



## Periodic disclosure as at 31.03.2024

for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

### Product Name:

Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Responsible Eurozone

### Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):

549300JHENP6KBF18K96

### Benchmark

MSCI EMU Index (TR net) in EUR

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

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system 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.

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with an environmental objective: _%</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> It made <b>sustainable investments with a social objective: _%</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It <b>promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics</b> and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of <b>33.7%</b> of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under EU Taxonomy</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</li> </ul> <input type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



## To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The promoted environmental and social characteristics were achieved by following indicators:

1. Exclusion Criteria
2. ESG-Integration
3. Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity
4. Sustainable Investments





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

### How did the sustainability indicators perform?

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

### ...and compared to previous periods?

## Exclusion Criteria

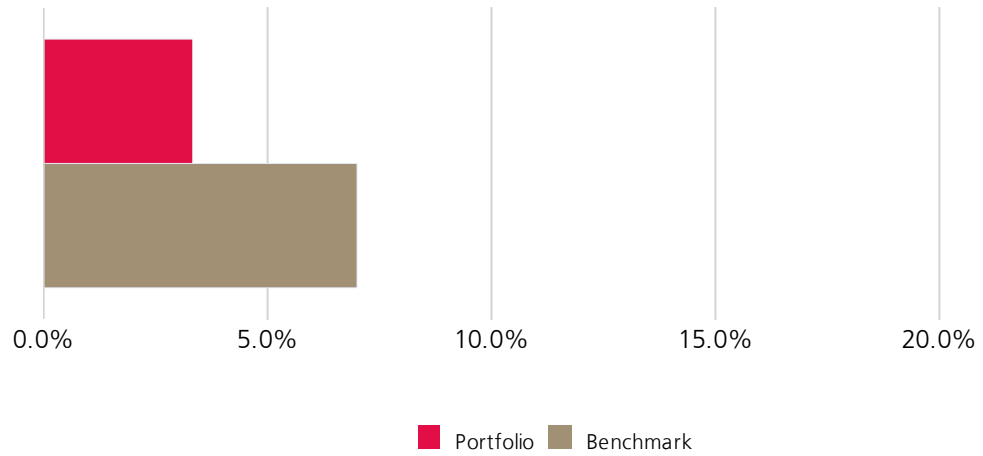
Responsible							
Criteria	Portfolio weight	Benchmark weight	Number of companies in benchmark	Criteria	Portfolio weight	Benchmark weight	Number of companies in benchmark
 Coal reserves (ex. metal production)	0.00%	0.48%	1	 Production of military hardware (>5% revenue)	0.00%	3.60%	6
Extraction of coal (>5% revenue)	0.00%	0.00%	0	Manufacture of weapons and ammunition	0.00%	1.87%	3
 Climate change		 Risk to society and health		UN Global Compact violations	0.00%	0.38%	1
				Controversial weapons	0.00%	0.00%	0
				Exploitative child labour	0.00%	0.00%	0
				Production of pornography	0.00%	0.00%	0

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

	Indicator	Reporting Period 2023	Reporting Period 2024
Portfolio	Exclusion Criteria Total*	0%	0%
Benchmark	Exclusion Criteria Total*	3.53%	4.46%

\*all exclusion criteria cumulated.

# ESG-integration

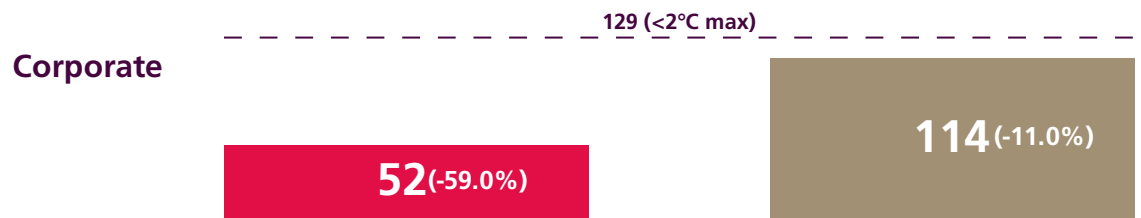


The portfolio aimed for a lower exposure to ESG laggards compared to the benchmark during the reporting period. ESG laggards are companies with the weakest environmental, social and governance performance of the relevant investment universe. Additionally, the portfolio targeted an allocation with an ESG-score (ESG-score: 76.4) higher than Benchmark (ESG-score: 73.5).

