Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund

Verkaufsprospekt
Juni 2025

Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund

(im Folgenden «Fonds» genannt)
Ein Anlagefonds luxemburgischen Rechts

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Dieser Verkaufsprospekt ist in Verbindung mit dem jeweils neusten Jahresbericht zu lesen (oder Halbjahresbericht, falls dieser nach dem letzten Jahresbericht ausgegeben wurde). Diese Berichte sind Bestandteil dieses Verkaufsprospektes und – mit diesem – Grundlage für alle Zeichnungen von Fondsanteilen. Sie sind bei allen Vertriebsstellen sowie im Internet unter www.swisscanto.com kostenlos erhältlich.

Gültig und verbindlich sind nur die Informationen, welche in diesem Verkaufsprospekt enthalten sind, sowie in den öffentlich zugänglichen Dokumenten, die darin erwähnt sind. Im Zweifel über den Inhalt dieses Verkaufsprospektes sollte eine Person konsultiert werden, die über den Fonds detailliert Auskunft geben kann.

Die deutsche Fassung dieses Verkaufsprospektes ist massgebend; die Verwaltungsgesellschaft und die Verwahrstelle können jedoch von ihnen genehmigte Übersetzungen in Sprachen der Länder, in welchen Fondsanteile angeboten und verkauft werden, für sich und den Fonds als verbindlich bezüglich solcher Anteile anerkennen, die an Anleger in diesen Ländern verkauft wurden.

Die Anteile des Fonds dürfen innerhalb der USA oder Personen, die gemäss Regulation S des US Securities Act von 1933 oder gemäss US Commodity Exchange Act, jeweils in der aktuellen Fassung, als US-Personen gelten, weder angeboten, verkauft, noch ausgeliefert werden.

Management und Verwaltung
Verwaltungsgesellschaft, Zentralverwaltung
Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A.
6, route de Trèves, L-2633 Senningerberg.

Die Swisscanto (LU) Equity Funds Management Company S.A. wurde am 25. September 1997 in Luxemburg als Aktiengesellschaft für eine unbeschränkte Dauer gegründet. Mit Wirkung zum 01. Juli 2011 wurde die Swisscanto (LU) Equity Funds Management Company S.A. mit der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. (Verwaltungsgesellschaft) fusioniert und fortan unter dem Namen Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. geführt.

Die Satzung der Swisscanto (LU) Equity Funds Management Company S.A. wurde in ihrer ersten Fassung im «Mémorial C, Recueil des Sociétés et Associations», dem Amtsblatt des Grossherzogtums Luxemburg (nachfolgend «Mémorial» genannt) vom 25. Oktober 1997 veröffentlicht.

Die Satzung der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. ist in der gültigen Fassung vom 05. Juni 2023 beim Luxemburger Handels- und Firmenregister (RCS) zur Einsicht hinterlegt. Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist unter der Nummer B 121.904 im RCS eingetragen.

Zweck der Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist die kollektive Portfolioverwaltung eines oder mehrerer Luxemburger und/oder ausländischer Organismen für gemeinsame Anlagen in Wertpapieren («OGAWs»), welche der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG, in ihrer jeweils geltenden Fassung unterliegen, und anderer Luxemburger oder ausländischer Organismen für gemeinsame Anlagen, die nicht unter vorbenannte Richtlinie fallen, einschliesslich spezialisierter Investmentfonds gemäss den Bestimmungen des Gesetzes vom 13. Februar 2007 über spezialisierte Investmentfonds («OGAs»), und im Einklang mit den Bestimmungen des Gesetzes vom 17. Dezember 2010 über Organismen für gemeinsame Anlagen, bzw. der jeweils geltenden Fassung des Gesetzes («OGA-Gesetz»).

Das einbezahlte Kapital der Verwaltungsgesellschaft beträgt CHF 220 000 und wird von der Swisscanto Holding AG, Zürich, gehalten, einer Holdinggesellschaft schweizerischen Rechts. Die Swisscanto Holding AG wird zu 100% von der Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zürich, gehalten.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft verfügt im Einklang mit dem OGA-Gesetz und den anwendbaren Verwaltungsvorschriften der luxemburgischen Aufsichtsbehörde (Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier, CSSF) über ausreichende und angemessene organisatorische Strukturen und interne Kontrollmechanismen. Insbesondere handelt sie im besten Interesse der Fonds bzw. Teilfonds und stellt sicher, dass Interessenkonflikte vermieden werden und dass die Einhaltung von Beschlüssen und Verfahren sowie eine faire Behandlung der Inhaber von Anteilen an den verwalteten Fonds und Teilfonds gewährleistet werden.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft verwaltet unter anderem auch die folgenden Fonds:

- Swisscanto (LU)
- Swisscanto (LU) Bond Fund
- Swisscanto (LU) Money Market Fund
- Swisscanto (LU) Portfolio Fund

Verwaltungsrat

Präsident:

- Hans Frey, Schweiz
  Geschäftsführer Swisscanto Fondsleitung AG, Zürich

Mitglieder:

- Richard Goddard, Luxemburg
  Independent Company Director, The Directors' Office, Luxemburg
- Roland Franz, Luxemburg
  Geschäftsführer Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A., Luxemburg
- Anne-Marie Arens, Luxemburg
  Independent Company Director, Luxemburg
- Steve Michel, Leiter Sales Asset Management, Zürcher Kantonalbank, Schweiz

Geschäftsführung

Mitglieder:

- Roland Franz, Luxemburg
- Jasna Ofak, Luxemburg
- Michael Weiβ, Deutschland

Asset Management

- Zürcher Kantonalbank
  Bahnhofstrasse 9, 8001 Zürich, Schweiz;
- SPARX Asset Management Co. Ltd.
  Shinagawa Season Terrace 6F, 1-2-70 Konan, Minato-ku,
  Tokyo 108-0075, Japan.

Die Verwaltung des Fondsvermögens des Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan ist vertraglich der SPARX Asset Management Co. Ltd., Tokyo (im Folgenden «SPARX»), und die der restlichen Teilfonds der Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zürich, übertragen.

Die Zürcher Kantonalbank wurde im Jahre 1870 als selbständige Anstalt des kantonalen öffentlichen Rechts in Zürich gegründet. Sie zeichnet sich durch eine langjährige Erfahrung in der Vermögensverwaltung aus. Die genaue Ausführung des Auftrages regelt ein zwischen der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. und der Zürcher Kantonalbank abgeschlossener Vermögensverwaltungsvertrag.

SPARX ist ein unabhängiger Asset Manager, welcher 1989 in Tokio gegründet wurde und sich auf japanische Aktien spezialisiert hat. SPARX verwaltet ein Vermögen von insgesamt USD 7.7 Mrd. per Ende März 2015. Die genaue Ausführung des Auftrages regelt ein zwischen der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. und SPARX abgeschlossener Vermögensverwaltungsvertrag.

Das Asset Management ist beauftragt, die Mittel des Fonds im Interesse der Anteilinhaber anzulegen. Sie handeln im Rahmen der gesetzlichen und vertraglichen Bedingungen in der Endverantwortung der Verwaltungsgesellschaft.

Die jeweiligen Vermögensverwaltungsverträge sind jederzeit unter Einhaltung einer Kündigungsfrist von drei Monaten für SPARX und von sechs Monaten für die Zürcher Kantonalbank kündbar. Das Asset Management hat Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung nach den üblichen Ansätzen. Diese wird von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft aus der ihr zustehenden und zulasten des Fonds gehenden pauschalen Verwaltungskommission bezahlt.

Verwahrstelle, Hauptzahl-,Register-, Transferstelle

CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch
5, Allée Scheffer, L-2520 Luxemburg , Luxemburg

Verwahrstelle und Hauptzahlstelle

Die CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch handelt als Verwahrstelle des Fonds (die "Verwahrstelle") in Übereinstimmung mit einem Depotbankvertrag vom 18. März 2016 in seiner jeweils gültigen Fassung (der "Depotbankvertrag") sowie den einschlägigen Bestimmungen des Gesetzes und der OGAW-Vorschriften.

Die CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch handelt als Niederlassung der CACEIS Bank, einer Aktiengesellschaft (société anonyme) nach französischem Recht mit einem Kapital von 1.280.677.691,03 Euro, deren eingetragener Sitz sich in 89-91, rue Gabriel Peri, 92120 Montrouge, Frankreich, befindet und die im französischen Handels- und Gesellschaftsregister eingetragen ist, unter der Nummer 692 024 722 RCS Nanterre. Die CACEIS Bank ist ein zugelassenes Kreditinstitut, das von der Europäischen Zentralbank ("EZB") und der Autorité de contrôle prudentiel et de résolution ("ACPR") beaufsichtigt wird. Darüber hinaus ist sie berechtigt, über ihre luxemburgische Niederlassung Bank- und Zentralverwaltungsgeschäfte in Luxemburg zu tätigen.

Investoren können auf Anfrage am eingetragenen Sitz des Fonds den Depotbankvertrag einsehen, um ein besseres Verständnis und Wissen über die begrenzten Pflichten und die Haftung der Verwahrstelle zu erlangen.

Die Verwahrstelle ist mit der Verwahrung und/oder gegebenenfalls mit der Führung der Aufzeichnungen und der Überprüfung der Eigentumsverhältnisse an den Vermögenswerten des Teilfonds betraut und hat die in Teil I des Gesetzes vorgesehenen Pflichten und Aufgaben zu erfüllen. Insbesondere hat die Verwahrstelle eine wirksame und ordnungsgemäße Überwachung der Zahlungsströme des Fonds sicherzustellen.

In Übereinstimmung mit den OGAW-Vorschriften muss die Verwahrstelle:

(i) sicherzustellen, dass der Verkauf, die Ausgabe, der Rückkauf, die Rücknahme und die Einziehung von Anteilen des Fonds in Übereinstimmung mit den geltenden nationalen Rechtsvorschriften und den OGAW-Vorschriften oder der Vertragsbedingungen erfolgen;

(ii) sicherstellen, dass der Wert der Anteile gemäß den OGAW-Vorschriften, der Vertragsbedingungen und den in der Richtlinie festgelegten Verfahren berechnet wird;

(iii) die Anweisungen des Fonds auszuführen, sofern sie nicht im Widerspruch zu den OGAW-Vorschriften oder der Vertragsbedingungen stehen;

(iv) sicherstellen, dass bei Transaktionen, die das Vermögen des Fonds betreffen, alle Gegenleistungen innerhalb der üblichen Fristen an den Fonds überwiesen werden; und

(v) sicherstellen, dass die Erträge des Fonds im Einklang mit den OGAW-Vorschriften und den Vertragsbedingungen verwendet werden.

Die Verwahrstelle darf keine der in den Ziffern i) bis v) dieses Abschnitts genannten Pflichten und Aufgaben delegieren.

In Einklang mit den Bestimmungen der Richtlinie kann die Verwahrstelle unter bestimmten Bedingungen einen Teil oder alle Vermögenswerte, die unter ihrer Verwahrung und/oder Aufzeichnung stehen, Korrespondenzbanken oder Drittdepotbanken anvertrauen, welche von Zeit zu Zeit beauftragt werden. Die Haftung der Verwahrstelle bleibt von einer solchen Übertragung unberührt, sofern nichts anderes bestimmt ist, jedoch nur innerhalb der gesetzlich zulässigen Grenzen.

Eine Liste dieser Korrespondenzbanken/Drittdepotbanken ist auf der Website der Verwahrstelle www.caceis.com/de/regulierung/ verfügbar. Diese Liste kann von Zeit zu Zeit aktualisiert werden. Eine vollständige Liste aller Korrespondenzbanken/Drittdepotbanken ist auf Anfrage kostenlos bei der der Vertragsbedingungen erhältlich. Aktuelle Informationen über die Identität der Verwahrstelle, die Beschreibung ihrer Aufgaben und möglicherweise auftretender Interessenkonflikte, die von der Verwahrstelle übertragenen Verwahrfunktionen und etwaige Interessenkonflikte, die sich aus einer solchen Übertragung ergeben können, werden den Anlegern auch auf der Website der Verwahrstelle, und auf Anfrage zur Verfügung gestellt. Es gibt viele Situationen, in denen ein Interessenkonflikt entstehen könnte, insbesondere dann, wenn die Verwahrstelle ihre Verwahrfunktionen delegiert oder wenn die Verwahrstelle auch andere Aufgaben im Namen des Fonds wahrnimmt, wie z. B. Dienstleistungen als Verwaltungsstelle, Registerstelle. Diese Situationen und die damit verbundenen Interessenkonflikte wurden von der Verwahrstelle festgestellt. Um die Interessen des Fonds und ihrer Anteilinhaber zu schützen und die geltenden Vorschriften einzuhalten, wurden bei der Verwahrstelle eine Politik und Verfahren eingeführt, um Interessenkonflikten vorzubeugen und sie zu überwachen, wenn sie auftreten, und zwar mit dem Ziel:

Identifizierung und Analyse möglicher Situationen von Interessenkonflikten;

Aufzeichnung, Management und Überwachung von Interessenkonflikten entweder durch:

Rückgriff auf die ständigen Maßnahmen zur Bewältigung von Interessenkonflikten, wie z. B. getrennte juristische Personen, Aufgabentrennung, getrennte Berichtslinien, Insiderlisten für Mitarbeiter; oder

Durchführung einer Einzelfallprüfung, um (i) geeignete Präventivmaßnahmen zu ergreifen, wie z. B. die Erstellung einer neuen Überwachungsliste, die Einführung einer neuen "Chinese Wall", die Sicherstellung, dass die Geschäfte zu marktüblichen Bedingungen durchgeführt werden, und/oder die betroffenen Anteilseigner des Fonds zu informieren, oder (ii) Ablehnung der Ausübung der den Interessenkonflikt begründenden Tätigkeit.

Die Verwahrstelle hat eine funktionale, hierarchische und/oder vertragliche Trennung zwischen der Erfüllung ihrer OGAW-Depotbankfunktionen und der Wahrnehmung anderer Aufgaben im Namen des Fonds, insbesondere der Dienstleistungen der Verwaltungsstelle, der Registerstelle, vorgenommen.

Der Fonds und die Verwahrstelle können den Depotbankvertrag jederzeit unter Einhaltung einer Frist von neunzig (90) Tagen schriftlich kündigen. Der Fonds kann die Verwahrstelle jedoch nur dann entlassen, wenn innerhalb von zwei (2) Monaten eine neue Verwahrstelle ernannt wird, die die Funktionen und Aufgaben der Verwahrstelle übernimmt. Nach ihrer Abberufung muss die Verwahrstelle ihre Aufgaben und Zuständigkeiten weiter wahrnehmen, bis das gesamte Vermögen der Teilfonds auf die neue Verwahrstelle übertragen wurde.

Die Verwahrstelle hat weder eine Entscheidungsbefugnis noch eine Beratungspflicht in Bezug auf die Anlagen des Fonds. Die Verwahrstelle ist ein Dienstleister für den Fonds und ist nicht für die Erstellung dieses Verkaufsprospekts verantwortlich und übernimmt daher keine Verantwortung für die Richtigkeit der in diesem Prospekt enthaltenen Informationen oder die Gültigkeit der Struktur und der Anlagen des Fonds.

Interessenkonflikte der Verwahrstelle

Von Zeit zu Zeit können Interessenkonflikte zwischen der Verwahrstelle und ihren Beauftragten entstehen, beispielsweise, wenn es sich bei dem Beauftragten um eine Konzerngesellschaft handelt, die eine Vergütung für andere Verwahrungsleistungen erhält, die sie für den Fonds erbringt. Auf Grundlage der geltenden Gesetze und Verordnungen untersucht die Verwahrstelle fortlaufend potentielle Interessenkonflikte, die während der Ausübung ihrer Funktion entstehen können. Jeder ermittelte, potentielle Interessenkonflikt wird in Übereinstimmung mit der Interessenkonfliktpolitik der Verwahrstelle behandelt, welche wiederum den auf Finanzinstitute gemäss dem Gesetz vom 05. April 1993 über den Finanzsektor anwendbaren Gesetzen und Verordnungen unterliegt.

Weitere potenzielle Interessenkonflikte können daraus entstehen, dass die Verwahrstelle und/oder ihre Konzerngesellschaften für den Fonds, die Verwaltungsgesellschaft und/oder Dritte andere Dienstleistungen erbringen. So können die Verwahrstelle und/oder ihre Konzerngesellschaften als Verwahrstelle, Verwahrstelle und/oder Verwalter anderer Fonds auftreten. Daher besteht das Risiko, dass die Verwahrstelle oder ihre Konzerngesellschaften in ihrer Geschäftstätigkeit (potenziellen) Interessenkonflikten mit dem Fonds, der Verwaltungsgesellschaft und/oder anderen Fonds, in deren Auftrag die Verwahrstelle (oder eine ihrer Konzerngesellschaften) handelt, ausgesetzt sind.
Die Verwahrstelle hat eine Interessenkonfliktpolitik erstellt und umgesetzt. Ziel dieser Politik ist in erster Linie:

- die Ermittlung und Analyse von Situationen, aus denen sich potenzielle Interessenkonflikte ergeben könnten;
- die Erfassung, Steuerung, und Überwachung von Interessenkonflikten mittels:
  - Umsetzung einer funktionalen und hierarchischen Trennung, um sicherzustellen, dass die Ausführung der Aufgaben der Verwahrstelle als Verwahrstelle von den potenziell dazu in Konflikt stehenden Aufgaben getrennt erfolgt;
  - Umsetzung von Präventivmassnahmen um jeder Art von Tätigkeit, die Anlass zu Interessenkonflikten geben könnte, aus dem Weg zu gehen, wie zum Beispiel:
    - die Verwahrstelle und jede Drittpartei, an welche Verwahrstellenfunktionen delegiert wurden, lehnen jegliche Beauftragung als Anlageverwalter ab;
    - die Verwahrstelle lehnt jegliche Übertragung von Compliance und Risk Management Aufgaben ab;
    - die Verwahrstelle hat ein solides Eskalationsverfahren eingerichtet, um sicherzustellen, dass regulatorische Verstösse an die für Compliance zuständige Abteilung gemeldet werden, welche wiederum wesentliche Verstöße an die Unternehmensleitung und den Vorstand der Verwahrstelle meldet.
    - die Verwahrstelle verfügt über eine spezialisierte, eigene Revisionsabteilung, die unabhängig und sachlich Risikobewertungen durchführt, sowie interne Kontrollverfahren und administrative Prozesse auf Eignung und Effizienz bewertet.

Auf Grundlage des oben genannten bestätigt die Verwahrstelle, dass kein potentieller Interessenkonflikt ermittelt werden konnte.

Die aktuelle Interessenkonfliktpolitik ist auf Anfrage bei der Verwahrstelle oder über folgenden Weblink erhältlich: https://www.caceis.com/who-we-are/compliance/

Die Verwahrstelle hat Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung nach den üblichen Ansätzen. Diese wird von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft aus der ihr zustehenden und zulasten des Fonds gehenden pauschalen Verwaltungskommission bezahlt.

Register- und Transferstelle:
Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft hat Ihre Aufgaben als Register- und Transferstelle des Fonds (die «Register- und Transferstelle») an die CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch gemäss dem Investment Fund Services Agreement vom 01. Juli 2021 übertragen. Der Vertrag wurde auf unbestimmte Dauer geschlossen und kann von beiden Vertragsparteien schriftlich mit einer Kündigungsfrist von 90 Tagen gekündigt werden.

Die Register- und Transferstelle ist verantwortlich für die Abwicklung von Zeichnungsanträgen, Rücknahmeanträgen, die Führung des Anteilsregisters sowie für die Annahme von Anteilszertifikaten, welche zwecks Ersetzung oder Rücknahme zurückgegeben werden.

Die Register- und Transferstelle des Fonds ist verantwortlich dafür, geeignete Massnahmen zur Einhaltung der Bestimmungen zur Bekämpfung der Geldwäsche gemäss den einschlägigen Gesetzen des Grossherzogtums Luxemburg und der Beachtung und Umsetzung der Rundschreiben der luxemburgischen Aufsichtsbehörde zu treffen.

Abhängig von jedem Zeichnungs- oder Transferauftrag ist eine detaillierte Identifizierung des Auftraggebers nicht unbedingt erforderlich, sofern der Auftrag durch eine Finanzinstitution oder einen autorisierten Finanzdienstleister durchgeführt wird und

diese(r) gleichzeitig in einem Land niedergelassen ist, welches äquivalente Vorschriften zu denen im luxemburgischen Geldwäschegesetz verlangt. Die Liste der Staaten, welche äquivalente Vorschriften zu denen im luxemburgischen Geldwäschegesetz verlangen, ist auf Anfrage bei der Register- und Transferstelle erhältlich.
Die Register- und Transferstelle hat Anspruch auf eine Entschädigung nach den üblichen Ansätzen. Diese wird von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft aus der ihr zustehenden und zulasten des Fonds gehenden pauschalen Verwaltungskommission bezahlt.

Fondsbuchhaltung, Nettoinventarwert (NAV)-Berechnung und Kundenkommunikation
Swisscanto Asset Managament International S.A.
6, route de Trèves, L-2633 Senningerberg

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft übernimmt Aufgaben der Fondsbuchhaltung und NAV-Berechnung. Diese Funktionen umfassen im Wesentlichen die Buchhaltung des Fonds sowie die Berechnung des Nettovermögenswertes der Fondsanteile, die Jahres- und Halbjahresberichte des Fonds aufzustellen und dem Wirtschaftsprüfer die Jahres- und Halbjahresberichte entsprechend der Luxemburger Gesetzgebung und den Vorschriften der luxemburgischen Aufsichtsbehörde vorzubereiten. Diese Aufgaben werden von der Swisscanto Fondsleitung AG als Dienstleister ausgeführt und von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft verantwortet.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist für die Kundenkommunikation zuständig, welche unter anderem die Erstellung und Bearbeitung des Verkaufsprospekts und der Vertragsbedingungen umfasst.

Unabhängiger Wirtschaftsprüfer:
Ernst & Young S.A.
35E, Avenue John F. Kennedy, L-1855 Luxemburg

Spezifische Informationen für nicht in Luxemburg ansässige Anleger

Informationen zur Zahl- und Informationsstelle für Anleger aus Deutschland sind auf der Seite 41 des vorliegenden Verkaufsprospekts aufgeführt.

Informationen zur Zahl- und Informationsstelle für Anleger aus Österreich sind auf der Seite 42 des vorliegenden Verkaufsprospekts aufgeführt.

Informationen zur Zahl- und Informationsstelle für Anleger aus Liechtenstein sind auf der Seite 43 des vorliegenden Verkaufsprospekts aufgeführt.

Übersicht der Vertriebszulassungen von Teilfonds im Ausland:
Eine Übersicht der Länder, in welchen die Teilfonds des Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund zugelassen sind, findet sich auf der Internetseite www.swisscanto.com.

Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund
Erklärungen

1 Allgemeines zum Fonds

1.1 Rechtliche Aspekte

Der Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund ist ein offener Anlagefonds nach luxemburgischem Recht und wurde am 13. Januar 1998 gegründet. Der Fonds wird von der luxemburgischen Aktiengesellschaft Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. verwaltet. Die CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch ist mit den Aufgaben der Verwahrstelle betraut.

Der Fonds wurde im Dezember 1999 erstmals zur Zeichnung aufgelegt.

Der Fonds untersteht seit dem 14. Oktober 2005 den gesetzlichen Bestimmungen des ersten Teils des OGA-Gesetzes.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft des Fonds untersteht Kapitel 15 des OGA-Gesetzes.

Die Portfolios und sonstigen Vermögenswerte des Fonds werden als ein Sondervermögen von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft im Interesse und für Rechnung der Anteilinhaber verwaltet.

Das gesamte Fondsvermögen steht im Miteigentum aller Anleger, welche ihren Anteilen entsprechend gleichberechtigt sind. Das Fondsvermögen ist vom Vermögen der Verwaltungsgesellschaft getrennt. Eine Versammlung der Anteilinhaber ist in den Vertragsbedingungen nicht vorgesehen. Durch Zeichnung oder Erwerb von Anteilen erkennt der Anteilinhaber die Vertragsbedingungen an.

Die Anteilinhaber, ihre Erben oder sonstige Berechtigte können die Auflösung, Teilung oder Fusion des Fonds nicht verlangen.

Der Fonds ist weder zeitlich noch betragsmässig begrenzt und sein Geschäftsjahr endet am 31. März.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft weist die Anleger auf die Tatsache hin, dass die Anteilinhaber ihre Anlegerrechte in ihrer Gesamtheit nicht unmittelbar gegen den Fonds geltend machen können, weil sie nicht selbst und nicht mit ihrem eigenen Namen in dem Anteilsregister des Fonds eingeschrieben sind. Da ein Anleger nur über eine Zwischenstelle in den Fonds investieren kann, welche die Investition in seinem Namen aber im Auftrag des Anlegers übernimmt, können nicht unbedingt alle Anlegerrechte unmittelbar durch den Anteilinhaber gegen den Fonds geltend gemacht werden. Anlegern wird geraten, sich über Ihre Rechte zu informieren.

Die Vertragsbedingungen des Fonds wurden zum ersten Mal am 25. Februar 1998 im «Mémorial» publiziert. Es erfolgten mehrere Änderungen, die entsprechend den Vertragsbedingungen durchgeführt wurden. Der Hinweis auf die letzte Änderung wird in der elektronischen Sammlung der Gesellschaften und Vereinigungen (*Recueil Electroniques des Sociétés et Assocations,* nachfolgend «RESA») publiziert. Die Vertragsbedingungen sind in ihrer gültigen Fassung vom 17. März 2025 beim Handels- und Firmenregister in Luxemburg zur Einsicht hinterlegt.

1.1.1 Liquidation

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist berechtigt, jederzeit den Fonds, Teilfonds oder die Anteilsklassen aufzulösen. Der Fonds muss aufgelöst und liquidiert werden, wenn sein Gesamtnettovermögen während mehr als sechs Monaten ein Viertel des gesetzlichen minimalen Fondsvermögens unterschreitet. Wenn das Nettovermögen eines Teilfonds den Gegenwert von CHF 500 000 unterschreitet oder wenn sich das wirtschaftliche, rechtliche oder monetäre Umfeld ändert, kann die Verwaltungsgesellschaft beschliessen, einen Teilfonds aufzulösen, Teilfonds zu fusionieren oder einen Teilfonds in einen anderen offenen Anlagefonds gemäss Teil I des OGA-Gesetzes einzubringen.

Der Auflösungs- bzw. Liquidationsbeschluss des Fonds wird im RESA publiziert und zumindest in zwei weiteren Zeitungen, darunter das «Luxemburger Wort», bekannt gemacht. Von dem Tage des Auflösungs- bzw. Liquidationsbeschlusses an werden keine Anteile mehr ausgegeben und keine Anteile mehr zurückgenommen; bei Auflösung und Liquidation eines Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse betrifft dies nur den in Frage stehenden Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse. In der Liquidation wird die Verwaltungsgesellschaft das Fondsvermögen im besten Interesse der Anteilinhaber verwerten und die Verwahrstelle beauftragen, den Nettoliquidationserlös anteilsmässig an die Anteilinhaber zu verteilen. Etwaige Liquidationserlöse, die nicht bei Abschluss der Liquidation an die Anteilinhaber verteilt werden konnten, werden bei der «Caisse de Consignation» in Luxemburg bis zum Ablauf der Verjährungsfrist hinterlegt.

1.1.2 Fusion

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft kann durch Beschluss des Verwaltungsrats und, soweit anwendbar, gemäss dem OGA-Gesetz sowie den in den anwendbaren Verwaltungsvorschriften benannten Bedingungen und Verfahren den Fonds oder gegebenenfalls einen oder mehrere Teilfonds des Fonds mit einem bereits bestehenden oder gemeinsam gegründeten Teilfonds, anderen Luxemburger Fonds bzw. Teilfonds entweder unter Auflösung ohne Abwicklung oder unter Weiterbestand bis zur Tilgung sämtlicher Verbindlichkeiten verschmelzen.

Die Fusion mit einem Anlagefonds ausländischen Rechts ist nicht vorgesehen.

Die Anteilinhaber sind berechtigt, innerhalb von 30 Tagen entweder die Rücknahme ihrer Anteile oder gegebenenfalls den Umtausch in Anteile eines anderen Fonds bzw. Teilfonds mit ähnlicher Anlagepolitik, der von derselben Verwaltungsgesellschaft oder einer anderen Gesellschaft verwaltet wird, mit der die Verwaltungsgesellschaft durch eine gemeinsame Verwaltung oder Kontrolle oder durch eine wesentliche direkte oder indirekte Beteiligung verbunden ist, ohne weitere Kosten als jene, die vom Fonds bzw. Teilfonds zur Deckung der Auflösungskosten einbehalten werden, zu verlangen.

Soweit anwendbar werden die Anteilinhaber gemäss den im OGA-Gesetz sowie den anwendbaren Verwaltungsvorschriften benannten Bedingungen und Verfahren rechtzeitig über die Fusion informiert.

1.2 Fondsstruktur

Der Fonds offeriert dem Anleger unter ein und demselben Anlagefonds Teilfonds («Umbrella») mit unterschiedlicher Anlagepolitik. Die Gesamtheit der Teilfonds ergibt den Fonds. Jeder Anleger ist am Fonds durch Beteiligung an einem Teilfonds beteiligt. Jeder Teilfonds gilt im Verhältnis der Anteilinhaber untereinander als selbständiges Sondervermögen. Die Rechte und Pflichten der Anteilinhaber eines Teilfonds sind von denen der Anteilinhaber der anderen Teilfonds getrennt. Auch im Hinblick auf die Anlagen und die Anlagepolitik gemäss Ziffer 2 wird jeder Teilfonds als eigener Fonds betrachtet.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft kann jederzeit beschliessen, weitere Teilfonds oder Gruppen von Teilfonds hinzuzufügen oder die Emissionsbedingungen bereits genehmigter, aber noch nicht lancierter Teilfonds oder Gruppen festzulegen. Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft gibt dies den Anteilinhabern bekannt und passt den Verkaufsprospekt an.

1.3 Anteilsklassen

Der Verwaltungsrat ist ermächtigt, jederzeit weitere Anteilsklassen zu schaffen. Des Weiteren kann der Verwaltungsrat beschliessen, soweit dies aus wirtschaftlichen oder rechtlichen Gründen geboten ist, eine Anteilsklasse aufzulösen und die ausstehenden Anteile innerhalb eines Teilfonds in Anteile einer anderen Anteilsklasse umzutauschen. Diese Beschlüsse des Verwaltungsrats werden gemäss den unter Artikel 14 der Vertragsbedingungen festgelegten Bestimmungen veröffentlicht.

Eine Übersicht der aktiven Anteilsklassen ist bei der Verwaltungsgesellschaft kostenfrei erhältlich sowie auf der Internetseite www.swisscanto.com einsehbar.

1.4. Unterscheidungsmerkmale der Anteilsklassen

Die Anteilsklassen unterscheiden sich bezüglich folgender Merkmale:

- Anlegerkreis,
- Verwendung der Erträge,
- Referenzwährung,
- Währungsabsicherung, sowie
- Kommissionssätze.

