

ANNEX IV

Template periodic 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: CS (Lux) SQ US Corporate Bond Fund

Legal entity identifier: 54930002CVO1HNJB5068

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ ☒ ☐ **Yes**

☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____%

☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ____%

☒ ☐ ☒ **No**

☒ It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 13.14% of sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

☒ with a social objective

☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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

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



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

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

This Subfund integrated environmental, social and governance information (the ESG Factors) into the investment decision process (ESG Integration) and did not invest in certain investments based on a set of norms-, values-, and business conduct-based exclusion rules (ESG Exclusions). The Active Ownership team defined the topics and issues CSAM wanted to discuss with investee companies. The resulting engagement activities for the reporting period of this SFDR annex to the annual report were defined using certain criteria and aimed at companies in which CSAM held considerable investments through its funds. For the reference period from 01.11.2021-31.10.2022 this Subfund did not hold underlying assets which were subject to engagement activities by CSAM. More information about the engagement activities and the most current active ownership report of CSAM can be found online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Additionally, derivatives were not used to attain the environmental or social characteristics. The extent to which the environmental and/or social characteristics were met is measured by the sustainability indicators shown below.

Please find further information on ESG Integration and ESG Exclusions below in the question "What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?" and online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The table below shows the output of the Sustainability Indicators applicable to this Subfund as of 31.10.2022. The data does not represent an average for the reporting period and is not representative of the Sustainability Indicator values at any other day of the financial year. Please note that the Sustainability Indicators were developed at the end of the reference period considering the application of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 on 01.01.2023. More information about the data sources and applied methodologies for each Sustainability Indicator can be found online at: www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Sustainability Indicator*	Portfolio	Indicator Output
ESG rating	AAA: 5.71% AA: 26.41% A: 38.57% BBB: 14.70% BB: 11.56% B: 0.81% CCC: 0.00% Not ratable***: 1.09% No data coverage: 1.15%	Investment exposure by ESG rating: AAA (highest): 0-100% AA: 0-100% A: 0-100% BBB: 0-100% BB: 0-100% B: 0-100% CCC (lowest): 0-100%
Environmental pillar score	6.55	Portfolio aggregate environmental pillar score: 1 (lowest) – 10 (highest)
Social pillar score	5.02	Portfolio aggregate social pillar score: 1 (lowest) – 10 (highest)
Governance pillar score	5.75	Portfolio aggregate governance pillar score: 1 (lowest) – 10 (highest)
ESG controversy flag	Green: 28.81% Yellow: 26.83% Orange: 33.38% Red: 0.00% Not ratable***: 9.58% No data coverage: 1.40%	Investment exposure by ESG controversy flag: Green: 0-100% Yellow: 0-100% Orange: 0-100% Red: 0-100%
CSAM ESG exclusions**	This indicator reflects that the portfolio complied with the applicable ESG Exclusions as described in the exclusion section of the website.	Pre- and post-trade checks are in place to detect investments that breach the ESG exclusions. Any detected breach is escalated and remedied.
Proprietary fixed income ESG signal	Positive: 32.12% Neutral: 65.28% Negative: 1.25% Not rated: 0.27% Not ratable***: 1.08%	Portfolio exposure by proprietary fixed income ESG signal: Positive: 0-100% Neutral: 0-100% Negative: 0-100%

* None of the Sustainability Indicators were subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.

** Note that the amount of investments that were restricted due to the ESG exclusions depend on the investable universe of the fund, depending on the relevant fund's exposure to certain sectors and markets.

*** The 'not ratable' category can show a negative value. This can be caused by negative committed cash positions and the use of certain types of derivatives (such as FX or OTC Collateral) due to trade settlement timing.

● ***...and compared to previous periods?***

A comparison of the portfolio's performance of the sustainability indicators compared to previous periods will be available as of the next reporting period.

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

At the end of the reporting period, the sustainable investments contributed to at least one of the Environmental and/or Social objectives below:

- Investments that generated at least 50% of their revenues from products and services that contributed to an environmental objective (e.g. alternative energy, carbon & energy efficiency, green building, sustainable water, pollution prevention, sustainable agriculture etc.), or
- Investments that generated at least 50% of their revenues from products and services that contribute to a social objective (e.g. nutrition, disease treatments, sanitation, affordable real estate, SME finance, education, connectivity etc.), or
- Investments that have an approved commitment to science-based emission targets and an average reduction in carbon emissions intensity of 7% over the last three years, or
- Investments in securities whose proceeds pursue a predefined environmental or social objective (e.g. green bonds).

