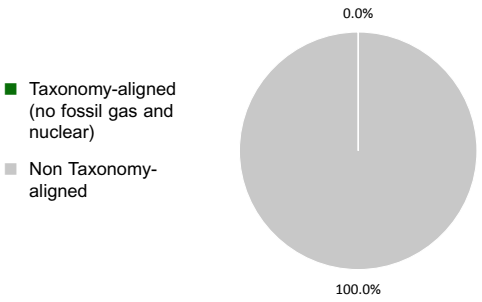
☑ No

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

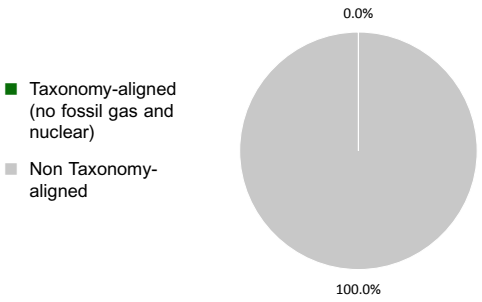
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI USA Growth Universal Index®

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

  Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

  The MSCI USA Growth Universal Index® is based on the MSCI USA Growth Index, its parent index (the “Parent Index”), and captures large and mid-cap securities exhibiting overall growth style characteristics in the US. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI USA Growth Index.

  Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

  For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***https://www.msci.com/***).

  The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI USA Value Universal

Legal entity identifier: 3912005XEY7HH2M80P06

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 **25.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- the respect of social and labour
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- the positive conduct of investee companies
- The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights: absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research controversy score of 0 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;

- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers deriving (i) at least 25% of revenues (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) from the mining or electricity production from thermal coal or (ii) at least 10% of revenues from oil sands extraction;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies);
- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.

The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social

issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a “pass/fail” method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 “Strongly Misaligned” to +10 “Strongly Aligned”) to an issuer’s "Product Alignment” (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called “net alignment”) and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered “Misaligned”; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as “Aligned”. Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a “Neutral” net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer’s revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers whether an issuer’s revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:
- 20% of turnover;
- 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures (“capex”).

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the “Science Based Target Initiative”
Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as “sustainable investment” when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

– it has the lowest ESG rating (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A’s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to "Affordable and Clean Energy").

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer's management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS,

CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

- its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
- it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
- it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
- it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

- GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies that that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
- Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises:
  - excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
- Exposure to controversial weapons: by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI USA Value Universal Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies exhibiting overall value style characteristics. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark that aim to represent the performance of an investment strategy that, by re-weighting free-float market cap weights based upon certain ESG metrics, seeks to increase exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, while seeking to minimize exclusions from the parent index.
In particular, each company in the eligible universe is assigned a Combined ESG score, which is calculated by taking into account a company's MSCI ESG Rating Score and its MSCI ESG Rating Trend Score. Companies are grouped on the basis of their MSCI ESG Rating in three categories (Leaders, Neutral and Laggards) and assigned an ESG Rating Score. The ESG Rating Trend score shows the ESG rating change from prior to current: it is expressed as the number of levels between the current rating and the previous rating. The rating trend is positive for a ratings upgrade (for example, the company's ESG rating changed from BBB to AAA), negative for ratings downgrade (for example company's ESG rating changed from AA to A) and zero for no change in the rating.
The Combined ESG Score is calculated for each company as follows:
Combined ESG Score = ESG Rating Score * ESG Trend Score

The Combined ESG Score of a security is capped between the ESG Rating Scores corresponding to MSCI ESG Rating of 'AAA' (best rating) and 'CCC' (worst rating).
The fund will not invest in:

– issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/ chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark, in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
  The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:
– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?"

– critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund will have a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or

C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products/services and production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in issuers assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flags by MSCI ESG Research, indicating an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), implicating a company directly through its actions;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark;
- only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research
- the limitation of the fund's holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  - issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - "critical" issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).
- a minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark does not include companies assessed as having involvement in ESG controversies that are classified as Red Flag (MSCI ESG Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies). A Red Flag indicates an ongoing Very Severe ESG controversy implicating a company directly through its actions, products, or operations. Controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC).

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

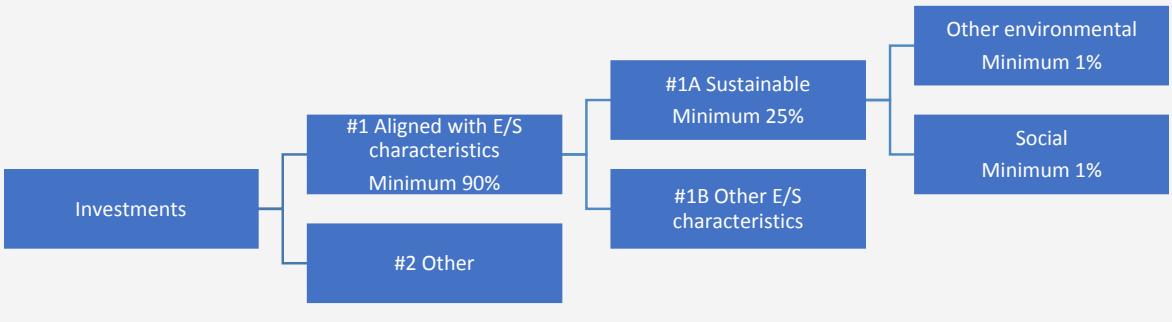
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 25% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

☐ Yes:

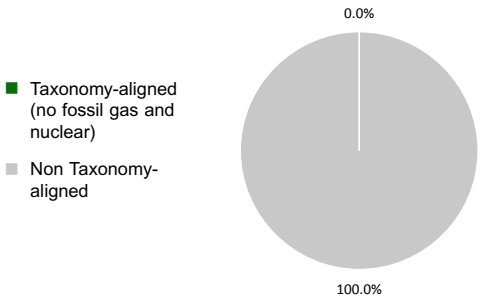
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

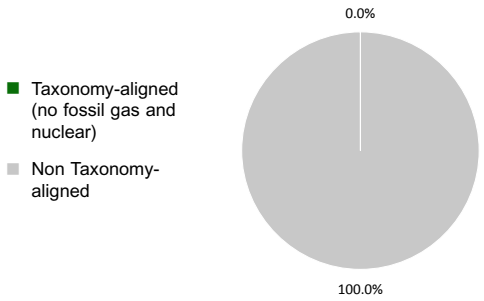
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

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.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 25% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI USA Value Universal Index®

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?**

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI USA Value Universal Index® is based on the MSCI USA Value Index, its parent index (the "Parent Index"), and captures large and mid-cap US securities exhibiting overall value style characteristics. The Index is designed to reflect the performance of an investment strategy that, by tilting away from free float market cap weights, seeks to gain exposure to those companies demonstrating both a robust ESG profile as well as a positive trend in improving that profile, using minimal exclusions from the MSCI USA Value Index.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***https://www.msci.com***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI Europe Selection

Legal entity identifier: 391200ZX85NPKVNOWI19

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 **45.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- human Health & Safety
- the positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products
- the respect of social and labour relations
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG)
- the production or consumption of renewable energy

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights:
  - absence of investments in companies involved in controversial Weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons)

  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies that are involved in Civilian firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- Human Health & Safety: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies that are involved in Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling or Nuclear Power business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- The positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impact of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score inferior to 3, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research minimum controversy score of 3 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers involved in Fossil Fuel Extraction and Thermal Coal Power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers having an MSCI ESG Rating inferior to "BB", without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature

intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.
The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a "pass/fail" method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 "Strongly Misaligned" to +10 "Strongly Aligned") to an issuer's "Product Alignment" (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called "net alignment") and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered "Misaligned"; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as "Aligned". Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a "Neutral" net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers whether an issuer's revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;
– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures ("capex").

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative"
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and
B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") in the investment universe assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies, (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling

mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector:
  – by adopting limitations to investments in companies that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in issuers involved in Fossil Fuel Extraction and Thermal Coal Power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or

consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines:
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons:
– by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that are involved in Civilian firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI Europe Selection Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by European mid and large capitalisation companies. The fund generally favours direct investment. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted indexes designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from its underlying index based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.
The index uses MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research and MSCI Climate Change Metrics to identify companies that are involved in the following business activities. Companies that meet the business involvement criteria are excluded from the index.