The historical comparisons are made in the table below.

	Indicator	Reporting Period 2023	Reporting Period 2024
Portfolio	Exposure to ESG Laggards	3.88%	3.33%
Benchmark	Exposure to ESG Laggards	6.96%	7%
Portfolio	ESG Score	74.1	76.4
Benchmark	ESG Score	72.2	73.5

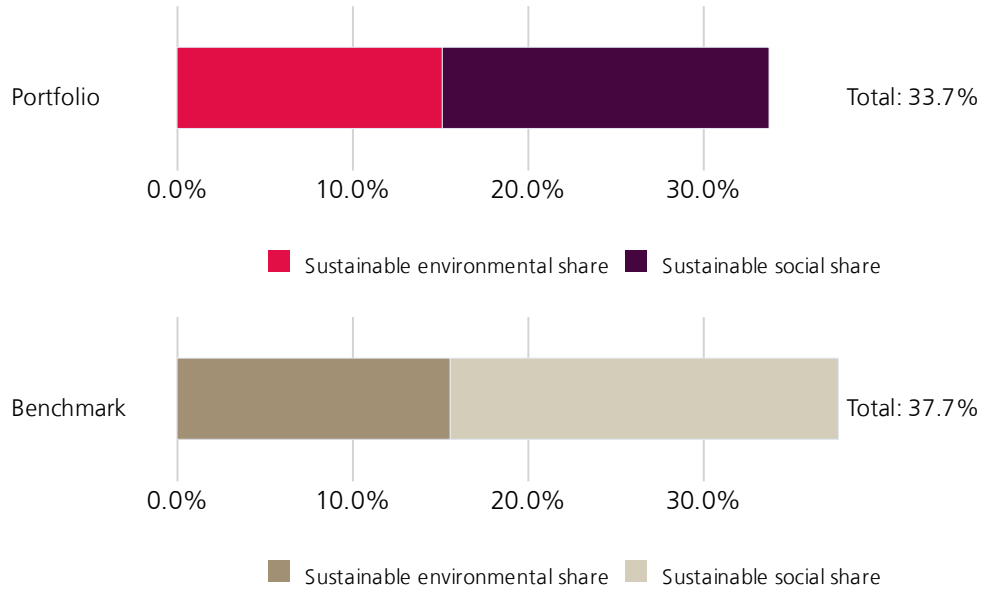
# Reduction of CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity



In line with the < 2° Paris climate target ("<2°C max"), the fund's investment activity during the reporting period aimed to reduce the portfolio's CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions by at least 4% per year. The reduction path is calculated from the weighted CO<sub>2</sub>e intensity of the benchmark, discounted at 4% per year plus nominal economic growth. The dashed 2° max line indicates the maximum value. The bars represent the CO<sub>2</sub>e intensities of the portfolio and of the benchmark respectively. CO<sub>2</sub>e intensities below the 2° Max line indicate that the portfolio or benchmark meets the <2° climate target. Values at "Achievement of climate target" put the portfolio and benchmark in relation to the climate target. Negative values mean that the target has been achieved. The historical comparisons are made in the table below.

	Indicator	Reporting Period 2023	Reporting Period 2024
Portfolio	CO <sub>2</sub> e intensity Corporate	59	52
	Reduction Corporate	-58%	-59%
Benchmark	CO <sub>2</sub> e intensity Corporate	125	114
	Reduction Corporate	-10%	-11%

# Sustainable Investments



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

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

The historical comparisons are made in the table below.

	Indicator	Reporting Period 2023	Reporting Period 2024
Portfolio	Socially sustainable investments	19.1%	18.53%
	Sustainable Investments with environmental target	14.8%	15.18%
	Total sustainable quota	33.91%	33.7%
Benchmark	Socially sustainable investments	22.61%	22.09%
	Sustainable Investments with environmental target	14.13%	15.61%
	Total sustainable quota	36.75%	37.7%



■ Portfolio
 ■ Benchmark

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

**What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

During the reporting period, the asset manager focused on securities of companies that generated revenues from the sale of products and services with a positive contribution to the 17 SDGs and did not have DNSH and/or Minimum Safeguards violations.

**How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

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

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

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

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

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

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 Union 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.