1.4.1. Anlegerkreis oder Eigenschaften der Anteilsklassen

Die Anlegerkreise der Anteilsklassen lauten wie folgt:

a) Anteilsklassen A

Anteile dieser Anteilsklassen A stehen

- allen Anlegern offen und
- können grundsätzlich von sämtlichen Vertriebsträgern angeboten werden.

Bei den Anteilsklassen A wird eine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

b) Anteilsklassen B

Anteile dieser Anteilsklassen B werden allen Anlegern angeboten,

- die einen schriftlichen oder anderweitig durch Text nachweisbaren Vertrag, welcher die Zulassung zu den oben genannten Anteilsklassen B umfasst, mit einem Kooperationspartner abgeschlossen haben, und
- sofern eine entsprechende Kooperationsvereinbarung zwischen dem Kooperationspartner und einer Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe besteht.

Bei den Anteilsklassen B wird eine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

c) Anteilsklassen C

Anteile dieser Anteilsklassen C werden allen Anlegern angeboten,

- die einen schriftlichen oder anderweitig durch Text nachweisbaren auf Dauer angelegten Anlageberatungsvertrag, welcher die Zulassung zu den oben genannten Anteilsklassen C umfasst, mit einem Kooperationspartner abgeschlossen haben, und
- sofern eine entsprechende Kooperationsvereinbarung zwischen dem Kooperationspartner und einer Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe besteht.

Bei den Anteilsklassen C wird eine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

d) Anteilsklassen D

Anteile dieser Anteilsklassen D stehen

- nur institutionellen Anlegern im Sinne der Ziffer 1.4.1 Buchstabe j) dieses Verkaufsprospektes offen und
- können grundsätzlich von sämtlichen Vertriebs-trägern angeboten werden.

Bei den Anteilsklassen D wird eine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

e) Anteilsklassen G

Anteile dieser Anteilsklassen G stehen nur Anlegern offen, welche folgende Voraussetzungen erfüllen:

- Die Anleger gelten als institutionelle Anleger im Sinne der Ziffer 1.4.1. Buchstabe j) dieses Verkaufsprospekts.
- Die Anleger haben einen schriftlichen oder anderweitig durch Text nachweisbaren auf Dauer angelegten Investitionsvertrag mit einer Bank oder einem anderen Professionellen des Finanzsektors abgeschlossen.
- Banken und andere Professionelle des Finanzsektors können die Anteile nur anbieten oder auf fremde Rechnung zeichnen, sofern eine entsprechende Kooperationsvereinbarung mit einer Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe besteht.

Bei den Anteilsklassen G wird eine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

f) Anteilsklasse I9

Anteile dieser Anteilsklassen I9 stehen nur Anlegern offen, welche folgende Voraussetzungen erfüllen:

- Die Anleger gelten als institutionelle Anleger im Sinne der Ziffer 1.4.1. Buchstabe j) dieses Verkaufsprospekts.
- Die Anleger haben einen schriftlichen oder anderweitig durch Text nachweisbaren auf Dauer angelegten Investitionsvertrag mit einer Bank oder einem anderen Professionellen des Finanzsektors abgeschlossen.
- Banken und andere Professionelle des Finanzsektors können die Anteile nur anbieten oder auf fremde Rechnung zeichnen, sofern eine entsprechende Kooperationsvereinbarung mit einer Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe besteht.

Bei den Anteilsklassen I9 wird eine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

g) Anteilsklassen M

Anteile der Anteilsklassen M werden nur Anlegern angeboten,

- die einen schriftlichen oder anderweitig durch Text nachweisbaren individuellen Anlageberatungsvertrag mit der Zürcher Kantonal-bank abgeschlossen haben, welcher die Zulassung zu den oben genannten Anteilsklassen umfasst, und
- sofern die Zürcher Kantonalbank mit einer Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe eine entsprechende Kooperationsvereinbarung abgeschlossen hat.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft wird für die Fondsverwaltung (d.h. die Leitung, das Asset Management und, sofern entschädigt, den Vertrieb sowie andere anfallende Kosten, insbesondere die Kommissionen und Kosten der Verwahrstelle) nicht über die pauschale Verwaltungskommission, sondern über eine Vergütung, die im Rahmen des oben genannten Anlageberatungsvertrages festgelegt wird, durch die Zürcher Kantonalbank, Zürich entschädigt. Es wird daher keine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

h) Anteilsklassen N

Anteile der Anteilsklassen N stehen Anlegern offen, welche bei Zeichnung auf eigene Rechnung folgende Voraussetzungen erfüllen:

- Die Anleger gelten als institutionelle Anleger im Sinne der Ziffer 1.4.1 Buchstabe j) dieses Verkaufsprospekts, welche einen schriftlichen oder anderweitig durch Text nachweisbaren Dienstleistungsvertrag (Vermögensverwaltungsvertrag, Beratungsvertrag, Investitionsvertrag oder ein anderer Dienstleistungsvertrag) mit einem entsprechenden Kooperationspartner der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. oder einer anderen Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe abgeschlossen haben, wobei nicht institutionelle Kunden trotz Vermögensverwaltungsmandat ausgeschlossen sind; oder
- Die Anleger haben mit der Zürcher Kantonalbank einen individuellen Vermögensverwaltungsvertrag abgeschlossen.

Banken können die Anteile nur anbieten oder auf fremde Rechnung zeichnen, sofern eine entsprechende Kooperationsvereinbarung mit einer Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe besteht.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft wird für die Fondsverwaltung (d.h. die Leitung, das Asset Management und, sofern entschädigt, den Vertrieb sowie andere anfallende Kosten, insbesondere die Kommissionen und Kosten der Verwahrstelle) nicht über die pauschale Verwaltungskommission, sondern über eine Vergütung entschädigt, die im Rahmen der oben genannten Verträge zwischen dem Anleger auf der einen Seite und der Zürcher Kantonalbank oder einem Kooperationspartner der Zürcher Kantonalbank, einer Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe oder einer Bank auf der anderen Seite festgelegt wird. Es wird daher keine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fondsvermögens erhoben.

i) Anteilsklassen S

Anteile der Anteilsklassen S stehen

- nur der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. oder

- anderen Verwaltungsgesellschaften, die einen Kooperationsvertrag mit der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. abgeschlossen haben, offen.

Anteile der Anteilsklassen S sind Anteile, die in der entsprechenden Währung (Rechnungseinheit) erstmalig zu 100‘000 (JPY 10‘000‘000) ausgegeben werden und denen keine Verwaltungskommission belastet wird.

Die Entschädigung der Verwaltungsgesellschaft und ihrer Beauftragten für die Leitung, das Asset Management und gegebenenfalls den Vertrieb wird nicht dem Fondsvermögen belastet, sondern auf der Grundlage einer individuellen Vereinbarung bzw. Regelung zwischen der Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A. und dem Anleger separat vergütet.

j) Institutionelle Anleger

Als institutionelle Anleger gelten:

- Banken und andere Professionelle des Finanzsektors, und zwar sowohl bei Zeichnung auf eigene Rechnung als auch bei Zeichnung auf Rechnung von anderen institutionellen Anlegern oder von nicht institutionellen Kunden im Rahmen eines Vermögensverwaltungsmandats;
- öffentlich-rechtliche Körperschaften, die ihr eigenes Vermögen investieren;
- Versicherungs- und Rückversicherungsunter-nehmen;
- Vorsorgeeinrichtungen;
- Industrie-, Handels- und Konzernfinanzgesellschaften;
- Organismen für gemeinsame Anlagen und andere Fondsstrukturen;
- Holdinggesellschaften oder ähnliche Unternehmen, deren Gesellschafter alle institutionelle Anleger sind;
- Familienholdings oder ähnliche Einrichtungen, deren Zweck das Halten von Finanzanlagen für sehr wohlhabende Einzelpersonen oder Familien ist;
- Holdinggesellschaften oder ähnliche Einrichtungen, welche im Hinblick auf ihre Struktur und Geschäfte eine von den wirtschaftlich Berechtigten unabhängige und echte Substanz haben und bedeutende Finanzanlagen halten.

1.4.2 Verwendung der Erträge

Des Weiteren unterscheiden sich die Anteilsklassen in der Erfolgsverwendung.

Bei den Anteilsklassen, bei welchen der Buchstabe «A» an zweiter Stelle steht, zum Beispiel AA oder MA CHF, bzw. an dritter Stelle, zum Beispiel I9A, handelt es sich um Fondsanteile, die als ausschüttende Fondsanteile aufgelegt sind. Gemäss Artikel 12 der Vertragsbedingungen bestimmt die Verwaltungsgesellschaft nach Abschluss der Jahresrechnung, ob und inwieweit für ausschüttende Fondsanteile Ausschüttungen vorgenommen werden. Es ist beabsichtigt, bei ausschüttenden Anteilen den Grossteil der Erträge auszuschütten. Bei den Anteilsklassen bei welchen der Buchstabe «T» an zweiter Stelle steht, zum Beispiel AT oder MT CHF, bzw. an dritter Stelle, zum Beispiel I9T, handelt es sich um Fondsanteile, die als thesaurierende Fondsanteile aufgelegt sind. Für diese Anteilsklassen sind keine Ausschüttungen beabsichtigt. Nach Abzug der allgemeinen Kosten werden die Erträge verwendet, um den Nettovermögenswert der Anteile zu erhöhen (Thesaurierung).

1.4.3 Referenzwährung

Wenn sich die Referenzwährung einer Anteilsklasse von der Rechnungswährung des Teilfonds unterscheidet, wird die Bezeichnung der Anteilsklasse um die drei Buchstaben, die die Abkürzung der entsprechenden Währung darstellen, erweitert.

Anteilsklassen, deren Referenzwährung sich von der Rechnungswährung des Teilfonds unterscheidet, können damit wie folgt differenziert werden:

- bei den Anteilsklassen, welche als letzte drei Buchstaben «CHF» in der Bezeichnung der Anteilsklasse aufweisen, zum Beispiel AT CHF oder MA CHF, wäre Schweizer Franken (CHF) die Referenzwährung der jeweiligen Anteilsklasse, oder
- bei den Anteilsklassen, welche als letzte drei Buchstaben «EUR» in der Bezeichnung der Anteilsklasse aufweisen, zum Beispiel AT EUR oder MA EUR, wäre Euro (EUR) die Referenzwährung der jeweiligen Anteilsklasse.

1.4.4 Währungsabsicherung

Die Anteilsklassen unterscheiden sich in der Währungsabsicherung:

Bei den Anteilsklassen, bei welchen der Buchstabe «H» an dritter bzw. vierter Stelle der Bezeichnung der jeweiligen Anteilslasse steht, zum Beispiel ATH CHF oder MAH CHF bzw. I9TH, handelt es sich um Anteilsklassen, bei welchen eine systematische Währungsabsicherung betrieben wird. Das heisst, dass Währungsschwankungen zwischen den Währungen der Währungsklassen und den Rechnungswährungen der Teilfonds überwiegend abgesichert werden.

Bei der Anteilsklasse GA des Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Selection kann ausser der Währungsabsicherung mit der Bezeichnung «H» eine Währungsabsicherung angewandt werden, bei welcher die Risikoaussetzung bezüglich Anlagewährungen bestmöglich gegen die jeweilige Referenzwährung der Anteilsklasse abgesichert wird. Die Anteilsklasse trägt in diesem Fall die Bezeichnung «H1», so dass sie folglich mit GAH1 EUR ausgewiesen werden würde. Pro Anteilsklasse kann jedoch nur eine der beiden Währungsabsicherungen angewandt werden.

Bei allen anderen Anteilsklassen handelt es sich um Anteilsklassen, bei welchen auf Anteilsklassenebene keine Währungsabsicherung betrieben wird.

1.4.5 Kommissionssätze

Die Anteilsklassen unterscheiden sich bezüglich der Kommissionssätze, welcher der jeweiligen Anteilsklasse maximal jährlich belastet werden. Die maximale jährliche pauschale Verwaltungskommission (PVK), Management Fee (PMF) und Administration Fee (PAF) je Teilfonds können der nachfolgenden Tabelle entnommen werden. Die neuen Kommissionssätze für den Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed USA, vormals Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Selection North America, treten am 15. November 2018 in Kraft. Die neuen Kommissionssätze für den Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Selection, vormals Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Selection International, treten am 08. November 2018 in Kraft. Bis dahin gelten die vormaligen Kommissionssätze.

Teilfondskennzeichnung		Rechnungswährung	Anteilsklassen	Max. Vermittlungsgebühr	Max. jährliche pauschale Verwaltungskommission (PVK)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Management Fee (PMF)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Administration Fee (PAF)[1]
1.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Eurozone	EUR	A	5.0%	2.00%	1.60%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.50%	1.20%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.30%	1.05%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.20%	0.95%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
2.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Japan	JPY	A	5.0%	2.00%	1.60%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.50%	1.20%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.30%	1.05%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.20%	0.95%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Emerging	USD	A	5.0%	2.20%	1.80%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.65%	1.30%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.45%	1.15%	0.50%

[1]Die pauschale Verwaltungskommission setzt sich aus den zwei Bestandteilen pauschale Management Fee und pauschale Administration Fee zusammen. Die effektiv erhobene pauschale Management Fee und die effektiv erhobene pauschale Administration Fee dürfen in ihrer Summe den Satz der maximalen pauschalen Verwaltungskommission nicht übersteigen. Die effektiv erhobenen Kommissionen werden jeweils im Jahres- bzw. Halbjahresbericht ausgewiesen.

	Teilfondskennzeichnung	Rech-nungs-währung	Anteils-klassen	Max. Vermittlungs-gebühr	Max. jährliche pauschale Verwaltungskommission (PVK)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Management Fee (PMF)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Administration Fee (PAF)[1]
	Markets		D	5.0%	1.35%	1.10%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.10%	0.90%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
4.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic AI Committed Small Caps	USD	A	5.0%	2.00%	1.60%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.50%	1.20%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.30%	1.05%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.20%	0.95%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
5.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan	JPY	A	5.0%	2.50%	2.20%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.90%	1.60%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.75%	1.40%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.70%	1.55%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
6.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Committed Europe Top Dividend	EUR	A	5.0%	2.10%	1.70%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.60%	1.25%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.40%	1.10%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.25%	1.00%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.05%	0.85%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.05%	0.85%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Teilfondskennzeichnung		Rech-nungs-währung	Anteils-klassen	Max. Vermittlungs-gebühr	Max. jährliche pauschale Verwaltungskommission (PVK)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Management Fee (PMF)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Administration Fee (PAF)[1]
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
7.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Climate	EUR	A	5.0%	2.50%	2.20%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.90%	1.60%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.75%	1.40%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.70%	1.55%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Water	EUR	A	5.0%	2.50%	2.20%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.90%	1.60%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.75%	1.40%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.70%	1.55%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
9.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable	EUR	A	5.0%	2.10%	1.70%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.60%	1.25%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.40%	1.10%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.25%	1.00%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.05%	0.85%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.05%	0.85%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
10.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic	CHF	A	5.0%	2.00%	1.60%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.50%	1.20%	0.50%

	Teilfondskennzeichnung	Rech-nungs-währung	Anteils-klassen	Max. Vermittlungs-gebühr	Max. jährliche pauschale Verwaltungskommission (PVK)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Management Fee (PMF)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Administration Fee (PAF)[1]
	Committed Selection		C	5.0%	1.30%	1.05%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.20%	0.95%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
11.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed USA	USD	A	5.0%	2.00%	1.60%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.50%	1.20%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.30%	1.05%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.20%	0.95%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Europe	EUR	A	5.0%	2.00%	1.60%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.50%	1.20%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.30%	1.05%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.20%	0.95%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.00%	0.80%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
13.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Circular Economy	EUR	A	5.0%	2.50%	2.20%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.90%	1.60%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.75%	1.40%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.70%	1.55%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%

Teilfondskennzeichnung		Rech-nungs-währung	Anteils-klassen	Max. Vermittlungs-gebühr	Max. jährliche pauschale Verwaltungskommission (PVK)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Management Fee (PMF)[1]	Max. jährliche pauschale Administration Fee (PAF)[1]
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
14.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Healthy Longevity	EUR	A	5.0%	2.50%	2.20%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.90%	1.60%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.75%	1.40%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.70%	1.55%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
15.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Digital Economy	EUR	A	5.0%	2.50%	2.20%	0.50%
			B	5.0%	1.90%	1.60%	0.50%
			C	5.0%	1.75%	1.40%	0.50%
			D	5.0%	1.70%	1.55%	0.25%
			G	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			I9	5.0%	1.50%	1.30%	0.25%
			M	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			N	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
			S	5.0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

1.5 Anlegerprofil

Die Teilfonds richten sich primär an Privatanleger. Verschiedene Teilfonds geben auch Anteilsklassen aus, welche institutionellen Anlegern vorbehalten sind.

Der Fonds eignet sich für Anleger, die hauptsächlich in Aktien und sonstige Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wert-rechte investieren wollen.

Es wird ausdrücklich darauf hingewiesen, dass Veränderungen des Nettovermögenswertes entstehen können, die unter anderem, aber nicht ausschliesslich, durch Kurs-, Währungs- und Zinsschwankungen ausgelöst werden können.

1.6 Risikohinweise

1.6.1 Allgemeines

Der Nettovermögenswert der Anteile kann steigen oder fallen. Der Anleger erhält deshalb bei Rückgabe seiner Anteile möglicherweise weniger, als er einbezahlt hat. Erträge sind nicht garantiert.

Neben den allgemeinen mit Geldanlagen in Verbindung stehenden Marktrisiken bestehen zudem ein Kontrahenten-, sowie ein Währungs- und Transferrisiko bei Anlagen im Ausland.

Das Risiko der Anlagen wird vermindert, indem die Anlagen gemäss der Anlagepolitik eine angemessene Risikostreuung beachten.

Dennoch muss hervorgehoben werden, dass Aktien-Anlagen Risiken unterliegen. Die Kurse der Anlagen können gegenüber dem Einstandspreis sowohl steigen als auch fallen. Das hängt insbesondere mit der Entwicklung der Kapitalmärkte und Volkswirtschaften oder einzelner Wirtschaftszweige oder von besonderen Entwicklungen der jeweiligen Emittenten ab. Das mit der Anlage in Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte verbundene Bonitätsrisiko kann auch bei einer sorgfältigen Auswahl nicht völlig ausgeschlossen werden.

1.6.2 Teilfonds mit Währungsklassen

Ein Teilfonds hält kein gesondertes Portfolio von Vermögenswerten bezüglich jeder Anteilsklasse desselben Teilfonds. Die Vermögenswerte und Verbindlichkeiten jeder Anteilsklasse werden pro rata zugewiesen.

Anleger von Teilfonds mit Währungsklassen, das heisst, wenn ein Teilfonds z.B. die Rechnungswährung USD aufweist und die Währungsklasse in EUR (Referenzwährung) geführt wird, werden darauf hingewiesen, dass mögliche Währungseinflüsse abgesichert werden können, jedoch nicht systematisch abgesichert werden müssen. Bei den Währungsklassen mit der Bezeichnung H werden die Anlagen gegen die Risiken von Wechselkursschwankungen zwischen der Rechnungswährung des Teilfonds und der Währung der Währungsklassen (Referenzwährung) überwiegend abgesichert. Bei Absicherung kann der Erfolg der Währungsabsicherungstransaktionen nicht garantiert werden und es könnte im Einzelfall aufgrund von Marktbewegungen zu einer Über- bzw. Untersicherung kommen. Die Kosten sowie Gewinne und Verluste im Zusammenhang mit diesen Währungsabsicherungs-transaktionen werden der jeweiligen Anteilsklasse mit dem Zusatz H zugunsten oder zulasten gehen.

Im Falle von Absicherungen gegen das Währungsrisiko gegenüber der Rechnungswährung und der Währung der Währungsklasse abgesicherten Anteilsklassen kann der Teilfonds Verbindlichkeiten im Zusammenhang mit Währungsabsicherungstransaktionen eingehen, die im Hinblick auf und zu Gunsten einer einzelnen Anteilsklasse vorgenommen wurden. Die Kosten sowie Gewinne und Verluste im Zusammenhang mit diesen Währungsabsicherungstransaktionen werden der jeweiligen Anteilsklasse zugeordnet. Es kann jedoch nicht ausgeschlossen werden, dass in aussergewöhnlichen Fällen die Währungsabsicherungstransaktionen für eine Anteilsklasse den Nettovermögenswert der anderen Anteilsklassen negativ beeinflussen kann.

1.6.3 Derivative Finanzinstrumente

Beim Einsatz von Derivaten im Rahmen der Verfolgung des Anlageziels geht der Fonds zusätzliche Risikopositionen ein. Derivate sind Rechte bzw. Verpflichtungen, deren Bewertung vornehmlich aus dem Preis und den Preisschwankungen und -erwartungen eines zugrunde liegenden Basisinstruments abgeleitet ist. Anlagen in Derivate unterliegen dem allgemeinen Marktrisiko, dem Managementrisiko, dem Kredit- und dem Liquiditätsrisiko. Bedingt durch spezielle Ausgestaltung der derivativen Finanzinstrumente können die erwähnten Risiken jedoch anders geartet sein und teilweise höher ausfallen als Risiken bei einer Anlage in die Basisinstrumente. Deshalb erfordert der Einsatz von Derivaten nicht nur ein Verständnis des Basisinstruments, sondern auch fundierte Kenntnisse der Derivate selbst. Ein Engagement am Termin- und Optionsmarkt mit Swap- und Devisengeschäften ist mit Anlagerisiken und Transaktionskosten verbunden, denen der Fonds nicht unterläge, falls diese Strategien nicht angewendet würden. Zu diesen Risiken gehören unter anderem:

- die Gefahr, dass sich die von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft getroffenen Prognosen über die künftige Entwicklung von Zinssätzen, Wertpapierkursen und Devisenmärkten im Nachhinein als unrichtig erweisen;
- die unvollständige Korrelation zwischen den Preisen von Termin- und Optionskontrakten einerseits und den Kursbewegungen der damit abgesicherten Wertpapiere oder Währungen andererseits mit der Folge, dass eine vollständige Absicherung unter Umständen nicht möglich ist;
- das mögliche Fehlen eines liquiden Sekundärmarktes für ein bestimmtes Instrument zu einem gegebenen Zeitpunkt mit der Folge, dass eine Derivatposition unter Umständen nicht wirtschaftlich neutralisiert (geschlossen) werden kann, obwohl dies anlagepolitisch sinnvoll wäre;
- die Gefahr, den Gegenstand von derivativen Instrumenten bildende Wertpapiere zu einem an sich günstigen Zeitpunkt nicht verkaufen zu können bzw. zu einem ungünstigen Zeitpunkt kaufen oder verkaufen zu müssen;
- der durch die Verwendung von derivativen Instrumenten entstehende potenzielle Verlust, der unter Umständen nicht vorhersehbar ist und sogar die Einschusszahlungen überschreiten könnte;
- die Gefahr einer Zahlungsunfähigkeit oder eines Zahlungsverzugs einer Gegenpartei.

Bei Anlagen in Derivate auf CO_2-Emissionszertifikate ist zu beachten, dass die Preise von CO_2-Emissionszertifikatsderivaten von der Nachfrage bzw. der antizipierten Nachfrage nach CO_2-Emissionszertifikaten abhängig sind. Zudem unterliegen CO_2-Emissionszertifikate politischen und regulatorischen Unsicherheiten, was die Volatilität der Anlagen erhöhen und somit zu einem höheren Risiko als bei klassischen Anlageformen führen kann. Anlagen in CO_2-Emissionszertifikatsderivate werden in Bezug auf deren Einfluss auf den Klimawandel als neutral betrachtet. Entsprechend werden Anlagen in CO_2-Emissionszertifikatsderivate für die Umsetzung der Nachhaltigkeitspolitik nicht berücksichtigt.

1.6.4 Anlagen in Schwellenländern/Entwicklungsmärkten

Angesichts der in Schwellenländern und Entwicklungsmärkten herrschenden politischen und wirtschaftlichen Situation müssen sich Anleger darüber im Klaren sein, dass Anlagen in Teilfonds, die in solchen Märkten anlegen, ein erhebliches Risiko mit sich bringen, welches die für das jeweilige Fondsvermögen erwirtschafteten Erlöse reduzieren könnte. Zeichnungen für solche Teilfonds sind deshalb nur für Investoren geeignet, die sich der Risiken im Zusammenhang mit dieser Anlageform vollständig bewusst sind und diese tragen können. Fondsanlagen in diesen Teilfonds sollten nur auf lange Frist getätigt werden.

Anlagen in Teilfonds, die in Schwellenländern anlegen, sind (unter anderem) den folgenden Risiken ausgesetzt:

- weniger effiziente öffentliche Kontrolle, Verbuchungs- und Buchprüfungsmethoden und -standards, die den Anforderungen der westlichen Gesetzgebung nicht entsprechen
- mögliche Einschränkungen bei der Rückführung des eingesetzten Kapitals
- Gegenparteirisiko in Hinsicht auf einzelne Transaktionen
- Marktvolatilität oder
- unzureichende Liquidität der Anlagen des Teilfonds

All diese Faktoren können durch die in einzelnen Entwicklungsmärkten herrschenden Bedingungen verschärft werden. Weiterhin muss in Betracht gezogen werden, dass die Unternehmen unabhängig von ihrer Marktkapitalisierung (Micro, Small, Mid, Large Caps), ihrem Sektor oder ihrer geografischen Lage nach ausgewählt werden. Dies kann zu einer geografischen oder einer sektorspezifischen Konzentration führen.

1.6.5 Risiken im Zusammenhang mit REITS

Der Wert von Immobilien hängt insbesondere von den Kapitalmarkt- und den Hypothekarsätzen, aber auch von der allgemeinen Konjunkturentwicklung ab. Dabei reagieren Immobilien, ähnlich wie Anleihen, auf Zinsänderungen. Der Börsenkurs von Zielfonds oder Immobiliengesellschaften kann je nach Marktentwicklung über oder unter deren Nettoinventarwert bzw. dem inneren Wert der Immobilienanlagen liegen. Für Immobilien existieren oftmals keine oder nur beschränkt liquide Märkte. Unter Umständen können Zeichnungen und Rücknahmen von Zielfonds nur eingeschränkt erfolgen. Zudem können einzelne Zielfonds oder Immobiliengesellschaften schwer zu bewertende Anlagen halten. Die Bewertungen können auf Schätzungen beruhen.

Es kann auf dem Immobilienmarkt zu erheblichen Preisübertreibungen bzw. Blasen kommen. Des Weiteren können bei Immobilieninvestitionen z.B. regulatorische Änderungen, Baukosten- oder Bauzeitüberschreitungen, höhere Instandhaltungsaufwendungen, der Ausfall von Vertragspartnern (insbes. Mietern), versteckte Baumängel und Altlasten sowie verminderte Verkaufserlöse das Ergebnis einer solchen kollektiven Kapitalanlage mindern.

1.6.6 Anlagen in Russland

Für die Vermögen derjenigen Teilfonds, die auch in russische Titel investieren, gilt Folgendes: Die Anlagen in Firmen, die in Russland ansässig sind oder den überwiegenden Teil ihrer wirtschaftlichen Tätigkeit dort ausüben, werden in Global Depository Receipts (GDRs) und American Depository Receipts (ADRs) sowie in an der Russian Trading System Stock Exchange (RTS) bzw. an der Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange (MICEX) gehandelten Beteiligungswertpapieren und -wertrechten gemäss Ziffer 2.1 getätigt.

1.6.7 Depot- und Registrierungsrisiko in Russland

- Obgleich das Engagement in den russischen Aktienmärkten gut durch den Einsatz von GDRs und ADRs abgedeckt ist, können einzelne Teilfonds gemäss deren Anlagepolitik in Wertpapiere investieren, die den Einsatz von örtlichen Hinterlegungs- und/oder Depotdienstleistungen erfordern könnten. Derzeit wird in Russland der Nachweis für den rechtlichen Anspruch auf Aktien in Form der buchmässigen Lieferung geführt.

- Die Bedeutung des Registers für das Depot- und Registrierungsverfahren ist entscheidend. Registerführer unterstehen keiner wirklichen staatlichen Aufsicht, und es besteht die Möglichkeit, dass der Teilfonds seine Registrierung durch Betrug, Nachlässigkeit oder schiere Unaufmerksamkeit verliert. Ausserdem wurde und wird in der Praxis nicht streng für die Einhaltung der in Russland geltenden Bestimmung gesorgt, laut der Unternehmen mit mehr als 1 000 Anteilinhabern eigene, unabhängige Registerführer einsetzen müssen, die die gesetzlich vorgeschriebenen Kriterien erfüllen. Aufgrund dieser fehlenden Unabhängigkeit hat die Geschäftsführung eines Unternehmens einen potenziell grossen Einfluss auf die Zusammenstellung der Anteilinhaber dieses Unternehmens.

- Eine Verzerrung oder Zerstörung des Registers könnte dem Anteilsbestand des Teilfonds an den entsprechenden Aktien des Unternehmens wesentlich schaden oder diesen Anteilsbestand in bestimmten Fällen sogar zunichtemachen. Obwohl die Verwahrstelle dafür Sorge getragen hat, dass die ernannten Registerführer in angemessener Form durch einen darauf spezialisierten Dienstleister in Russland überwacht werden, hat weder der Teilfonds noch der Anlageberater noch die Verwahrstelle noch die Verwaltungsgesellschaft noch der Verwaltungsrat der Verwaltungsgesellschaft noch eine der Vertriebsstellen die Möglichkeit, Zusicherungen für oder Gewährleistungen über oder Garantien für die Handlungen oder Leistungen des Registerführers abzugeben. Dieses Risiko wird vom Teilfonds getragen.

1.6.8 Risiken im Zusammenhang mit der Wertpapierleihe

a) Gegenparteirisiko

Die Wertpapierleihe beinhaltet Gegenparteirisiken, falls die ausgeliehenen Wertpapiere nicht oder nicht fristgerecht zurückgegeben werden. Für den Principal gilt die Anforderung einer sehr hohen Bonität. Sehr hohe Bonität bedeutet mindestens AA- Rating und bezieht sich auf das Long-Term Rating anerkannter Rating-Agenturen, wobei der Median des Long Term Ratings der Rating-Agenturen zur Anwendung kommt.

Gegenparteien, die zur gleichen Gruppe wie die Verwaltungsgesellschaft gehören und mit denen diese Wertpapierleihgeschäfte abschliesst, führen die ihnen durch diese Geschäfte obliegenden Pflichten mit der im Handelsverkehr üblichen Sorgfalt aus. Dennoch sollten sich Anleger darüber bewusst sein, dass die Verwaltungsgesellschaft Interessenkonflikten mit den Interessen von Gegenparteien derselben Gruppe ausgesetzt sein kann.

b) Preisänderungsrisiko

Das Risiko besteht darin, dass in der Periode zwischen dem Erhalt der Sicherheit im Falle einer Nichterfüllung der Rückgabe der von einem Teilfonds entliehenen Wertpapiere durch die Entleiherin und der Wiederbeschaffung der Titel eine Veränderung der Märkte zu Ungunsten des Fonds erfolgt und die gestellten Sicherheiten zu einem geringeren Wert als dem der ursprünglich entliehenen Wertpapiere verkauft werden müssen. Zur Vermeidung eines solchen Verlustes werden Bewertungsabschläge (Haircuts) auf die Sicherheiten angewendet. Weiterhin bestehen Einschränkungen an die akzeptierten Sicherheiten.

c) Liquiditätsrisiko

Der Fonds trägt das Risiko einer negativen Auswirkung auf die Performance, wenn ausgeliehene Titel der Entleiherin zusätzliche Möglichkeiten für Shortpositionen eröffnen. Hierdurch besteht die Gefahr der Realisierung von Verlusten (insbesondere, wenn ein Emittent ein Downgrading erleidet und Titel aufgrund ihres Ratings verkauft werden müssen (Forced-Selling)).