- Controversial Weapons
- Nuclear Weapons
- Civilian Firearms
- Tobacco
- Alcohol
- Conventional Weapons
- Gambling
- Nuclear Power
- Fossil Fuel Extraction
- Thermal Coal Power

The index uses MSCI ESG Ratings to identify companies that have demonstrated an ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating of 'BB' or above to be eligible for inclusion in the index.
The index uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies involving the environmental, social, or governance impact of their operations and/or products and services. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the index, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies.
In addition, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark.
The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

– For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”
– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– In addition, the fund will not invest in “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund excludes investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).
The fund will have a minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations ; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures (“capex”) are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or
C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.
However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund’s proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund’s environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

– the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
– considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
– the absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– the absence of investments in “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital S.A.);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark:
  – the absence of investments in companies involved in civilian Firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in issuers involved in fossil fuel extraction and thermal coal power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in companies that are involved in Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling or Nuclear Power business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score inferior to 3, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
  – absence of issuers having an MSCI ESG Rating inferior to “BB”, without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research;
– the limitation of the fund’s holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  – issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  – issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

– issuers belonging to “high impact” climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective Nomenclature of Economic Activities NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

– a minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies (companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies, to be eligible for inclusion in the benchmark); controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC). In addition, the benchmark uses MSCI ESG Rating as a baseline measure for good governance, expressing the strength of the companies’ management of resources, including natural and human capital. The benchmark excludes investments in companies with an ESG rating below “BB”; a ESG Rating of BB or higher ensures sound corporate governance.

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

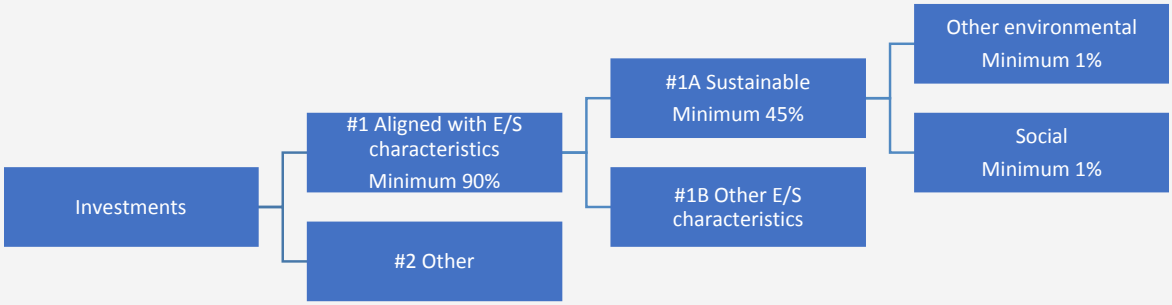
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund’s net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 45% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart::



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

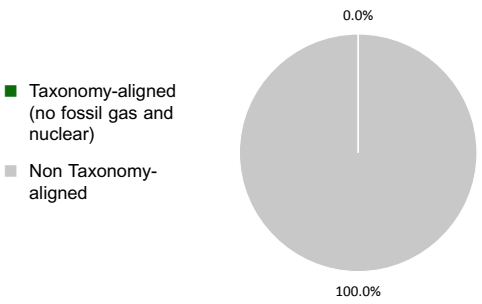
☑ No

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

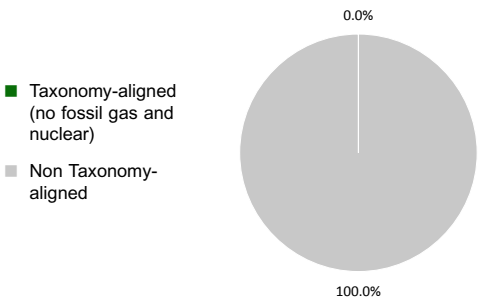
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 45% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI Europe Selection Index® (the “Index”).

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI Europe Selection Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from the MSCI Europe Index (“Parent Index”) based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.
The Indexes are derived from the MSCI Europe Index and aim to achieve sector weights that reflect the sector weights of the corresponding Parent Index. The Index construction targets 50% free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector by selecting constituents primarily based on criteria including the ESG rating, the trend in that rating and the company’s industry-adjusted ESG score.
The MSCI Europe Selection Index consists of Large and Mid cap companies across 15 developed markets countries in Europe.
*Developed Markets countries in Europe include: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the UK.
Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI Europe Selection Index***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI USA Selection

Legal entity identifier: 391200CLL4MFVASYRE34

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 **35.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- human Health & Safety
- the positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products
- the respect of social and labour relations
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG)
- the production or consumption of renewable energy

The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights:
  - absence of investments in companies involved in controversial Weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons)

  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies that are involved in Civilian firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- Human Health & Safety: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies that are involved in Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling or Nuclear Power business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- The positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impact of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score inferior to 3, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research minimum controversy score of 3 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers involved in Fossil Fuel Extraction and Thermal Coal Power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers having an MSCI ESG Rating inferior to "BB", without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.

The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a "pass/fail" method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 "Strongly Misaligned" to +10 "Strongly Aligned") to an issuer's "Product Alignment" (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called "net alignment") and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered "Misaligned"; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as "Aligned". Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a "Neutral" net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers whether an issuer's revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;

– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures ("capex").

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative"
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and

B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as "sustainable investment" when:

  – its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;

  – it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") in the investment universe assigned by MSCI ESG Research;

  – it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;

  – it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent

rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies, (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector:
  – by adopting limitations to investments in companies that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in issuers involved in Fossil Fuel Extraction and Thermal Coal Power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;

– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to “high impact” climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines:
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons:
  – by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that are involved in Civilian firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI USA Selection Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark’s constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark’s constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by US mid and large capitalisation companies. For additional information regarding the fund’s investment policy please refer to the prospectus.
The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.
The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted indexes designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from its underlying index based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.
The index uses MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research and MSCI Climate Change Metrics to identify companies that are involved in the following business activities. Companies that meet the business involvement criteria are excluded from the index.

- Controversial Weapons
- Nuclear Weapons
- Civilian Firearms
- Tobacco
- Alcohol
- Conventional Weapons
- Gambling
- Nuclear Power
- Fossil Fuel Extraction
- Thermal Coal Power

The index uses MSCI ESG Ratings to identify companies that have demonstrated an ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating of ‘BB’ or above to be eligible for inclusion in the index.
The index uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies involving the environmental, social, or governance impact of their operations and/or products and services. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the index, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies.
In addition, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark.
The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

– issuers belonging to “high impact” climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
– For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”
– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– In addition, the fund will not invest in “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The fund excludes investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).
The fund will have a minimum proportion of 35% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations ; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures (“capex”) are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or
C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.
However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund’s proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund’s environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

– the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
– considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
– the absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– the absence of investments in “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital S.A.);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark:
  – the absence of investments in companies involved in civilian Firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in issuers involved in fossil fuel extraction and thermal coal power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in companies that are involved in Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling or Nuclear Power business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score inferior to 3, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
  – absence of issuers having an MSCI ESG Rating inferior to “BB”, without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research;
– the limitation of the fund’s holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  – issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;

– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective Nomenclature of Economic Activities NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– a minimum proportion of 35% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies (companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies, to be eligible for inclusion in the benchmark); controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC). In addition, the benchmark uses MSCI ESG Rating as a baseline measure for good governance, expressing the strength of the companies' management of resources, including natural and human capital. The benchmark excludes investments in companies with an ESG rating below "BB"; a ESG Rating of BB or higher ensures sound corporate governance.

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

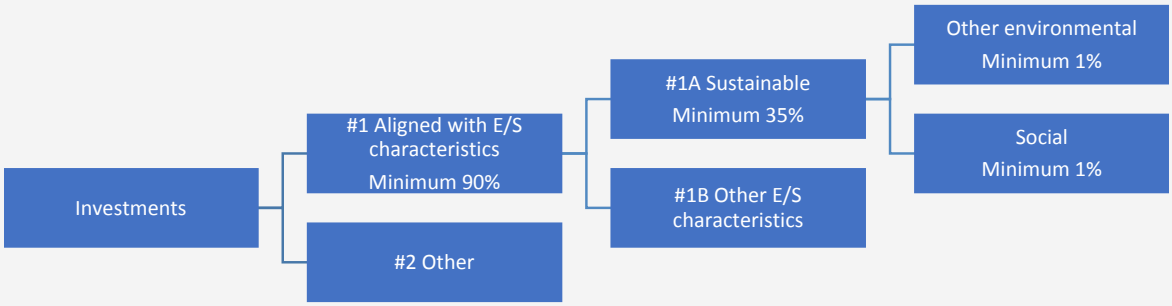
The fund is committed to make at least 35% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 35% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

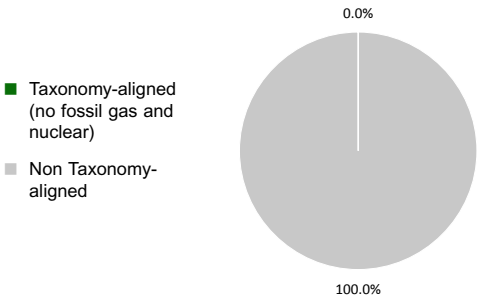
☑ No

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

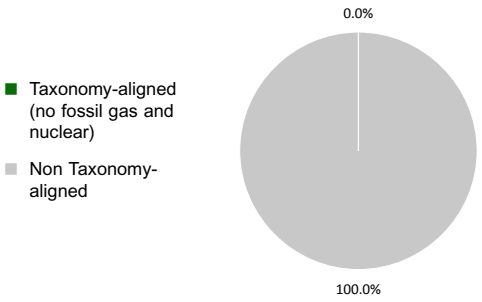
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 35% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 35% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: MSCI USA Selection Index® (the “Index”).

