



Annex II. UNI-GLOBAL – EQUITIES WORLD (Article 8 SFDR)

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: Uni-Global – Equities World

Legal entity identifier: 549300T3PW3NV74JUR97

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.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> 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
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	<input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 main characteristic promoted is to have an aggregate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) intensity (Scopes 1, 2, and 3 emissions) at the portfolio level that is at least 20% lower than that of the MSCI ACWI Index (the "Index"). In addition, the sub-fund will favour assets with higher or improving Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scores in order to achieve an aggregate portfolio ESG score rank better than the ESG score rank of the Index, whose stocks in the worst quintile have been removed. The Index is only used to determine the GHG intensity target and the ESG target of the sub-fund's portfolio.

The sub-fund will also aim to maintain an aggregate level of carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 emissions) that ensures the portfolio's alignment with the 2-degree trajectory of the Science Based Target Initiative ("SBTi").

The Index does not take into account the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund, which are expected to be achieved by the investment strategy of the Investment Manager.



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?

Equities:

Key Performance Indicator ("KPI")	Measure	Goal	Methodology
1. Relative Decarbonization	tCO ₂ /mln\$ Revenue	Total GHG Intensity level of the portfolio that is at least 20% lower than the total GHG Intensity level of the Index.	The sustainability indicators used are the GHG intensity of the portfolio and the GHG intensity of the Index. GHG intensity level is defined as Tonnes of CO ₂ -equivalent emissions (including scopes 1, 2, & 3 emissions) per million USD of revenue.
2. Relative ESG Score Rank	unit	An overall ESG score rank of the portfolio better than the ESG score rank of the Index, whose stocks in the worst quintile have been removed.	Environmental, Social and Governance combined score, based on an internal methodology. The ESG score is calculated based on an internal weighting methodology allocating different weights for the E, S & G dimensions. The different weights are based on the materiality of each dimension in each subindustry. The ESG score is calculated from 0 to 100, 0 being the worst and 100 being the best. The ESG score is then ranked on the investment universe to estimate the ESG rank for the Index and the portfolio (excluding assets held for the purpose of liquidity and hedging instruments) as a simple weighted average. More information on the methodology may be found here: https://unigestionfile.blob.core.windows.net/public/922869b0-9540-4868-a56d-62a2ffb58b0.PDF
3. SBTi 2 Degree Alignment at Portfolio Level	tCO ₂ e	Equivalent to 2 Degree alignment	The sustainability indicator used will be the forward looking emissions over/under budget versus 2-degree emission trajectory per mln \$ invested, aggregated on the portfolio level. For each company, the base year is 2012 or 2015 and the ultimate target year is 2050. However, and due to the limited availability of data needed for speculation of future emissions, each company's base year is a moving point where the companies' focus intervals are set to 10 years (i.e., the preceding 5 years of actual data and the following 5 years of projections). Companies with exposure to high emitter sectors (i.e., energy, airlines, steel and cement) will follow the International Energy Agency's ("IEA") emissions target setting. Companies with exposure to other sectors will follow the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's ("IPCC") emissions target setting. The estimation of alignment measures is dependent on enterprise value of



			companies which varies over time, therefore the level of 0 is considered with a slight varying margin allowance to maintain long term stability
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- 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?

N/A

- 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?

N/A

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, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

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

N/A

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

N/A

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 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 sub-fund considers the following principal adverse impact(s) on sustainability factors.

Annex reference	RTS	PAI Indicator	Consideration manner
Table 1, Indicator 1		GHG emissions	As part of Pillar II of the investment strategy described below, the sub-fund excludes excessively large emitters of greenhouse gases in terms of intensity and if their emission trajectory is above 2°C. Furthermore, the aggregate portfolio carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) will be maintained at a certain level while to ensure the portfolio's alignment with the 2-degree trajectory of the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi).
Table 1, Indicator 2		GHG intensity of investee companies	The sub-fund ensures that the total GHG intensity is at least 20% lower than that of the Index.
Table 1, Indicator 4		Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	As part of Pillar I of the investment strategy described below, the sub-fund excludes companies with significant thermal coal revenue exposure (>10%)
Table 1, Indicator 10		Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines	As part of Pillar I of the investment strategy described below, the sub-fund excludes companies identified as “non-compliant” based on UN Global Compact and OECD.

	for Multinational Enterprises	
Table 1, Indicator 14	Exposure to controversial weapons	As part of Pillar I of the investment strategy described below, the sub-fund excludes companies involved in Controversial weapons.

PAIs are monitored based on data frequency availability to see the progress and throughout time at portfolio level. If there are excessive deterioration or unexpected activities over time, they will be dealt with through different means such as engagement, reduction of allocation or eventually exclusion. The Investment Manager will review the relevance and availability of data and might consider more PAI indicators in the future.

More information on principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the periodic reporting of this sub-fund pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

Our ESG integration process has four pillars.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

Step1: Primary screenings:

- 1) **Pillar I**
 - **Minimum social safeguards:** Companies identified as “non-compliant” based on UN Global Compact and OECD
 - **Companies significantly involved in Predatory lending**
 - **Companies involved in Controversial weapons**
 - **Companies significantly involved in Adult entertainment production**
 - **Tobacco producers**
 - **Companies with significant thermal coal revenue exposure (>10%)**
- 2) **Pillar II**
 - **Excessively large emitters of greenhouse gases**
 - **Companies with no ESG criteria available**
 - **Companies with ESG score below average and a negative trend**
 - **Companies with severe controversial activity**

Step 2: Portfolio construction (**Pillar III: ESG guidelines**)

Portfolio construction is then performed through an optimisation process on the remaining, stable universe to produce a candidate portfolio that aims at minimising risk while considering a range of top-down guidelines. These guidelines reflect investment views such as country and sector risks as well as the ESG score of the aggregated portfolio. At this stage, by effectively favouring investments with higher ESG scores, we ensure an aggregate portfolio ESG score rank that is better than the ESG score rank of the Index, whose stocks in the worst quintile have been removed.