Das Securities Lending ermöglicht anderen Teilnehmern Titel leer zu verkaufen, was gleichzeitig zum Forced Selling auf die Kurse drücken kann. So können Leerverkäufe und Forced Selling simultan zu erhöhten Liquiditätsverlusten beitragen.

d) Operationelles Risiko

Falls es zu einer Nichterfüllung der Rückgabe der von einem Teilfonds entliehenen Wertpapiere durch die Entleiherin kommt, besteht das Risiko, dass die gestellten Sicherheiten zu einem geringeren Wert als dem der ursprünglich entliehenen Wertpapiere verkauft werden müssen. Zur Vermeidung eines solchen Verlustes werden Bewertungsabschläge (Haircuts) auf die Sicherheiten angewendet. Unabhängig davon kann es aufgrund unrichtiger Bewertung der Sicherheiten, negativer Marktentwicklung, Herabstufung der Bonitätsbewertung des zugehörigen Emittenten oder Illiquidität des Marktes, an dem die Sicherheiten gehandelt werden, zu einer negativen Beeinflussung durch die Verwendung der Sicherheiten kommen, was eine negative Wertentwicklung des Teilfonds verursachen kann.

Es besteht zudem das Risiko, dass die geliehenen Wertpapiere nicht in der vorgegebenen Frist zurückgeben werden können. In diesem Fall ist die Entleiherin gehalten, den dadurch entstandenen Schaden vollständig auszugleichen, der in jeglicher Art mit der Wiederbeschaffung der Titel zusammenfällt.

e) Verwahrrisiken

Das Verwahrrisiko beschreibt die Möglichkeit des Verlusts von bei einer Verwahrstelle hinterlegten Wertpapieren des Fonds infolge von Insolvenz, Sanktionen, Fahrlässigkeit oder Vorsatz der Verwahrstelle und etwaigen Unterverwahrstellen.

f) Rechtliche Risiken

Rechtliche Risiken können unter anderem dadurch entstehen, dass sich die rechtlichen Rahmenbedingungen und/ oder die regulatorischen Anforderungen für die Verwaltungsgesellschaft des Fonds ändern. Für den Fall der Verwertung von Sicherheiten, können zudem aus dem jeweils maßgeblichen Insolvenzgesetz rechtliche Risiken entstehen.

1.6.9 Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken

Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken können Ereignisse oder Bedingungen in den Bereichen Umwelt, Soziales oder Unternehmensführung sein, deren Eintreten tatsächlich oder potenziell wesentliche negative Auswirkungen auf den Wert der Anlage haben könnte.

1.6.10 Risiken im Zusammenhang mit kleineren und mittleren Unternehmen

Die Marktkapitalisierung von kleineren und mittleren Unternehmen ist im Vergleich zu grossen Unternehmen gering. Kleinere und mittlere Unternehmen verfügen häufig über ein weniger breites Produkt- und Dienstleistungsangebot und haben weniger Möglichkeiten für zusätzliche Kapitalaufnahmen. Dies führt dazu, dass sie einen kleineren öffentlichen Markt für ihre Wertpapiere zur Verfügung haben, stärker dem Druck des Marktes ausgesetzt sein können und die Kursentwicklung deutlich volatiler ausfallen kann. Folglich kann der Wert des Fondsvermögens, das in kleinere und mittlere Unternehmen investiert wird, diese Volatilität widerspiegeln. Einzelne Positionen können unter gewissen Umständen nur mit erheblichen Schwierigkeiten und teilweise mit höheren Kosten verkauft werden. Der Wert des Fondsvermögens kann somit grösseren Schwankungen unterliegen, als wenn Anlagen in grosse Unternehmen erfolgen.

1.7 Risikomanagementverfahren

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft setzt für den Fonds und jeden Teilfonds ein Risikomanagementverfahren ein, das im Einklang mit dem OGA-Gesetz und sonstigen anwendbaren Vorschriften steht, insbesondere dem Rundschreiben 11/512 der CSSF. Im Rahmen des Risikomanagementverfahrens wird das Gesamtrisiko der Teilfonds durch den sogenannten Commitment-Ansatz gemessen und kontrolliert. Bei diesem Ansatz werden die Positionen in derivativen Finanzinstrumenten in entsprechende Positionen in den zu Grunde liegenden Basiswerten umgerechnet.

1.8 Historische Performance

Für die historische Performance der Teilfonds wird auf die wesentlichen Informationen für den Anleger (im Folgenden die «Wesentlichen Anlegerinformationen») verwiesen.

2 Anlageziel und Anlagepolitik

2.1 Anlageziel

Der Fonds strebt langfristiges Kapitalwachstum, verbunden mit angemessenem Ertrag an.

Um dieses Ziel zu erreichen, werden mindestens 80% des Nettovermögens eines jeden Teilfonds (ausser des Teilfonds "Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable") nach dem Grundsatz der Risikoverteilung in Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte eines nachstehend näher beschriebenen Anlageuniversums investiert. Beim Teilfonds "Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable" wird das Ziel erreicht mittels den in der teilfondsspezifischen Anlagepolitik gemäss Abschnitt 2.2.9. genannten Beschränkungen.

Zudem werden insgesamt mindestens 51% der Vermögenswerte der Teilfonds in Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte im Sinne des deutschen Steuerrechts investiert, wobei zur Erfüllung dieser Quote einerseits direkte Anlagen in Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte gezählt werden und andererseits anrechenbare Anlagen in Zielfonds. Der hierfür anrechenbare Teil der Zielfonds wird berechnet, indem der Nettovermögenswert der gehaltenen Zielfondsanteile multipliziert wird mit der Kapitalbeteiligungsquote dieses Zielfonds, wie sie bewertungstäglich für den Zielfonds bei WM Datenservice oder einer anderen Datenquelle publiziert wird.

Das Anlageziel der Teilfonds mit «Sustainable» im Namen sind nachhaltige Investitionen.

Das Anlageziel der Teilfonds mit «Committed» im Namen sind nicht nachhaltige Investitionen im Sinne der Verordnung (EU) 2019/2088 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 27. November 2019 über nachhaltigkeitsbezogene Offenlegungspflichten im Finanzdienstleistungssektor (nachfolgend «SFDR»).

2.2 Teilfondsspezifische Anlagepolitik

2.2.0 Grundsätzliche Informationen

Zusätzlich zu den unter Ziffer 2.1 erwähnten Anlagen in Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte kann jeder Teilfonds in verzinsliche Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente investieren sowie alle anderen unter Ziffer 2.3.1 erwähnten Anlagen tätigen.

Beteiligungswertrechte

Unter dem Begriff Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte werden neben Aktien auch solche an sog. REITs[2] (Real Estate Investment Trusts) und Anlagen in andere Kapitalanteile verstanden (Genossenschaftsanteile, Partizipationsscheine, Genussscheine, Aktienfonds (unter Berücksichtigung der unter Ziffer 2.3 aufgeführten Restriktionen), Zertifikate auf Beteiligungswertpapiere, Aktienindizes etc. (sofern diese Zertifikate von erstklassigen Finanzinstituten ausgegeben werden und einen Wertpapiercharakter im Sinne des Artikels 41 (1) a) bis d) des OGA-Gesetzes haben und Ähnliches), sowie Wertpapiere und Wertrechte, die das Recht verkörpern, Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte durch Zeichnung oder Austausch zu erwerben, wie namentlich Warrants.

Verzinsliche Wertpapiere

Unter dem Begriff verzinsliche Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente werden Obligationen, Notes, Wandelobligationen, Wandelnotes, Optionsanleihen und Optionsscheine auf Wertpapieren, Obligationen- und Money Market Funds sowie Zertifikate auf verzinsliche Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente, Obligationenindizes etc. (sofern diese Zertifikate von erstklassigen Finanzinstituten ausgegeben werden, einen Wertpapiercharakter im Sinne des Artikels 41 (1) a) bis d) des OGA-Gesetzes haben) und Ähnliches verstanden.

Ein Teilfonds kann zudem in Delta-1 Zertifikate auf andere erlaubte Basiswerte (z.B. EU-Emissionszertifikate) investieren, sofern die Kriterien übertragbarer Wertpapiere im Sinne des Artikel 2 (1) c) der Großherzoglichen Verordnung vom 8. Februar 2008 für die Delta-1 Zertifikate erfüllt werden.

Flüssige Mittel

Daneben kann jeder Teilfonds bis zu 20% flüssige Mittel halten. Weitere Informationen finden sich unter Ziffer 2.3.1 h) sowie Ziffer 2.3.2 o) in Bezug auf die Beschränkungen beim Einsatz von flüssigen Mitteln.

Einsatz von Derivaten

Die Teilfonds setzen Derivate zu Absicherungszwecken und zur effizienten Umsetzung der Portfoliostrategie ein. Der Einsatz dieser Instrumente für die folgenden Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Climate, Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Water, Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Circular Economy, Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Healthy Longevity und Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Digital Economy darf auch unter ausserordentlichen Marktverhältnissen weder eine Hebelwirkung (sog. Leverage) auf das Vermögen eines Teilvermögens ausüben noch einem Leerverkauf entsprechen.

Geografische Bezeichnung

Die Teilfonds mit einer geografischen Bezeichnung im Namen investieren mindestens zwei Drittel ihres Gesamtvermögens in Unternehmen, die ihren Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit im geografischen Raum haben, auf welchen ihre Bezeichnung hinweist.

«Systematic» Ansatz

Bei Teilfonds, die den Zusatz «Systematic» im Namen haben, basiert die Auswahl der Titel auf einem proprietären (oder inhouse) regelbasierten, also quantitativen, Modell. Mittels verschiedener Faktoren (wie z.B. Bewertung, Momentum, Stabilität des Geschäftsgangs) werden die Aktien hinsichtlich ihrer Attraktivität beurteilt, wobei diese Beurteilung teilweise auch durch einen Machine Learning Algorithmus unterstützt wird. Im Anschluss an die Beurteilung der Aktienattraktivität konstruiert das Asset Management das Portfolio des jeweiligen Teilfonds, wobei zusätzliche Elemente neben der Aktienattraktivität in die Konstruktion einfliessen. Unter Berücksichtigung einiger Nebenbedingungen wie z.B. Reduktion des CO2-Fussabdrucks (Carbon Footprint), Abweichungen auf Sektor-, Länder- und Titelebene werden mittels Risikooptimierung die Gewichte der einzelnen Aktien so festgelegt, dass das Rendite/Risiko-Verhältnis möglichst hoch ausfällt.

2.2.1 Nachhaltigkeitspolitik

Das Asset Management unterscheidet bei der Umsetzung der Nachhaltigkeitspolitik zwischen den beiden Ausprägungen Responsible und Sustainable.

«Responsible» Ausprägung

Bei Teilfonds, die den Zusatz «Committed» im Namen haben, verfolgt das Asset Management im Anlageprozess unter anderem einen sogenannten «ESG-Integration-Ansatz» mit den Teilaspekten Umwelt («E» für Environment), Gesellschaft («S» für Social) und gute Unternehmensführung («G» für Governance).

Das bedeutet, dass es bei der Auswahl von Anlagen Kriterien für eine nachhaltige Wirtschaftsweise systematisch berücksichtigt.

Dabei stützt sich das Asset Management auf Daten von Drittanbietern sowie auf eigene qualitative und quantitative Analysen. Diese Analysen werden vom Asset Management sodann auch dazu genutzt, um Entwicklungen im Bereich Nachhaltigkeit zu antizipieren und darauf aufbauend Anlageentscheide zu tätigen.

[2] Hierbei handelt es sich um geschlossene oder offene Fonds gem. Art. 41 (1) e) des OGA-Gesetzes oder um börsennotierte Unternehmen gem. Art. 41 (1) a)-d) des OGA-Gesetzes.

Davon ausgehend, dass sich (i) ein fortschrittlicher Umgang mit Nachhaltigkeitskriterien positiv und (ii) Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken negativ auf die Rendite auswirken können, hat dieses Vorgehen zum Ziel, ESG-Chancen und ESG-Risiken zu erfassen, um diesen im Anlageprozess Rechnung tragen zu können.

Weiter beinhaltet die Berücksichtigung von Nachhaltigkeitskriterien auch die Festlegung von Ausschlüssen aufgrund von vom Asset Management aus Nachhaltigkeitssicht als besonders kritisch beurteilten Geschäftsaktivitäten (dazu gehören z.B. Titel von Unternehmen, die mit der Produktion kontroverser Waffen in Verbindung stehen).

Die Ausschlüsse werden laufend an neue Gegebenheiten und Erkenntnisse angepasst.

Es wird grundsätzlich beachtet, dass keine Anlagen in Unternehmen getätigt werden, die keine Verfahren für eine gute Unternehmensführung aufweisen.

Zudem richtet das Asset Management die Anlagetätigkeit auf eine Reduktion der Treibhausgase aus, mit dem Ziel, wesentlich zum Klimaschutz beizutragen. Treibhausgase werden nach ihrem relativen Treibhauspotential in CO_2-Äquivalenten (CO_2e) gemessen.

Die Teilfonds, die die Responsible Ausprägung umsetzen, können in nachhaltige Anlagen im Sinne des Artikel 2 (17) der Verordnung (EU) 2019/2088 investieren.

Sie berücksichtigen zudem nachteilige Auswirkungen auf Nachhaltigkeitsfaktoren (PAIs). Hierzu werden die verpflichtenden Indikatoren aus Anhang 1 der Verordnung (EU) 2019/2088 zugrunde gelegt. Die diesbezüglich relevanten Informationen werden im Jahresbericht offengelegt.

Die in der Tabelle unter Ziffer 2.2.18 aufgeführten Referenzwerte sind nicht auf nachhaltige Investitionen ausgerichtet. Das Asset Management wählt jedoch die Titel aus dem Anlageuniversum aus, die den Anforderungen genügen.

Die Teilfonds, die die Responsible Ausprägung aufweisen, unterfallen Artikel 8 der SFDR. Weitere Details zur Umsetzung der Ausprägung finden sich im jeweiligen Teilfondsanhang zum Verkaufsprospekt.

«Sustainable» Ausprägung

Bei Teilfonds, die den Zusatz «Sustainable» im Namen haben, richtet das Asset Management die Anlagetätigkeit auf eine Reduktion der CO_2e-Intensität der Anlagen im Sinne des Artikel 9 (3) der Verordnung (EU) 2019/2088 aus.

Zudem fokussiert sich das Asset Management mit seiner Analyse auf Titel, die gemäss seiner Einschätzung einen positiven Beitrag zur Erfüllung der UN Sustainable Development Goals («SDG») leisten und als nachhaltige Anlagen im Sinne des Artikel 9 (2) der Verordnung (EU) 2019/2088 qualifiziert werden. Eine positive Beeinflussung der SDGs bedeutet, dass z.B. die jeweilige Unternehmung Produkte und/oder Dienstleistungen anbietet, welche einen Beitrag zur Erreichung der 17 SDGs leistet.

Darüber hinaus hat das Asset Management das Ziel, nur in Titel zu investieren, die es hinsichtlich der Kriterien für eine nachhaltige Wirtschaftsweise (ESG-Kriterien: Environment, Social, Governance) als überdurchschnittlich positiv einschätzt.

Dabei trägt es den Teilaspekten Umwelt («E» für Environment), Gesellschaft («S» für Social) und gute Unternehmensführung («G» für Governance) Rechnung und berücksichtigt diese systematisch bei der Auswahl der Anlagen.

Bei der Beurteilung stützt sich das Asset Management auf Daten von Drittanbietern sowie auf eigene qualitative und quantitative Analysen.

Davon ausgehend, dass sich (i) ein fortschrittlicher Umgang mit Nachhaltigkeitskriterien positiv und (ii) Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken negativ auf die Rendite auswirken können, hat dieses Vorgehen zum Ziel, ESG-Chancen und ESG-Risiken zu erfassen, um diesen im Anlageprozess Rechnung tragen zu können.

Es wird grundsätzlich beachtet, dass keine Anlagen in Unternehmen getätigt werden, die keine Verfahren für eine gute Unternehmensführung aufweisen.

Betreffend vom Asset Management aus Nachhaltigkeitssicht als kritisch beurteilte Geschäftsaktivitäten werden überdies umfangreiche Ausschlüsse festgelegt.

Die Ausschlüsse werden laufend an neue Gegebenheiten und Erkenntnisse angepasst.

Die Teilfonds, die die Sustainable Ausprägung umsetzen, berücksichtigen zudem nachteilige Auswirkungen auf Nachhaltigkeitsfaktoren (PAIs). Hierzu werden die verpflichtenden Indikatoren aus Anhang 1 der Verordnung (EU) 2019/2088 zugrunde gelegt. Die diesbezüglich relevanten Informationen werden im Jahresbericht offengelegt.

Die in der Tabelle unter Ziffer 2.2.18 aufgeführten Referenzwerte sind nicht auf nachhaltige Investitionen ausgerichtet. Das Asset Management wählt Titel aus dem Anlageuniversum aus, die den Anforderungen der Sustainable Ausprägung genügen.

Die Teilfonds, die diese Ausprägung aufweisen, unterfallen Artikel 9 der SFDR. Weitere Details zur Umsetzung der Nachhaltigkeitsausprägung finden sich im jeweiligen Teilfondsanhang zum Verkaufsprospekt.

Weitergehende Informationen zur produktbezogenen Nachhaltigkeitspolitik sind auf folgender Website bei dem jeweiligen Teilfonds zu finden: https://products.swisscanto.com/products.

Der Vermögensverwalter behält sich vor, die Klima-Ausrichtung mittels einer Änderung des Verkaufsprospekts anzupassen oder aufzuheben, falls aufgrund bestimmter Marktsituationen (zum Beispiel stark ansteigende CO2e-Intensität des Anlageuniversums) die Risiko-Rendite Ziele nicht gewährleistet werden können.

Interne Investment Guidelines

Für die Teilfonds können zusätzliche interne Investment Guidelines bestehen, welche die im diesem Verkaufsprospekt geregelte Anlagepolitik weiter einschränken oder konkretisieren.

2.2.2 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Selection

Die Mittel der Teilfonds werden weltweit in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften investiert.

2.2.3 Betrifft mehrere Teilfonds

Die folgenden Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Climate, Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Water, Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Circular Economy, Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Healthy Longevity und Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Digital Economy dürfen ausschließlich nur in folgende Derivate investieren: Call- und Put-Optionen, Swaps, Futures und Forwards.

2.2.4 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan

Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von klein- und mittelgross kapitalisierte Unternehmen, die ihren Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit im geografischen Raum haben, auf den die Bezeichnung des Teilfonds hinweist. Die Marktkapitalisierung der Unternehmungen darf nicht mehr als 2% der Marktkapitalisierung des entsprechenden Gesamtmarktes ausmachen.

Der Teilfonds berücksichtigt die Merkmale Umwelt, Gesellschaft und gute Unternehmensführung. Bei der Identifizierung von Anlagen, die es dem Teilfonds ermöglichen, ökologische oder soziale Merkmale zu berücksichtigen, wendet das Asset Management eine Ausschlusspolitik an und berücksichtigt gleichzeitig Kriterien aus den Bereichen Umwelt, Gesellschaft und gute Unternehmensführung (ESG). Diese Faktoren werden in den Anlageprozess integriert. Dabei stützt sich das Asset Management auf Daten von Drittanbietern sowie auf eigene qualitative und quantitative Analysen.

Die in der Tabelle unter Ziffer 2.2.18 aufgeführten Referenzindizes sind nicht auf nachhaltige Investitionen ausgerichtet. Das Asset Management wählt jedoch die Titel aus dem Anlageuniversum aus, die den Anforderungen genügen.

Die Handhabung von Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken ist Teil des Due-Diligence-Prozesses, den das Asset Management dieses Teilfonds durchführt. Bei der Beurteilung der mit den zugrunde liegenden Anlagen verbundenen Nachhaltigkeitsrisiken bewertet es das Risiko, ob der Wert dieser Anlagen durch ein umweltbezogenes, soziales oder Governance-Ereignis wesentlich negativ beeinflusst werden könnte.

Der Teilfonds berücksichtigt zudem nachteilige Auswirkungen auf Nachhaltigkeitsfaktoren (PAIs). Hierzu werden die verpflichtenden Indikatoren aus Anhang 1 der Verordnung (EU) 2019/2088 zugrunde gelegt. Die diesbezüglich relevanten Informationen werden im Jahresbericht offengelegt.

Der Teilfonds fällt unter Artikel 8 der SFDR. Weitere Details zur Umsetzung der Ausprägung finden sich im jeweiligen Teilfondsanhang zum Verkaufsprospekt.

Weitere Informationen zur produktbezogenen Nachhaltigkeitspolitik finden Sie auf der Website für den Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan: https://products.swisscanto.com/products.

2.2.5 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Committed Europe Top Dividend

Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Unternehmen mit hoher Dividendenrendite und die ihren Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit im geografischen Raum haben, auf die die Bezeichnung des Teilfonds hinweist.

2.2.6 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Climate

Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen weltweit in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die einen Beitrag zur Reduktion des Klimawandels oder dessen Folgewirkungen leisten.

2.2.7 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Water

Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen weltweit in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die Technologien, Produkte oder Dienstleistungen mit Bezug zur Wertschöpfungskette des Wassers anbieten.

Anvisiert werden insbesondere Unternehmen aus dem Bereich der Wasserversorgung, Wassertechnologien, Wasseraufbereitung, Wasserdienstleistungen, Wasserreinigung und Wasserrecycling.

2.2.8 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable

Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen zu mindestens 85% des Nettovermögens in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften weltweit. Maximal 15% des Nettovermögens können in variabel und festverzinsliche Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente sowie Liquidität investiert werden.

2.2.9 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Eurozone

Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die ihren Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit in der Eurozone haben.

2.2.10 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Japan

Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die ihren Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit in Japan haben.

2.2.11 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Emerging Markets
Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die ihren Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit in Schwellenländern haben.

2.2.12 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed USA
Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die ihren Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit in den USA haben.

2.2.13 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic AI Committed Small Caps
Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen weltweit in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von kleinkapitalisierten Gesellschaften, welche Bestandteil des MSCI World Small Cap Index sind. Die Beurteilung der Aktienattraktivität wird durch einen überwiegenden Teil durch einen Machine Learning Algorithmus (AI) unterstützt. Im Anschluss an die Beurteilung der Aktienattraktivität konstruiert das Asset Management das Portfolio des Teilfonds, wobei zusätzliche Elemente neben der Aktienattraktivität in die Konstruktion einfliessen.

2.14 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Europe
Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften Sitz oder ihre hauptsächliche Geschäftstätigkeit in Europa haben.

2.2.15 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Circular Economy
Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen weltweit in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die von der Entstehung der Kreislaufwirtschaft profitieren oder diese unterstützen.

2.2.16 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Healthy Longevity
Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen weltweit in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, welche mit ihren Produkten und Dienstleistungen zu einer Erhöhung der Lebensqualität und zur gesunden Langlebigkeit beitragen.

2.2.17 Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Digital Economy
Der Teilfonds investiert sein Nettovermögen weltweit in Aktien und andere Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte von Gesellschaften, die sich für nachhaltigkeitsorientierte Geschäftsmodelle im Bereich der digitalen Technologien und Infrastruktur einsetzen.

2.2.18 Informationen zu Referenzindizes

a) Administratoren der Referenzindizes

Gemäss der Verordnung (EU) 2016/1011 des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 08. Juni 2016 über Indizes, die bei Finanzinstrumenten und Finanzkontrakten als Referenzwert oder zur Messung der Wertentwicklung von Investmentfonds («Benchmark Verordnung») verwendet werden, müssen die Referenzwert-Administratoren in das Register der Administratoren oder Benchmarks («Register») eingetragen sein, welches von der ESMA gemäss Artikel 36 der Benchmark-Verordnung geführt wird. Die in diesem Verkaufsprospekt genannten Referenzindizes werden von zugelassenen bzw. registrierten Administratoren verwaltet oder sind im Register als Drittland-Referenzindizes bzw. im Register der UK Financial Conduct Authority eingetragen.

b) Benutzung der Referenzindizes innerhalb der Anlagepolitik

Die Wertpapiere der in der folgenden Tabelle aufgeführten Teilfonds werden diskretionär aufgrund eines konsistenten Anlageprozesses ausgewählt («aktives Management»).

Für die Zusammensetzung des Portfolios des jeweiligen Teilfonds liegt der Fokus der Titelauswahl und deren Gewichtung auf Unternehmen aus den in der Tabelle genannten Referenzindizes. Darin werden auch die Abweichungsgrade von diesen Referenzindizes dargestellt.

Die Anlagepolitik dieser Teilfonds orientiert sich an den aufgeführten Referenzindizes und versucht deren Wertentwicklung zu übertreffen. Das Asset Management hat jederzeit die Möglichkeit durch aktive Über- sowie Untergewichtung einzelner Titel und Sektoren aufgrund von Marktgegebenheiten und Risikoeinschätzungen wesentlich oder unwesentlich, positiv oder negativ von den jeweiligen Referenzindizes abzuweichen.

c) Anwendung eines internen Verfahrens im Falle des Wegfalls oder der materiellen Änderung des Referenzindizes

Für den Fall, dass ein Referenzindex, nicht mehr vom Administrator zur Verfügung gestellt oder materiell geändert wird, hat die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ein Verfahren ausgearbeitet, das es ihr ermöglicht, die Anlagepolitik des Teilfonds beizubehalten und ohne einen Referenzindex weiterzuführen, bis auf einen anderen geeigneten Referenzindex ausgewichen werden kann. Das Verfahren wird kostenfrei von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft zur Verfügung gestellt und kann elektronisch sowie in Papierform angefragt werden.

Teilfondskennzeichnung		Referenzindex[3]	Abweichung zum Referenzindex
1.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Climate	• MSCI World TR Net	signifikant
2.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Water	• MSCI World TR Net	signifikant
3.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Selection	• MSCI World TR Net	wesentlich
4.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed USA	• MSCI USA TR Net	wesentlich
5.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable	• MSCI World TR Net	wesentlich
6.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Emerging Markets	• MSCI Emerging Markets TR Net	wesentlich
7.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Eurozone	• MSCI EMU TR Net	wesentlich
8.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic AI Committed Small Caps	• MSCI World Small Cap TR Net	wesentlich
9.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Japan	• MSCI Japan TR Net	wesentlich
10.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Committed Europe Top Dividend	• MSCI Europe TR Net	wesentlich
11.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan	• 50% Topix 400 Mid Cap • 50% Topix Small Cap EUR	signifikant
12.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Europe	• MSCI Europe TR Net	wesentlich
13.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Circular Economy	• MSCI World TR Net	signifikant
14.	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Healthy Longevity	• MSCI World TR Net	signifikant
15	Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Digital Economy	• MSCI World TR Net	signifikant

2.3 Für alle Teilfonds gültige Bestimmungen

2.3.1 Zulässige Anlagen sind:

a) Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente

Der Fonds kann in Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente anlegen, die an einem geregelten Markt im Sinne der Richtlinie 2014/65/EU des Europäischen Parlaments und des Rates vom 15. Mai 2014 über Märkte für Finanzinstrumente (MiFID II) zugelassen sind oder an einem anderen anerkannten, dem

[3] Je nach Anteilsklassenwährung kann der Referenzindex währungsabgesichert sein.

Publikum offen stehenden, regelmässig stattfindenden, geregelten Markt eines Mitgliedstaates der Europäischen Union (EU) oder eines Staates in Europa, Afrika, Asien, Ozeanien oder Amerika gehandelt werden.

b) Neuemissionen
Der Fonds kann in Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente aus Neuemissionen anlegen, sofern die Emissionsbedingungen die Verpflichtung enthalten, die Zulassung zur amtlichen Notierung an einer Börse oder an einem anderen anerkannten, dem Publikum offen stehenden, regelmässig stattfindenden, geregelten Markt eines Mitgliedstaates der EU oder eines Staates in Europa, Afrika, Asien, Ozeanien oder Amerika zu beantragen, und sofern diese Zulassung innerhalb eines Jahres nach der Emission erfolgt.

c) Geldmarktinstrumente (nicht an einer Börse notiert)
Der Fonds kann in Geldmarktinstrumente anlegen, welche nicht an einer Börse oder an einem geregelten Markt gehandelt werden, sofern deren Emission oder deren Emittent Vorschriften über den Einlagen- und den Anlegerschutz unterliegt, vorausgesetzt, diese Geldmarktinstrumente entsprechen den Voraussetzungen von Artikel 41 (1) h) des OGA-Gesetzes.

d) Liquidität
Der Fonds kann in Sicht- und Termineinlagen anlegen. Als solche gelten jederzeit oder mit einer Frist von nicht mehr als 12 Monaten kündbare Einlagen bei Kreditinstituten mit Sitz in einem EU-Mitgliedstaat oder in einem Drittstaat, in letzterem Fall jedoch nur dann, wenn diese Kreditinstitute Aufsichtsbestimmungen unterliegen, die denjenigen des EU-Rechts gleichwertig sind.

e) Anlagen in Fondsanteile
Der Fonds kann in Anteile von OGAW des offenen Investmenttyps und/oder anderer Organismen für gemeinsame Anlagen (andere OGA) im Sinne des OGA-Gesetzes mit Sitz in einem Mitgliedstaat der EU oder einem Drittstaat anlegen, sofern

- diese anderen OGA nach Rechtsvorschriften zugelassen wurden, die sie einer behördlichen Aufsicht unterstellen, welche nach Auffassung der CSSF derjenigen nach dem EU-Recht gleichwertig ist und ausreichende Gewähr für eine Zusammenarbeit zwischen den Behörden besteht;
- das Schutzniveau der Anteilinhaber der anderen OGA dem Schutzbedürfnis der Anteilinhaber eines OGAW gleichwertig ist und insbesondere die Vorschriften über eine getrennte Verwahrung des Fondsvermögens, die Kreditaufnahme, die Kreditgewährung und Leerverkäufe von Wertpapieren und Geldmarktinstrumenten den Anforderungen der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG gleichwertig sind;
- die Geschäftstätigkeit der anderen OGA Gegenstand von Halbjahres- und Jahresberichten ist, die es erlauben, sich ein Urteil über das Vermögen und die Verbindlichkeiten, die Erträge und die Transaktionen im Berichtszeitraum zu bilden;
- der OGAW oder dieser andere OGA, dessen Anteile erworben werden sollen, nach seinen Gründungsunterlagen höchstens 10% seines Fondsvermögens in Anteilen anderer OGAW oder anderer OGA anlegen darf.