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI USA Selection Index is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from the MSCI USA Index (“Parent Index”) based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.
The Indexes are derived from the MSCI USA Index and aim to achieve sector weights that reflect the sector weights of the corresponding Parent Index. The Index construction targets 50% free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of eachGlobal Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector by selecting constituents primarily based on criteria including the ESG rating, the trend in that rating and the company’s industry-adjusted ESG score.
The MSCI USA Selection Index consists of Large and Mid cap companies in US markets.
Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI USA Selection Index***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS MSCI World Selection

Legal entity identifier: 391200RLXIHC3WKH5025

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 **40.00%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.
The fund promotes:

- the respect for human rights
- human Health & Safety
- the positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impacts of their operations and/or products
- the respect of social and labour relations
- the limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG)
- the production or consumption of renewable energy
- The fund adopts a proactive approach with issuers by exercising participating and voting rights with the investee companies.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark;
- Respect of human rights:
  - absence of investments in companies involved in controversial Weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons)

  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies that are involved in Civilian firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- Human Health & Safety: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies that are involved in Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling or Nuclear Power business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- The positive conduct of investee companies related to environmental, social and/or governance impact of their operations and/or products: only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score inferior to 3, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
- Respect of social and labour relations:
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, the absence of investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms and conventions such as (i) the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, (ii) the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), (iii) the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and (iv) the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), as determined by MSCI ESG Research minimum controversy score of 3 on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
- Limitation of greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions:
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  - percentage of assets invested in issuers with a GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2 and 3) above 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of investments in issuers involved in Fossil Fuel Extraction and Thermal Coal Power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
- Production or consumption of renewable energy: percentage of assets invested in companies belonging to "high impact" climate sectors that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.

The applicable sector-based tolerance thresholds, expressed in Gigawatt hour per million-euro revenues, are below:

NACE Code A (Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing): 40

NACE Code B (Mining and Quarrying): 8,500

NACE Code C (Manufacturing): 40

NACE Code D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply): 200

NACE Code E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities): 15

NACE Code F (Construction): 10

NACE Code G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles): 15

NACE Code H (Transporting and Storage): 30

NACE Code L (Real Estate activities): 15

- Issuer limitation:
  - percentage of assets invested in "critical" issuers;
  - only with regards to investments in the benchmark, absence of issuers having an MSCI ESG Rating inferior to "BB", without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research.

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?

Eurizon Capital S.A. has adopted an internal methodology for the selection of sustainable investments using data made available by MSCI ESG Research, pursuant to which the positive contribution to an environmental and/or social objective is assessed as follows:

- the degree to which the issuer's products and services or operations are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations; or
- the alignment of the issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures ("capex") with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the "EU Taxonomy"; or
- the issuer having set science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative" (so-called "SBTi"),

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.

In addition, Eurizon Capital S.A. considers as sustainable investments financial instruments of a bond nature intended to finance projects aiming at mitigating climate change and/or promoting social advancement ('green bonds', 'social bonds', 'sustainability bonds') and issued in compliance with the Green Bond Principles, Social Bond Principles, or Sustainability Bond Guidelines, as defined by the International Capital Market Association (ICMA) and the European regulatory framework known as the Green Bond Standard.
The Fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. The Fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental objectives.

Alignment of an issuer's products and services or operations with the SDGs
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology aims to select instruments issued by companies whose activities contribute to one or more of the SDGs (aiming to foster a more conscious and lasting global development, including the well-being of human beings, the protection and care of the natural environment and responses to major social issues) through their own products and services or production processes.
The degree of net alignment of an issuer with the SDGs is assessed through a "pass/fail" method that uses data made available by MSCI ESG Research and that assigns, for each SDG, a specific score (on a scale of -10 "Strongly Misaligned" to +10 "Strongly Aligned") to an issuer's "Product Alignment" (that estimates revenues derived from products and services that meet the relevant SDG and identifies products and services that determine potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs – so called "net alignment") and "Operational Alignment" (that looks at the degree to which issuing companies' production processes - including internal policies, objectives and practices implemented - are aligned with specific SDGs).
Issuers achieving scores equal to, or less than, -2 are considered "Misaligned"; a score equal, or higher than, 2 is considered as "Aligned". Issuers with scores between -2 (excluded) and 2 (excluded) are considered to have a "Neutral" net alignment.

Alignment of an issuer's revenues and/or capital expenditures with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy
For the purpose of assessing positive contribution to environmental objectives, Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers whether an issuer's revenues and/or capex are aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, at least to the following degree:

– 20% of turnover;
– 5% of turnover and 50% of capital expenditures ("capex").

Issuers with decarbonization targets validated by the "Science Based Target Initiative"
Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology considers an issuer to contribute positively to an environmental objective where it has defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.

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 principle of not cause significant harm is assessed taking into account:

A. the mandatory indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors in line with the Regulatory Technical Standards of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088; and
B. additional safeguards considerations which would prevent an issuer to be considered as "sustainable investment" when:
   – its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
   – it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") in the investment universe assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
   – it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
   – it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

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

Eurizon Capital S.A's internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, as outlined below:

PAI 1 - GHG EMISSIONS
The following metrics are used: Scope 1 GHG emissions / Scope 2 GHG emissions / Scope 3 GHG emissions / Total GHG emissions.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Total GHG emissions of maximum 125 million tons of CO2 equivalent unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

PAI 2 - CARBON FOOTPRINT
The following metric is used: Carbon footprint.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 9,500 tons CO2 equivalent per million euro invested unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 3 - GHG INTENSITY OF INVESTEE COMPANIES
The following metric is used: GHG intensity of investee companies.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: Maximum 12,000 tons CO2 equivalent (Scope 1, 2 and 3) per million-euro revenues unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues.

PAI 4 - EXPOSURE TO COMPANIES ACTIVE IN THE FOSSIL FUEL SECTOR
The following metric is used: Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

PAI 5 - SHARE OF NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
The following metric is used: Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has more than 0% consumption and production of / from renewable energy unless the issuer has at least neutral net alignment to SDG 7 (referring to “Affordable and Clean Energy”).

PAI 6 - ENERGY CONSUMPTION INTENSITY PER HIGH IMPACT CLIMATE SECTOR
The following metric is used: Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector.
The following sector-specific tolerance thresholds apply unless the issuer has (i) received the target validation by SBTi or (ii) at least 5% taxonomy-aligned revenues:

– Maximum 40 for NACE Code A;
– Maximum 8,500 for NACE Code B;
– Maximum 40 for NACE Code C;
– Maximum 200 for NACE Code D;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code E;
– Maximum 10 for NACE Code F;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code G;
– Maximum 30 for NACE Code H;
– Maximum 15 for NACE Code L.

Biodiversity indicator:
PAI 7 - ACTIVITIES NEGATIVELY AFFECTING BIODIVERSITY-SENSITIVE AREAS
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas.
The following tolerance thresholds apply: the issuer has maximum 20% sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas unless the issuer’s management awareness score assigned by CDP is at least equal to 2 (on a scale of 0-10, where 10 is the maximum).

Water indicator:
PAI 8 - EMISSIONS TO WATER
The following metric is used: Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 105,000 tons.

Waste indicator:
PAI 9 - HAZARDOUS WASTE AND RADIOACTIVE WASTE RATIO
The following metric is used: Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 180,000 tons.

Social and employee matters indicators:
PAI 10 - VIOLATIONS OF UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD) GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: No “Very Severe” controversies, (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies), as determined by MSCI ESG Research.

PAI 11 - LACK OF PROCESSES AND COMPLIANCE MECHANISMS TO MONITOR COMPLIANCE WITH UN GLOBAL COMPACT PRINCIPLES AND OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES

The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/ complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least 1 policy and at least 1 procedure for handling mechanism.

PAI 12 - UNADJUSTED GENDER PAY GAP
The following metric is used: Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies.
The following tolerance threshold applies: Maximum 40%.

PAI 13 - BOARD GENDER DIVERSITY
The following metric is used: Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members.
The following tolerance threshold applies: the issuer has at least one female member on the Board of Directors.

PAI 14 - EXPOSURE TO CONTROVERSIAL WEAPONS (ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES, CLUSTER MUNITIONS, CHEMICAL WEAPONS AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS)
The following metric is used: Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons.
The following tolerance threshold applies: 0%.