The above criteria were assessed using a quantitative methodology. If there had not been an output from the quantitative assessment (e.g. in the case of missing quantitative ESG data), investments were submitted for confirmation in a case-by-case approach based on a proprietary assessment of the criteria. A central Credit Suisse Group committee approved such submissions.

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

Credit Suisse Asset Management (CSAM) considered various indicators linked to principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (PAI Indicators) and further indicators from its exclusion framework to assess whether sustainable investments caused significant harm to any environmental or social investment objective. Please note that CSAM developed its DNSH criteria at the end of the reporting period considering the application of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 on 01.01.2023.

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

At the end of the reference period, i.e. as of 31 October 2022, the PAI Indicators applied by CSAM to identify investments which qualify as SFDR Sustainable Investments in line with CS SFDR Sustainable Investment Methodology included a set of criteria and thresholds to determine if an investment passed the DNSH condition as follows:

Investments must not:

1. have a significant negative contribution to climate change. This criterion makes use of an indicator that flags the biggest emitters of greenhouse gas globally and relates to PAI 1, 2, 3 and 15.
2. be subject to norms-, value and business conduct exclusions and other investment restrictions which address PAI 4, 10, 14 and 16.
3. be subject to severe ESG controversies which address PAI 10 and 7 where applicable.
4. be strongly lagging its industry peers in overall ESG performance. This criterion has been applied to cover the remainder of the PAI to the extent possible.

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.

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

The alignment of Sustainable Investments with the 'OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises' and the 'UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights', was assessed through the CS business conduct framework as part of the CS ESG Exclusion framework.

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.



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

The following table provides the exposure to all mandatory PAI applicable to the Subfund at the end of the reporting period. The Adverse Sustainability Indicator/Metric values are a snapshot as of the respective umbrella year end date. They do not represent an average for the reporting period and are not representative of the Adverse Sustainability Indicator/Metric values at any other day of the financial year. In particular, the PAI methodology was further developed at the end of the reporting period considering the application of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 on 01.01.2023. Please find further information on CSAM PAI Framework online at www.credit-suisse.com/esg.

Adverse Sustainability Indicator / Metric	Impact *	Eligible Assets (%) **	Data Coverage (%) ***
Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies			
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS			
GHG Emissions			
1. GHG emissions Scope 1 (in metric tons)	26'222.46	90.86	86.69
1. GHG emissions Scope 2 (in metric tons)	6'254.74	90.86	86.69
1. GHG emissions Scope 3 (in metric tons)	216'652.78	90.86	86.52
1. GHG emissions Total (in metric tons)	249'681.63	90.86	86.52
2. Carbon footprint (Scope 1, 2 and 3 in metric tons per EUR million invested)	446.19	90.86	86.52
3. GHG intensity of investee companies (Scope 1, 2, and 3 in metric tons per EUR million revenue)	1'017.11	90.86	88.57
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (in percent)	11.35	90.86	88.83
5. Share of nonrenewable energy consumption and production (in percent)	52.79	90.86	78.39
6.A. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE A (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.00	90.86	81.73
6.B. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE B (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.06	90.86	81.73
6.C. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE C (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.12	90.86	81.73
6.D. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE D (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.14	90.86	81.73
6.E. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE E (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.00	90.86	81.73
6.F. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE F (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.00	90.86	81.73
6.G. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE G (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.00	90.86	81.73
6.H. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE H (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.09	90.86	81.73

6.L. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector - NACE L (in GWh per EUR million revenue) ****	0.01	90.86	81.73
Biodiversity			
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (in percent)	0.00	90.86	88.83
Water			
8. Emissions to water (in metric tons)	3'105.75	90.86	5.26
Waste			
9. Hazardous waste ratio (in metric tons)	61.42	90.86	24.14
SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS			
Social and employee matters			
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (in percent)	0.00	90.86	89.46
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (in percent)	51.99	90.86	88.00
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap (in percent of male gross earnings)	4.84	90.86	20.18
13. Board gender diversity (in percent of female board members)	30.42	90.86	88.81
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (in percent)	0.00	90.86	88.83
Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals			
Environmental			
15. GHG intensity (Scope 1, 2, and 3 in metric tons per EUR million GDP)	24.05	8.08	7.81
Social			
16. Investee countries subject to social violations (absolute)	0.00	8.08	7.81
16. Investee countries subject to social violations (relative)	0.00	8.08	7.81
Indicators applicable to investments in real estate assets			
Fossil fuels			
17. Exposure to fossil fuels through real estate assets (in percent)	n/a	0.00	0.00
Energy efficiency			
18. Exposure to energy-inefficient real estate assets (in percent)	n/a	0.00	0.00

* Impact: The value represents non-normalized portfolio level exposure to a given PAI indicator. This means that the PAI values use the actual weights of portfolio exposures.