Der Fonds darf Anteile von OGAW und anderen OGA erwerben, die unmittelbar oder mittelbar von der ihn verwaltenden Verwaltungsgesellschaft selbst oder von einer Gesellschaft verwaltet werden, mit der diese durch gemeinsame Verwaltung oder Beherrschung oder durch eine direkte oder indirekte Beteiligung von mehr als 10% des Kapitals oder der Stimmen verbunden ist.
Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft sowie die andere Gesellschaft dürfen in diesem Zusammenhang keine Ausgabe- und Rücknahmekommissionen belasten.

f) Abgeleitete Finanzinstrumente («Derivate»)
Der Fonds kann in abgeleitete Finanzinstrumente («Derivate») anlegen, einschliesslich gleichwertiger bar abgerechneter Instrumente, die an einem der unter den vorstehend bezeichneten geregelten Märkte gehandelt werden, und/oder abgeleiteten Finanzinstrumenten, die nicht an einer Börse gehandelt werden («OTC-Derivate»), sofern

- es sich bei den Basiswerten um Instrumente im Sinne von Artikel 41 (1) des OGA-Gesetzes, um Finanzindizes, Zinssätze, Wechselkurse oder Währungen handelt, in die der OGAW gemäss den in seinen Gründungsunterlagen genannten Anlage-zielen investieren darf;
- die Gegenpartei bei Geschäften mit OTC-Derivaten einer behördlichen Aufsicht unterliegende Institute der Kategorien sind, die von der CSSF zugelassen wurden und
- die OTC-Derivate einer zuverlässigen und überprüfbaren Bewertung auf Tagesbasis unterliegen und jederzeit auf Initiative des OGAW zum angemessenen Zeitwert veräussert, liquidiert oder durch ein Gegengeschäft glattgestellt werden können.

g) Andere Anlagen
Der Fonds kann im Einklang mit den Anlagebeschränkungen in andere Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente als die vorstehend genannten zulässigen Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente anlegen.

h) Flüssige Mittel
Flüssige Mittel sollten sich auf Bankguthaben auf Sicht beschränken, wie z. B. Bargeld, (i) über das jederzeit verfügt werden kann, um laufende oder ausserordentliche Zahlungen tätigen zu können, oder (ii) für den Zeitraum, der für die Wiederanlage in zulässige Vermögenswerte gemäss Artikel 41(1) des OGA-Gesetzes notwendig ist, oder (iii) für einen Zeitraum, während dem ungünstige Marktbedingungen herrschen.

2.3.2 Beschränkung der Anlagen

Bei den Anlagen eines Teilfonds müssen folgende Regeln beachtet werden:

a) Ein Teilfonds darf für die Gesamtheit des verwalteten Vermögens weder mehr als 10% der ausstehenden Wertpapiere oder Geldmarktinstrumente eines Emittenten, noch mehr als 10% der stimmrechtlosen Aktien eines Emittenten, noch mehr als 25% der Anteile an ein und demselben OGAW oder anderen OGA erwerben.

b) Vorbehältlich der ausdrücklich erwähnten Ausnahmen dürfen nicht mehr als 10% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds in Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente desselben Emittenten angelegt werden; der Gesamtwert der Wertpapiere und Geldmarktinstrumente von Emittenten, in die mehr als 5% des Nettovermögens angelegt werden, darf 40% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds nicht übersteigen.

c) Die Anlagen dürfen es der Verwaltungsgesellschaft nicht erlauben, einen nennenswerten Einfluss auf die Geschäftsführung eines Emittenten auszuüben.

d) Die Begrenzung von lit. a) und c) ist überdies nicht anwendbar auf Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte, durch die der Teilfonds einen Anteil am Kapital einer Gesellschaft mit Sitz in einem Staat ausserhalb der EU erhält, die ihre Aktiva hauptsächlich in Wertpapieren von Emittenten mit Sitz in diesem Staat anlegt, wenn dies aufgrund der nationalen Gesetzgebung dieses Staates die einzige Möglichkeit ist, Anlagen in Wertpapieren von Emittenten dieses Staates zu tätigen. Diese Ausnahme gilt jedoch nur, wenn die Gesellschaft mit Sitz ausserhalb der EU in ihrer Anlagepolitik die Anlagebeschränkungen des jeweiligen Teilfonds einhält.

e) Höchstens 20% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds dürfen in Einlagen bei ein und derselben Einrichtung angelegt werden.

f) Das Gesamtrisiko aus der Verwendung derivativer Finanzinstrumente darf nicht mehr als 100% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds betragen und somit darf das Gesamtrisiko des Teilfonds insgesamt 200% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds nicht dauerhaft überschreiten. Das Gesamtrisiko des Teilfonds darf durch vorübergehende Kreditaufnahme nicht mehr als 10% erhöht werden, so dass das Gesamtrisiko nie mehr als 210% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds beträgt. Bezüglich Anlagen in derivative Finanzinstrumente darf das Gesamtrisiko der entsprechenden Basiswerte, ausser wenn es sich um indexbasierte Derivate handelt, die in lit. b), e), g) und h) genannten Grenzen nicht überschreiten.

g) Bei Geschäften mit OTC-Derivaten und/oder Techniken im Hinblick auf eine effiziente Verwaltung des Portfolios zum Beispiel Wertpapierleihe darf das Risiko Exposure pro Gegenpartei maximal 10% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds betragen, wenn der Kontrahent ein dem OGA-Gesetz entsprechendes Kreditinstitut ist. In allen übrigen Fällen darf das Risiko pro Gegenpartei maximal 5% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds betragen.

h) Ungeachtet der unter lit. b) Satz 1 und e) und g) aufgeführten Obergrenzen darf jeder Teilfonds bei ein und derselben Einrichtung höchstens 20% seines Nettovermögens in einer Kombination aus
- von dieser Einrichtung begebenen Wertpapieren und Geldmarktinstrumenten,
- Einlagen bei dieser Einrichtung und/oder
- Risiken aus Geschäften mit von dieser Einrichtung erworbenen OTC-Derivaten und/oder Techniken im Hinblick auf eine effiziente Verwaltung des Portfolios investieren.

i) Höchstens 10% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds dürfen in Anteile anderer OGAW und/oder anderer OGA im Sinne von Ziffer 2.3.1 e) angelegt werden.

j) Bei den Teilfonds, die ausschüttende Anteile ausstehend haben, dürfen höchstens 15%, bei den Teilfonds, die ausschliesslich thesaurierende Anteile ausstehend haben, dürfen höchstens 20% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds in Sicht- und Termineinlagen im Sinne von Ziffer 2.3.1 d) investiert werden.

k) Bei den Teilfonds, die ausschüttende Anteile ausstehend haben, dürfen höchstens 15%, bei den Teilfonds, die ausschliesslich thesaurierende Anteile ausstehend haben, dürfen höchstens 20% des Nettovermögens in verzinsliche Wertpapiere sowie Geldmarktinstrumenten angelegt werden.

l) Gesamthaft dürfen bei den Teilfonds, die ausschüttende Anteile ausstehend haben, maximal 15% des Nettovermögens in zinstragende Instrumente (Forderungen im Sinne der EU-Zinsbesteuerungs-Richtlinie (2003/48/EG)) angelegt werden.

m) Höchstens 10% des Nettovermögens eines Teilfonds dürfen in andere Anlagen im Sinne von Ziffer 2.3.1 g) angelegt werden.

o) Flüssige Mittel in Form von Bankguthaben auf Sicht i.S. von Ziffer 2.3.1 h) ist begrenzt auf 20% des Nettovermögens des jeweiligen Teilfonds. Diese Beschränkung darf nur dann vorübergehend und für einen Zeitraum überschritten werden, solange dies aufgrund aussergewöhnlich ungünstiger Marktbedingungen unbedingt erforderlich ist, und eine solche Überschreitung im Hinblick auf die Interessen der Anteilinhaber gerechtfertigt ist.

p) Anlagen in Delta-1 Zertifikate, bei deren Basiswerten es sich um EU-Emissionszertifikate o.a. Emissionszertifikate handelt, sind auf 5% des Nettovermögens des jeweiligen Teilfonds begrenzt. Für den Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan sind solche Anlagen ausgeschlossen.

Werden die Beschränkungen in Ziffer 2.3.2 unbeabsichtigt überschritten, so ist vorrangig das Ziel zu verfolgen, die überschrittenen Prozentsätze wieder zu unterschreiten, unter Berücksichtigung der Interessen der Anteilinhaber.

Die hiervor erwähnten prozentualen Begrenzungen beziehen sich auf das Vermögen des jeweiligen Teilfonds, soweit nicht ausdrücklich erwähnt ist, dass sie sich auf alle Vermögenswerte des Fonds beziehen. Die Begrenzungen gelten nicht im Fall der Ausübung von Bezugsrechten.

Unbeachtet ihrer Verpflichtung auf die Einhaltung des Grundsatzes der Risikostreuung zu achten, können neu zugelassene Teilfonds während eines Zeitraums von sechs Monaten nach ihrer Zulassung von den Anlagebeschränkungen abweichen.

2.3.3 Unzulässige Anlagen

Der Fonds darf nicht:

a) Kredite gewähren oder für Dritte als Bürge einstehen;
b) direkt in Immobilien, Waren und Warenpapiere anlegen;
c) Leerverkäufe von Wertpapieren tätigen.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft darf jederzeit im Interesse der Anteilinhaber weitere Anlagebeschränkungen festsetzen, soweit diese erforderlich sind, um den Gesetzen und Bestimmungen jener Länder zu entsprechen, in denen Anteilsscheine des Fonds angeboten und verkauft werden.

2.3.4 Anlagetechniken und Instrumente

a) Repos
Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft verzichtet auf Wertpapierpensionsgeschäfte.

b) Kreditaufnahme
Der Fonds darf grundsätzlich keine Kredite aufnehmen oder temporäre Überziehungen seiner Konten vornehmen. Abweichend davon darf ein Teilfonds Kredite für den Ankauf von Devisen mittels eines «back-to-back»-Darlehens oder vorübergehend bis 10% des Nettovermögens aufnehmen.

c) Long/Short Strategie
Des Weiteren kann/wird das Asset Management bei den Teilfonds durch den Aufbau zusätzlicher Long-Positionen sowie von Short-Positionen eine Optimierung der Portfolio-Rendite anstreben. Diesbezüglich werden bei den Teilfonds durch abgeleitete Finanzinstrumente (z.B. in der Form von Equity Swaps) zusätzliche Long-Positionen in Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte geschaffen, welche wirtschaftlich einer Direktanlage von maximal 30% des Nettovermögens entsprechen, sowie ebenfalls durch abgeleitete Finanzinstrumente zusätzliche äquivalente Short-Positionen in Beteiligungswertpapiere und -wertrechte aufgebaut, die das Asset Management als überbewertet einschätzt. In Übereinstimmung mit Ziffer 2.3.3 werden jedoch keine Leerverkäufe von Wertpapieren getätigt.

d) Einsatz von strukturierten Finanzinstrumenten
Teilfonds können im Rahmen der Anlagepolitik in strukturierte Produkte (Zertifikate) investieren, vorausgesetzt, dass diese Instrumente als effiziente Instrumente zur Erreichung des erwünschten Anlagezieles eingesetzt werden können. Zertifikate müssen jederzeit direkt und ohne Einschränkung veräusserbar sein. Weiter sind solche Geschäfte nur mit erstklassigen Finanzinstituten zulässig, die sich auf solche Transaktionsarten spezialisiert haben.

Abgeleitete Finanzinstrumente können insbesondere zu folgenden Zwecken eingesetzt werden:

d1) Steuerung von Währungsexposures

Teilfonds können durch den Einsatz von Devisentermingeschäften und Devisentauschgeschäften (Währungsswaps) ihr Währungsexposure sowohl absichern als auch aktiv verwalten.

Ein Teilfonds darf ein gewünschtes Währungsexposure in einer in der jeweiligen Anlagepolitik des Fonds zulässigen Währung auch durch die Währungsanbindung an ein Finanzinstrument durch den Einsatz von Devisentermingeschäften und Devisentauschgeschäften (Währungsswaps) eingehen. Dabei muss das Währungsexposure nicht zwingend gegenüber der Anlage- oder der Rechnungswährung des Fonds aufgebaut werden, sondern kann gegenüber einer beliebigen zulässigen Anlagewährung des Fonds erreicht werden.

d2) Steuerung von Zins-, Währungs- und Kreditrisiken

Zusätzlich zu den oben genannten Geschäften darf jeder Teilfonds Options- und Termingeschäfte sowie Tauschgeschäfte (Zinsswaps und kombinierte Zins- und Währungsswaps sowie «Total-Return-Swaps») sowohl zu Absicherungszwecken als auch im Hinblick auf die effiziente Verwaltung des Portfolios tätigen.

d3) Benutzung von Total Return Swaps

Total Return Swaps können für jeden Teilfonds zur effizienten Portfoliosteuerung getätigt werden. Im Regelfall sind von 30% bis zu 60% der Vermögensgegenstände des jeweiligen Teilfonds Gegenstand von Total Return Swaps sein. Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft behält sich jedoch vor, in Abhängigkeit von den jeweiligen Marktgegebenheiten mit dem Ziel der effizienten Portfoliosteuerung im Interesse der Anleger auch bis zu 100% der im jeweiligen Teilfonds gehaltenen Vermögensgegenstände im Wege eines Total Return Swaps zu übertragen. Sowohl positive als auch negative Erträge aus Total Return Swaps werden im Fondsvermögen vollständig berücksichtigt.

d4) Zur effizienten Umsetzung der Anlagepolitik.

e) Gemeinsame Verwaltung des Vermögens

Zum Zwecke einer effizienten Verwaltung des Fonds und sofern die Anlagepolitik dies zulässt, darf die Verwaltungsgesellschaft beschliessen, das Vermögen oder Teile des Vermögens bestimmter Teilfonds gemeinsam zu verwalten. Die so gemeinsam verwaltete Vermögensmasse wird nachfolgend als «Pool» bezeichnet, ungeachtet dessen, dass solche Pools nur zu internen Verwaltungszwecken zusammengefügt werden. Die Pools bilden keine von den gemeinsam verwalteten Teilfonds getrennte eigene Rechtspersönlichkeit und sind für Anleger nicht direkt zugänglich. Jeder einzelne der gemeinsam verwalteten Teilfonds behält das Anrecht auf sein spezifisches Vermögen. Das gemeinsam in den Pools verwaltete Vermögen ist zu jeder Zeit trennbar und auf die einzelnen, partizipierenden Teilfonds übertragbar. Wenn die Vermögensmassen mehrerer Teilfonds zwecks gemeinsamer Verwaltung zusammengelegt werden, wird der Teil des Vermögens im Pool, welcher jedem der beteiligten Teilfonds zuzuschreiben ist, mit Bezug auf die ursprüngliche Beteiligung des Teilfonds an diesem Pool schriftlich festgehalten. Die Anrechte jedes beteiligten Teilfonds auf das gemeinsam verwaltete Vermögen beziehen sich auf jede einzelne Position des besagten Pools. Zusätzliche Anlagen, welche für die gemeinsam verwalteten Teilfonds getätigt werden, werden diesen Teilfonds gemäss ihren Anrechten zugeteilt, während Vermögenswerte, die verkauft wurden, auf gleiche Weise vom Vermögen, welches jedem beteiligten Teilfonds zuzuschreiben ist, abgezogen werden.

f) Der Verwaltungsrat darf im Rahmen der Anlagepolitik Vermögenswerte eines Teilfonds im Zusammenhang mit Geschäften über abgeleitete Finanzinstrumente verpfänden oder zur Sicherung übereignen.

g) Wertpapierleihe (Securities Lending)

g1)

Unter Einhaltung der folgenden Voraussetzungen wird ein Teilfonds im Hinblick auf eine effiziente Verwaltung der Vermögenswerte, Techniken und Instrumente der Wertpapierleihe (Securities Lending) anwenden:

- Einhaltung des Artikel 42 (2) des OGA-Gesetzes und Artikel 11 der Richtlinie 2007/16/EG vom 19. März 2007 (sog. «Eligible Assets Richtlinie»),
- Generierung eines zusätzlichen Ertrags ist möglich und
- Abhängig von den aktuellen Marktkonditionen

g2) Bei der Wertpapierleihe tritt der Teilfonds als Verleiher, sog. Lender auf, welcher der Entleiherin ein Wertpapier für eine begrenzte Zeit zur Nutzung überlässt, wofür der Teilfonds eine Gebühr erhält.

g2.1) Principal

Die Zürcher Kantonalbank ist die einzige direkte Entleiherin (Principal) und die einzige direkte Gegenpartei bei der Wertpapierleihe. Als selbstständige öffentlich-rechtliche Anstalt des

Kantons Zürich geniesst sie eine unbeschränkte Staatsgarantie. Sie unterliegt als solche der behördlichen Aufsicht der Schweizer Aufsichtsbehörde (Eidgenössische Finanzmarktaufsicht, FINMA), welche von der CSSF als denen durch Recht der EU festgesetzten Regelungen äquivalent angesehen wird.

g2.2) Agent

RBC Investor Services Trust ist als Agent für Wertpapierfinanzierungsgeschäfte bestellt worden. Der Agent ist für die Abwicklung des operativen Vorgangs des Verleihens, der Rückforderung der Titel und die Verteilung der Erträge auf die Teilfonds zuständig. Zudem stellt der Agent sicher, dass die Sicherheiten nach dem Bewertungsabschlag in ihrer Höhe ausreichend sind und den Kriterien der Zulässigkeit entsprechen.

g3) Die Wertpapierleihe darf nicht zu einer Veränderung des Anlageziels führen und darf nicht mit wesentlichen zusätzlichen Risiken im Vergleich zur ursprünglichen Risikostrategie verbunden sein.
Die Risiken, die sich aus dem Securities Lending für einen Teilfonds ergeben, werden durch das Risikomanagement in angemessener Weise erfasst. Eine detaillierte Übersicht der Risiken befindet sich in Abschnitt 1.6.8 «Risiken im Zusammenhang mit der Wertpapierleihe» dieses Verkaufsprospekts.

g4) Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft vereinnahmt keinerlei Erträge aus dem Wertpapierleihgeschäft. Alle Erträge aus der Wertpapierleihe werden den Teilfonds gutgeschrieben, die an dieser Wertpapierleihe beteiligt sind, abzüglich der Gebühr, die dem Agent für seine Dienstleistungen im Zusammenhang mit der Wertpapierleihe entrichtet wird.
Dem Fondsvermögen fliessen somit 91% der durch die Wertpapierfinanzierungsgeschäfte erzielten Bruttoeinnahmen zu. Die übrigen 9% stehen dem Agent zu.

g5) Alle im Rahmen der Wertpapierleihe übertragenen Wertpapiere können jederzeit zurückübertragen und alle Wertpapierleihvereinbarungen jederzeit beendet werden. Die Wertpapierleihgeschäfte sind im Risikomanagementprozess für Liquiditätsrisiken berücksichtigt, um sicherzustellen, dass ein Teilfonds den Rücknahmeverpflichtungen jederzeit nachkommen kann.

g6) Bei der Wertpapierleihe können in Abhängigkeit von den jeweiligen Marktgegebenheiten, der Zielsetzung einer effizienten Portfoliosteuerung sowie im Interesse der Anleger höchstens 60% der Vermögenswerte eines Teilfonds zum Einsatz kommen. Es wird erwartet, dass bei jedem Teilfonds bis zu 15% der Vermögenswerte eingesetzt werden. Den tatsächlichen Wert der investierten Wertpapierleihe im Fondsvermögen kann dem jeweils neusten Jahresbericht (oder Halbjahresbericht) entnommen werden.

h) Sicherheitenverwaltung

h1) Die Risikopositionen, die sich für eine Gegenpartei aus Geschäften mit OTC-Derivaten und Techniken für eine effiziente Portfolioverwaltung ergeben, werden bei der Berechnung der Grenzen für das Gegenparteienrisiko gemäss Artikel 43 des OGA-Gesetzes kombiniert.

h2) Tätigt ein Teilfonds Geschäfte in OTC-Derivaten und setzt er Techniken zur effizienten Portfolioverwaltung ein, kann das eingegangene Gegenparteienrisiko in Übereinstimmung mit den Leitlinien ESMA/2014/937 (Leitlinien zu börsengehandelten Indexfonds (ETF) und anderen OGAW-Themen) und CESR/10-788 der ESMA (CESR's Guidelines on Risk Measurement and the Calculation of Global Exposure and Counterparty Risk for UCITS) durch die Entgegennahme von Sicherheiten gemindert werden, vorausgesetzt, die Sicherheiten erfüllen die nachfolgenden Kriterien. Für Sicherheiten, die im Zusammenhang mit der Wertpapierleihe entgegengenommen werden, gelten die gleichen Kriterien, falls nichts Gegenteiliges erwähnt ist.

h2.1) Folgende Anlagen werden als zulässige Sicherheiten akzeptiert:

- Barmittel und Sichteinlagen, ausgenommen für die Wertpapierleihe, in USD, EUR oder CHF oder der Referenzwährung eines Teilfonds, die bei Rechtsträgern gemäss Artikel 50 lit. f der OGAW-Richtlinie angelegt werden;
- Anleihen, die von Emittenten mit hoher Bonität begeben werden, hochliquide sind und für welche ein reger Handel auf einem regulierten Markt mit einer transparenten Quotierung erfolgt, damit sie kurzfristig ohne Liquiditätsverluste veräussert werden können. Darüber hinaus ist eine mindestens börsentägliche Bewertung erforderlich. Die Laufzeit der Anleihen ist auf maximal 20 Jahre beschränkt;
- Aktien, die an einem regulierten Markt eines Mitgliedstaats der EU oder an einer Börse eines OECD-Mitgliedstaats gehandelt und von Emittenten aus diesen Staaten ausgegeben werden. Zusätzlich muss für diese Aktien ein

reger Handel, verbunden mit einem transparenten Preis und hoher Liquidität, sichergestellt sein.

h2.2) Bewertung von Sicherheiten
Sicherheiten in Form von Wertpapieren werden mindestens einmal täglich zum letztbekannten Marktpreis und nach gängiger Marktpraxis bewertet. Massgeblich für die Bewertung ist die Börse, an der das Wertpapier notiert und welche der Hauptmarkt für dieses Wertpapier ist.

h2.3) Verwahrung von Sicherheiten
Die erhaltenen Sicherheiten werden von der Verwahrstelle und deren Unterverwahrstellen auf von den Vermögenswerten separaten Konten verwahrt. Im Fall der Wertpapierleihe überträgt die Verwahrstelle die Aufgabe der Verwahrung der Sicherheiten auf den Agent, der sich dafür ebenfalls seiner Unterverwahrstellen bedienen kann.

h2.4) Cash Collateral
Entgegengenommene Barmittel (Cash Collateral) können nur in Staatsanleihen von hoher Qualität oder in Geldmarktfonds mit kurzer Laufzeitstruktur gemäss Definition in den CESR's Leitlinien angelegt werden.
Bei der Wiederanlage von Barsicherheiten besteht für den jeweiligen Teilfonds in Bezug auf die jeweiligen Staatsanleihen, oder Geldmarktfonds, ein Zins-, Kredit- und Liquiditätsrisiko, welches sich im Falle eines Ausfalls oder eines Verzugs der Gegenpartei manifestieren kann.
Bei der Wertpapierleihe gelten Barsicherheiten oder Sichteinlagen nicht als zulässige Sicherheiten, so dass eine diesbezügliche Wiederanlage ausgeschlossen ist.

h2.5) Korrelation
Die vom Teilfonds entgegengenommenen Sicherheiten müssen von einem Rechtsträger ausgegeben werden, der von der Gegenpartei unabhängig ist und keine hohe Korrelation mit der Entwicklung der Gegenpartei aufweist.

h2.6) Diversifizierung der Sicherheiten
Bei den Sicherheiten ist auf eine angemessene Diversifizierung in Bezug auf Länder, Märkte und Emittenten zu achten. Das Kriterium der angemessenen Diversifizierung im Hinblick auf die Emittentenkonzentration wird als erfüllt betrachtet, wenn der Teilfonds von einer Gegenpartei bei der Wertpapierleihe und/oder bei Geschäften mit OTC-Derivaten einen Sicherheitenkorb (Collateral Basket) erhält, bei dem das maximale Exposure gegenüber einem bestimmten Emittenten 20% des Nettoinventarwerts beträgt.

h2.7) Operationelle und rechtliche Risiken im Zusammenhang mit der Sicherheitenverwaltung werden vom Risikomanagementprozess erfasst, gesteuert und gemindert.

h2.8) In Fällen von Rechtsübertragungen müssen die entgegengenommenen Sicherheiten von der Verwahrstelle des Teilfonds verwahrt werden. Für andere Arten von Sicherheitsvereinbarungen können die Sicherheiten von einem Dritten verwahrt werden, der einer Aufsicht unterliegt und mit dem Sicherheitengeber in keinerlei Verbindung steht.

h2.9) Der Teilfonds hat die Möglichkeit, entgegengenommene Sicherheiten jederzeit, ohne Bezugnahme auf die Gegenpartei oder Genehmigung seitens der Gegenpartei, zu verwerten.

h3) Haircut-Strategie
Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft hat für die erhaltenen Sicherheiten eine Strategie zur Umsetzung geeigneter, konservativer, Bewertungsabschläge («Haircut-Strategie») definiert.

Durch die Bewertungsabschläge auf das Collateral erfolgt eine Besicherung von über 100%. Hierdurch wird der Tatsache Rechnung getragen, dass sich die Bewertung des Collateral oder das Liquiditätsprofil dieses Vermögenswertes täglich verändert. Die gemäss der Haircuts adjustierte Bewertung des Collaterals darf zu keinem Zeitpunkt das vom Fonds eingegangene Gegenpartei-Exposure unterschreiten.

Die Haircut-Strategie berücksichtigt die Eigenschaften der jeweiligen Sicherheiten, die Art und Kreditwürdigkeit des Emittenten der Sicherheiten, die Preisvolatilität der Sicherheiten, die Währung und die Ergebnisse möglicher Stresstest Ergebnisse, die für die Sicherheiten durchgeführt werden können. Über eine angemessene Stressteststrategie muss ein Teilfonds verfügen, wenn dieser Teilfonds Sicherheiten für mindestens 30% seiner

Vermögenswerte entgegennimmt, um sicherzustellen, dass sowohl unter normalen als auch unter aussergewöhnlichen Liquiditätsbedingungen der Teilfonds das mit den Sicherheiten verbundene Liquiditätsrisiko bewerten kann.

Die Bewertungsabschläge sind aufgrund unterschiedlicher Preisvolatilitäten für Anleihen nach Ratingklassen abgestuft. Die Bandbreite der Abschläge für Anleihen liegt zwischen 3% und 7%, für Aktien betragen die Abschläge mindestens 12%.

Die verwendeten Abschläge werden in regelmässigen Abständen, mindestens jährlich, auf ihre Angemessenheit hin überprüft, und falls notwendig, entsprechend angepasst. Im Falle von signifikant geänderten Märkten erfolgt eine sofortige Überprüfung der Bewertungsabschläge.

3 Beteiligung am Fonds

3.1 Bedingungen für die Ausgabe, Rücknahme und Konversion von Anteilen

Anteile an einem Teilfonds werden an jedem Bankgeschäftstag in Luxemburg ausgegeben oder zurückgenommen. Unter «Bankgeschäftstag» versteht man in diesem Zusammenhang die üblichen Bankgeschäftstage (d.h. Tage, an denen die Banken während der normalen Geschäftsstunden in Luxemburg geöffnet sind) mit Ausnahme von einzelnen, nicht gesetzlichen Ruhetagen in Luxemburg. «Nicht gesetzliche Ruhetage» sind Tage, an denen Banken und Finanzinstitute geschlossen sind. Anteile werden weiter nicht ausgegeben oder zurückgenommen an Tagen, an welchen die Börsen der Hauptanlageländer der Teilfonds geschlossen sind bzw. Anlagen der Teilfonds nicht adäquat bewertet werden können. Keine Ausgaben oder Rücknahmen finden an Tagen statt, an welchen die Verwaltungsgesellschaft entschieden hat, keinen Nettovermögenswert zu berechnen, wie unter Ziffer 3.6 beschrieben.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist im Rahmen ihrer Vertriebstätigkeit berechtigt, nach ihrem Ermessen Kaufanträge zurückzuweisen sowie gegenüber natürlichen oder juristischen Personen in bestimmten Ländern und Gebieten zeitweise oder endgültig den Verkauf von Anteilen auszusetzen oder zu begrenzen, bzw. die Zeichnung von Geldbeträgen zu gestatten. Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft kann auch jederzeit Anteile zurücknehmen, die von Anteilinhabern gehalten werden, welche vom Erwerb oder Besitz von Anteilen oder von gewissen Anteilsklassen ausgeschlossen sind.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft gestattet kein Market Timing oder dem Market Timing vergleichbaren Aktivitäten. Sie behält sich das Recht vor, Zeichnungs- und Konversionsaufträge, die von einem Anleger stammen, den die Verwaltungsgesellschaft verdächtigt, derartige Aktivitäten durchzuführen, zurückzuweisen und gegebenenfalls notwendige Massnahmen zu treffen, um die anderen Anleger des Fonds zu schützen.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft behält sich das Recht vor, Anteile einseitig gegen Zahlung des entsprechenden Rücknahmepreises zurückzunehmen, sofern dies - unter Berücksichtigung schützenswerter Interessen der Anteilinhaber oder eines Teilfonds - als notwendig erachtet wird (z.B. wenn sich durch die Rücknahme die Gefahr steuerlicher oder aufsichtsrechtlicher Nachteile für den Fonds oder die Anteilinhaber ausschließen oder verringern lässt).

Die Ausgabe, Rücknahme und Konversion von Anteilen erfolgt aufgrund von Aufträgen, die zu ortsüblichen Öffnungszeiten, spätestens aber bis 15 Uhr Luxemburger Zeit, an einem luxemburgischen Bankgeschäftstag (Auftragstag) bei der Verwahrstelle eingehen.
Der für die Berechnung des Ausgabe-, Rücknahme- und Konversionspreises verwendete Nettovermögenswert wird am darauffolgenden Bewertungstag auf Basis der letztbekannten Kurse berechnet.

Für die Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic AI Committed Small Caps, Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Japan und Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Emerging Markets wird der für die Berechnung des Ausgabe-, Rücknahme- und Konversionspreises verwendete Nettovermögenswert am übernächsten Bewertungstag auf Basis der letztbekannten Kurse berechnet. Später eingehende Aufträge werden wie diejenigen behandelt, die am nächsten Bankgeschäftstag eingehen.

Zeichnungen, Rücknahmen und Konversionen erfolgen somit auf Basis eines unbekannten Nettovermögenswerts (Forward pricing). Die einzelnen Bewertungsprinzipien sind im nachfolgenden Absatz beschrieben.

3.2 Nettovermögenswert, Ausgabe-, Rücknahme- und Konversionspreis, «Partial Swinging Single Pricing»

Der Nettovermögenswert (NAV) der Anteile wird von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft für jeden einzelnen Teilfonds bzw. für jede Anteilsklasse den Vertragsbedingungen gemäss und gemäss Ziffer 3.1 an jedem Bankgeschäftstag in Luxemburg berechnet.