In addition, at the aggregated portfolio level, we ensure that the total GHG intensity (Scopes 1,2, and 3) is, at least, 20% lower than that of the Index.

Furthermore, the aggregate portfolio carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2) will be maintained at a certain level to ensure the portfolio's alignment with the 2-degree trajectory of the Science Based Target Initiative (SBTi).

The resulting portfolio leads to a list of purchase candidates, which is then reviewed thoroughly by our portfolio managers and fundamental analysts. This review, although discretionary by nature, is highly disciplined and ESG is an integral part of the broader criteria used for validating the stocks within the portfolio. As this review may result in further exclusions, the last step may need to be repeated multiple times in order to find the optimal solution.

Step 3: Active ownership (**Pillar IV**)



As a responsible investor, we practice our active ownership in 3 levels: proxy voting, direct engagement (on topics discovered in our research to the companies and collaborative engagement (already a signatory of Climate Action 100+, PRI-lead Oil & Gas, PRI's Climate Change for Airlines and Aerospace Companies, Plastic Solutions Investor Alliance).

► **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The binding elements of the sub-fund are the following:

1. Maintain an aggregate GHG intensity (Scopes 1,2, and 3 emissions) at the portfolio level that is at least 20% lower than the Index;
2. Achieve an aggregate portfolio ESG score rank better than the ESG score rank of the Index, whose stocks in the worst quintile have been removed;
3. Maintain an aggregate level of carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 emissions) that is aligned with the SBTi 2-degree trajectory based on the SBTi methodology ; and
4. Exclude companies involved in any of the activities and/or sectors set out in Step 1 of Pillar I of the investment strategy.

The sub-fund aims to achieve those targets by applying the 4-pillar investment strategy further described above.

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

N/A

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

We take into account ESG criteria in different layers of our decision making process. As an active manager, we frequently review every stock held in our portfolios.

As part of our review, we focus on E, S & G criteria in order to determine the risk of our holdings with respect to any of these criteria.

As part of our ESG score, we consider corporate governance categories of the companies, which include, but are not limited to, issues regarding board and management quality and structure, remuneration, UNGC signatories, and corporate policies, which tackle, but are not limited to, bribery, corruption, discrimination, and tax disclosures. All of the categories mentioned are considered within our G score and are regularly monitored.

We assess the governance based on a pre investment rule of verifying the company is not non-compliant according to UNGC or OECD. We then monitor this fact on a daily basis through the risk management process and if the situation of any of our holdings changes, we will sell the position at most during next rebalancing of the sub-fund.

We also monitor the ongoing controversies on a daily basis, through the risk management process, for each company we hold and if there are severe controversies around governance, we sell the position at most during next rebalancing of the sub-fund.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The sub-fund is expected to invest at least 90% of its NAV in companies that qualify as aligned with E/S characteristics (#1).

The sub-fund is allowed to invest up to 10% of its NAV in cash, cash equivalents, and/or hedging instruments (#2 Other).

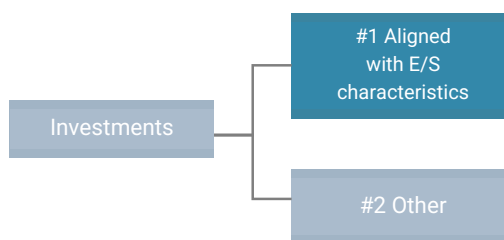


Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover**
reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.

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

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



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

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

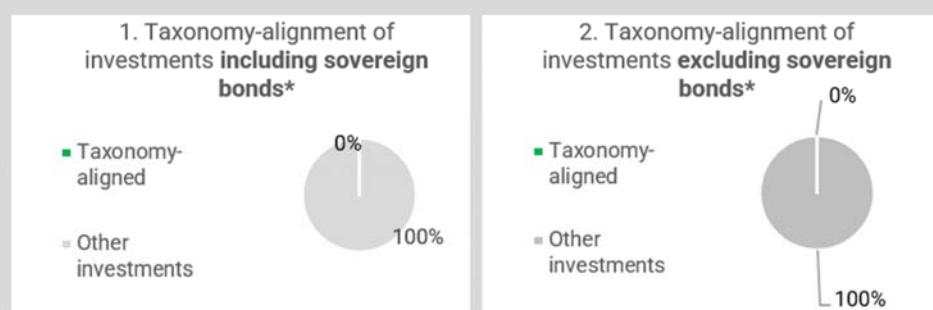
N/A



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

The sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

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*

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 other have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

As the sub-fund does not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the Taxonomy Regulation is therefore also set at 0%.



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 sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the sub-fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A



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

1. Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of liquidity
2. Hedging instruments in order to reduce market risks

Such investments do not follow any 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?

N/A

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?
N/A
- ▶ How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?
N/A
- ▶ How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?
N/A
- ▶ Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?
N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.unigestion.com/funds/>