** Eligible Assets: Percentage of AUM of the entire portfolio (including cash) for which the PAI is applicable. As an example, government bonds held by the fund cannot be measured against PAI indicators applicable to an investee company.

*** Data coverage: The percentage of AUM of the entire portfolio for which PAI indicator data is available.

**** The eligible assets and hence the coverage of the PAI 6 are limited to the 9 high impact climate sectors defined by SFDR. A low coverage therefore does not necessarily correspond to missing energy consumption intensity data to measure the PAI, but rather the investments in the portfolio not being part of the high impact climate sectors.



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: 31.10.2022

Largest investments*	NACE Sector	% Assets	Country
US TREASURY (20LD) / 1.88% / 15-Feb-2032	O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2.42%	United States
TREASURY NOTE / 0.63% / 15-May-2030	O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	2.12%	United States
TREASURY NOTE / 1.63% / 15-Aug-2029	O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.86%	United States
TREASURY NOTE / 2.75% / 15-Feb-2024	O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	1.42%	United States
WELLS FARGO & COMPANY MTN / 4.15% / 24-Jan-2029	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.83%	United States
BP CAPITAL MARKETS PLC / 4.38% / 31-Dec-2049	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.79%	United Kingdom
BANK OF AMERICA CORP MTN / 1.32% / 19-Jun-2026	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.76%	United States
T-MOBILE USA INC / 2.05% / 15-Feb-2028	J. Information and communication	0.75%	Germany
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC/THE / 1.54% / 10-Sep-2027	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.69%	United States
GOLDMAN SACHS GROUP INC/THE / 3.85% / 26-Jan-2027	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.68%	United States
KRAFT HEINZ FOODS CO / 3% / 01-Jun-2026	C. Manufacturing	0.68%	United States
MIZUHO FINANCIAL GROUP INC FXD-FXD / 2.65% / 22-May-2026	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.68%	Japan
BNP PARIBAS SA MTN / 4.38% / 28-Sep-2025	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.67%	France
VERIZON COMMUNICATIONS INC / 1.68% / 30-Oct-2030	J. Information and communication	0.67%	United States
WELLS FARGO & COMPANY / 3% / 22-Apr-2026	K. Financial and insurance activities	0.66%	United States

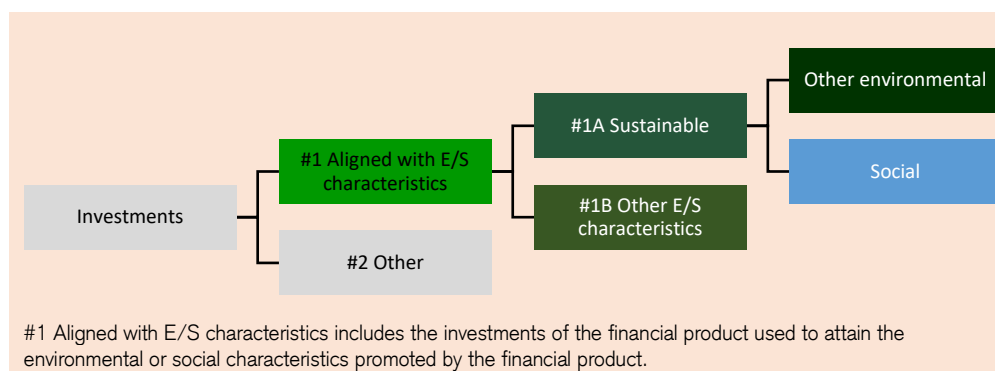
* Position / Coupon / Maturity. Look-through enabled where possible, excl. cash and derivatives. Portfolio Exposure as of 31.10.2022. It does not represent an average for the reporting period and is not representative of the Portfolio Exposure at any other day of the financial year.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which were neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor qualified as sustainable investments. Please refer to the section "What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?" for further information.

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covered:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covered sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covered investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that did not qualify as sustainable investments.

The proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund (category #1 above) was 98.57% of its total net assets. Within this category the Subfund held a proportion of 13.14% of its total net assets in sustainable investments (category #1A above). Those data are valid as of 31.10.2022. They do not represent an average for the reporting period and are not representative of the asset allocation at any other day of the financial year.

● *In which economic sectors were the investments made?*

Fund Sectoral Exposure

NACE Sector Code *	Portfolio Exposure **
B. Mining and quarrying	4.23%
C. Manufacturing	17.65%
D. Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	1.64%
F. Construction	0.72%
G. Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4.42%
H. Transportation and storage	3.30%
I. Accommodation and food service activities	0.18%
J. Information and communication	9.00%
K. Financial and insurance activities	44.45%
L. Real estate activities	2.29%
M. Professional, scientific and technical activities	1.07%
N. Administrative and support service activities	0.11%
O. Public administration and defense; compulsory social security	7.81%
Q. Human health and social work activities	1.59%
Other	1.52%

* Please note that the NACE sector allocation is not used in the Subfund's investment strategy. It is provided for disclosure purposes only. For example, the Subfund's investment strategy makes use of company's revenue exposure in accordance with CSAM's ESG Exclusion framework and does not exclude companies based on their NACE sector allocation.

** Portfolio Exposure as of 31.10.2022. It does not represent an average for the reporting period and is not representative of the Portfolio Exposure at any other day of the financial year. The "Other" category can show a negative value. This can be caused by negative committed cash positions and the use of certain types of derivatives (such as FX or OTC Collateral) due to trade settlement timing.

Fund Exposure to Fossil Fuels Sub-Sectors

NACE Sector Code *	NACE name	Portfolio Exposure **
B5.1.0	Mining of hard coal	0.00%
B5.2.0	Mining of lignite	0.00%
B6.1.0	Extraction of crude petroleum	2.68%
B6.2.0	Extraction of natural gas	0.83%
B9.1.0	Support activities for petroleum and natural gas extraction	0.00%
C19.2.0	Manufacture of refined petroleum products	1.04%
D35.2.1	Manufacture of gas	0.00%
D35.2.2	Distribution of gaseous fuels through mains	0.24%
D35.2.3	Trade of gas through mains	0.00%
G46.7.1	Wholesale of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and related products	0.00%

* Please note that the NACE sector allocation is not used in the Subfund's investment strategy. It is provided for disclosure purposes only. For example, the Subfund's investment strategy makes use of company's revenue exposure in accordance with CSAM's ESG Exclusion framework and does not exclude companies based on their NACE sector allocation.

** Portfolio Exposure as of 31.10.2022. It does not represent an average for the reporting period and is not representative of the Portfolio Exposure at any other day of the financial year.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the "greenness" of investee companies today.

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.

- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.

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

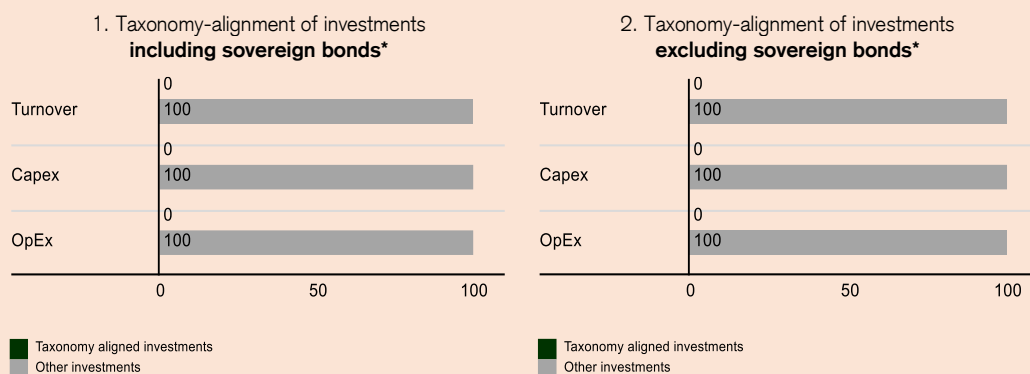
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.



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

As of 31 October 2022, 0.00% of the Subfund's investments were made into sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

The graphs below show 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

The Subfund's reported EU Taxonomy alignment was not subject to assurance or review by a third party.

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

Of the 0.00% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy as of 31 October 2022, 0.00% were made in transitional activities and 0.00% in enabling activities.

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

A comparison of the portfolio's investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compared to previous periods will be available as of the next reporting period.



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?