Der Nettovermögenswert eines Anteils an einem Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse oder Währungsklasse ist – wo in diesem Verkaufsprospekt nichts anderes angegeben – in der Rechnungswährung des Teilfonds bzw. der Währung der Währungsklasse ausgedrückt und ergibt sich, indem das

Nettovermögen des Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse durch die Anzahl der im Umlauf befindlichen Anteile des Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse dividiert wird. Der Nettovermögenswert wird mathematisch auf 0.01 der Rechnungseinheit bzw. bei den Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan und Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Japan auf 1 Yen gerundet.

Das Nettovermögen eines jeden Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse entspricht der Differenz zwischen der Summe der Guthaben des Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse und der Summe der den Teilfonds bzw. die Anteilsklasse betreffenden Verpflichtungen.

Das Gesamtnettovermögen des Fonds ist in Euro ausgedrückt und entspricht der Differenz zwischen dem Gesamtguthaben des Fonds und den Gesamtverpflichtungen des Fonds. Zum Zweck dieser Berechnung werden die Nettovermögen eines jeden Teilfonds, falls diese nicht auf Euro lauten, in Euro konvertiert und zusammengezählt.

Ausschüttungen zugunsten der ausschüttenden Anteile bewirken, dass der Nettovermögenswert der ausschüttenden Anteile um den ausgeschütteten Betrag gemindert wird, wohingegen der Nettovermögenswert der thesaurierenden Anteile von diesem Vorgang unberührt bleibt.

Das Vermögen eines jeden Teilfonds bzw. einer jeden Anteilsklasse wird folgendermassen bewertet:

a) Wertpapiere, Derivate und andere Anlagen, welche an einer Börse notiert sind, werden zu den letztbekannten Marktpreisen bewertet.
   Falls diese Wertpapiere, Derivate und anderen Anlagen an mehreren Börsen notiert sind, ist der letztverfügbare Kurs an jener Börse massgebend, die der Hauptmarkt für dieses Wertpapier ist.
   Bei Wertpapieren, Derivaten und anderen Anlagen, bei welchen der Handel an einer Börse geringfügig ist und für welche ein Zweitmarkt zwischen Wertpapierhändlern mit marktkonformer Preisbildung besteht, kann die Verwaltungsgesellschaft die Bewertung dieser Wertpapiere, Derivate und anderen Anlagen aufgrund dieser Preise vornehmen.
   Wertpapiere, Derivate und andere Anlagen, die nicht an einer Börse notiert sind, die aber an einem anderen geregelten Markt, der anerkannt, für das Publikum offen und dessen Funktionsweise ordnungsgemäss ist, gehandelt werden, werden zum letztverfügbaren Kurs auf diesem Markt bewertet.

b) Wertpapiere und andere Anlagen, welche weder an einer Börse notiert sind noch an einem geregelten Markt gehandelt werden, werden zum letzten erhältlichen Marktpreis bewertet. Ist ein solcher nicht verfügbar, erfolgt die Bewertung der Wertpapiere durch die Verwaltungsgesellschaft gemäss anderen durch den Verwaltungsrat festzulegenden Kriterien und auf der Grundlage des voraussichtlich möglichen Verkaufspreises, dessen Wert mit der gebührenden Sorgfalt und nach bestem Wissen veranschlagt wird.

c) Geldmarktinstrumente, die nicht an einer Börse notiert sind, die aber an einem anderen geregelten Markt, der anerkannt, für das Publikum offen und dessen Funktionsweise ordnungsgemäss ist, gehandelt werden, können wie folgt bewertet werden: Der Bewertungspreis solcher Anlagen wird, ausgehend vom Nettoerwerbspreis, unter Konstanthaltung der daraus berechneten Anlagerendite, sukzessiv dem Rückzahlungspreis angeglichen. Bei wesentlichen Änderungen der Marktbedingungen wird die Bewertungsgrundlage der einzelnen Anlagen der neuen Marktrendite angepasst.

d) Die liquiden Mittel, Treuhand- und Festgelder werden zum Nennwert zuzüglich aufgelaufener Zinsen bewertet.

e) Für jeden Teilfonds werden die Werte, die auf eine andere Währung als diejenige des Teilfonds lauten, zum jeweiligen Mittelkurs in die Währung des Teilfonds umgerechnet. Zur Absicherung des Währungsrisikos abgeschlossene Terminkontrakte werden bei der Umrechnung berücksichtigt.

f) Anteile an OGAW und anderer OGA werden nach ihrem letzten veröffentlichten Nettovermögenswert bewertet. Falls kein Nettovermögenswert zur Verfügung steht, sondern lediglich An- und Verkaufspreise, so können die Anteile solcher OGAW und anderer OGA zum Mittelwert zwischen solchen An- und Verkaufspreisen bewertet werden. Sind keine aktuellen Preise verfügbar, erfolgt die Bewertung durch die Verwaltungsgesellschaft gemäss anderen durch den Verwaltungsrat festzulegenden Kriterien und auf der Grundlage des voraussichtlich möglichen Verkaufspreises, dessen Wert mit der gebührenden Sorgfalt und nach bestem Wissen veranschlagt wird.

g) Derivate, die weder an einer Börse noch an einem anderen geregelten Markt gehandelt werden, sind mit dem Verkehrswert (Fair Value) zu bewerten, der bei sorgfältiger Einschätzung unter Berücksichtigung der Gesamtumstände angemessen ist.

Zum Schutz der bestehenden Anteilinhaber kann der Verwaltungsrat beschliessen, dass der Nettovermögenswert eines Teilfonds nach der im Folgenden beschriebenen «Swinging Single Pricing»-Methode berechnet wird.

Falls an einem Bankgeschäftstag die Summe der Zeichnungen bzw. Rücknahmen aller Anteilsklassen eines Teilfonds zu einem Nettovermögenszufluss bzw. -abfluss führt, welcher einen bestimmten Schwellenwert (dargestellt in Prozent des Nettovermögenswertes) überschreitet, wird der Nettovermögenswert des betreffenden Teilfonds erhöht bzw. reduziert («Partial Swinging Single Pricing» im Folgenden «PSSP»). In diesem Fall gilt für alle ein- und aussteigenden Anteilinhaber an diesem Bewertungstag derselbe Nettovermögenswert.

Die maximale Anpassung beläuft sich auf 2% des Nettovermögenswertes des jeweiligen Teilfonds. Berücksichtigt werden sowohl die geschätzten Transaktionskosten und Steuerlasten, die dem jeweiligen Teilfonds entstehen, als auch die geschätzte Geld-/Briefspanne der Vermögenswerte, in die der Teilfonds anlegt. Die Anpassung führt zu einer Erhöhung des Nettovermögenswertes, wenn die Nettobewegungen zu einem Anstieg der Anzahl der Anteile des betroffenen Teilfonds führen. Sie resultiert in einer Verminderung des Nettovermögenswertes, wenn die Nettobewegungen einen Rückgang der Anzahl der Anteile bewirken.

Mit der Bestimmung des Swing-Faktors und des Schwellenwerts ist das Pricing Committee beauftragt worden, welches im Namen der Verwaltungsgesellschaft entscheidet.

Die Höhe des Swing-Faktors basiert auf den historischen Nebenkosten, die bei Zeichnungen und Rücknahmen für den Kauf und Verkauf von Anlagen entstehen (Geld/Brief-Spannen, marktgerechte Courtagen, Kommissionen, Abgaben usw.).

Die Festlegung des Schwellenwertes basiert auf den historischen Kapitalflüssen des jeweiligen Teilfonds. Der Schwellenwert stellt sicher, dass bei einem grossen Teil der Kapitalströme, bei welchen keine Käufe resp. Verkäufe durch das Asset Management notwendig sind, der Nettovermögenswert auch nicht geschwungen wird. Der Schwellenwert kann im Ermessen des Pricing Committee unter Umständen auch für eine gewisse Periode auf Null festgelegt werden.

Ist ein Teilfonds vor weniger als einem Jahr gegründet worden, werden der Swing-Faktor und der Schwellenwert in Abhängigkeit zu den Besonderheiten dieses Teilfonds festgelegt. Die so simulierten historischen Kapitalflüsse führen zur Festlegung eines für den jeweiligen Teilfonds repräsentativen Wert.

In ausserordentlichen Situationen, wie unüblich hohen Marktschwankungen oder eingeschränkter Marktliquidität, kann sich die Erhöhung oder Reduzierung des Nettovermögenswerts des betreffenden Teilfonds auf tagesaktuelle Durchschnittswerte der Nebenkosten für den Kauf und Verkauf der Anlagen beziehen bzw. auf Werte, die sich aus tagesaktuellen Marktbeobachtungen ergeben. Dies kann dazu führen, dass im besten Interesse der Anteilinhaber die genannte maximale Anpassung vorübergehend überschritten wird. Die Anteilinhaber werden entsprechend von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft auf dem üblichen Wege über solch eine Massnahme informiert.

Der Verwaltungsrat hat beschlossen, die PSSP-Methode für alle Teilfonds anzuwenden.

Der Verwaltungsrat kann beschliessen, die PSSP-Methode ohne vorherige Bekanntmachung für einzelne oder alle Teilfonds für einen Tag auszusetzen, an dem eine Sacheinlage geleistet wird.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist berechtigt, zeitweilig andere adäquate Bewertungsprinzipien anzuwenden, falls die oben erwähnten Kriterien zur Bewertung aufgrund aussergewöhnlicher Ereignisse nicht angewendet werden können oder als unzweckmässig erscheinen.

Bei Vorliegen ausserordentlicher Umstände können innerhalb eines Tages weitere Bewertungen vorgenommen werden, welche für die Ausgaben und Rücknahmen dieses Tages massgebend sind.

Bei massiven Rücknahmeanträgen kann die Verwaltungsgesellschaft die Anteile des entsprechenden Teilfonds auf Basis der Kurse, zu welchen die notwendigen Verkäufe von Wertpapieren getätigt werden, bewerten.

3.3 Verkauf von Anteilen

Die Zahlung des Ausgabepreises muss innerhalb von drei Bankgeschäftstagen nach Eingang des Zeichnungsauftrages erfolgen. Beim Teilfonds Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Japan muss die Zahlung des Ausgabepreises innerhalb von vier Bankgeschäftstagen nach Eingang des Zeichnungsauftrages erfolgen.
Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist berechtigt, diese Frist auf maximal fünf Bankarbeitstage zu erstrecken, sofern sich die Dreitages- oder Viertagesfrist als zu kurz erweist. Die Ausgabepreise werden auf die kleinste nächste Währungseinheit gerundet.
Bei der Ausgabe werden belastet:

- eine Vermittlungsgebühr, welche der vermittelnden Stelle zukommt. Die maximal geltende Vermittlungsgebühr je Teilfonds bzw. Anteilsklasse ist in der Tabelle unter Ziffer 1.2 Fondsstruktur aufgeführt;

- bei Konversion von einem Teilfonds in einen anderen Teilfonds innerhalb des gleichen Umbrellas darf die vermittelnde Stelle bis zum Gegenwert der eingereichten Anteile maximal die Hälfte der bei der Ausgabe zulässigen Vermittlungsgebühr belasten; bei Konversion von Anteilsklassen innerhalb desselben Teilfonds wird keine Vermittlungsgebühr belastet;
- allfällige Abgaben im Zusammenhang mit der Ausgabe.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft kann im eigenen Ermessen vollständige oder teilweise Zeichnungen gegen Sachleistungen akzeptieren. In diesem Fall muss die Sacheinlage im Einklang mit der Anlagepolitik und den Anlagebeschränkungen des Teilfonds stehen. Ausserdem werden diese Anlagen durch einen von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft beauftragten Wirtschaftsprüfer geprüft, die Prüfung wird zur Einsicht zur Verfügung gestellt. Kosten, die in Verbindung mit Sacheinlagen entstehen, werden von dem betreffenden Anleger getragen. Teilfonds, für die der PSSP-Ansatz zur Anwendung gelangt, können zur Berechnung der Anzahl Anteile, auf die ein Anleger aufgrund seiner Zeichnung durch Sacheinlage Anspruch hat, statt des modifizierten Nettoinventarwert pro Anteil den Bewertungs-Nettoinventarwert pro Anteil für einen Bewertungsstichtag verwenden.
Die entsprechende Anzahl Anteile wird den Anlegern unverzüglich nach Zahlung des Kaufpreises übertragen. Der Verwaltungsrat ist ermächtigt, die Zeichnung von Geldbeträgen anzunehmen und auf deren Basis der Ausgabe von gestückelten (fraktionierten) Anteilen bis auf die vierte Dezimalstelle zuzustimmen. Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist in diesem Falle ermächtigt, eine der Vertriebs- oder Zahlstellen zu ermächtigen, den Anteilinhabern schriftlich die Anteilszeichnung zu bestätigen.

Es werden ausschliesslich Namensanteile ausgegeben. Sie werden nicht verbrieft, sondern buchmässig geführt.

Physische Inhaberanteile, welche bis zum 18. Februar 2016 aufgrund des Gesetzes vom 28. Juli 2014 über die verpflichtende Immobilisierung von Inhaberaktien und -anteilen zur Änderung des Gesetzes vom 10. August 1915 über Handelsgesellschaften nicht hinterlegt wurden, wurden annulliert und die Beträge, welche dem Wert dieser Anteile entsprechen, bei der «Caisse de Consignation» hinterlegt, bis der Inhaber deren Auszahlung verlangt.

Die Zeichner von Anteilen werden darauf hingewiesen, dass sie sich gegenüber der Stelle, die ihre Zeichnung entgegennimmt, ausweisen müssen, sofern sie ihr nicht persönlich bekannt sind. Diese Vorschrift dient dem Kampf gegen das Waschen von aus Verbrechen, insbesondere aus dem Drogenhandel, stammenden Geldern.

3.4 Rücknahme von Anteilen

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft nimmt grundsätzlich an Bankwerktagen jederzeit Anteile des Fonds gegen Lieferung der entsprechenden Anteilsscheine zum Rücknahmepreis zurück. Da für einen angemessenen Anteil an liquiden Mitteln im Fondsvermögen gesorgt werden muss, wird die Auszahlung von Fondsanteilen unter gewöhnlichen Umständen innerhalb von fünf Bankgeschäftstagen nach Berechnung des Rücknahmepreises erfolgen, es sei denn, dass gemäss gesetzlichen Vorschriften, wie Devisen- und Zahlungsbeschränkungen, oder aufgrund sonstiger, ausserhalb der Kontrolle der Verwahrstelle liegender Umstände sich die Überweisung des Rücknahmebetrages in das Land, wo die Rücknahme beantragt wurde, als unmöglich erweist.

Die Rückzahlung der Anteile erfolgt in der Währung des Teilfonds. Für die Rücknahme wird keine Gebühr belastet. Vom Rücknahmepreis abgezogen werden allfällige bei der Rücknahme anfallende Steuern. Die Rücknahmepreise werden auf die kleinste nächste Währungseinheit gerundet.

Bei massiven Rücknahmeanträgen können Verwahrstelle und Verwaltungsgesellschaft beschliessen, einen Rücknahmeantrag erst dann abzurechnen, wenn ohne unnötige Verzögerung entsprechende Vermögenswerte des Fonds verkauft worden sind. In der Folge sind die zurückgestellten Rücknahmeanträge prioritär zu behandeln.

Mit der Auszahlung des Rücknahmepreises erlischt der entsprechende Anteil.

3.5 Konversion von Anteilen

Anteilinhaber eines jeden Teilfonds sind berechtigt, alle oder einen Teil ihrer Anteile in solche eines anderen zur Zeichnung aufgelegten Teilfonds umzuwandeln bzw. von einer Anteilsklasse in eine andere innerhalb des Teilfonds zu wechseln, und zwar an jedem Tag, an dem der Nettovermögenswert der Teilfonds berechnet wird. Die Zeichnungsanforderungen der jeweiligen Anteilsklasse müssen auch bei einer Konversion von Anteilen in eine andere Anteilsklasse erfüllt sein. Voraussetzung ist ein entsprechender Konversionsantrag über mindestens 10 Anteile eines Teilfonds bzw. einer Anteilsklasse an die Verwaltungsgesellschaft und die Einlieferung der Anteilsscheine, sofern solche ausgestellt wurden. Die Konversion erfolgt auf Basis der Nettovermögenswerte der betreffenden Teilfonds, die am nächstfolgenden Bewertungstag ermittelt werden. Bei Konversionen darf die vermittelnde Stelle bis zum Gegenwert der eingereichten Anteile maximal die Hälfte der bei der Ausgabe geschuldeten Vermittlungsgebühr belasten. Bei Konversion von

Anteilsklassen innerhalb desselben Teilfonds wird keine Vermittlungsgebühr belastet.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft wird die Anzahl der Anteile festlegen, in welche ein Anteilinhaber seine vorhandenen Anteile umwandeln möchte, und zwar entsprechend der folgenden Formel:

$$A = \left(\frac{BxC}{D}\right)xE$$

A = Anzahl der Anteile des neuen Teilfonds bzw. der neuen Anteilsklasse, die auszugeben sind
B = Anzahl der Anteile des ursprünglichen Teilfonds bzw. der ursprünglichen Anteilsklasse
C = Rücknahmepreis pro Anteil des ursprünglichen Teilfonds bzw. der ursprünglichen Anteilsklasse
D = Nettovermögenswert pro Anteil des neuen Teilfonds
E = Am Tag der Konversion massgebender Umrechnungskurs zwischen den Währungen der beiden Teilfonds bzw. der beiden Anteilsklassen

Entstehen bei der Berechnung der Anzahl neuer Anteile des neuen Teilfonds Anteilsbruchteile, so wird das Ergebnis auf die nächste ganze Zahl abgerundet, sofern nicht der Verwaltungsrat der Ausgabe von gestückelten (fraktionierten) Anteilen zugestimmt hat. Bruchteile werden dem Anleger zum Rücknahmepreis vergütet.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft wird dem Anteilinhaber Einzelheiten bezüglich der Umwandlung übermitteln.

3.6 Aussetzung der Berechnung des Nettovermögenswertes sowie der Ausgabe, Konversion und Rücknahme von Anteilen

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist ermächtigt, die Berechnung des Nettovermögenswertes sowie die Ausgabe, Konversion und Rücknahme von Anteilen, für einen oder mehrere Teilfonds, in folgenden Fällen vorübergehend auszusetzen:

a) Wenn Börsen oder Märkte, die für die Bewertung eines bedeutenden Anteils des Vermögens eines Teilfonds massgebend sind, oder wenn Devisenmärkte, auf die der Nettovermögenswert oder ein bedeutender Anteil des Guthabens eines Teilfonds lautet, ausser für gewöhnliche Feiertage, geschlossen sind, oder wenn dort Transaktionen suspendiert oder eingeschränkt sind, oder wenn diese kurzfristig starken Schwankungen unterworfen sind.

b) Wenn aufgrund politischer, wirtschaftlicher, militärischer oder anderweitiger Notfälle, die ausserhalb der Einflussmöglichkeit der Verwaltungsgesellschaft liegen, sachdienliche Verfügungen über das Vermögen eines Teilfonds nicht möglich sind oder den Interessen der Anteilinhaber abträglich wären.

c) Im Fall einer Unterbrechung der IT-Kommunikation oder wenn der Nettovermögenswert eines Teilfonds nicht mit genügender Genauigkeit ermittelt werden kann.

d) Wenn durch Beschränkungen des Devisenverkehrs oder sonstiger Übertragungen von Vermögenswerten Geschäfte für einen Teilfonds undurchführbar werden oder falls Käufe und Verkäufe von Fondsvermögen nicht zu normalen Wechselkursen vorgenommen werden können.

e) Wenn besondere Umstände in Bezug auf eine sorgfältige und angemessene Verwaltung des Fonds oder des bzw. der betreffenden Teilfonds eine solche Aussetzung erfordern und diese im Interesse der Anteilinhaber steht.

4 Verwendung des Reinertrages und der Kapitalgewinne

4.1 Ausschüttende Anteile

Gemäss Artikel 12 der Vertragsbedingungen bestimmt die Verwaltungsgesellschaft nach Abschluss der Jahresrechnung, ob und inwieweit für ausschüttende Anteile Ausschüttungen vorgenommen werden. Es ist beabsichtigt, bei den ausschüttenden Anteilen den Grossteil der Erträge auszuschütten und die Ausschüttungen innerhalb von vier Monaten nach Jahresabschluss vorzunehmen.

Ausschüttungen können aus Erträgen (z.B. Dividenden oder Zinserträgen) und/oder aus dem Kapital (dies kann realisierte und unrealisierte Nettoveränderungen im Nettoinventarwert beinhalten) erfolgen. Ausschüttungen aus Erträgen und/oder dem Kapital führen zu einer sofortigen Senkung des Nettoinventarwertes pro Anteil des Teilfonds.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft ist ermächtigt, die Ausschüttung von Zwischendividenden sowie die Aussetzung der Ausschüttungen zu beschliessen.

Die Zahlung erfolgt nach der unter Ziffer 3.4 «Rücknahme von Anteilen» beschriebenen Art.

Ansprüche auf Ausschüttungen und Zuteilungen, die nicht binnen fünf Jahren ab Fälligkeit geltend gemacht werden, verjähren und die Vermögenswerte fallen an den entsprechenden Teilfonds bzw. an die entsprechenden Anteilsklassen zurück.

4.2 Thesaurierende Anteile

Für diese Anteilsklassen sind keine Ausschüttungen beabsichtigt. Nach Abzug der allgemeinen Kosten werden die Erträge verwendet, um den Nettovermögenswert der Anteile zu erhöhen (Thesaurierung).

5 Steuern und Kosten

Das Fondsvermögen wird im Grossherzogtum Luxemburg einer vierteljährlich zahlbaren «Abonnementsteuer» von 0.05% des Nettovermögens für Anteilsklassen, die Privatanlegern angeboten werden, und von 0.01% p.a. des Nettovermögens für Anteilsklassen, die institutionellen Anlegern angeboten werden, unterworfen. Die Einkünfte des Fonds werden in Luxemburg steuerlich nicht erfasst. Zurzeit werden keine Quellensteuern auf Ausschüttungen des Fonds erhoben.

Nach der derzeit gültigen Gesetzgebung sind durch die Anteilinhaber weder Einkommens-, Vermögens- noch andere Steuern in Luxemburg zu entrichten, es sei denn, sie sind oder waren in Luxemburg wohnhaft oder unterhalten dort eine Betriebsstätte, der die Anteile zugehören.

Sowohl Erträge als auch Kapitalgewinne, ob ausgeschüttet oder thesauriert, können, je nach Person, welche die Anteile direkt oder indirekt hält, teilweise oder ganz einer sogenannten Zahlstellensteuer (bsp. abgeltende Quellensteuer, Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act) unterliegen.

Potenzielle Anteilinhaber sollten sich über die Gesetze und Verordnungen, die für die Zeichnung, den Kauf, den Besitz und den Verkauf von Anteilen an ihrem Wohnsitz Anwendung finden, informieren und nötigenfalls beraten lassen.
Welche Anteilsklassen für die Leitung, das Asset Management und den Vertrieb der Fondsanteile eine an die Verwaltungsgesellschaft zu zahlende pauschale Verwaltungskommission in Rechnung gestellt wird, ist in Ziffer 1.4.5 aufgeführt.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft trägt dafür sämtliche im Zusammenhang mit der Leitung, dem Asset Management und, sofern entschädigt, dem Vertrieb des Fonds regelmässig anfallenden Kosten, wie:

- Kosten der Verwaltung des Fonds;
- Kommissionen und Kosten der Verwahrstelle und der Zahlstellen;
- Kosten des Vertriebs;
- alle Kosten, die durch gesetzliche oder reglementarische Bestimmungen auferlegt werden, insbesondere alle Kosten von Veröffentlichungen jeglicher Art (wie Preispublikationen und Veröffentlichungen von Mitteilungen an die Anleger) sowie die an Aufsichtsbehörden zu entrichtenden Gebühren;
- Druck der Vertragsbedingungen und Verkaufsprospekte sowie der Jahres- und Halbjahresberichte;
- Gebühren, die im Zusammenhang mit einer allfälligen Kotierung des Fonds und mit dem Vertrieb im In- und Ausland anfallen;
- administrative Kosten, insbesondere jene für Buchhaltung und Berechnung des Nettovermögenswertes;
- Kosten der Auszahlung des Jahresertrages an die Anleger;
- Honorare des Wirtschaftsprüfers;
- Werbekosten.

Die pauschale Verwaltungskommission setzt sich aus den zwei Bestandteilen pauschale Management Fee (Kosten für das Asset Management und für den Vertrieb) und pauschale Administration Fee (Kosten für die Leitung und für die Administration) zusammen. Die maximale pauschale Verwaltungskommission, maximale pauschale Management Fee und maximale pauschale Administration Fee je Teilfonds bzw. Anteilsklasse sind in der Tabelle unter Ziffer 1.4.5 aufgeführt

Die effektiv erhobene pauschale Management Fee und die effektiv erhobene pauschale Administration Fee dürfen in ihrer Summe den Satz der maximalen pauschalen Verwaltungskommission des jeweiligen Teilfonds bzw. jeweiligen Anteilsklasse nicht übersteigen. Die vom Fonds insgesamt und effektiv an die Verwaltungsgesellschaft bezahlte pauschale Verwaltungskommission bzw. pauschale Management Fee und pauschale Administration Fee werden in den Halbjahres- und Jahresberichten des Fonds veröffentlicht.

Die pauschale Verwaltungskommission bzw. pauschale Management Fee und pauschale Administration Fee werden pro rata temporis bei jeder Berechnung des Nettovermögenswertes dem Fondsvermögen belastet und jeweils am Ende eines Monats ausbezahlt.

Die pauschale Verwaltungskommission beinhaltet nicht die auf dem Fondsvermögen erhobenen Steuern, die üblichen, im Zusammenhang mit Käufen und Verkäufen anfallenden Transaktionsgebühren sowie die Kosten für ausserordentliche, im Interesse der Anteilinhaber liegende Massnahmen.

Die an die Verwaltungsgesellschaft zu entrichtende pauschale Verwaltungskommission bzw. pauschale Management Fee und pauschale Administration Fee werden zuerst von den Anlageerträgen, dann von den realisierten Gewinnen aus Wertpapiergeschäften, dann vom Anlagevermögen gespeist.

Bei den Anteilsklassen N, M und S wird keine pauschale Verwaltungskommission zulasten des Fonds erhoben. Folglich wird die Verwaltungsgesellschaft für die Fondsverwaltung (d.h. die Leitung, das Asset Management, den Vertrieb und weitere anfallende Kosten, insbesondere Kommissionen und Kosten der Verwahrstelle) nicht über die pauschale Verwaltungskommission, sondern über eine Vergütung entschädigt, die im Rahmen der unter Ziffer 1.4.5 oben genannten Verträge (schriftlicher Vermögensverwaltungsauftrag, schriftlicher Beratungsvertrag, schriftlicher Investitionsvertrag oder anderer schriftlicher Dienstleistungsvertrag) zwischen dem Anleger auf der einen Seite und der Verwaltungsgesellschaft oder einer anderen Gesellschaft der Swisscanto Gruppe oder einer Bank auf der anderen Seite festgelegt wird.

Das Vermögen eines jeden Teilfonds haftet für alle Forderungen gegenüber diesem Teilfonds. Diese werden dem einzelnen Teilfonds gesondert belastet. Vom Fonds zu tragende Kosten, welche nicht einem einzelnen Teilfonds zugeordnet werden können, werden den einzelnen Teilfonds im Verhältnis zu deren Nettovermögen anteilsmässig belastet. Die Haftung des Vermögens eines Teilfonds für Forderungen gegen das Vermögen eines anderen Teilfonds ist ausgeschlossen.

6 Information an die Anteilinhaber

6.1 Vergütungspolitik

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft hat eine Vergütungspolitik im Einklang mit den geltenden rechtlichen und regulatorischen Vorschriften, insbesondere dem OGA-Gesetz sowie den entsprechenden ESMA Leitlinien für eine solide Vergütungspolitik (ESMA/2016/411) erstellt, die für alle Mitarbeiter, insbesondere den gemäss dem OGA-Gesetz identifizierten Mitarbeitern und einschliesslich der angestellten Geschäftsführer und Geschäftsleiter der Verwaltungsgesellschaft, gilt. Die Vergütungspolitik ist mit dem Ziel erstellt worden, die Anlegerinteressen sowie die Interessen der Verwaltungsgesellschaft und des Konzerns langfristig und nachhaltig zu schützen. Zudem steht sie im Einklang mit der Geschäftsstrategie, den Zielen und Werten der Verwaltungsgesellschaft und der von ihr verwalteten Fonds und umfasst Massnahmen, anhand derer Interessenkonflikte vermieden werden sollen.

Die Vergütungspolitik ist darauf angelegt, ein wirksames und solides Risikomanagement zu fördern und eine übermässige Übernahme von Risiken zu verhindern.

Die Vergütung der Angestellten setzt sich aus einer festen und einer variablen Komponente zusammen, wobei sie in einem angemessenen Verhältnis zueinander stehen, so dass der Anteil der festen Komponente an der Gesamtvergütung hoch genug ist, um eine flexible Politik bezüglich der variablen Komponente uneingeschränkt möglich zu machen und auch ganz auf die Zahlung einer variablen Komponente verzichten zu können. Die variable Komponente basiert massgeblich auf dem Konzernergebnis, der Leistung der Verwaltungsgesellschaft sowie der Funktion und Leistung des Angestellten.

Die individuellen Leistungsziele der Angestellten werden jährlich beurteilt und festgelegt. Die jährliche Beurteilung legt die Basis für die Festlegung der Höhe der variablen Vergütung und eine eventuelle Erhöhung der festen Vergütung. Bei der Bewertung der individuellen Leistung eines Angestellten werden sowohl finanzielle als auch nichtfinanzielle Kriterien verwendet. Die variable Vergütung kann bei ungenügender Zielerreichung oder schlechtem Geschäftsresultat ganz entfallen.

Die jeweils gültige Fassung der Vergütungspolitik, die eine genaue Beschreibung dieser Politik, die Einzelheiten zur Berechnung der Vergütung, die sonstigen Zuwendungen sowie die Identität der für die Zuteilung der Vergütung zuständigen Personen umfasst, wird auf der folgenden Internetseite www.swisscanto.com/lu/de/gs/rechtliche-hinweise/verguetungspolitik.htmlund in Papierform auf Anfrage kostenlos am Sitz der Verwaltungsgesellschaft zur Verfügung gestellt.

6.2 Rechenschaftsberichte

Die jährlich geprüften Rechenschaftsberichte werden den Anteilinhabern kostenlos innerhalb von vier Monaten nach Abschluss des Geschäftsjahres (31. März) am Sitz der Verwaltungsgesellschaft sowie bei den Zahl- und Vertriebsstellen zur Verfügung gestellt. Nicht geprüfte Halbjahresberichte werden innerhalb von zwei Monaten nach Ende der Berichtsperiode (30. September) auf die gleiche Weise zur Verfügung gestellt. Für die einzelnen Teilfonds werden separate Rechnungen erstellt; das Total der Teilfonds ergibt – nach deren Umrechnung in die Fondswährung, den Euro – das Fondsvermögen.