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



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

### Principal Adverse Impacts - Corporate Assets

#### Primary Indicators - Energy and Emissions

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
1. GHG emissions	1a. GHG Emissions - Scope 1 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	840.82	90.72%	276.7	2232.6	690.94	
	1b. GHG Emissions - Scope 2 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	302.27	90.72%	69.98	431.75	119.68	
	1c. GHG Emissions - Scope 3 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	21759.9	90.72%	5918.88	22245.3	5250.79	
2. Carbon footprint	2. GHG Emissions - Scope 1+2+3 per Mio EUR Enterprise Value	717.87	90.72%	532.09	774.59	508.04	
3. GHG intensity of investee companies	3. GHG Emissions - Emissions Intensity - Total Emissions (EUR)	75.6	90.72%	68.2	154.32	139.63	
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	4. Fossil Fuel - Involvement (PAI)	10.08%	90.79%	7.98%	11.32%	9.12%	

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	5a. CR Raw - Energy use - Coal/nuclear/unclear energy sources	37.96%	62.02%	30.14%	41.26%	31.85%	
	5b. Non-renewable energy consumption	36.47%	67.42%	52.71%	37.61%	54.39%	Non-renewable energy consumption encompasses consumption of energy generated from non-renewable sources, as well as energy consumption from biomass. Any energy use figures where the source of energy is unclear is also included in this factor.
	5c. Non-renewable energy production	4.9%	88.75%	3.56%	5.65%	4.46%	
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	6. Energy consumption intensity (GWh/mEUR)	0.35	71.49%	0.41	0.6	0.68	



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



Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	7. Companies negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	0.7%	90.79%	0.39%	0.22%	0.18%	
8. Emissions to water	8. CR Raw - COD emissions	629.45	13.13%	398.37	861.38	692.63	
9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	9. CR Raw - Hazardous waste	0.4	26.97%	0	0.38	0	

Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	10. UNGC / OECD Guidelines Violation	0%	90.79%	0%	0.38%	0%	
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	11. Lack of processes monitoring UNGC and OECD Guidelines compliance	2.3%	90.16%	1.37%	3.64%	2.83%	
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	0.42%	9.31%	0.51%	0.49%	0.53%	
13. Board gender diversity	13. Ratio of female to male board members	74.63%	90.72%	56.34%	74.72%	54.82%	
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	14. Controversial weapons involvement (APM, CM, Bio, Chem)	0%	90.79%	0%	0%	0%	

## Principal Adverse Impacts - Sovereign and Supranational Assets

### Primary Indicators

Environmental							
Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
15. GHG Intensität	15. GHG Intensity	0	0%	0	0	0	

Social							
Indicator	Factor	Portfolio Current	Coverage	Portfolio previous year	Benchmark current	Benchmark previous year	Explanation
16. Länder, in die investiert wird, die gegen soziale Bestimmungen verstoßen	16a. Countries subject to social violations (#)	0	0%	0	0	0	
	16b. Countries subject to social violations (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	