In addition to the above, Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology comprises the following additional safeguards which would prevent an issuer to qualify as "sustainable investment" when:

– its products and services or operations are misaligned to the SDGs, assessed on the basis of selected quantitative and qualitative metrics, including the exposure to controversies;
– it has the lowest ESG rating ("CCC") assigned by MSCI ESG Research;
– it operates in the sector of the cultivation and/or processing of tobacco;
– it lacks a minimum set of disclosure, in particular with regards to its GHG emission performance and social matters (unadjusted gender pay gap or diversity in its Board).

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

Eurizon Capital S.A.'s internal methodology takes into account adverse impacts on sustainability factors through the definition of specific tolerance thresholds for each indicator, including with regards to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. In particular, issuers with "Very Severe" controversies (equivalent to a Controversy Score of 0, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies) related to the violation of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as determined by MSCI ESG Research, do not qualify as "sustainable investments".

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability. Eurizon has adopted a framework which provides for specific environmental and social indicators for the assessment of the negative effects on the sustainability deriving from investments according to the characteristics and objectives of the individual financial products.
The indicators applicable to investments in corporate securities are the following:

– GHG Intensity of investee companies: by adopting limitations to investments in companies with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector:
  – by adopting limitations to investments in companies that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in issuers involved in Fossil Fuel Extraction and Thermal Coal Power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;

– Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production and energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector: by adopting limitations to investments in companies belonging to “high impact” climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective Nomenclature of Economic Activities (NACE) code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines:
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that have been implicated in third-party allegations that may contradict recommendations under internationally agreed global norms, including the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the Ten Principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) as determined by MSCI ESG Research;
– Exposure to controversial weapons:
  – by excluding investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
  – by excluding, only with regards to investments in the benchmark, investments in companies that are involved in Civilian firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the MSCI World Selection Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark’s constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark’s constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in equities that are issued by mid and large capitalisation companies in the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). For additional information regarding the fund’s investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted indexes designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from its underlying index based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies.

The index uses MSCI ESG Business Involvement Screening Research and MSCI Climate Change Metrics to identify companies that are involved in the following business activities. Companies that meet the business involvement criteria are excluded from the index.

- Controversial Weapons
- Nuclear Weapons
- Civilian Firearms
- Tobacco
- Alcohol
- Conventional Weapons
- Gambling
- Nuclear Power
- Fossil Fuel Extraction
- Thermal Coal Power

The index uses MSCI ESG Ratings to identify companies that have demonstrated an ability to manage their ESG risks and opportunities. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Rating of ‘BB’ or above to be eligible for inclusion in the index.

The index uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies involving the environmental, social, or governance impact of their operations and/or products and services. Companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above to be eligible for inclusion in the index, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies.

In addition, companies without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research are not eligible for inclusion in the benchmark.

The fund may not exceed the weight in the benchmark with regards to:

– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

– issuers belonging to “high impact” climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy.
– For specific sector-based thresholds, please see the section “What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?”
– issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;
– In addition, the fund will not invest in “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital SA.).

The Fund excludes investments in issuers involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons).
The fund will have a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments by investing in issuers:

A. whose products and services or operations contribute to one or more of the sustainable development goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) promoted by the United Nations ; or
B. whose revenues and/or capital expenditures (“capex”) are aligned to a certain degree to the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities in the EU Taxonomy; or
C. who have defined science-based net-zero targets consistent with limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C and these are validated by SBTi,

provided that (i) such investments do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) the companies benefiting from such investments comply with good governance practices.
The minimum portion of sustainable investment of the Fund is calculated as the weight of issuers that have: (i) a positive net alignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs and no net misalignment to any of the 17 SDGs with respect to their products and services or production processes; or (ii) a minimum degree of alignment to the European Taxonomy with respect to their revenues and/or capital expenditures; or (iii) decarbonization targets consistent with limiting global temperature increase to within 1.5°C, validated by SBTi, in addition to the weight of bonds with proceeds earmarked to finance environmental and/or social projects.
However, the fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund’s proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund’s environmental characteristics.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

– the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers included in its benchmark;
– considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
– the absence of investments in companies involved in controversial weapons (i.e. cluster munitions, landmines, depleted uranium weapons, biological/chemical weapons, blinding lasers, nondetectable fragments and incendiary weapons);
– the absence of investments in “critical” issuers (i.e. those with the highest exposure to environmental, social and corporate governance risks selected on the basis of their ESG Rating being the lowest (“CCC”) assigned by MSCI ESG Research and the analysis carried out by Eurizon Capital S.A.);
– only with regards to investments in the benchmark:
  – the absence of investments in companies involved in civilian Firearms, Conventional Weapons or Nuclear Weapons business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in issuers involved in fossil fuel extraction and thermal coal power, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in companies that are involved in Tobacco, Alcohol, Gambling or Nuclear Power business activities, as defined by MSCI business involvement criteria;
  – the absence of investments in companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score inferior to 3, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies;
  – absence of issuers having an MSCI ESG Rating inferior to “BB”, without an ESG rating or without data with regards to ESG Controversies by MSCI ESG Research;
– the limitation of the fund’s holdings to the weight of the issuer in the benchmark for:
  – issuers that generate revenues from the mining or production of electricity from thermal coal above 25% (or 20% if the company has expansion plans) and/or oil sands extraction above 10%;

– issuers with a GHG intensity above a 12,000 tons of carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent per million euro of revenues, unless having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative) or at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;
– issuers belonging to "high impact" climate sectors (defined on the basis of their respective Nomenclature of Economic Activities NACE code to be comprised between A-H; L) that have an energy consumption intensity above their respective sector-based tolerance threshold, unless (i) producing or consuming renewable energy; or (ii) having a decarbonization target (self-declared or approved by the Science Based Target Initiative); or (iii) having at least 5% of their revenues aligned with the technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities of the EU Taxonomy;

– a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments.

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund invests at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in the benchmark that consider environmental and/or social factors and comply with good governance practices consistent with the provisions of the SFDR.

In particular, the benchmark uses MSCI ESG Controversies Scores to identify companies that are involved in very serious controversies (companies are required to have an MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 3 or above, on a scale from 0 to 10, where 10 indicates that a company is not involved in any major controversies, to be eligible for inclusion in the benchmark); controversies cases include alleged company violations of existing laws and/or regulations to which they are subject to, or an alleged company action or event that violates commonly accepted international norms, including, but not limited to, global norms and conventions, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO) Fundamental Conventions and the UN Global Compact (UNGC). In addition, the benchmark uses MSCI ESG Rating as a baseline measure for good governance, expressing the strength of the companies' management of resources, including natural and human capital. The benchmark excludes investments in companies with an ESG rating below "BB"; a ESG Rating of BB or higher ensures sound corporate governance.

For corporate issuers not included in the benchmark, those that do not comply with good governance practices are issuers that: (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance. Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

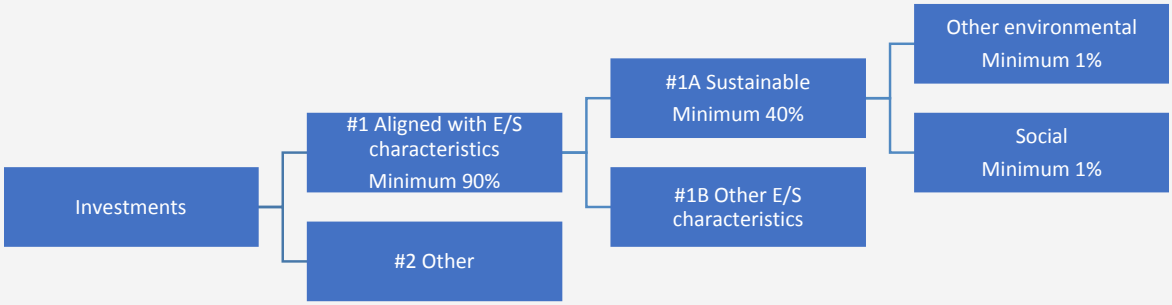
The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The fund is committed to make at least 40% sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable). The fund will have a minimum proportion of 1% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (Other environmental) and of 1% of socially sustainable investments (Social). Sustainable investments are defined as investments in issuers whose activities contribute to one or more of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) or investments in bonds whose proceeds aim at financing environmental and/or social projects, provided that (i) they do not significantly harm any of the environmental or social objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and (ii) they comply with good governance practices.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives identified in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Thus, the investments underlying the fund do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is 0%. However, the fund may invest in environmentally sustainable assets selected according to its investment policy, but such investments are not in themselves decisive for the pursuit of the fund's environmental characteristics.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics and commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

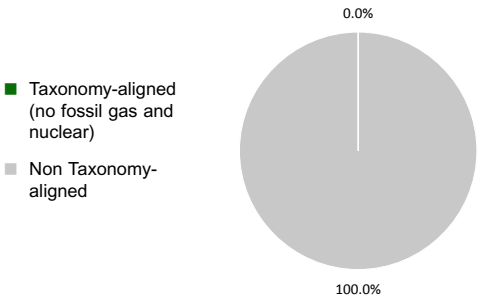
☑ No

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

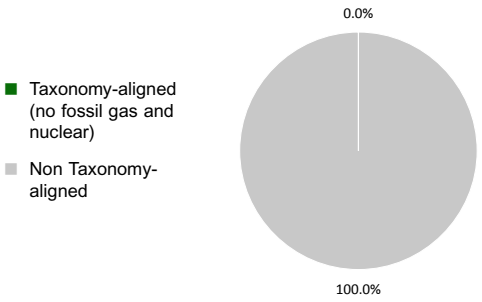
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 1%.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Even if the fund does not have a sustainable investment objective it commits itself to have minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.
The minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 1%.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.
For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes MSCI World Selection Index® (the “Index”).