Sofern im Zeitpunkt des Abschlusses des Geschäftsjahres Verpflichtungen aus Geschäften mit derivativen Finanzinstrumenten und/oder Kreditaufnahme bestehen, sind diese im Rechenschaftsbericht ausdrücklich zu erwähnen, d.h. der Ausübungspreis der laufenden Optionen und die Verpflichtungen im Zusammenhang mit Termin- und Futuresgeschäften auf Finanzinstrumente. Die Verpflichtungen aus Devisentermingeschäften sind für jede einzelne Art dieser Geschäfte gesamthaft zu erwähnen.

6.3 Datenschutz

Die Anteilinhaber werden darauf aufmerksam gemacht, dass aus organisatorischen Gründen und aufgrund der Auslagerung diverser Aufgabenbereiche die Bearbeitung persönlicher Daten und Informationen in Ländern erfolgen kann, die unter Umständen nicht die gleichen datenschutzrechtlichen Anforderungen aufweisen, wie dies in Luxemburg der Fall ist.

6.4 Sonstige Informationen

Sonstige Informationen über den Fonds oder die Verwaltungsgesellschaft sowie über Nettovermögens-wert, Ausgabe- und Rücknahmepreis der Anteile werden an jedem Bankgeschäftstag am Sitz der Verwaltungsgesellschaft bereitgehalten.
Die Ausgabe- und Rücknahmepreise bzw. der Nettovermögenswert mit dem Hinweis «exklusive Kommissionen» aller Anteilsklassen sowie etwaige Mitteilungen über eine Aussetzung der Berechnung des Nettovermögenswertes werden zudem an jedem Bankgeschäftstag im Internet auf www.swisscanto.com sowie www.fundinfo.com veröffentlicht.

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft kann diese Bestimmungen jederzeit im Interesse der Anteilinhaber und mit Zustimmung der Verwahrstelle ganz oder teilweise ändern. Änderungen der Vertragsbedingungentreten, falls nicht anders vorgesehen, mit Unterzeichnung in Kraft.

Im Anteilsregister eingetragene Anteilinhaber werden über Änderungen des vorliegenden Verkaufsprospekts sowie der Vertragsbedingungen rechtzeitig schriftlich per Mitteilung informiert.

Im Fall eines Fehlers in der NAV-Berechnung bzw. einer Grenzwertüberschreitung eines Teilfonds werden Anteilinhaber, die über einen Finanzintermediär ihre Anteile erworben haben, darauf hingewiesen, dass ihre Entschädigungsrechte über den Finanzintermediär gesteuert werden. Somit kann eine Berücksichtigung der individuellen Situation dieser Anteilinhaber bei etwaigen Entschädigungszahlungen nicht sichergestellt werden.

Im Weiteren liegen während der normalen Geschäftszeiten folgende Unterlagen am Sitz der Verwaltungsgesellschaft zur Einsicht aus und es sind dort Kopien spesenfrei verfügbar:

- Vertragsbedingungen
- Satzung der Verwaltungsgesellschaft
- Verwahrstellenvertrag zwischen der Verwaltungsgesellschaft und der Verwahrstelle.

Die aktuellsten Versionen des Verkaufsprospektes, der Vertragsbedingungen, der wesentlichen Anlegerinformationen, der Jahres- und Halbjahresberichte sowie Mitteilungen an die Anleger sind im Internet unter www.swisscanto.com abrufbar.

Verwaltungsgesellschaft:
Swisscanto Asset Management International S.A.

Verwahrstelle:
CACEIS Bank, Luxembourg Branch

Spezifische Bestimmungen für den Vertrieb der Anteile im Auland

<u>**In der Bundesrepublik Deutschland: Zusätzliche Informationen, für Anteilinhaber in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland**</u>

Einrichtungen gemäß Art. 92(1) a) der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG (in ihrer durch Richtlinie (EU) 2019/1160 geänderten Fassung) sind erhältlich bei:

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A.
14, Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxemburg E-Mail-Adresse: csswisscanto@caceis.com

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A. ist für die Abwicklung von Ausgabe, Rückkauf- und Rücknahmeanträgen sowie für Zahlungen an die Anteilinhaber verantwortlich.

Die folgenden Einrichtungen gemäß Art. 92(1) b) bis e) der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG (in ihrer durch Richtlinie (EU) 2019/1160 geänderten Fassung) sind auf www.eifs.lu/swisscanto erhältlich:

1. Informationen darüber, wie Aufträge (Ausgabe, Rückkauf und Rücknahme) erteilt werden können und wie die Rückkauf- und Rücknahmeerlöse ausgezahlt werden;

2. Informationen und Zugang zu Verfahren und Regelungen im Zusammenhang mit Anlegerrechten und dem Umgang mit Beschwer- den;

3. Informationen im Zusammenhang mit den von den Einrichtungen wahrgenommenen Aufgaben auf einem dauerhaften Datenträger;

4. der aktuelle Verkaufsprospekt, die Satzung, die Jahres- und Halbjahresberichte, die wesentlichen Anlegerinformationen, sowie Informationen wo der Nettovermögenswert, Ausgabe- und Rücknahmepreis der Anteile verfügbar sind.

Bezugsort der massgeblichen Fondsdokumente

Zudem werden der Verkaufsprospekt, die Wesentlichen Anlegerinformationen, die Vertragsbedingungen die Halbjahresberichte und die geprüften Jahresberichte sowie die Ausgabe- und Rücknahmepreise und etwaige Mitteilungen an die Anteilinhaber täglich auf www.swisscanto.com und www.fundinfo.com veröffentlicht.

Besondere Risiken durch steuerliche Nachweispflichten für Deutschland

Die Verwaltungsgesellschaft beabsichtigt, die Besteuerungsgrundlagen für Deutschland entsprechend dem Investmentsteuergesetz bekannt zu machen. Die Richtigkeit der bekannt gemachten Besteuerungsgrundlagen hat die Verwaltungsgesellschaft auf Anforderung der deutschen Finanzverwaltung nachzuweisen. Die Grundlagen für die Berechnung dieser Bekanntmachung können unterschiedlich ausgelegt und es kann keine Zusicherung dahingehend gegeben werden, dass die deutsche Finanzverwaltung die von der Verwaltungsgesellschaft angewandte Methodik für die Berechnung in jedem wesentlichen Aspekt anerkennt. Sollten Fehler für die Vergangenheit erkennbar werden, so wird die Korrektur nicht für die Vergangenheit durchgeführt, sondern im Rahmen der Bekanntmachung für das jeweils laufende.Geschäftsjahr berücksichtigt. Die Korrektur kann die Anteilinhaber, die im laufenden Geschäftsjahr eine Ausschüttung erhalten bzw. einen Thesaurierungsbetrag zugerechnet bekommen, belasten oder begünstigen.

In Österreich

Die nachfolgenden Angaben richten sich an potenzielle Erwerber in der Republik Österreich, indem sie diesen Verkaufsprospekt bezüglich des Vertriebs in der Republik Österreich präzisieren und ergänzen.

Einrichtungen gemäß Art. 92(1) a) der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG (in ihrer durch Richtlinie (EU) 2019/1160 geänderten Fassung) sind erhältlich bei:

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A.
14, Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxemburg E-Mail-Adresse: csswisscanto@caceis.com

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A. ist für die Abwicklung von Ausgabe, Rückkauf- und Rücknahmeanträgen sowie für Zahlungen an die Anteilinhaber verantwortlich.

Die folgenden Einrichtungen gemäß Art. 92(1) b) bis e) der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG (in ihrer durch Richtlinie (EU) 2019/1160 geänderten Fassung) sind auf www.eifs.lu/swisscanto erhältlich:

1. Informationen darüber, wie Aufträge (Ausgabe, Rückkauf und Rücknahme) erteilt werden können und wie die Rückkauf- und Rück- nahmeerlöse ausgezahlt werden;

2. Informationen und Zugang zu Verfahren und Regelungen im Zusammenhang mit Anlegerrechten und dem Umgang mit Beschwerden;

3. Informationen im Zusammenhang mit den von den Einrichtungen wahrgenommenen Aufgaben auf einem dauerhaften Datenträger;

4. der aktuelle Verkaufsprospekt, die Satzung, die Jahres- und Halbjahres- berichte, die wesentlichen Anlegerinformationen, sowie Informationen wo der Nettovermögenswert, Ausgabe- und Rücknahmepreis der Anteile verfügbar sind.

Publikationen
Die Ausgabe- und Rücknahmepreise werden ebenfalls auf der Internetseite der Tageszeitung «Der Standard» (www.derstandard.at) und alle übrigen Bekanntmachungen auf www.swisscanto.com und www.fundinfo.com publiziert.

Im Fürstentum Liechtenstein

Die nachfolgenden Angaben richten sich an potenzielle Erwerber im Fürstentum Liechtenstein, indem sie diesen Verkaufsprospekt bezüglich des Vertriebs im Fürstentum Liechtenstein präzisieren und ergänzen.

Einrichtungen gemäß Art. 92(1) a) der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG (in ihrer durch Richtlinie (EU) 2019/1160 geänderten Fassung) sind erhältlich bei:

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A.
14, Porte de France, L-4360 Esch-sur-Alzette, Luxemburg
E-Mail-Adresse: csswisscanto@caceis.com

CACEIS Investor Services Bank S.A. ist für die Abwicklung von Ausgabe, Rückkauf- und Rücknahmeanträgen sowie für Zahlungen an die Anteilinhaber verantwortlich.

Die folgenden Einrichtungen gemäß Art. 92(1) b) bis e) der Richtlinie 2009/65/EG (in ihrer durch Richtlinie (EU) 2019/1160 geänderten Fassung) sind auf www.eifs.lu/swisscanto erhältlich:

1. Informationen darüber, wie Aufträge (Ausgabe, Rückkauf und Rücknahme) erteilt werden können und wie die Rückkauf- und Rücknahmeerlöse ausgezahlt werden;

2. Informationen und Zugang zu Verfahren und Regelungen im Zusammenhang mit Anlegerrechten und dem Umgang mit Beschwerden;

3. Informationen im Zusammenhang mit den von den Einrichtungen wahrgenommenen Aufgaben auf einem dauerhaften Datenträger;

4. der aktuelle Verkaufsprospekt, die Satzung, die Jahres- und Halbjahresberichte, die wesentlichen Anlegerinformationen, so- wie Informationen wo der Nettovermögenswert, Ausgabe- und Rücknahmepreis der Anteile verfügbar sind.

Publikationen
Die Nettovermögenswerte werden mindestens zweimal im Monat auf der Internet-Plattform der Swiss Fund Data AG www.swissfunddata.ch veröffentlicht.

Erfüllungsort und Gerichtsstand
Erfüllungsort und Gerichtsstand ist Vaduz.

ANHANG

TEILFONDSSPEZIFISCHE NACHHALTIGKEITSBEZOGENE OFFENLEGUNGEN GEMÄSS DER VERORDNUNG (EU) 2019/2088

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual disclosure

the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Climate

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
549300T84Y203EKMK657

Version:
June 2025

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 80%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will 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**.

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses 80% of the net assets of this sub-fund on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"), particularly those focused on preventing and combating climate change.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating, in particular, to one or more climate-related SDGs. The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to determine the proportion of the business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of these objectives. The main focus is on companies that make a contribution to mitigating climate change and its consequences, and offering products and services in the following areas: energy efficiency, renewable energies, resource efficiency, private transport, and public transport and logistics.

2. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values. The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions").

The following businesses/criteria result in exclusion:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons

- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact.
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production)
- Operation of nuclear plants
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (> 5% turnover)
- Natural gas extraction
- Oil extraction
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors
- Aircraft production
- Airlines
- Cruise ship operators
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs)
- Unsustainable fishing and fish farming
- Unsustainable forestry management
- Non certified palm oil (<50% RSPO)

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1–2 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment objectives.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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?

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline..

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of companies that contribute to reducing climate change or its consequences.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management invests in securities which, in its opinion, make a contribution to one or more climate-related sustainable objectives. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, the Asset Management examines with a proprietary model around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, the proportion of a company's turnover, which has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs is verified. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, we consider electric vehicles to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. The main focus is on mitigating and combating climate change and companies offering products and services in the following areas: energy efficiency, renewable energies, resource efficiency, private transport, and public transport and logistics. Sustainable investments are companies, which contributes with at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution.

2. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management considers to be high-risk, including, for example, the securities of companies manufacturing weapons or with coal reserves, etc. The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the relevant guideline each year on the basis of the target for the global reduction in CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The

Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Investments in SDG leaders

When constructing the investment universe, the Asset Management considers the securities of issuers whose products and services make a significant contribution to the relevant SDGs, particularly those relating to climate change ("SDG leaders"). A significant contribution means at least 40% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. As a result of the turnover requirements for inclusion in the investment universe, SDG leaders generally account for a high proportion of sustainable investments.

The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

5. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

The weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund's benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

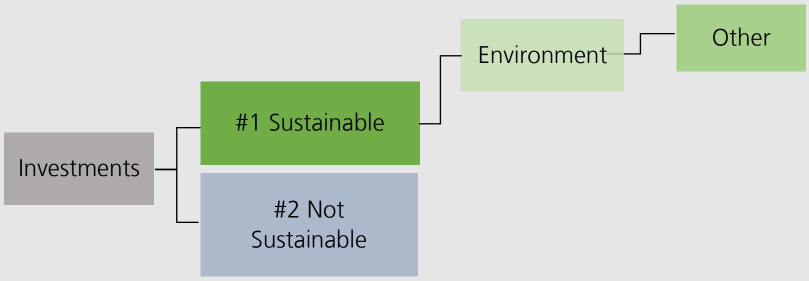
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management invests at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR (#1 Sustainable). Of this, at least 80% is invested in Environment and at least 0% in Social. The Asset Management reserves the right to also invest in other assets (#2 Not Sustainable).



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.

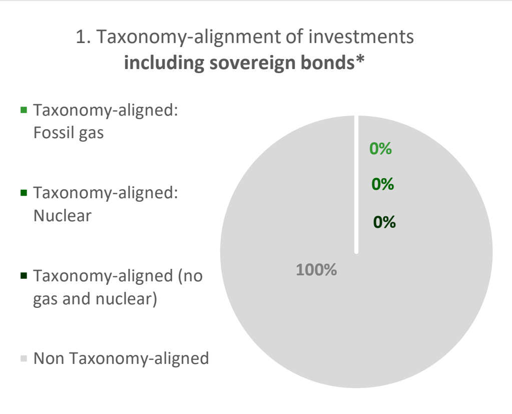
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

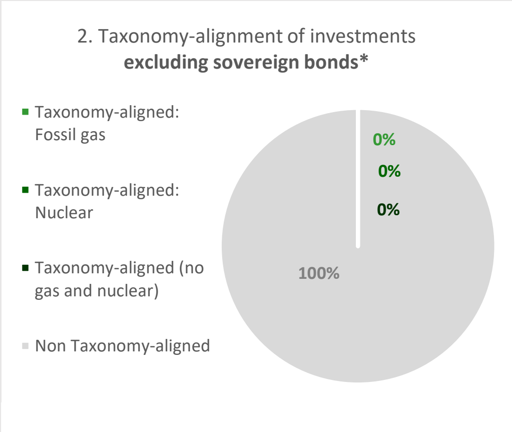
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 80% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 0% of the portfolio.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments classified as "not sustainable" are all assets included in net assets after the deduction of sustainable investments. This share amounts to a maximum of 20%. These assets can be allocated to the following groups:
Liquid assets or derivatives (with the exception of derivatives based of individual companies) do not fall under sustainable investments. The ability to make such investments is particularly necessary for efficient portfolio management.
These assets do not impair the achievement of the sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives as they only account for a limited proportion of its assets.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU2417103780.

Pre-contractual disclosure

the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Water

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
549300CS480KI3QXNY80

Version:
June 2025

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 75%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will 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**: ______5%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**.

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses 80% of the net assets of this sub-fund on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the water-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the “SDGs”).

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?***

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating, in particular, to one or more of the SDGs focused on water. The products and services of companies (hereinafter “sustainable solutions”) are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to determine the proportion of the business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of these objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to the water supply chain. In particular, companies in the water supply, water technology, water treatment, water services, water purification and water recycling segments will be targeted.

2. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions").

The following businesses/criteria result in exclusion:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production)
- Operation of nuclear plants
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (> 5% turnover)
- Natural gas extraction
- Oil extraction
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors
- Aircraft production
- Airlines
- Cruise ship operators
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs)
- Unsustainable fishing and fish farming
- Unsustainable forestry management
- Non certified palm oil (<50% RSPO)

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1–2 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment 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 do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of companies that provide technologies, products or services related to the water value chain. In particlar, companies in the sectors of water supply, water technologies, water treatment, water services, water purification and water recycling are targeted.

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

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management invests in securities which, in its opinion, make a contribution to one or more water-related sustainable objectives. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, the Asset Management examines with a proprietary model around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company's turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, we consider electric vehicles to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to the water supply chain. In particular, companies in the water supply, water technology, water treatment, water services, water purification and water recycling segments will be targeted. Sustainable investments are companies, which contributes with at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution.

2. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the relevant guideline each year on the basis of the target for the global reduction in CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Investments in SDG leaders

When constructing the investment universe, the Portfolio Manager considers the securities of issuers whose products and services make a significant contribution, particularly to water-related SDGs ("SDG leaders"). A significant contribution means at least 40% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. As a result of the turnover requirements for inclusion in the investment universe, SDG leaders generally account for a high proportion of sustainable investments.
The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

5. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary. The ESG score verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

The weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund's benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

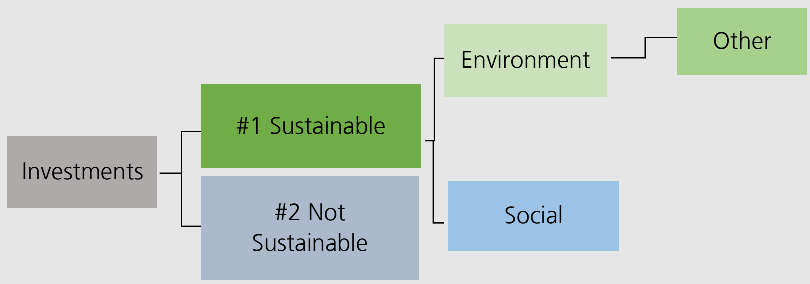
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management invests at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR (#1 Sustainable). Of this, at least 75% is invested in Environment and at least 5% in Social. The Asset Management reserves the right to also invest in other assets (#2 Not Sustainable).



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.

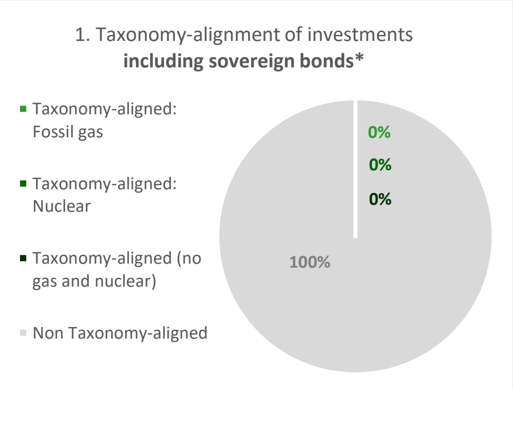
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

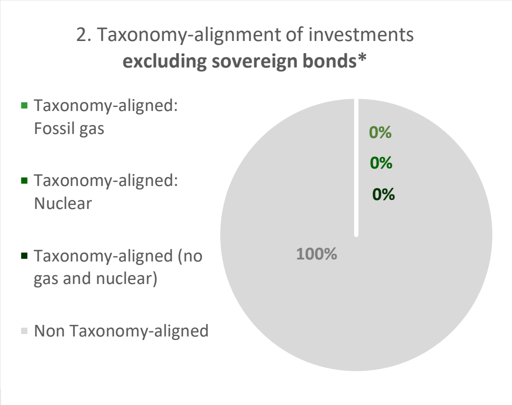
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 75% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 5% of the portfolio.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments classified as "not sustainable" are all assets included in net assets after the deduction of sustainable investments. This share amounts to a maximum of 20%. These assets can be allocated to the following groups:
Liquid assets or derivatives (with the exception of derivatives based of individual companies) do not fall under sustainable investments. The ability to make such investments is particularly necessary for efficient portfolio management.
These assets do not impair the achievement of the sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives as they only account for a limited proportion of its assets.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1663824750.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Selection

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
5493000P2B9KQ86KT462

Version:
June 2025

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusion criteria, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and sustainable investments.

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 Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production; > 5% of turnover)
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate

period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Portfolio Manager uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

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 Asset Management uses its SDG research to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. This means, for example, a company offering products and/or services that make a contribution to one or more of the SDGs.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,
the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusion criteria, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.
The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.
The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equity securities of companies. The selection of assets is based on a proprietary quantitative model.

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

- ***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 Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusion criteria
The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration
As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore

limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management invests inter alia in securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company's turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The fund follows an active investment strategy and does not use a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

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 ?

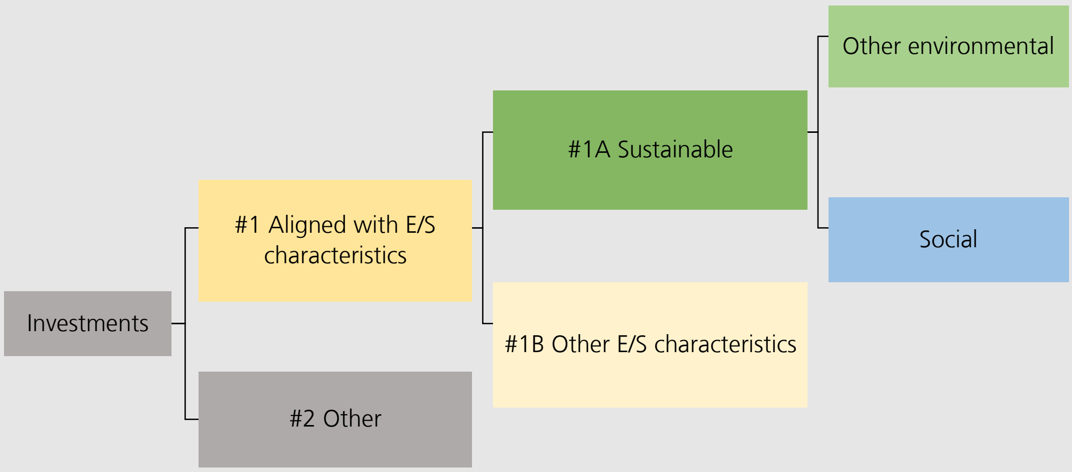
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



#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?

Derivatives are only used to a limited extent for hedging purposes and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

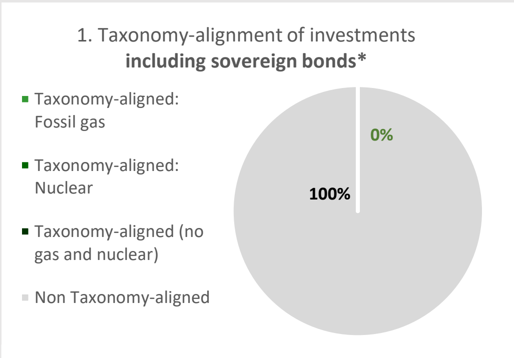
☒ No

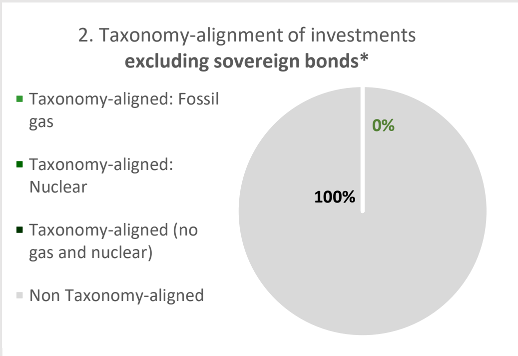
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

2.5% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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

This sub-fund may invest up to 33% of net sub-fund assets in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

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?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0230112046.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed USA

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300C6KO54K2Y4PI02

Version:
June 2025

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy. ☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusion criteria, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and sustainable investments.

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 Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production; > 5% of turnover)
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate

period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Portfolio Manager uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

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.

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 Asset Management uses its SDG research to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. This means, for example, a company offering products and/or services that make a contribution to one or more of the SDGs.

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?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusion criteria, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in the equity securities of companies whose registered office or primary business activities are in the USA. The selection of assets is based on a proprietary quantitative model.

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

- ***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 Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive

contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.

The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management invests inter alia in securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company’s turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The fund follows an active investment strategy and does not use a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

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 ?

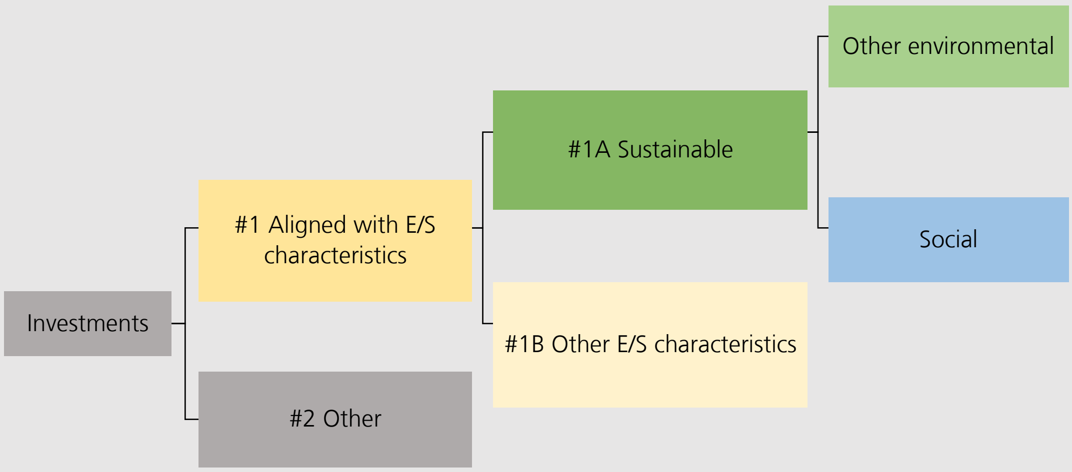
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



#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?

Derivatives are only used to a limited extent for hedging purposes and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

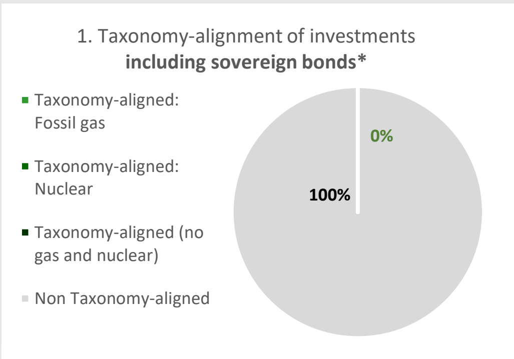
☒ No

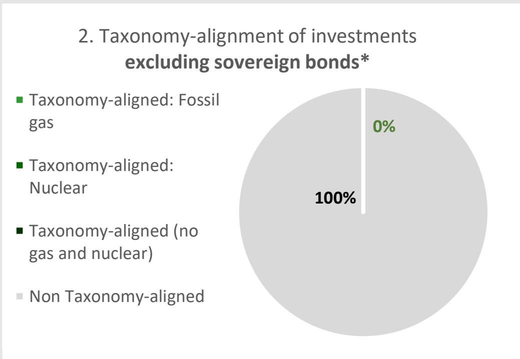
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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

This sub-fund may invest up to 33% of net sub-fund assets in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

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?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0644935826.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual disclosure

the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
549300DDX1YJO3FS0063

Version:
June 2025

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

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 20%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will 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**: 30%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**.

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The primary sustainable investment objective of this financial product is the reduction of CO_2 emissions (quota of 80%) within the meaning of Article 9(3) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector.

1. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity for the portfolio is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement. The Asset Management does not rely on an external reference benchmark aligned with the targets of the Paris Climate Agreement to achieve this objective. Instead, the Asset Management ensures, as part of the direct investment process, that the methodology requirements for EU Paris-aligned benchmarks under Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 are met, rather than the Paris climate target of 1.5 degrees, whereby: (i) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are reduced by at least 7.5% plus economic growth per annum; (ii) the weighting of green versus brown investments is at least four times that of the benchmark; and (iii) the exclusions of Delegated Regulation 2020/1818 are complied with.
In accordance with the active investment strategy without use of an external reference benchmark, the requirements of Delegated Regulation 2020/1818 in relation to exposure to climate-critical sectors and GHG intensity are not implemented in relative terms versus a benchmark, but by means of absolute objectives to reduce the CO_2e intensity of investments (pursuit of a decarbonisation trajectory).

In calculating the decarbonisation trajectory, we do not use Scope 3 GHG emissions due to insufficient data quality and incomplete data coverage, whilst awaiting better data coverage.

2. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

In addition to the reduction of CO_2e intensity, the Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs").

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Asset Management uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 7.5% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (7.5%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

2. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions"). The Asset Management has also determined other additional activities which result in the exclusion of companies from the investment universe:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacture of war technology

- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact.
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production)
- Operation of nuclear plants
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (> 5% turnover)
- Natural gas extraction
- Oil extraction
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors
- Aircraft production
- Airlines
- Cruise ship operators
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs)
- Unsustainable fishing and fish farming
- Unsustainable forestry management
- Non certified palm oil (<50% RSPO)

3. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating to one or more of the SDGs. The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions"). The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 1, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 2 – 3 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment 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 do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The fund invests at least 85% of its assets in equity securities and value rights of companies. A maximum of 15% of the net assets can be invested in variable and fixed income securities and money market instruments as well as liquidity.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

1. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 7.5% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (7.5%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

2. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). These include the exclusions described in Delegated Regulation 2020/1818. The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

3. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management invests in securities which, in its opinion, make a contribution to one or more sustainable objectives. The sustainable solutions of companies are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 70 solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, the proportion of a company’s turnover, which has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs is verified. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, we consider electric vehicles to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

4. Investments in SDG leaders

When constructing the investment universe, the Asset Management considers the securities of issuers whose products and services make a significant contribution to the SDGs ("SDG leaders"). A significant contribution means at least 40% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met.
The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

5. Investments in ESG leaders

For the purposes of diversification, the Asset Management also includes securities in the investment universe that are assessed as above-average on a best-in-class basis relating to a sustainable economic approach using environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria. These securities are referred to as ESG leaders. Proprietary ESG scores calculated by the Asset Management for companies are used as the basis for identifying ESG leaders. These are based on the data of independent third-party providers and calculated using proprietary criteria, algorithms and weightings. The Asset Management considers the relevance of ESG criteria with regards to sustainability risks and opportunities. The ESG scores calculated cover a scale of 0 to 100, whereby 0 is the lowest value, 50 the average, and 100 the best.

ESG leaders are companies with an ESG score ≥ 50 and governments with an ESG score ≥ 66.67. In exceptional cases, ESG leaders may be defined on the basis of fundamental research even if their ESG score is under 50. At every subsequent data update, companies that were an ESG Leader remain an ESG Leader, so long as their score is at least 45.