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

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



## What were the top investments of this financial product?

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

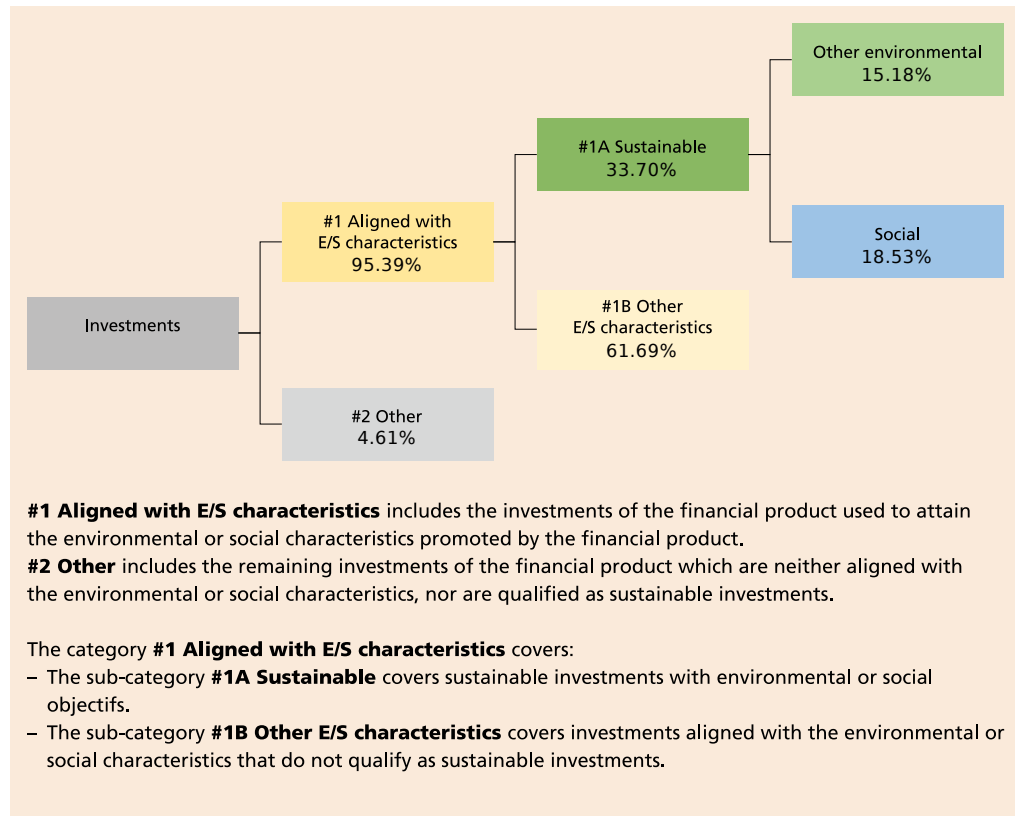
Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
ASML Holding NV	Manufacturing	4.85%	Netherlands
SAP SE	Information and Communication	3.40%	Germany
LVMH Moet Hennessy Louis Vuitton SE	Manufacturing	3.37%	France
Siemens Aktiengesellschaft	Manufacturing	2.92%	Germany
Sanofi	Manufacturing	2.65%	France
TotalEnergies SE	Mining and Quarrying	2.61%	France
Schneider Electric SE	Manufacturing	2.10%	France
BNP Paribas S.A. Class A	Financial and Insurance Activities	1.86%	France
L'Oreal S.A.	Manufacturing	1.84%	France
Banco Santander, S.A.	Financial and Insurance Activities	1.79%	Spain
VINCI SA	Construction	1.75%	France
UniCredit S.p.A.	Financial and Insurance Activities	1.52%	Italy
Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	Financial and Insurance Activities	1.48%	Italy
Danone SA	Manufacturing	1.34%	France
Allianz SE	Financial and Insurance Activities	1.17%	Germany



## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

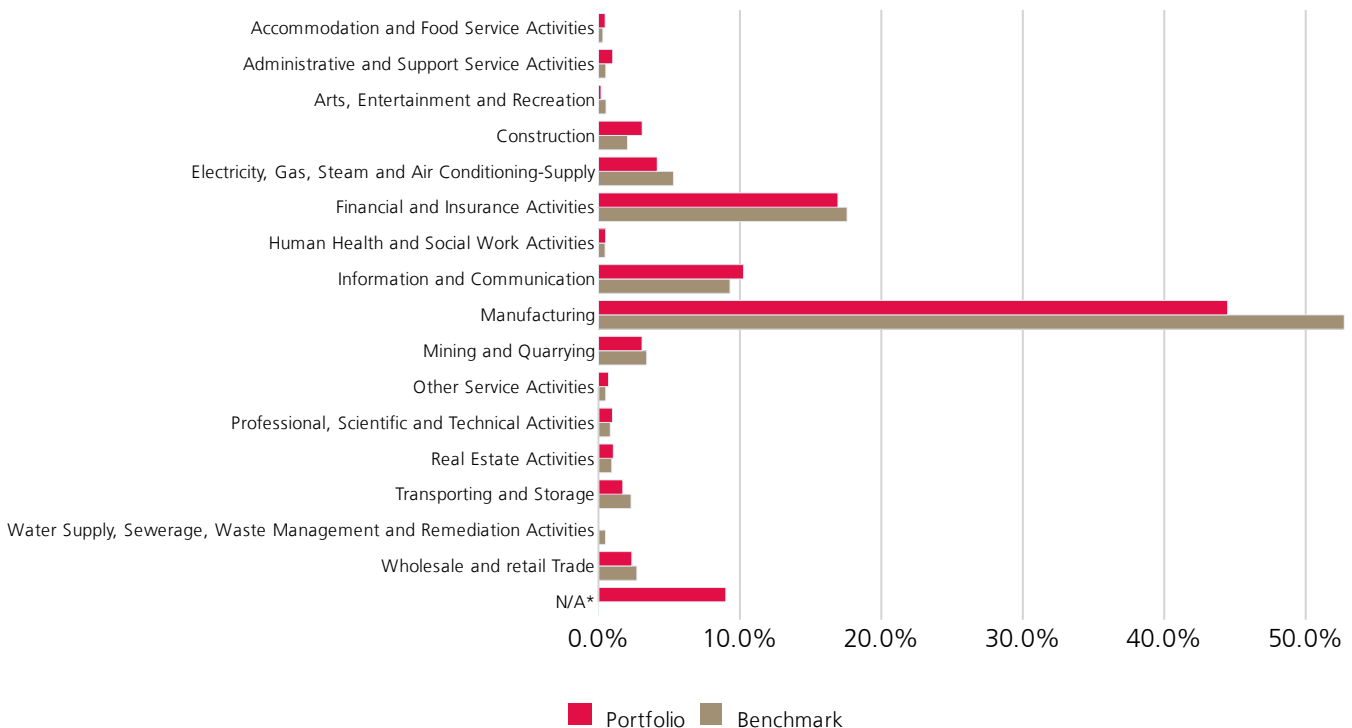
The proportion of sustainability-related investments and information on asset allocation are answered in the question below.