As of 31 October 2022, 11.86% of the Subfund's investments were made into sustainable investments with an environmental objective that was not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Investments may have fallen under "sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy" if insufficient company data on taxonomy alignment was available (i.e. companies did not report on their Taxonomy alignment as they were outside of the scope of the Non-Financial Reporting Directive), the EU Taxonomy did not cover a specific environmental objective or a specific industry.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

As of 31 October 2022, 1.28% of the Subfund's investments were made into socially sustainable investments.



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

As of 31 October 2022, 1.43% of the Subfund's investments were made into "other".

Investments such as cash, derivatives and structured products may have fallen under "other" since such instruments did not contribute to the E/S characteristics of this Subfund. More information about the portfolio exposure to such investments can be found in the financial section of this annual report. Such investments did not have minimum environmental or social safeguards. They may have been used as efficient portfolio management tools, for cash management, for hedging purposes, or as an additional source of return.

Additionally, investments may have fallen under "other" if insufficient ESG-related information was available. This applied in particular to asset classes for which ESG Factors were insufficiently defined or insufficient ESG related information was available. Where possible, minimum environmental or social safeguards have been applied to these underlying securities by ensuring that CSAM ESG exclusions were adhered to.



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

To attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this Subfund, this Subfund applied ESG Exclusions and ESG Integration. For the reporting period of 01.11.2021-31.10.2022 this Subfund did not hold underlying assets which were subject to engagement activities.

This Subfund excluded investments in companies of the following three categories:

- Norms-based Exclusions

This Subfund excluded companies that failed to comply with international treaties on controversial weapons such as the Convention on Cluster Munitions, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological Weapons Convention, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). In addition, it excluded companies that are recommended for exclusions by the Swiss Association for Responsible Investments (SVVK-ASIR) in respect to APM (anti-personnel mines), cluster munitions and nuclear weapons (outside of NPT).

- Values-based Exclusions

This Subfund excluded companies that derived more than 5% of their revenue from conventional weapons and firearms, tobacco production, gambling, or adult entertainment. It excluded companies that derived more than 20% of their revenue from tobacco distribution and conventional weapons support systems and services. In addition, a revenue limit of 20% applied to investments in coal (coal mining and coal-based electricity generation).

- Business-conduct Exclusions

Companies found to systematically violate international norms, where the breaches were particularly severe, or where management was not open to implement necessary reforms, were placed on a watch list, and may have been excluded from the Credit Suisse-wide investment universe. This process was governed by a dedicated committee that maintained the list of excluded companies and was responsible for ensuring that the list is communicated to investment teams in a timely manner.

ESG Factors were integrated into the investment process in the following four main steps:

- Identification of material ESG Factors

Investment managers used 3rd party materiality frameworks to identify relevant ESG Factors for the Subfund. Materiality frameworks are concepts that help to identify sustainability-related issues and opportunities that are likely to affect the financial condition or operating performance of potential investee companies within an industry.

- **ESG security analysis**

Based on the identified material ESG Factors, investment managers performed security research on ESG Factors across the investment fund's investment universe. Investment managers made use of ESG ratings from third-party service providers.

To integrate ESG Factors into the security analysis, investment managers calculated an ESG-adjusted credit view for the issuers in the fixed income investment fund's universe. The ESG-adjusted credit view was based on the traditional credit rating of an issuer combined with this issuer's ESG rating. Investment managers applied a proprietary methodology to systematically combine the issuer's traditional credit rating with its ESG rating to derive an ESG-adjusted credit rating. The ESG-adjusted credit rating resulted in a fundamental view on each issuer and enabled investment managers to compare securities on an ESG-adjusted basis and to evaluate whether to keep certain securities in the portfolio or to sell them during the security selection and portfolio implementation stage. ESG-adjusted credit ratings were updated as soon as an update of the underlying traditional credit rating or ESG rating became available.

- **Security selection and portfolio implementation**

The ESG-adjusted credit ratings were used by investment managers in the bottom-up security selection process. The position weights were derived from over- or underweighting as well as excluding securities based on the ESG-adjusted credit ratings. In this step, investment managers combined ESG-adjusted credit ratings with established tools of traditional investing strategies to make better informed investment decisions.

- **Portfolio monitoring**

Investment managers monitored the ESG Factors daily to detect significant changes in the ESG Factors of underlying securities and regularly reassessed the portfolio to decide whether to increase or decrease positions in the portfolio.



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

The Subfund did not use a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental and/or social characteristics.

- ***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

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