If an ESG leader generates turnover that qualifies as sustainable investment in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR, this is also included in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR. However, as there is no minimum turnover requirement for ESG leaders, this typically represents a significantly lower proportion than for SDG leaders.

6. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution (opportunities) to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.

The weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund's benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

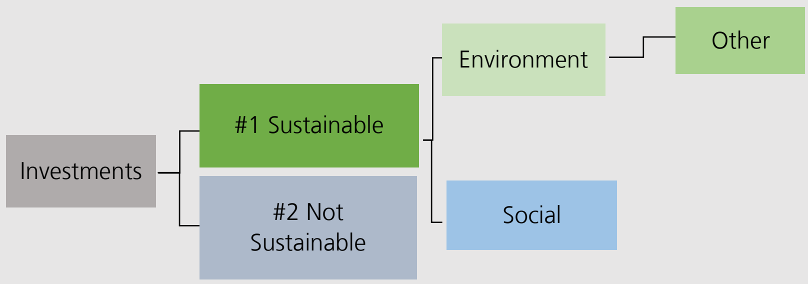
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management pursues the aforementioned sustainable investment objectives: (i) reduction of CO_2e intensity in accordance with Article 9(3) SFDR; and (ii) sustainable investment in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR. The reduction of CO_2e intensity aligned with the 1.5-degree target of the Paris Climate Agreement is applied to 80% of the sub-fund's portfolio (excluding liquid assets and derivatives) (#1 Sustainable). The Asset Management reserves the right to invest in other assets up to a maximum of 20% of the sub-fund's net assets (#2 Not Sustainable).
The Asset Management invests at least 50% of the net assets of the sub-fund in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR. Thereof, a minimum of 20% in Environment and a minimum of 30% in Social.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective.

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

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

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

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue sustainable investments aligned with the EU taxonomy.

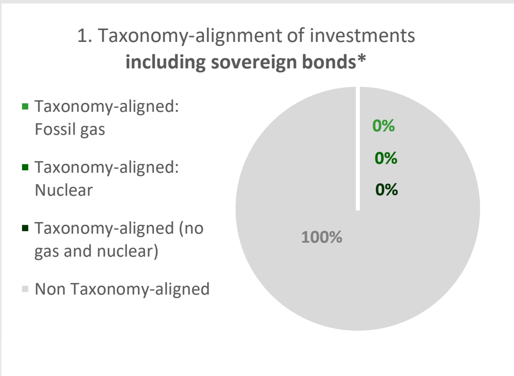
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy relate activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

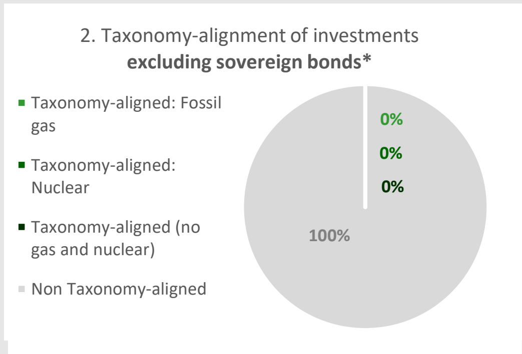
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 20% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum proportion of sustainable investments with a social objective is 30% of the portfolio.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments classified as "not sustainable" are all assets included in net assets after the deduction of sustainable investments. This share amounts to a maximum of 20%. These assets can be allocated to the following groups:
Liquid assets or derivatives (with the exception of derivatives based of individual companies) do not fall under sustainable investments. The ability to make such investments is particularly necessary for efficient portfolio management.
These assets do not impair the achievement of the sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives as they only account for a limited proportion of its assets.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0161535835.

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Emerging Markets

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300D6C2DWKAX5NM62

Version:
June 2025

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusion criteria, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and sustainable investments.

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 Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production; > 5% of turnover)
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate

period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Portfolio Manager uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

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 Asset Management uses its SDG research to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. This means, for example, a company offering products and/or services that make a contribution to one or more of the SDGs.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose.

The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusion criteria, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in the equity securities of companies whose registered office or primary business activities are in emerging markets countries. The selection of assets is based on a proprietary quantitative model.

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

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 Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive

contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.

The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management invests inter alia in securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company's turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The fund follows an active investment strategy and does not use a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

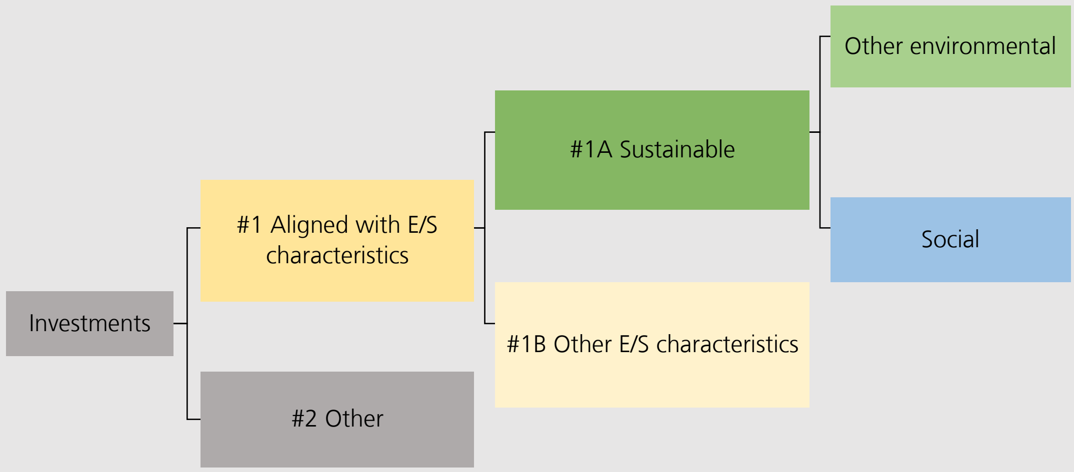
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



#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?

Derivatives are only used to a limited extent for hedging purposes and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

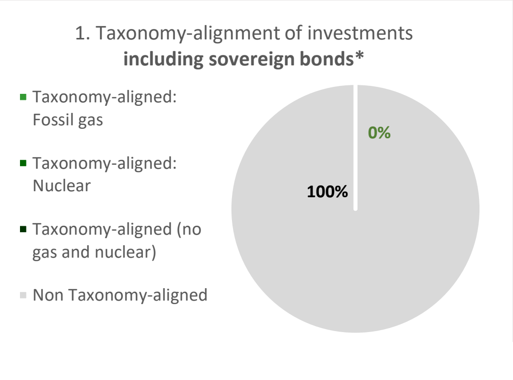
☒ No

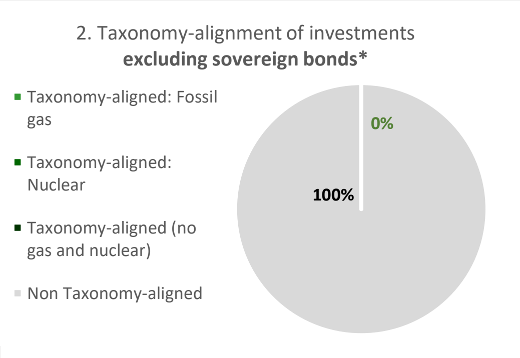
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

2.5% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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

This sub-fund may invest up to 33% of net sub-fund assets in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

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?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1900093359.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Eurozone

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300JHENP6KBFI8K96

Version:
June 2025

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusion criteria, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and sustainable investments.

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 Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production; > 5% of turnover)
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate

period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Portfolio Manager uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

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 Asset Management uses its SDG research to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. This means, for example, a company offering products and/or services that make a contribution to one or more of the SDGs.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusion criteria, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.
The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.
The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in the equity securities of companies whose registered office or primary business activities are in the eurozone. The selection of assets is based on a proprietary quantitative model.

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

- ***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 Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive

contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management invests inter alia in securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company's turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The fund follows an active investment strategy and does not use a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

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 ?

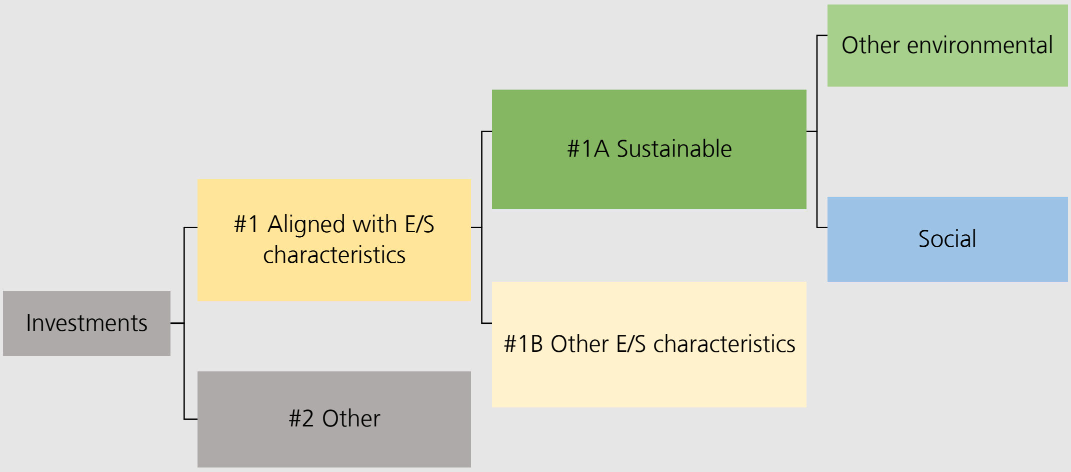
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



#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?

Derivatives are only used to a limited extent for hedging purposes and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

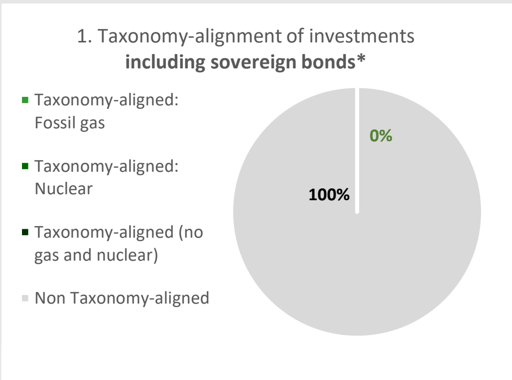
☒ No

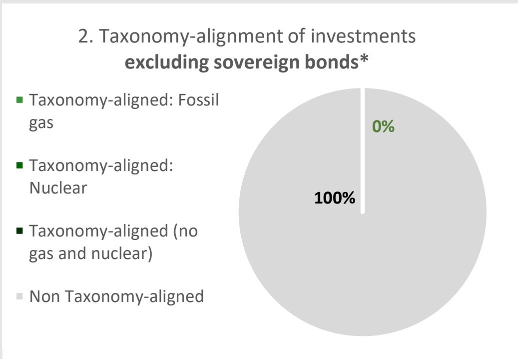
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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

This sub-fund may invest up to 33% of net sub-fund assets in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

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?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1900091734.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic AI Committed Small Caps

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
5493006R3S8PDES2LE27

Version:
June 2025

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusion criteria, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and sustainable investments.

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 Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production; > 5% of turnover)
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate

period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Portfolio Manager uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

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 Asset Management uses its SDG research to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. This means, for example, a company offering products and/or services that make a contribution to one or more of the SDGs.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusion criteria, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in equities and other equity securities and participation rights of small-cap companies from all over the world that are constituents of the MSCI World Small Cap Index. The selection of assets is based on a proprietary quantitative model.

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

- ***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 Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to

traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.
The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management invests inter alia in securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company’s turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The fund follows an active investment strategy and does not use a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

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

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

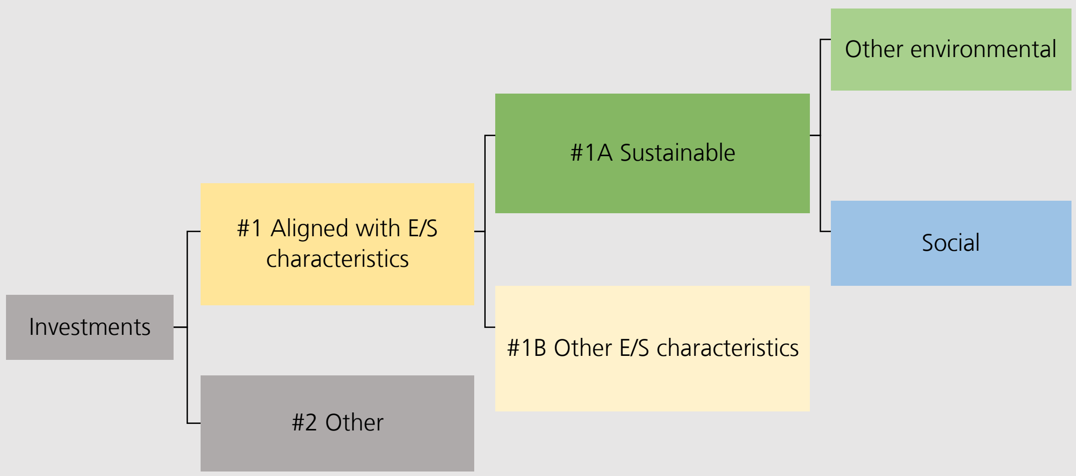
In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



#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?

Derivatives are only used to a limited extent for hedging purposes and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

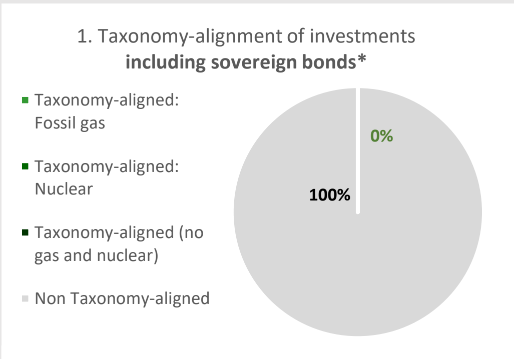
☒ No

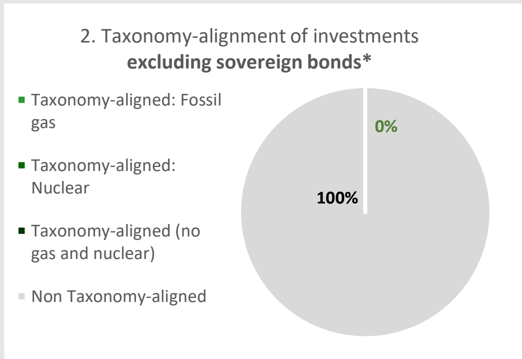
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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

This sub-fund may invest up to 33% of net sub-fund assets in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

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?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1900093193.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Systematic Committed Japan

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300LD9J42DM6UI310

Version:
June 2025

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: _____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of _____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** _____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusion criteria, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and sustainable investments.

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 Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production; > 5% of turnover)
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate

period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Portfolio Manager uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

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.

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 Asset Management uses its SDG research to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. This means, for example, a company offering products and/or services that make a contribution to one or more of the SDGs.

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?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusion criteria, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in the equity securities of companies whose registered office or primary business activities are in Japan. The selection of assets is based on a proprietary quantitative model.

- ***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 Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive

contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.

The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management invests inter alia in securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company's turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The fund follows an active investment strategy and does not use a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

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 ?

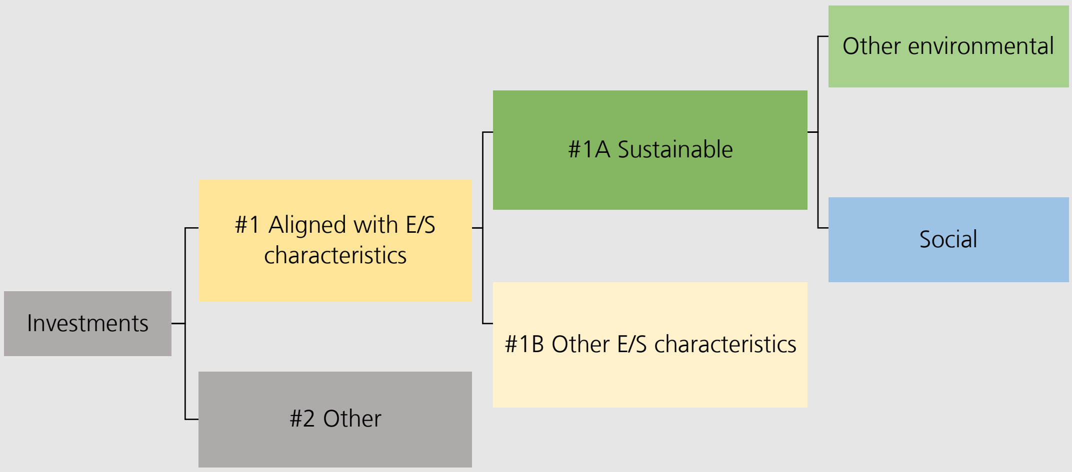
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



#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?

Derivatives are only used to a limited extent for hedging purposes and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

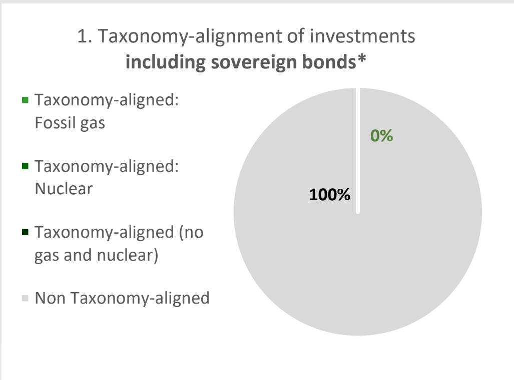
☒ No

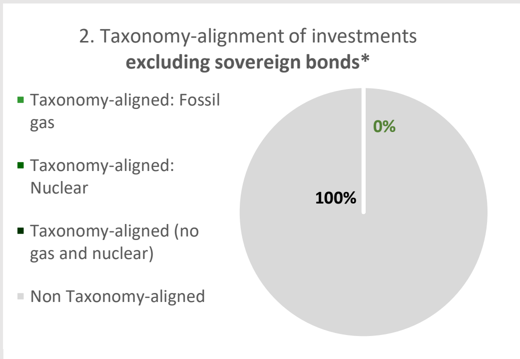
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

2.5% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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

This sub-fund may invest up to 33% of net sub-fund assets in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

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?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU1900092112.

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Committed Europe Top Dividend

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
54930065W8GPK4IGO606

Version:
June 2025

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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The sub-fund pursues an investment strategy that considers environmental and social characteristics. These characteristics include exclusion criteria, the integration of ESG considerations with the investment process, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and sustainable investments.

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 Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the characteristics promoted:

1. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social characteristics. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values.

The following businesses/criteria result in the exclusion of companies:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons
- Manufacturer of war technology (> 5% turnover)
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact*
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production; > 5% of turnover)
- Coal reserves (excl. metals production)

* In the event of breaches by companies of the UN Global Compact principles (UN standard on human rights, labour rights, the environment and anti-corruption) that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate

period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

2. ESG integration

The Asset Management integrates environmental (E), social (S) and governance (G) factors for companies into the investment process (ESG integration) in order to identify opportunities and risks prior to any investment decision. The assessment of the sustainability of a company regarding ESG criteria is carried out using proprietary ESG scores. These scores are calculated and measured using proprietary methods using data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

Additionally, the Asset Management's investment activity is focused on a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments in accordance with the Paris Climate Agreement.
CO_2e intensity for companies is defined as CO_2e emissions in relation to turnover (tonnes of CO_2e per USD million of turnover). Greenhouse gases with a global warming effect are included in accordance with the international Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol) (measured in CO_2 equivalents – CO_2e). Data of independent third parties is used to calculate CO_2e intensity. The Portfolio Manager uses this data to calculate the relevant CO_2e intensity, taking account of data availability and quality, any methodology discrepancies and special cases.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management also invests in the securities of companies, which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs"). The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to examine the proportion of business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the objectives.

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1-2 and 4 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline. If a sub-fund no longer complies with the characteristics described in point 3, the Asset Management adjusts the portfolio by changing the weighting of the various securities or by replacing holdings with securities with lower CO_2e intensity, in accordance with the annual targets. The Asset Management ensures that the corresponding guideline is complied with on average over the year.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to measure the described environmental and social characteristics.

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 Asset Management uses its SDG research to focus on securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. This means, for example, a company offering products and/or services that make a contribution to one or more of the SDGs.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts (hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

the sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. The PAIs are taken into account in the investment process via the use of sustainable investments, exclusion criteria, the reduction of CO_2e intensity and ESG integration, and directly in the calculation of PAI scores.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund invests at least 80% of its assets in the equity securities of companies with high dividend yields that are based or have their main business activity in Europe.

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

- ***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 Asset Management considers the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund in the daily management of the portfolio. Implementation of the approach-specific limits are considered by the Asset Management when taking investment decisions on portfolio construction, and continuous compliance is ensured as part of ongoing portfolio monitoring.

1. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management judges to be high-risk (see above). The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

2. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers on the basis of proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.

The weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund is lower or equal to the weight of all positions in ESG Laggards of the Sub-Fund's Benchmark.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the respective guideline each year on the basis of the target value for the global reduction of CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Sustainable investments

The Asset Management invests inter alia in securities which, based on its assessment, make a positive contribution to the SDGs. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, a proprietary model examines around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, we verify what proportion of a company’s turnover has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. Only turnover classified as making a positive or strongly positive contribution to the SDGs is categorised as sustainable investment. The turnover of issuers causing significant harm to environmental or social sustainable investment objectives cannot be included in the proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The fund follows an active investment strategy and does not use a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate to reduce the scope of eligible investments.

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 ?

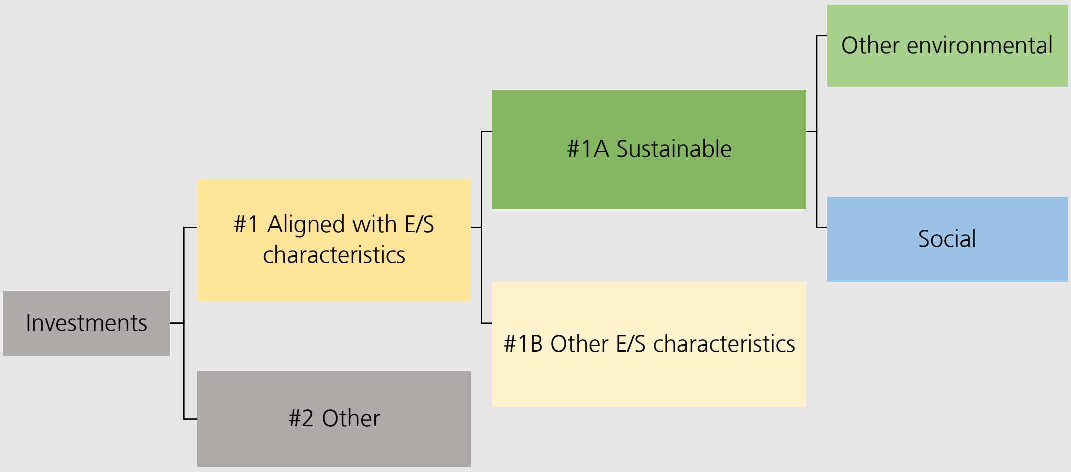
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions.

In the event of breaches by companies that are uncovered by a screening based on the data of an external data provider, where appropriate, the Asset Management will enter into dialogue with the company to urge them to change their behaviour. Any investments will be sold if there is no change in behaviour within an appropriate period of time. This is also the case if dialogue is considered inappropriate based on the severity of the breach.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



#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?

Derivatives are only used to a limited extent for hedging purposes and do not pursue environmental or social characteristics.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

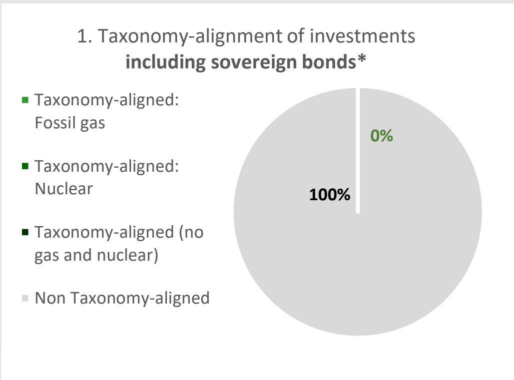
☒ No

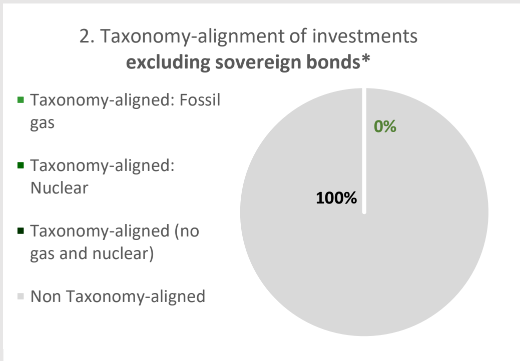
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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?

2.5% of the portfolio.

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

This sub-fund may invest up to 33% of net sub-fund assets in assets that do not align with environmental and/or social characteristics (*#2 Other*). These assets may include any investments covered by the specific investment policy, including derivatives for hedging purposes and cash, and are used to pursue the investment strategy of the sub-fund. For these investments, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not generally applied.

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?

A specific index is not designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0230112392.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

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:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Small & Mid Caps Japan

Legal entity identifier: (LEI-Code):
549300B6H7H8TV6XMI68

Version:
June 2025

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.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____%	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ____5% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy.
	☒ with a social objective.
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ____%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments.**

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.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics:

Characteristic 1: Exclusion Criteria

The Investment Manager negatively screens for investments that:

- conflict with SPARX's exclusion policy (which outlines industries/activities that have potentially negative environmental or social characteristics – for more information, please refer to the binding elements section in this disclosure)
- are exposed to severe controversies

Characteristic 2: ESG integration

The Investment Manager integrates environmental, social and governance factors into the investment decision making process to identify ESG-related risks (and opportunities) prior to any investment decision. The assessment of ESG-related risks is based on data from independent, third-party providers; or in the absense of that, supplemented with a proprietary ESG risk assessment. The average ESG risk rating of the fund is lower than the rating of the benchmark.

Sustainable investments

While the Fund does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, the Investment Manager does assess the share of sustainable investments, by assessing the revenue-weighted contribution of each underlying holding to one or multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and whether the holding does not do significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective.

In its 'Do No Significant Harm' analysis, the Investment Manager uses a selected set of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) (mandatory) indicators: in case an investment is active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4), has sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (PAI 7), has been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10), or is involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (PAI 14), the investment is considered to cause significant harm, and can therefore not be considered a sustainable investment (regardless of its potential contribution).

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 Investment Manager uses several indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics:

Characteristic 1: Exclusion Criteria

- Exclusion Policy Analysis
- Occurrence and severity of controversies

Characteristic 2: ESG integration

- ESG Risk Rating – Source: Sustainalytics. Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings measure a company's exposure to industry-specific material ESG risks and how well a company is managing those risks. This multi-dimensional way of measuring ESG risk combines the concepts of management and exposure to arrive at an absolute assessment of ESG risk. The ESG Risk Ratings are categorized across five risk levels: negligible (0-10), low (10-20), medium (20-30), high (30-40) and severe (40+). Where Sustainalytics does not provide coverage, Investment Manager will construct a proprietary ESG Risk Rating based on a bottom-up analysis of ESG data, resulting in a High, Medium, or Low Risk assessment on Environmental, Social and Governance. This bottom-up analysis is based on desk research and various third-party data sources to supplement our engagement and proprietary research, such as Bloomberg ESG, S&P Trucost. Furthermore, the Investment Manager uses engagement to gather data directly from portfolio companies through direct dialogue with company management.

Sustainable investments

- Revenue-weighted share of investments (% of NAV) that contribute to one or multiple United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs'), split out by:
    - Revenue-weighted share of investments (% of NAV) that contribute to SDGs with an environmental focus[1]
    - Revenue-weighted share of investments (% of NAV) that contribute to SDGs with a social focus[2]

[1] SPARX is aware that SDGs are heavily interconnected, and there is no such things as environmental or social SDGs. However, for the purpose of this assessment, SPARX consider the following SDGs to have a more environmental focus: SDG6: Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG7: Affordable and Clean Energy; SDG11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG12: Responsible Consumption and Production; SDG13: Climate Action; SDG14: Life Below Water; SDG15: Life on Land

[2] SDGs with a social focus: SDG1: No Poverty; SDG2: No Hunger; SDG3: Good Health and Well-Being; SDG4: Quality Education; SDG5: Gender Equality; SDG8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG9: Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; SDG10: Reduced Inequalities; SDG16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions; SDG17: Partnerships for the Goals

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 uses the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals ('SDGs') as a reference for the sustainable investment objectives. The Fund does not focus on any of the SDGs in particular, as it believes that all SDGs are equally important and deeply interconnected. In its analysis of the SDG contribution, the Investment Manager applies a revenue-weighted approach, where only the proportion of revenue related to activities that contribute to the identified SDG sub targets is taken into account. Due to data availability and quality considerations, the Investment Manager does not apply third-party data for the SDG contribution analysis, but conducts bottom-up research using annual reports and other available documentation, to determine revenue breakdowns of relevant activities.

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 do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

In its sustainable investment analysis, the Investment Manager also assesses for each underlying holding, whether the investment does or may cause harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective. To do so,'Do No Significant Harm' analysis, the Investment Manager uses a selected set of Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) (mandatory) indicators is used: in case an investment is active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4), has sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas (PAI 7), has been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10), or is involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons (PAI 14), the investment is considered to cause significant harm, and can therefore not be considered a sustainable investment (regardless of its potential contribution).

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

The indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors are collected, reported and assessed for the entire portfolio. The indicators are specifically used as input for the sustainable investment analysis, to assess whether underlying holdings may harm any other environmental or social objective. After identifying and prioritising the adverse impacts, the Investment Manager will assess what actions it can take and what targets it can set to mitigate those adverse impacts. When the principal adverse impacts are considered unmanageable, the Investment Manager will consider excluding the investment.

Information on how principal adverse impacts have been considered, including how the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered, will be disclosed in the Fund's annual report.

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

The Investment Manager excludes investments that are exposed to severe controversies, as assessed by Sustainalytics' Controversies Research. The Investment Manager monitors the investments for any violations or breaches of

OECD Guidelines and UN Global Principles on Business and Human Rights, considering this as part of its investment decision-making process.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do not significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The Investment Manager considers principal adverse impacts of its investment decisions on sustainability factors, both when making investment decisions and when evaluating the existing portfolio (as described in the previous section). When making investment decisions, the Investment Manager uses available data and information to inform a high-level assessment of the target investment's level of adverse impacts, and whether or not these impacts can be considered manageable. Data from several sources, including Sustainalytics, Trucost, and own research are combined. Where data is not available, the Investment Manager will apply a best efforts approach, for example by carrying out additional research, cooperating with other third-party data providers, or making reasonable assumptions and/or estimations.

Information on how principal adverse impacts have been considered, including how the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors have been considered, will be disclosed in the Fund's annual report.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment objective of the Fund is to generate long-term capital growth along with an adequate return by investing in the shares of Japanese SMEs. The Fund invests at least 80% of its assets in the equity securities of small and mid-caps whose registered office or primary business activities are in the Japan region. The market capitalisation of the companies may not account for more than 2% of the market capitalisation of the entire share market in question.