### What was the asset allocation?



### In which economic sectors were the investments made?

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



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

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

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

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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



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

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

**Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?**

Yes

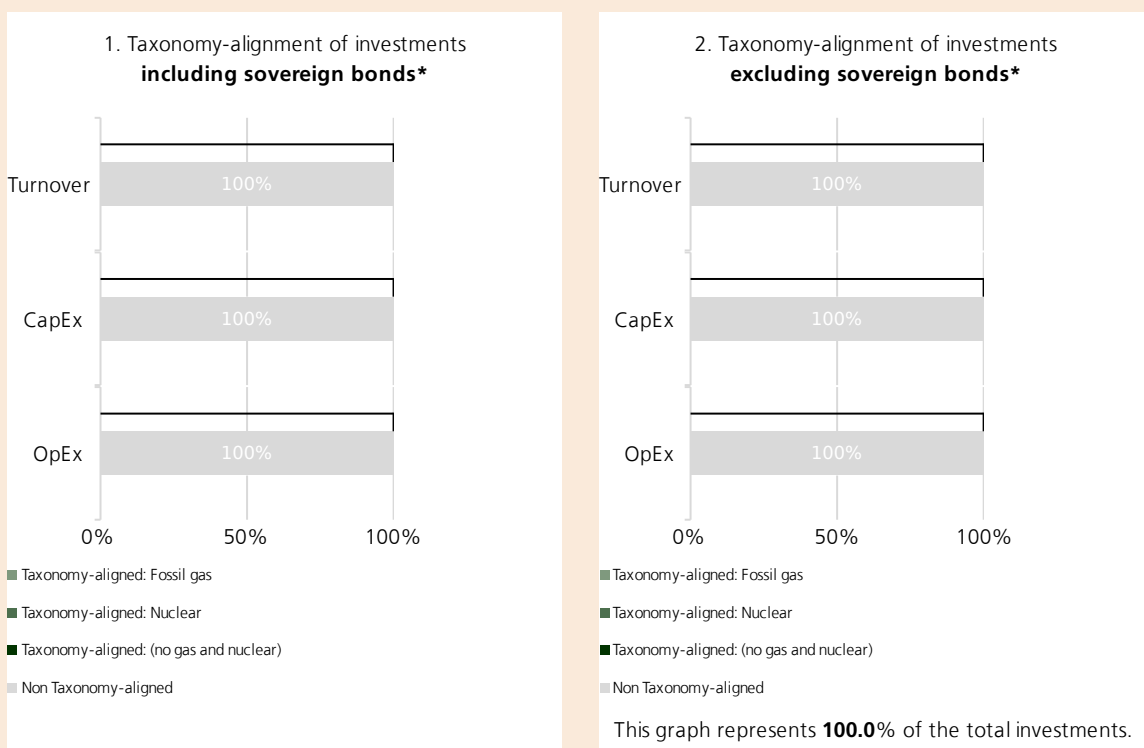
In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