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.
By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The MSCI World Selection Index® is a free float-adjusted market capitalization-weighted index designed to represent the performance of companies that are selected from the MSCI World Index® (the “Parent Index”) based on Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) criteria. These criteria exclude constituents based on involvement in specific business activities, as well as ESG ratings and exposure to ESG controversies. The Index is derived from the MSCI World Index® and aims to achieve sector weights that reflect the sector weights of the Parent Index. The Index construction targets 50% free float-adjusted market capitalization coverage of each Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS®) sector by selecting constituents primarily based on criteria including the ESG rating, the trend in that rating and the company’s industry-adjusted ESG score. The Index consists of Large and Mid cap companies in 23 Developed Markets Countries*.
Developed Markets countries include: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the US.
Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website (***MSCI World ESG Selection Index***).

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS 1-3 Year EMU Government Bond

Legal entity identifier: 391200GKTNS1UOLO4T87

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 ___**%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, which applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt towards issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations. Furthermore, the fund does not invest in countries with sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.

The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

– Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark.

– Respect of social principles and laws: absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

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 fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

- **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. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

  Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

  Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability.

In particular, based on the benchmark's rules, the fund considers the following indicators applicable to investments in sovereign and supranational securities:

– Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions intensity of each country
– Investee countries subject to social violations: presence of social violations in each country referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries.

For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in its benchmark that applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The scoring methodology is based on the J.P. Morgan ESG score (also referred to as JESG index scores®), calculated using data from Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers with higher overall JESG index scores are assigned larger weights in the JESG index compared to the baseline index.

Each country is assigned a score based on their ESG assessment and scores are divided into 10 bands; issuers in Band 8 or below (equivalent to a JESG index score below or equal to 30) are excluded from the index. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a one-band upgrade. Green bonds by issuers already in Band 1 will not receive any further upgrades.

Sovereigns with JESG index scores below or equal to 30 are excluded (referring to Band 8 to 10 inclusive). Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations, as identified and evaluated by Sustainalytics, through an assessment of negative incidents (events) in the area of repression, conflicts and corruption into five events categories: category 1 (low impact); category 2 (moderate impact); category 3 (significant impact); category 4 (high impact); and category 5 (severe impact); the fund does not invest in countries where category 4 or 5 events have been identified.

An issuer that is excluded from the benchmark will not be eligible to re-enter the benchmark for at least 12 months after the time of its initial exclusion.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in its benchmark. For more information on the binding elements applied by the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index***;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations (as identified by Sustainalytics);

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund normally invests in government bonds; in the case where the fund invests a residual part of its portfolio in corporate bonds, the following policy applies.

Corporate issuers that do not comply with good governance practices are those that (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance.

Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

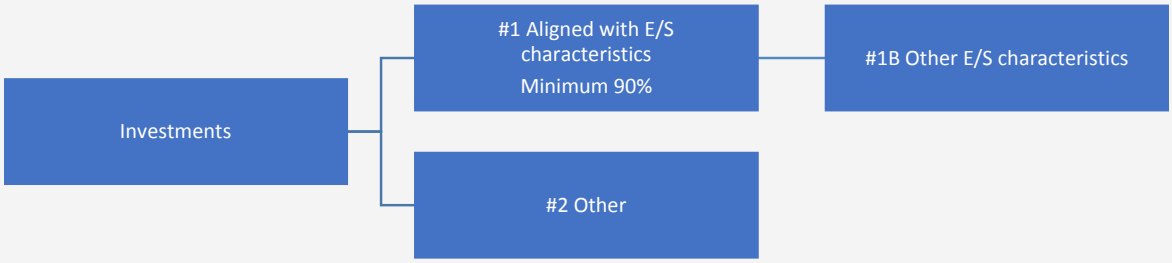
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

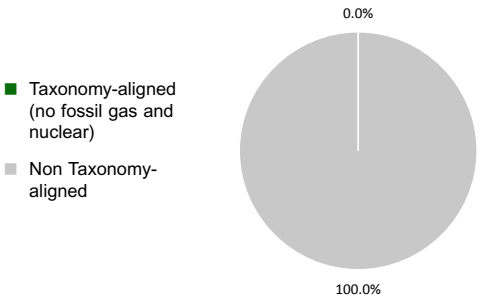
☑ No

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

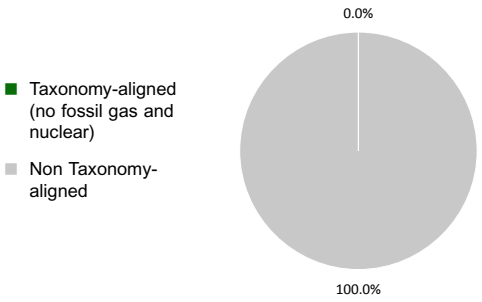
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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 represent 0% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.

For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index is based on the J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index.

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity between 1 and 3 years. The index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower. The J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) index scores are an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft and Sustainalytics on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers are excluded from the index based on the following criteria:

– Sovereigns with JESG index scores equal or below 30;
– Sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.;
– Sovereigns issued by countries subject to social violations referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations as identified and assessed by Sustainalytics.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website.

J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-3 Year Index

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS 3-5 Year EMU Government Bond

Legal entity identifier: 391200DR4GEW4AQPPB25

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 ___**%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, which applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt towards issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations. Furthermore, the fund does not invest in countries with sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.

The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

– Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark.

– Respect of social principles and laws: absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

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 fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

- **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. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

  Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

  Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability.

In particular, based on the benchmark's rules, the fund considers the following indicators applicable to investments in sovereign and supranational securities:

– Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions intensity of each country
– Investee countries subject to social violations: presence of social violations in each country referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the J J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries.

For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in its benchmark that applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The scoring methodology is based on the J.P. Morgan ESG score (also referred to as JESG index scores®), calculated using data from Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers with higher overall JESG index scores are assigned larger weights in the JESG index compared to the baseline index.

Each country is assigned a score based on their ESG assessment and scores are divided into 10 bands; issuers in Band 8 or below (equivalent to a JESG index score below or equal to 30) are excluded from the index. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a one-band upgrade. Green bonds by issuers already in Band 1 will not receive any further upgrades.

Sovereigns with JESG index scores below or equal to 30 are excluded (referring to Band 8 to 10 inclusive). Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations, as identified and evaluated by Sustainalytics, through an assessment of negative incidents (events) in the area of repression, conflicts and corruption into five events categories: category 1 (low impact); category 2 (moderate impact); category 3 (significant impact); category 4 (high impact); and category 5 (severe impact); the fund does not invest in countries where category 4 or 5 events have been identified.

An issuer that is excluded from the benchmark will not be eligible to re-enter the benchmark for at least 12 months after the time of its initial exclusion.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in its benchmark. For more information on the binding elements applied by the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index***;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations (as identified by Sustainalytics);

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund normally invests in government bonds; in the case where the fund invests a residual part of its portfolio in corporate bonds, the following policy applies.

Corporate issuers that do not comply with good governance practices are those that (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance.

Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

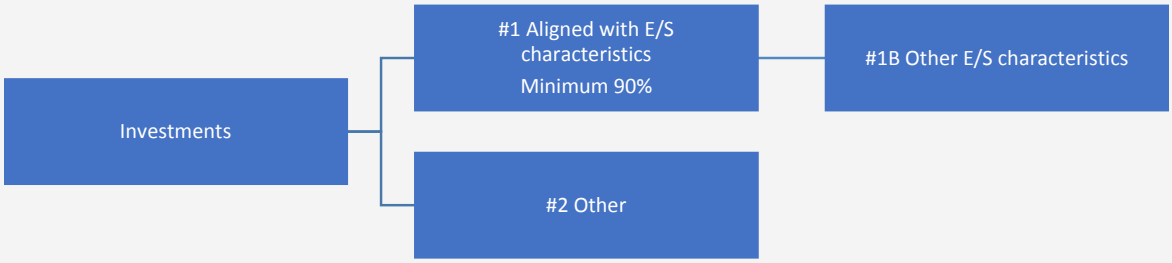
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

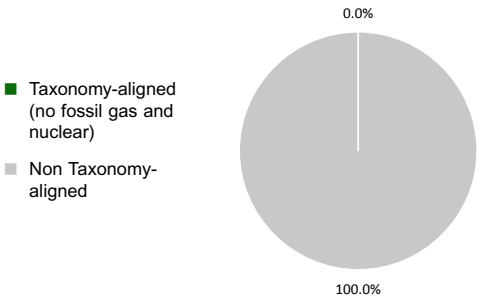
☑ No

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

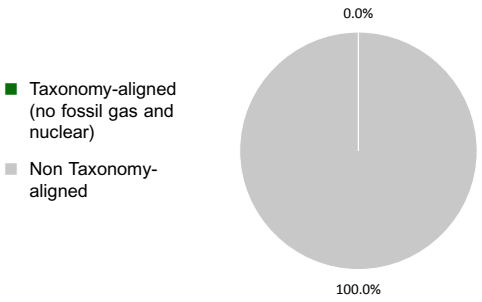
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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 represent 0% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.

For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3- 5 Year Index®.

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index is based on the J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index.

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity between 3 and 5 years. The index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower. The J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) index scores are an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft and Sustainalytics on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers are excluded from the index based on the following criteria:

– Sovereigns with JESG index scores equal or below 30;
– Sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.;
– Sovereigns issued by countries subject to social violations referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations as identified and assessed by Sustainalytics.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website.

J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 3-5 Year Index

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS 1-10 Year EMU Government Bond

Legal entity identifier: 391200J4E3LQ24RYQO68

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 ___**%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, which applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt towards issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations. Furthermore, the fund does not invest in countries with sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.

The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

– Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark.

– Respect of social principles and laws: absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

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 fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability.

In particular, based on the benchmark's rules, the fund considers the following indicators applicable to investments in sovereign and supranational securities:

– Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions intensity of each country
– Investee countries subject to social violations: presence of social violations in each country referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries.

For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in its benchmark that applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The scoring methodology is based on the J.P. Morgan ESG score (also referred to as JESG index scores®), calculated using data from Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers with higher overall JESG index scores are assigned larger weights in the JESG index compared to the baseline index.

Each country is assigned a score based on their ESG assessment and scores are divided into 10 bands; issuers in Band 8 or below (equivalent to a JESG index score below or equal to 30) are excluded from the index. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a one-band upgrade. Green bonds by issuers already in Band 1 will not receive any further upgrades.

Sovereigns with JESG index scores below or equal to 30 are excluded (referring to Band 8 to 10 inclusive). Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations, as identified and evaluated by Sustainalytics, through an assessment of negative incidents (events) in the area of repression, conflicts and corruption into five events categories: category 1 (low impact); category 2 (moderate impact); category 3 (significant impact); category 4 (high impact); and category 5 (severe impact); the fund does not invest in countries where category 4 or 5 events have been identified.

An issuer that is excluded from the benchmark will not be eligible to re-enter the benchmark for at least 12 months after the time of its initial exclusion.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in its benchmark. For more information on the binding elements applied by the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index*** ;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations (as identified by Sustainalytics);

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund normally invests in government bonds; in the case where the fund invests a residual part of its portfolio in corporate bonds, the following policy applies.

Corporate issuers that do not comply with good governance practices are those that (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance.

Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

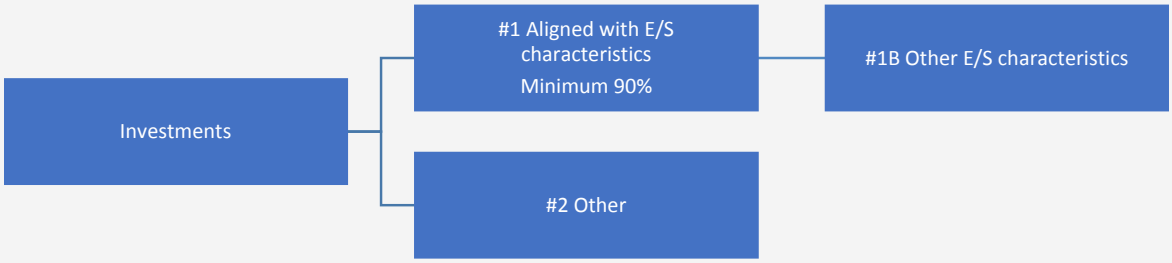
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

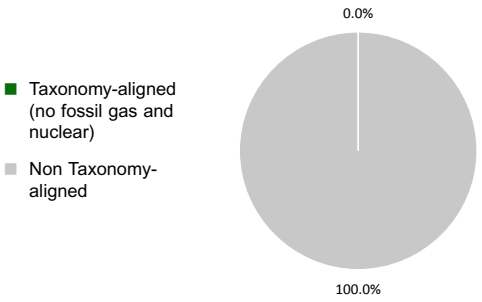
☑ No

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

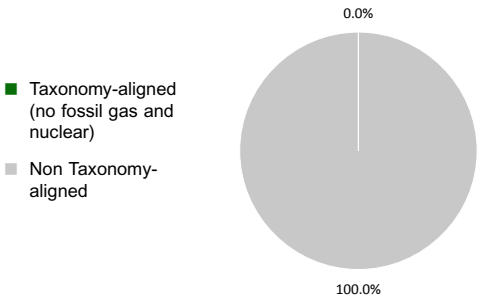
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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 represent 0% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.

For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index®.

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index is based on the J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index.

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity between 1 and 10 years. The index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower. The J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) index scores are an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft and Sustainalytics on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers are excluded from the index based on the following criteria:

– Sovereigns with JESG index scores equal or below 30;
– Sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.;
– Sovereigns issued by countries subject to social violations referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations as identified and assessed by Sustainalytics.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website.

J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 1-10 Year Index

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS 5+ Year EMU Government Bond

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Legal entity identifier: 391200WLW563ZFGD6F70

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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, which applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt towards issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations. Furthermore, the fund does not invest in countries with sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.

The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

- Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark.
- Respect of social principles and laws: absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

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 fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 not 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.

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability.

In particular, based on the benchmark's rules, the fund considers the following indicators applicable to investments in sovereign and supranational securities:

– Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions intensity of each country

– Investee countries subject to social violations: presence of social violations in each country referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries.

For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in its benchmark that applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The scoring methodology is based on the J.P. Morgan ESG score (also referred to as JESG index scores®), calculated using data from Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers with higher overall JESG index scores are assigned larger weights in the JESG index compared to the baseline index.

Each country is assigned a score based on their ESG assessment and scores are divided into 10 bands; issuers in Band 8 or below (equivalent to a JESG index score below or equal to 30) are excluded from the index. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a one-band upgrade. Green bonds by issuers already in Band 1 will not receive any further upgrades.

Sovereigns with JESG index scores below or equal to 30 are excluded (referring to Band 8 to 10 inclusive). Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations, as identified and evaluated by Sustainalytics, through an assessment of negative incidents (events) in the area of repression, conflicts and corruption into five events categories: category 1 (low impact); category 2 (moderate impact); category 3 (significant impact); category 4 (high impact); and category 5 (severe impact); the fund does not invest in countries where category 4 or 5 events have been identified.

An issuer that is excluded from the benchmark will not be eligible to re-enter the benchmark for at least 12 months after the time of its initial exclusion.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in its benchmark. For more information on the binding elements applied by the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index***;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations (as identified by Sustainalytics);

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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

The fund normally invests in government bonds; in the case where the fund invests a residual part of its portfolio in corporate bonds, the following policy applies.

Corporate issuers that do not comply with good governance practices are those that (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance.

Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

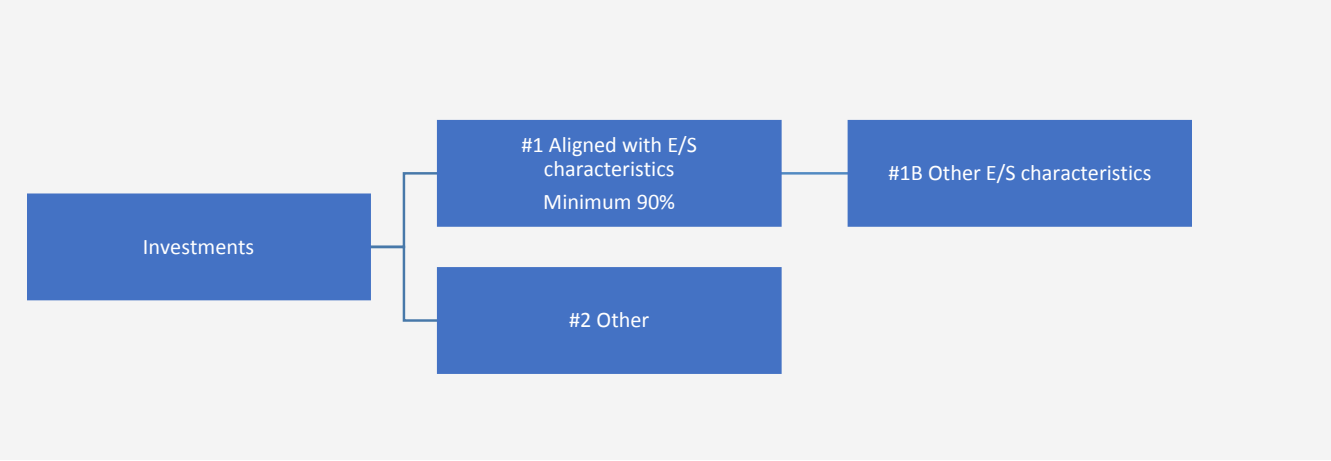
What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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

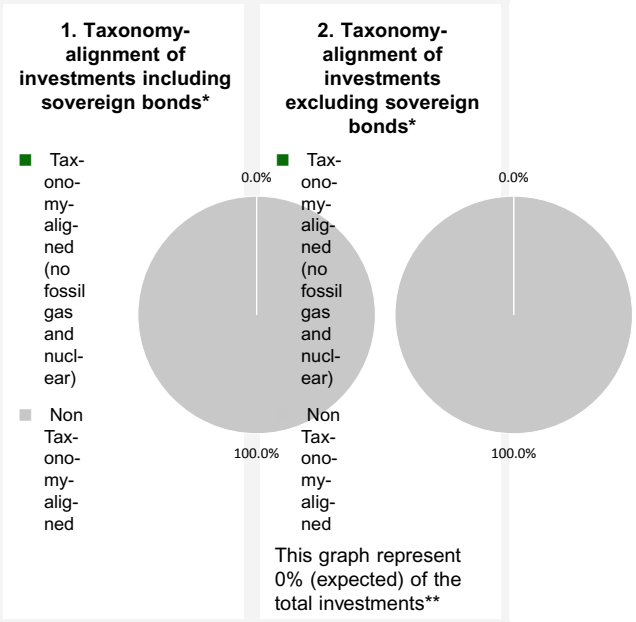
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☑ No

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

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



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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.

For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index®.

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

  The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

  By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index is based on the J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index.

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries with time to maturity over 5 years. The index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower. The J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) index scores are an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft and Sustainalytics on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers are excluded from the index based on the following criteria:

- Sovereigns with JESG index scores equal or below 30;
- Sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.;
- Sovereigns issued by countries subject to social violations referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations as identified and assessed by Sustainalytics.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website.

J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond 5+ Year Index

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: ***https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation***

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS EMU Government Bond

Legal entity identifier: 391200P4E2XXEDMBF003

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 ___**%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, which applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt towards issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations. Furthermore, the fund does not invest in countries with sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.

The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

– Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark.

– Respect of social principles and laws: absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

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 fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

- **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. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

  Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

  Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability.

In particular, based on the benchmark's rules, the fund considers the following indicators applicable to investments in sovereign and supranational securities:

– Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions intensity of each country
– Investee countries subject to social violations: presence of social violations in each country referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in euro issued by Eurozone countries.

For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in its benchmark that applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The scoring methodology is based on the J.P. Morgan ESG score (also referred to as JESG index scores®), calculated using data from Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers with higher overall JESG index scores are assigned larger weights in the JESG index compared to the baseline index.

Each country is assigned a score based on their ESG assessment and scores are divided into 10 bands; issuers in Band 8 or below (equivalent to a JESG index score below or equal to 30) are excluded from the index. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a one-band upgrade. Green bonds by issuers already in Band 1 will not receive any further upgrades.

Sovereigns with JESG index scores below or equal to 30 are excluded (referring to Band 8 to 10 inclusive). Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations, as identified and evaluated by Sustainalytics, through an assessment of negative incidents (events) in the area of repression, conflicts and corruption into five events categories: category 1 (low impact); category 2 (moderate impact); category 3 (significant impact); category 4 (high impact); and category 5 (severe impact); the fund does not invest in countries where category 4 or 5 events have been identified.

An issuer that is excluded from the benchmark will not be eligible to re-enter the benchmark for at least 12 months after the time of its initial exclusion.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in its benchmark. For more information on the binding elements applied by the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index ;***
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations (as identified by Sustainalytics);

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund normally invests in government bonds; in the case where the fund invests a residual part of its portfolio in corporate bonds, the following policy applies.

Corporate issuers that do not comply with good governance practices are those that (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance.

Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

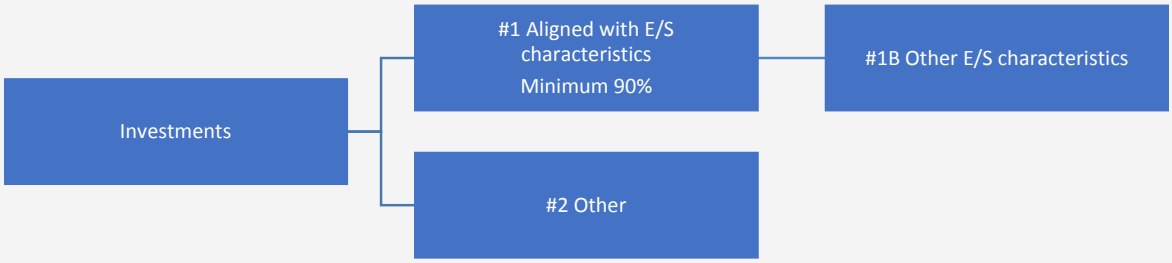
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

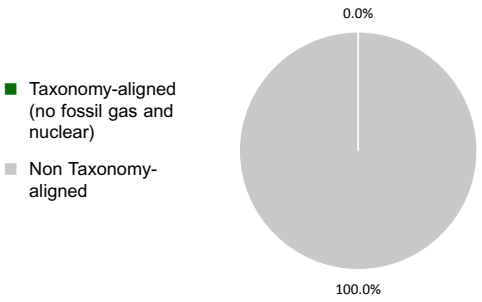
☑ No

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

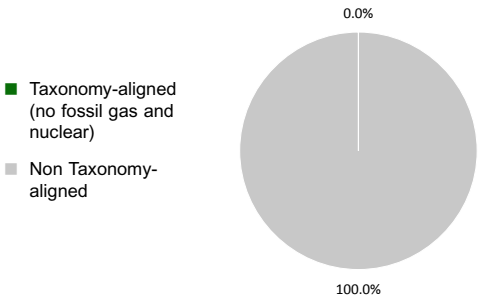
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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 represent 0% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.

For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index®.

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index is based on the J.P. Morgan EMU Government Bond Index.

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index aims to track the performance of eligible fixed-rate, euro-denominated domestic government debt issued by Eurozone countries. The index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower. The J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) index scores are an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft and Sustainalytics on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 -100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers are excluded from the index based on the following criteria:

– Sovereigns with JESG index scores equal or below 30;
– Sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.;
– Sovereigns issued by countries subject to social violations referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations as identified and assessed by Sustainalytics.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website.

J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted EMU Government Bond Index

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation

Template pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: YourIndex Sicav - YIS Global Government Bond

Legal entity identifier: 391200YATYN99EWFM045

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 ___**%** 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 fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by investing at least 90% of its assets in issuers included in its benchmark, which applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt towards issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations. Furthermore, the fund does not invest in countries with sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.

The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by this financial product:

– Index integration: percentage of assets invested in issuers present in the benchmark.

– Respect of social principles and laws: absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

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 fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

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

Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

Not applicable. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment objective within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 not significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☑ Yes, the identification of the main negative effects of investment choices on sustainability factors and the definition of the related mitigation actions are an integral part of Eurizon Capital S.A.'s approach to sustainability.

In particular, based on the benchmark's rules, the fund considers the following indicators applicable to investments in sovereign and supranational securities:

– Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions intensity of each country

– Investee countries subject to social violations: presence of social violations in each country referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations.

Additional information regarding the main adverse impacts indicators will be reported in the specific section of the annual report of the fund.

☐ 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 fund is passively managed and tracks the performance of the J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index ®. In tracking the performance of the benchmark, the investment manager invests similarly to the benchmark through a combination of quantitative and discretionary approaches. Using market and economic sector analysis and statistical models, the investment manager may over- or underweight certain benchmark's constituents and may invest in securities which are not benchmark's constituents (Optimized sampling). However, from time to time the fund may hold all constituents of the benchmark.

The fund mainly invests in government bonds denominated in any currency. These investments are mainly issued in developed markets from anywhere in the world. For additional information regarding the fund's investment policy please refer to the prospectus.