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

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 Investment Manager uses several indicators to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics:

Characteristic 1: Exclusion Criteria

The Investment Manager applies the following exclusion criteria:

- *Product-based exclusions*: The Investment Manager excludes, from the scope of investment, businesses with a strong negative impact on society, and businesses whose main sales are derived from controversial business lines that are unsuitable for investment in terms of either stakeholder value or economic value, or both:
  - Adult Entertainment: The Investment Manager excludes companies deriving 10% or more of their sales from adult-entertainment / pornography-related activities.
  - Alcohol: The Investment Manager excludes companies that generate 10% or more of its sales from the production of alcohol. Retailers are also limited to the 10% threshold.
  - Conventional Oil & Gas: The Investment Manager excludes companies that generate more than 10% of revenues from oil & gas sales. Oil & gas is defined as companies operating in the exploration, production, refining, transportation and/or storage of oil & gas assets.
  - Gambling: The Investment Manager excludes companies that generate 10% or more of its sales from gambling and/or the production of gambling related components.
  - Power Production: The Investment Manager excludes investments in utilities that have: 1) power generation by coal > 10%; 2) power generation by oil and gas > 10%; 3) power generation by nuclear >10%
  - Thermal Coal and Coal Generation: The Investment Manager excludes mining companies that generate 10% or more of their revenues from thermal coal, and power producers that generate 10% or more of their revenues from thermal coal. Irrespective of this threshold, companies that are expanding their thermal coal and/or coal generation businesses are excluded.
  - Tobacco: The Investment Manager excludes companies where 10% or more of its sales are derived from the production of tobacco and related components. Retailers are also limited to the 10% threshold.
  - Unconventional Oil & Gas: The Investment Manager excludes oil & gas companies that are active in unconventional oil and gas extraction. Types of unconventional considered: 1) arctic drilling; 2) shale oil/gas; 3) tar sands. Thresholds: a. revenue share >10%; b. no expansion plans.
  - Controversial Weapons: The Investment Manager excludes companies with activities related to the production of controversial weapons, defined as the direct or indirect involvement in the production, manufacture, and sale of weapons that can have a disproportionate and indiscriminate impact on civilian population including anti-personnel mines, cluster munition, depleted uranium and biological & chemical weapons.

- *Conduct-based exclusions*: The Investment Manager excludes, from the scope of investment, businesses with that have been through any conduct-based issues in the past, and that have not been able to confirm that the issue has been completely resolved, is unlikely to recur, and will endeavor during the investment period to engage for improvement.
    - Companies critical of protecting human rights or complicit in human rights violations
    - Companies that exclude the formation of labour unions and/or collective bargaining or practice forced labour, child labour, and/or discrimination in workplace/jobs
    - Companies that are critical of prevention of environmental problems or hinder the dissemination of environmental technologies
    - Companies that engage in extortion or corruption
    - Companies that sacrifice biodiversity
    - Companies with a negative impact on water resources
    - Companies that intentionally evade taxes
    - Company with an autocratic governance system

In addition, the Investment Manager excludes investments that are exposed to severe controversies, as asses by Sustainalytics' Controversies Research. Controversies are deemed as severe when it is given a controversy rating of 5 by Sustainalytics (on a scale from 1 to 5).

These criteria used in Sustainalytics' Controversies Research are in line with the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles to assess the behaviour of companies.

The Investment Manager then assesses how recently it occurred, the severity of the violation of the breach, and what actions were taken to remedy this feed into our assessment of current governance practices. If the severity of the controversy is minor (i.e. Sustainalytics Score <5), the company will be put under observation and engagement activities will be conducted to seek improvement.

If a portfolio company is categorized having exposures to severe controversies (i.e. a Sustainalytics Score of 5), all the shares held within the Fund will be sold within a reasonable period of time.

Exposure to controversies is continuously monitored by the portfolio managers. Besides the effect of the controversy itself, as above, the company's response to a controversial event is also monitored. The Investment Manager values companies that use this as a learning experience to improve the robustness of its governance and controls.

Characteristic 2: ESG integration

The average ESG Risk Rating of the Fund, calculated at quarter ends 31 March, 30 June, 30 September and 31 December, is lower than the average ESG Risk Rating of the benchmark of the Fund.

Sustainalytics' ESG Risk Ratings measure a company's exposure to industry-specific material ESG risks and how well a company is managing those risks. This multi-dimensional way of measuring ESG risk combines the concepts of management and exposure to arrive at an absolute assessment of ESG risk. The ESG Risk Ratings are categorized across five risk levels: negligible (0-10), low (10-20), medium (20-30), high (30-40) and severe (40+).

Sustainable investments

The share of sustainable investments in the fund (% of NAV, that contributes to one or multiple SDGs, do not do significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective) is at least 5%.

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

The Fund pursues an active investment strategy without a reference universe. It is not possible to quantify the minimum rate of change in the extent of investable assets.

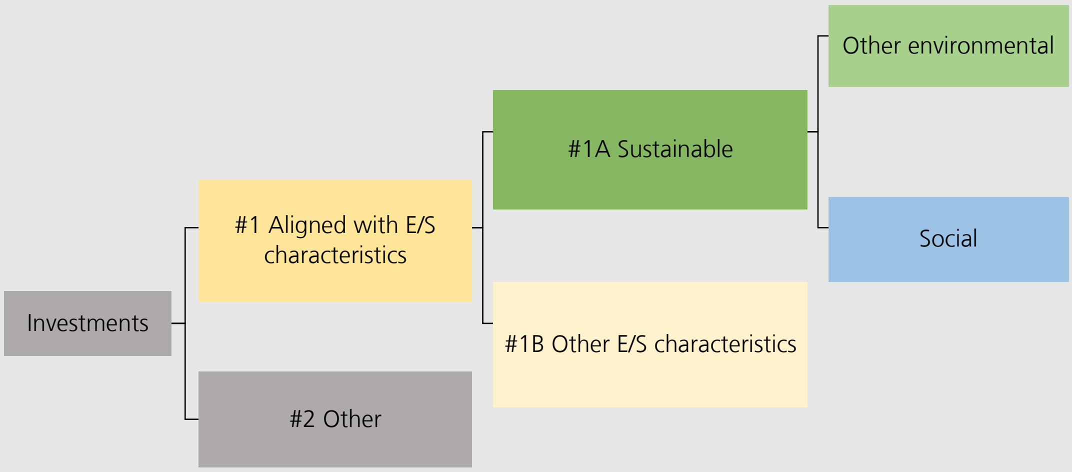
- ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies ?***

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

To assess whether each underlying holding follows good governance practices, the Investment Manager assesses whether the holding has at least four out of the following eight policies in place: Ethics Policy, Employee Protection / Whistle Blower Policy, Equal Opportunity Policy, Health and Safety Policy, Human Rights Policy, Policy Against Child Labour, Training Policy, Anti-Bribery Ethics Policy. In case the holding has three or less policies in place, the Investment Manager will conduct a closer due diligence on the holding's governance structure.
In addition, the Sustainalytics Controveries Research, used to measure attainment with Characteristic 1: Exclusion Criteria, assesses controversies related to Business ethics, Bribery and Corruption, Anti-Competitive practices. Accounting and taxation, and Corporate Governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Asset Management ensures that at least 67% of the net assets of the sub-fund pursue the promoted environmental and social characteristics in accordance with the table below (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics). Thereof, a minimum of 5% sustainable investments are made (#1A Sustainable), which are split as a minimum of 2.5% Other Environmental and 2.5% Social. The rest of the investments are made in #1B Other E/S characteristics. The Asset Management restricts investments in other assets (#2 Other) that do not pursue environmental and/or social characteristics to 33% of the sub-fund's net assets.



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

#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?***

  Derivatives are not used.

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

0% of the portfolio. The Fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.

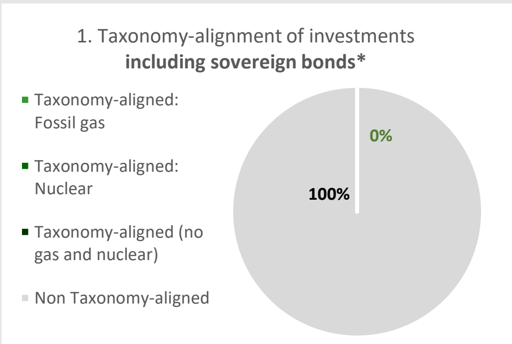
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

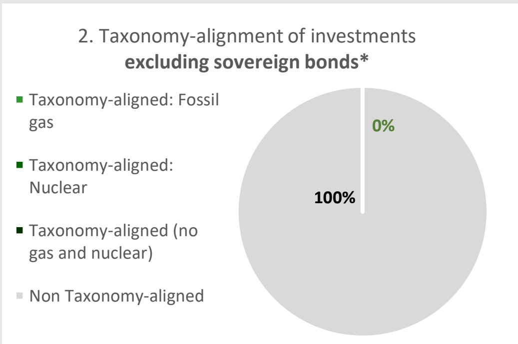
- ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?***

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





**For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures*

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

  0% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund does not focus on a minimum share of environmentally or socially sustainable investments, as long as the combined figure is at least 5% of the portfolio.
The minimum share of environmentally sustainable investments should be of approximately 2.5%.

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?

The Fund does not focus on a minimum share of environmentally or socially sustainable investments, as long as the combined figure is at least 5% of the portfolio. The minimum share of socially sustainable investments should be of approximately 2.5%.

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

While the Fund aims to be fully invested, at times the Fund may hold cash for subscription redemption purposes. In case of cash holdings, minimum environmental and social safeguards are not relevant.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU0123487463.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

swisscanto

Pre-contractual disclosure

the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Circular Economy

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
391200NKAI9O8YDW1V17

Version:
June 2025

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 80%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will 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**.

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses 80% of the net assets of this sub-fund on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the circular economy-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs").

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating, in particular, to one or more of the SDGs focused on circular economy. The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to determine the proportion of the business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of these objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to circular economy. In particular, companies in the Circular Lifestyle, Circular Food System, Transport and Mobility, Advanced Circular Manufacturing, Resource and Recycling Management segments will be targeted.

2. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values. The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions").

The following businesses/criteria result in exclusion:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons

- Incendiary weapons

- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production)
- Operation of nuclear plants
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (> 5% turnover)
- Natural gas extraction
- Oil extraction
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors
- Aircraft production
- Airlines
- Cruise ship operators
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs)
- Unsustainable fishing and fish farming
- Unsustainable forestry management
- Non certified palm oil (<50% RSPO)

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1–2 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment objectives.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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?

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline..

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equities and other equity securities and participation rights of companies from all over the world which benefit from or support the creation of the circular economy.

- ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?***

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management invests in securities which, in its opinion, make a contribution to one or more circular economy related sustainable objectives. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, the Asset Management examines with a proprietary model around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, the proportion of a company's turnover, which has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs is verified. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, electric vehicles are considered to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to circular economy. In particular, companies in the Circular Lifestyle, Circular Food System, Transport and Mobility, Advanced Circular Manufacturing, Resource and Recycling Management segments will be targeted. Sustainable investments are companies, which contributes with at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. Companies that have optimized their value chain with regard to the circular economy are also counted as sustainable investments. Such companies are included as so-called Circular Economy Adopters based on a fundamental analysis. Accordingly, from criteria such as Recycling rates, waste reduction, takeback initiatives, eco-design policies, disclosure of recycling content in products/packaging, a Circular Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Circular Economy Adopters.

2. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management considers to be high-risk, including, for example, the securities of companies manufacturing weapons or with coal reserves, etc. The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:

The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the relevant guideline each year on the basis of the target for the global reduction in CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Investments in SDG leaders

When constructing the investment universe, the Asset Management considers the securities of issuers whose products and services make a significant contribution, particularly to circular economy related SDGs ("SDG leaders"). A significant contribution means at least 40% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. As a result of the turnover requirements for inclusion in the investment universe, SDG leaders generally account for a high proportion of sustainable investments.
The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

5. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years.The ESG score verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.
The weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund's benchmark.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

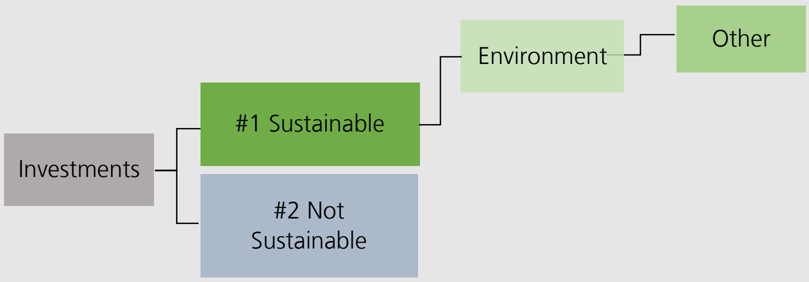
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management invests at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR (#1 Sustainable). Of this, at least 80% is invested in Environment and at least 0% in Social. The Asset Management reserves the right to also invest in other assets (#2 Not Sustainable).



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective.

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

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

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

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

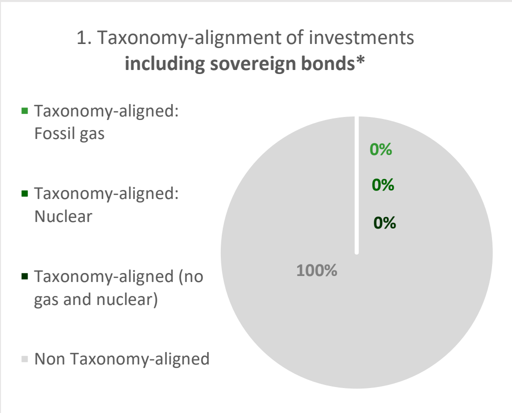
0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

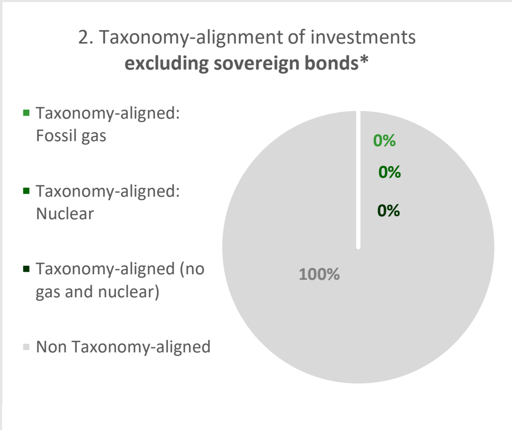
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 80% of the portfolio.

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 0% of the portfolio.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments classified as "not sustainable" are all assets included in net assets after the deduction of sustainable investments. This share amounts to a maximum of 20%. These assets can be allocated to the following groups:
Liquid assets or derivatives (with the exception of derivatives based of individual companies) do not fall under sustainable investments. The ability to make such investments is particularly necessary for efficient portfolio management.
These assets do not impair the achievement of the sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives as they only account for a limited proportion of its assets.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU2851594742.

Swisscanto
Asset Management
International S.A.

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Pre-contractual disclosure

the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Healthy Longevity

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
391200E3ZN0QYVGMCC09

Version:
June 2025

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: %	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will 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**: 80%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**.

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses 80% of the net assets of this sub-fund on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the healthy longevity related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs").

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating, in particular, to one or more SDGs focused on healthy longevity. The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to determine the proportion of the business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of these objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to healthy longevity. In particular, companies in the Support of Daily Activities, Healthy Food and Beverages, Healthcare and MedTech, and Finances segments will be targeted.

2. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values. The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions").

The following businesses/criteria result in exclusion:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons

- Incendiary weapons

- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact.
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production)
- Operation of nuclear plants
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (> 5% turnover)
- Natural gas extraction
- Oil extraction
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors
- Aircraft production
- Airlines
- Cruise ship operators
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs)
- Unsustainable fishing and fish farming
- Unsustainable forestry management
- Non certified palm oil (<50% RSPO)

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1–2 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment 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 do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equities and other equity securities and participation rights of companies from all over the world, the products and services of which contribute to increasing quality of life and healthy longevity.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management invests in securities which, in its opinion, make a contribution to one or more healthy longevity related sustainable objectives. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, the Asset Management examines with a proprietary model around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, the proportion of a company's turnover, which has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs is verified. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, we consider electric vehicles to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to healthy longevity. In particular, companies in the Support of Daily Activities, Healthy Food and Beverages, Healthcare and MedTech, and Finances segments will be targeted. Sustainable investments are companies, which contributes with at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution.

2. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management considers to be high-risk, including, for example, the securities of companies manufacturing weapons or with coal reserves, etc. The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the relevant guideline each year on the basis of the target for the global reduction in CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at

the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Investments in SDG leaders

When constructing the investment universe, the Asset Management considers the securities of issuers whose products and services make a significant contribution to the relevant SDGs, particularly those relating to healthy longevity ("SDG leaders"). A significant contribution means at least 40% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. As a result of the turnover requirements for inclusion in the investment universe, SDG leaders generally account for a high proportion of sustainable investments.

The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

5. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score is reviewed at least once a year for new circumstances and findings and adjusted if necessary.The ESG score verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

The weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund's benchmark.

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?

Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management invests at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR (#1 Sustainable). Of this, at least 0% is invested in Environment and at least 80% in Social. The Asset Management reserves the right to also invest in other assets (#2 Not Sustainable).

#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

- ***How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?***

Derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective.

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.

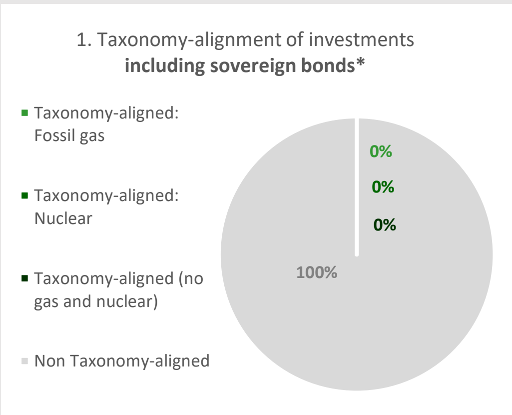
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

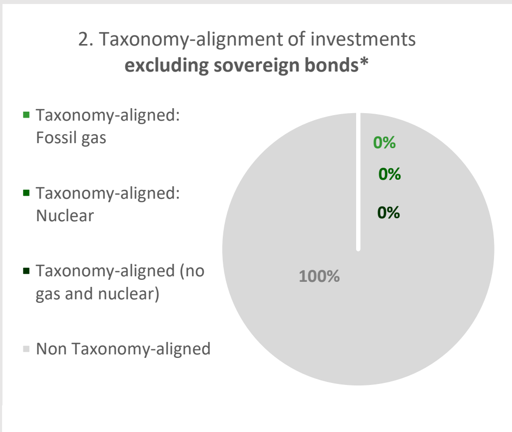
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 0% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 80% of the portfolio.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments classified as "not sustainable" are all assets included in net assets after the deduction of sustainable investments. This share amounts to a maximum of 20%. These assets can be allocated to the following groups:
Liquid assets or derivatives (with the exception of derivatives based of individual companies) do not fall under sustainable investments. The ability to make such investments is particularly necessary for efficient portfolio management.
These assets do not impair the achievement of the sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives as they only account for a limited proportion of its assets.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU2851595632.

Pre-contractual disclosure

the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 1 to 4a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name:
Swisscanto (LU) Equity Fund Sustainable Digital Economy

Legal entity identifier (LEI-Code):
391200AMYD65CIALTW46

Version:
June 2025

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 30%	☐ It promotes **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as ist objective a sustainable investment, it will 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**: 50%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**.

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.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses 80% of the net assets of this sub-fund on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives (sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 2(17) SFDR) relating to one or more of the digital economy-related United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter the "SDGs").

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Asset Management uses a range of data points to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objectives. It uses data from independent, third-party providers and proprietary qualitative and quantitative research in this process.

Sustainability indicators integrated with the investment process are then used to assess the attainment of the sustainable investment objectives:

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management focuses on the securities of companies which, based on its assessment, make a contribution to sustainable objectives relating, in particular, to one or more digital economy-related SDGs. The products and services of companies (hereinafter "sustainable solutions") are assessed with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. The turnover of companies is used to determine the proportion of the business that has a positive or negative impact on one or more of these objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to the digital economy. In particular, companies in the Agriculture Technology, Healthcare & Life Sciences, Cybersecurity, Digital Banking, Could Computing, and IT Services segments will be targeted.

2. Exclusion criteria

The Asset Management uses exclusion criteria to identify an increased risk of harm to environmental and social values, or business activities that are considered high risk. These exclusion criteria are also used to establish an investment universe focused more specifically on investments that are aligned with these values. The following activities correspond to the exclusions from Article 12(1) a) – g) of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 in relation to EU Paris-aligned benchmarks (so-called "PAB exclusions").

The following businesses/criteria result in exclusion:

- The production of weapons and munitions, including the following banned weapons:
  - Cluster bombs and munitions
  - Anti-personnel and landmines
  - Biological and chemical weapons
  - Nuclear weapons systems
  - Nuclear weapons material
  - Enriched uranium
  - Blinding laser weapons
  - Incendiary weapons

- Manufacture of war technology
- Behaviour-based exclusions including those included in the list of the SVVK-ASIR (Swiss association for the promotion of responsible capital investment)
- Breaches of the UN Global Compact.
- Exploitative child labour
- Production of pornography
- Coal mining (excl. metals production)
- Operation of nuclear plants
- Uranium extraction
- Production of nuclear reactors
- Genetic engineering: human medicine
- Production of tobacco products and cigarettes
- Alcohol production (> 5% turnover)
- Gambling (> 5% of turnover)
- Factory farming
- Coal reserves
- Operation of fossil fuel power plants (> 5% turnover)
- Natural gas extraction
- Oil extraction
- Conventional car manufacturers that do not have a comprehensive strategy for the transition to the use of alternative more environmentally friendly motors
- Aircraft production
- Airlines
- Cruise ship operators
- Genetic engineering (release of GMOs)
- Unsustainable fishing and fish farming
- Unsustainable forestry management
- Non certified palm oil (<50% RSPO)

Investments that no longer comply with the characteristics described in points 1–2 are removed from the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

The sub-fund does not use a reference benchmark to meet the described sustainable investment objectives.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

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?

Issuers with a negative net contribution to the SDGs are removed from the investment universe of the financial product. The sub-fund also considers adverse impacts on sustainability factors (principal adverse impacts, hereinafter "PAIs"). The mandatory indicators in Annex I of the commission delegated regulation (EU) 2022/1288 supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereafter "Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088") are used for this purpose. Issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of PAIs are excluded from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline.

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

Any breaches of the following standards are considered when analysing investments for inclusion as sustainable investments: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Serious breaches of these standards result in the exclusion from the investment universe and the portfolio by an appropriate deadline..

Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes,

The sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (PAIs) on sustainability indicators. The mandatory indicators in Annex I to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 are used for this purpose. Accordingly, issuers categorised by the Asset Management as causing significant harm on the basis of a PAI rating are excluded from the investment universe.

The Asset Management uses the data of third-party providers. Where this is not possible, the Asset Management will make reasonable efforts to obtain the data directly or to estimate this data in the best way possible.

The information regarding PAIs required under Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 is published in the Annual Report.

☐ No

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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The sub-fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in equities and other equity securities and participation rights of companies from all over the world which are committed to sustainable business models in the fields of digital technology and infrastructure.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

1. Sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR

The Asset Management invests in securities which, in its opinion, make a contribution to one or more digital economy related sustainable objectives. The sustainable solutions of companies are examined with regards to their contribution to the SDGs using the data of independent third-party providers. For this purpose, the Asset Management examines with a proprietary model around 800 product and service solutions for their contribution to one or more of the SDG targets. This results in a matrix with approximately 85 solutions, where 70 are positive and 15 are negative solutions for the 169 SDG targets or the 17 SDGs. For this assessment, the proportion of a company's turnover, which has a positive or negative impact on one or more of the SDGs is verified. Qualitatively, this impact is divided into five categories and ranges from strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative to strongly negative. The contribution made to the SDGs is classified in one of five categories: strongly positive, positive, neutral, negative or strongly negative. For example, in the automotive sector, we consider electric vehicles to be a more climate-friendly transportation option (strongly positive) than hybrid vehicles (positive). Turnover is also classified according to its contribution to environmental or social objectives. The main focus is on companies offering technologies, products or services related to the digital economy. In particular, companies in the Agriculture Technology, Healthcare & Life Sciences, Cybersecurity, Digital Banking, Could Computing, and IT Services segments will be targeted. Sustainable investments are companies, which contributes with at least 40% of turnover from sustainable solutions with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. Companies that have optimized their value chain with regard to the digital economy are also counted as sustainable investments. Such companies are included as so-called Digital Economy Adopters based on a fundamental analysis. Accordingly, from criteria such as the area of operations and policy, the level of investment to promote the company's digital transformation of the company, the integration of a digital strategy into the company's entire business model, the degree of process automation in customer and employee activities, a Digital Economy Adopters Score is determined. Companies with an above-average score qualify as Digital Economy Adopters.

2. Exclusion criteria

The consideration of sustainability aspects includes the definition of exclusion criteria for business activities that the Asset Management considers to be high-risk, including, for example, the securities of companies manufacturing weapons or with coal reserves, etc. The exclusion criteria are verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.

3. Reduction of CO_2e intensity

The Asset Management's investment activity targets a continuous reduction in the CO_2e intensity of investments as follows:
The Asset Management defines a guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets on an annual basis. The Asset Management defines the relevant guideline each year on the basis of the target for the global reduction in CO_2e emissions (at least 4% annually), which is based on the Paris Climate Agreement of 12 December 2015. The guideline for the average CO_2e intensity of the sub-fund's assets is calculated by discounting the CO_2e intensity of the assets included in the reference benchmark as at the end of 2019 annually by the target value (4%) and global economic growth. The Asset Management uses a rolling arithmetic average of nominal economic growth over the last three years to calculate economic growth.

4. Investments in SDG leaders

When constructing the investment universe, the Asset Management considers the securities of issuers whose products and services make a significant contribution, particularly to digital economy-related SDGs ("SDG leaders"). A significant contribution means at least 40% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a positive contribution, or 20% of turnover from a sustainable solution with a strongly positive contribution. In exceptional cases, an issuer may qualify as an SDG leader if it produces a key component of a sustainable solution, even if the 40% or 20% threshold is not met. As a result of the turnover requirements for inclusion in the investment universe, SDG leaders generally account for a high proportion of sustainable investments.
The resulting SDG scores are measured on a scale of 0 to 100, with 0 being the lowest and 100 the best. SDG leaders are companies with a score ≥ 60. With each subsequent data update, a company remains an SDG leader if its SDG score is at least 55.

5. ESG integration

As part of the investment process, the Asset Management follows an approach which integrates environmental, social and governance (ESG) aspects. This means that environmental and/or social characteristics are automatically considered in addition to traditional financial analysis when selecting investments, in order to guarantee a positive contribution to ESG criteria and where applicable investment returns. There are therefore limited investments in ESG laggards. ESG laggards are companies within a specific sector or industry branch with particularly poor ESG scores versus their peers based on proprietary ESG scores. If an engagement on ESG issues is carried out with an ESG Laggard, this company is not counted as an ESG Laggard as long as the engagement is active. The duration of the engagement can typically extend over a period of 4 years. The ESG score verified at least once a year for any changes or new information and adjusted accordingly.
The weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund is the same or lower than the weighting of all positions in ESG laggards in the sub-fund's benchmark.

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?

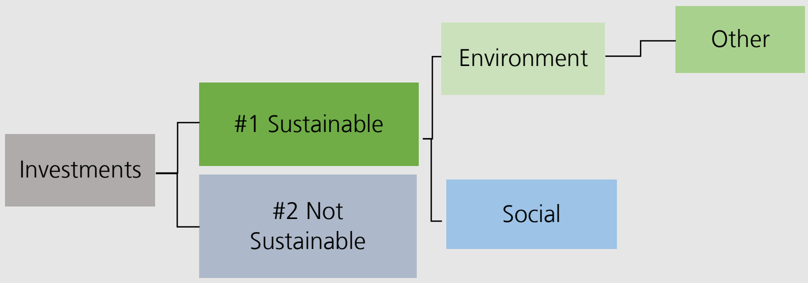
Good governance is considered when analysing investments by verifying compliance with the following global standards: the UN Global Compact (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), and the International Labour

Organisation (ILO) Conventions. Any breach of these standards results in the exclusion of the issuer from the financial product's universe of investee companies.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The Asset Management invests at least 80% of the net assets of the sub-fund in sustainable investments in accordance with Article 9(2) SFDR (#1 Sustainable). Of this, at least 30% is invested in Environment and at least 50% in Social. The Asset Management reserves the right to also invest in other assets (#2 Not Sustainable).



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

Derivatives are not used to achieve the sustainable investment objective.

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

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

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

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

0% of the portfolio. The fund does not pursue a sustainable investment aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

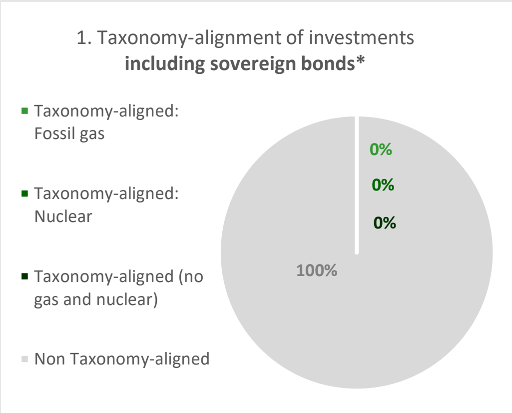
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

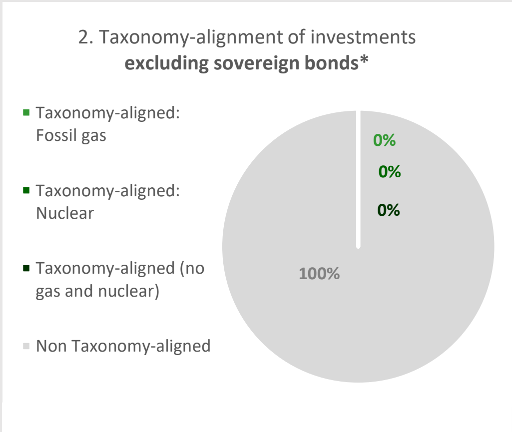
☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

0% of the portfolio.

[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 activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

are environmentally sustainable investments that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective is 30% of the portfolio.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 50% of the portfolio.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

Investments classified as "not sustainable" are all assets included in net assets after the deduction of sustainable investments. This share amounts to a maximum of 20%. These assets can be allocated to the following groups:
Liquid assets or derivatives (with the exception of derivatives based of individual companies) do not fall under sustainable investments. The ability to make such investments is particularly necessary for efficient portfolio management.
These assets do not impair the achievement of the sub-fund's sustainable investment objectives as they only account for a limited proportion of its assets.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  An index is not used as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further information on the product-related sustainability policy of the sub-fund can be found on the following website:
https://products.swisscanto.com/products/product/LU2851596523.