<sup>1</sup>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 graphs below shown in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds\*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.**



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

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


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

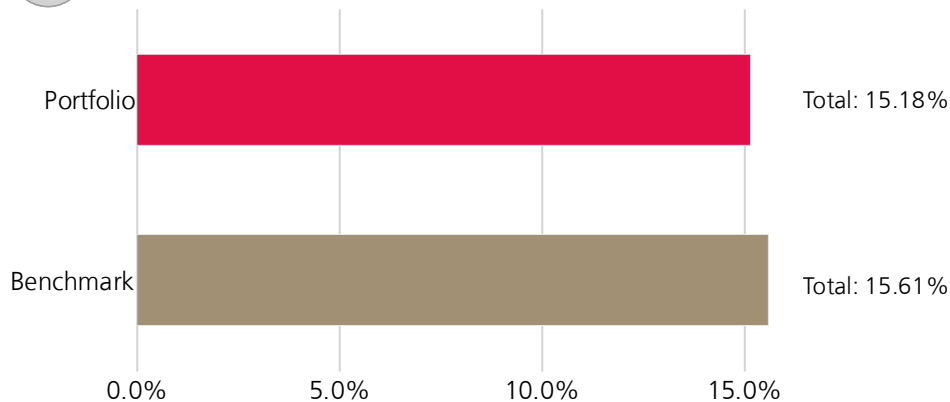
Issuer Name	Nace Sector	Total Eligible Activity Revenue	Total Aligned Revenue	Total Likely Aligned Revenue	Total Potentially Aligned Revenue	Portfolio Weight (Consol.)
Redeia Corporacion SA	Construction	84.35%	19.80%	12.73%	0.00%	0.28%
Klepierre SA	Real Estate Activities	99.75%	16.00%	15.00%	60.00%	0.57%
Redes Energeticas Nacionais SA	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	66.83%	16.00%	10.15%	0.00%	0.44%
VERBUND AG Class A	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	50.94%	11.23%	36.58%	0.00%	0.06%
Acciona SA	Construction	78.43%	9.90%	0.00%	48.09%	0.70%
Aena SME SA	Transporting and Storage	43.97%	9.15%	0.45%	0.00%	0.83%
Iberdrola SA	Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply	61.60%	9.13%	0.00%	15.60%	0.60%
Neste Corporation	Manufacturing	36.90%	7.25%	5.60%	22.41%	0.47%
Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield SE Stapled Secs Cons of 1 Sh Unibail Rodamco + 1 Sh WFD Unib Rod	Real Estate Activities	97.15%	5.88%	15.00%	15.00%	0.21%
Metso Corporation	Manufacturing	22.25%	5.50%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%

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

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

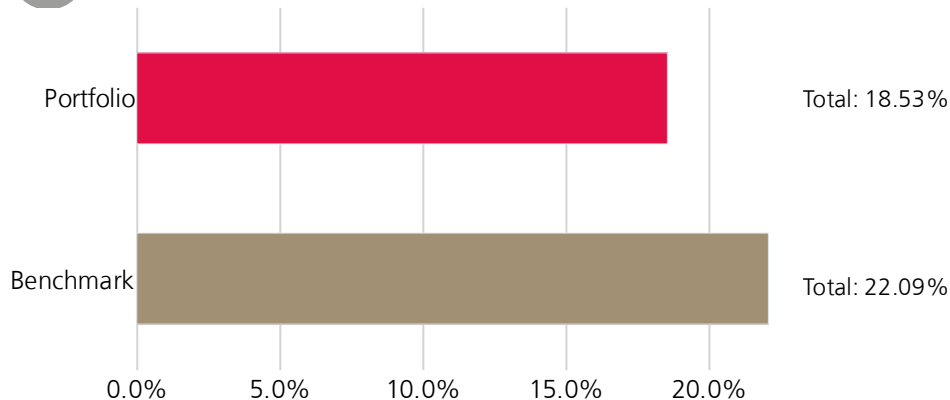
are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

 **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**




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

 **What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**



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

 **What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

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



## What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

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

Swisscanto | Proxy Voting Dashboard (issgovernance.com)

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



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

No index has been determined as a reference value to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics.

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

### How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

Not applicable.

### How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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