The analysis of ESG factors is a qualifying element of the fund's strategy.

The fund invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in its benchmark that applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower.

The scoring methodology is based on the J.P. Morgan ESG score (also referred to as JESG index scores®), calculated using data from Verisk Maplecroft® (Country Risk Monitor) and Sustainalytics® (Sovereign ESG Rating) on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers with higher overall JESG index scores are assigned larger weights in the JESG index compared to the baseline index.

Each country is assigned a score based on their ESG assessment and scores are divided into 10 bands; issuers in Band 8 or below (equivalent to a JESG index score below or equal to 30) are excluded from the index. If an instrument is categorized as a "green bond" by the Climate Bonds Initiative, the security will receive a one-band upgrade. Green bonds by issuers already in Band 1 will not receive any further upgrades.

Sovereigns with JESG index scores below or equal to 30 are excluded (referring to Band 8 to 10 inclusive). Further, sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S. are also excluded.

The fund does not invest in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations, as identified and evaluated by Sustainalytics, through an assessment of negative incidents (events) in the area of repression, conflicts and corruption into five events categories: category 1 (low impact); category 2 (moderate impact); category 3 (significant impact); category 4 (high impact); and category 5 (severe impact); the fund does not invest in countries where category 4 or 5 events have been identified.

An issuer that is excluded from the benchmark will not be eligible to re-enter the benchmark for at least 12 months after the time of its initial exclusion.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund are:

- the investment of at least 90% of its net assets in issuers present in its benchmark. For more information on the binding elements applied by the benchmark, go to ***J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index***;
- considering non-financial criteria and non-financial analysis, investments aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics shall represent at least 90% of its net assets;
- the absence of investments in countries subject to social violations, referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations (as identified by Sustainalytics);

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

There is no committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of the investment strategy of the fund.

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 fund normally invests in government bonds; in the case where the fund invests a residual part of its portfolio in corporate bonds, the following policy applies.

Corporate issuers that do not comply with good governance practices are those that (i) do not include independent members in the governing body, (ii) have negative opinions from the external auditor (iii) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 10 of the United Nations Global Compact (the "UNGC") concerning the commitment against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery, (iv) have disputes in relation to Principle No. 3 UNGC relating to freedom of association and recognition of the right to collective bargaining, (v) have disputes in relation to UNGC Principle No. 6 relating to the elimination of discrimination in employment and occupation, and (vi) have disputes relating to tax compliance.

Issuers are identified by MSCI ESG Research. Such issuers are ex-ante excluded from the investment universe of the fund and, at the time of the portfolio valorisation, an ex-post control also takes place based on the latest available list of excluded issuers.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

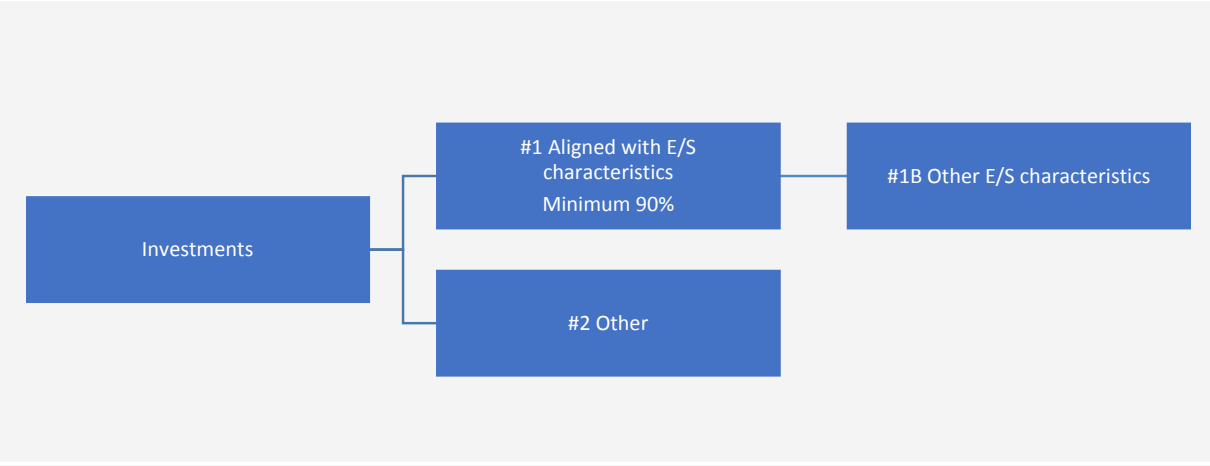
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics.

The investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics have a minimum proportion of 90% of the fund's net assets (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). The fund does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

The planned asset allocation for the fund is shown in the following chart:



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

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

The fund may use derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure. The fund does not use derivatives for attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

Currently, the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%. However, the fund might invest in activities that may be considered as environmentally sustainable according to its investment policy, but such investments are not per se decisive to the attainment of the fund's environmental characteristics.

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.

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

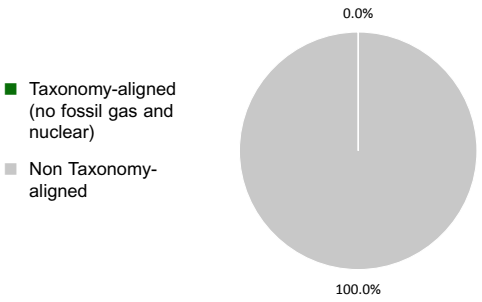
☑ No

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

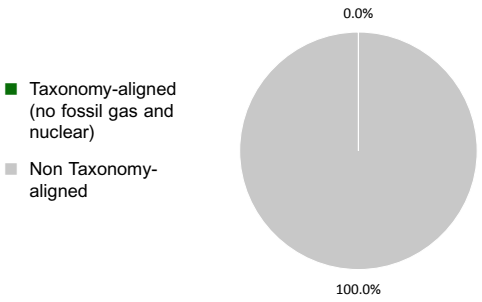
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure**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

The 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 represent 0% (expected) of the total investments**

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

*** The exposure to sovereign bonds may vary over time*

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.

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

Not applicable considering that the fund's proportion of environmentally sustainable investments within the meaning of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is equal to 0%.

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

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

The fund does not promote the specific environmental objectives set out in Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Indeed, the sustainable investments made by the funds do not take into account the European Union's technical criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

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

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable. The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics but it does not commit itself to make sustainable investments within the meaning of art. 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

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

The following investments are included under "#2 Other": (i) potential investments in UCITS and/ or other UCIs deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (ii) potential investments in issuers not included in the fund's benchmark and deemed not sustainable under Eurizon Capital S.A. methodology; (iii) derivatives for reducing risks (hedging) and costs, and to gain additional investment exposure; (iv) liquid assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets; (v) instruments and techniques only used for efficient fund management.

For the investments included under “#2 Other”, there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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?

The following specific index has been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes: J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond®.

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?

The reference benchmark is continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund as according to its strategy the fund shall invest at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

By investing at least 90% of the net assets in securities or issuers that are present in the reference benchmark, the non-financial analysis coverage rate within the portfolio is then at least 90% of the fund’s total net assets or issuers in the portfolio.

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

Eurizon Capital S.A. has implemented specific measures of monitoring and control for ensuring that the fund continuously invests at least 90% of its assets in issuers present in the reference benchmark.

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

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index is based on the J.P. Morgan Global Government Bond Index.

The J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index aims to track the performance of fixed-rate, local currency treasury bonds issued by a fixed list of 13 core developed markets. The index applies an Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scoring and screening methodology to tilt toward issuers ranked higher on ESG criteria and green bond issues, and to underweight or remove issuers that rank lower. The J.P. Morgan ESG (JESG) index scores are an amalgamation of Verisk Maplecroft and Sustainalytics on an equal weight basis. The scores range from 0 - 100, with 100 classified as the best possible score. Issuers are excluded from the index based on the following criteria:

– Sovereigns with JESG index scores equal or below 30;
– Sovereigns that have sanctions on their central government debt from the EU, UN, or U.S.;
– Sovereigns issued by countries subject to social violations referring to international treaties, UN principles or local regulations as identified and assessed by Sustainalytics.

Considering the objectives and the construction rules of the reference benchmark, it is expected that the average ESG rating of the fund, which invests at least 90% of its net asset in securities or issuers that are present in that reference benchmark, will be higher than the average ESG rating of the investment universe, as represented by the parent index.

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

For more information regarding the methodology used to calculate the designated index, please refer to the methodology described on the index provider's website.

J.P. Morgan ESG Tilted Global Government Bond Index

The approach taken in relation to the consideration of ESG criteria is that adopted by the provider of the benchmark and therefore depends on the approach and methodology defined by a third party. Due to the evolving nature of extra-financial data, these data sources may for the time being be incomplete, inaccurate or unavailable.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://www.eurizoncapital.com/en/our-offer/documentation