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

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

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

Product name: Uni-Global – Equities Eurozone ("**Sub-Fund**")

Legal entity identifier: 222100FB2V6QUCZHVD74

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

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

The main characteristic promoted by the Sub-Fund was to have an aggregate Greenhouse Gas (GHG) intensity (Scopes 1,2, and 3 emissions) at the portfolio level that was at least 20% lower than that of the MSCI European Economic and Monetary Union Index (the "**Index**"). In addition, the Sub-Fund favoured assets with higher or improving Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) scores in order to achieve an aggregate portfolio ESG score at least 10% higher than the ESG score of the Index. The Index was only used to determine the GHG intensity target and the ESG target of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

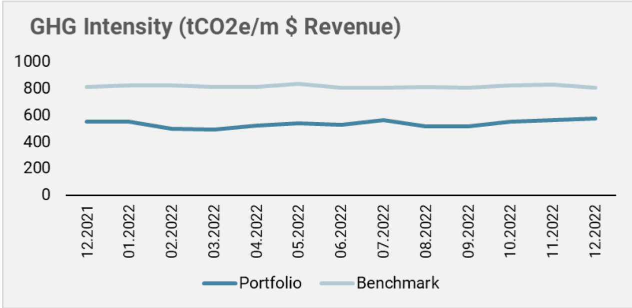
The Sub-Fund also maintained an aggregate level of carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 emissions) that ensured the portfolio's alignment with the 2-degree trajectory of the Science Based Target Initiative ("**SBTi**").

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

- ***How did the sustainability indicators perform?***

To measure the attainment of each of the promoted environmental and social characteristics, the Sub-Fund used three sustainability indicators which performed as follows:

Key Performance Indicator ("KPI")	Measure	Goal	Methodology	Performance in 2022
		Total GHG intensity level of	The sustainability indicators used are the GHG intensity of	In 2022, the total GHG intensity level of the portfolio was at least

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">1. Relative Decarbonization</td><td rowspan="2">tCo2/mln$ Revenue</td><td rowspan="2">the portfolio that is at least 20% lower than the total GHG intensity level of the Index.</td><td>the portfolio and the GHG intensity of the Index.[1]</td><td>20% lower than the total GHG intensity level of the Index.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">
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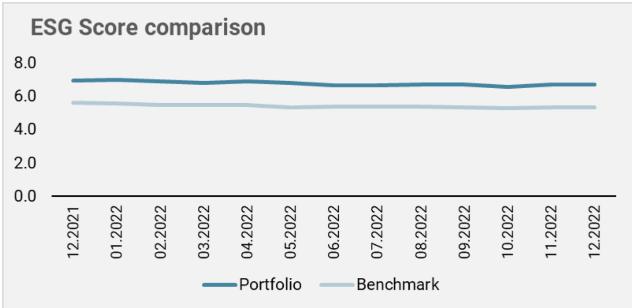
<tr><td rowspan="2">2. Relative ESG Score Rank</td><td rowspan="2">unit</td><td rowspan="2">An aggregate portfolio ESG score at least 10% higher than the ESG score of the Index.</td><td>Environmental, Social and Governance combined score, based on an internal methodology.[2]</td><td>In 2022, the Sub-Fund achieved an aggregate portfolio ESG score at least 10% higher than the ESG score of the Index.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">
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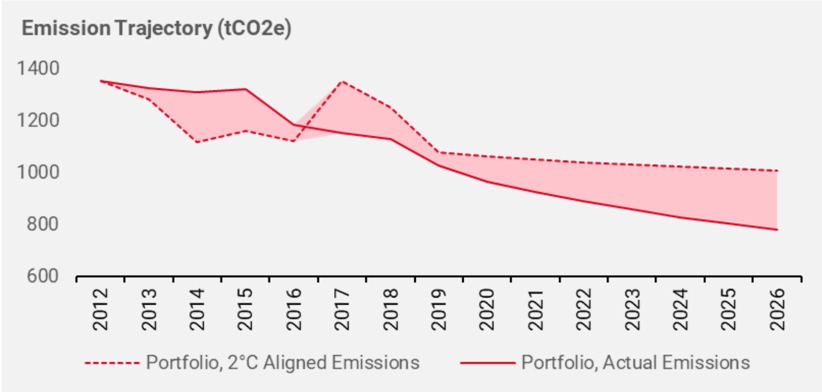
<tr><td>3. SBTI 2 Degree Alignment at Portfolio Level</td><td>tCO2e</td><td>Equivalent to 2 Degree alignment</td><td>The sustainability indicator used is the forward-looking emissions over/under budget versus 2-degree emission trajectory per mln $ invested aggregated on the portfolio level, with limited overshoot.[3]</td><td>In 2022, the Sub-Fund maintained an aggregate level of carbon emissions (Scopes 1 and 2 emissions) that ensured the portfolio's alignment with the 2-degree trajectory of the SBTi.</td></tr>
</table>

[1] GHG intensity level is defined as tonnes of CO2-equivalent emissions (including scopes 1, 2, & 3 emissions) per million USD of revenue.

[2] The ESG score is calculated based on an internal weighting methodology allocating different weights for the E, S & G dimensions. The different weights are based on the materiality of each dimension in each subindustry. The ESG score is calculated from 0 to 100, 0 being the worst and 100 being the best. The ESG score is then ranked on the investment universe to estimate the ESG rank for the Index and the portfolio (excluding assets held for the purpose of liquidity and hedging instruments) as a simple weighted average. More information on the methodology can be found here. For the purposes of the above graph, the ESG scores of the portfolio and the Index have been divided by 10.

[3] For each company, the base year is 2012 or 2015 and the ultimate target year is 2050. However, and due to the limited availability of data needed for speculation of future emissions, each company's base year is a moving point where the companies' focus intervals are set to 10 years (i.e., the preceding 5 years of actual data and the following 5 years of projections). Companies with exposure to high emitter sectors (i.e., energy, airlines, steel and cement) will follow the International Energy Agency's ("**IEA**") emissions target setting. Companies with exposure to other sectors will follow the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's ("**IPCC**") emissions target setting. The estimation of alignment measures is dependent on enterprise value of companies which varies over time, therefore the level of 0 is considered with a slight varying margin allowance to maintain long term stability. The above graph is based on the average holding of the Sub-Fund in each company during the reference period.



- ***…and compared to previous periods?***

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

In 2022, the Sub-Fund considered the following principal adverse impact(s) ("**PAI**") on sustainability factors:

PAI indicator	Measure	Impact 2022	Impact 2021	Coverage	Consideration manner
GHG emissions: Scope 1 GHG emissions[4]	Tonnes	**341**	866	100%	As part of Pillar II of the investment strategy (described in Annex IV of the Prospectus), the

[4] PAI indicator no. 1, Table 1, Annex I of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 ("**SFDR RTS**")

GHG emissions: Scope 2 GHG emissions[4]	Tonnes	**370**	693	100%	Sub-Fund excludes excessively large emitters of greenhouse gases in terms of intensity (Scopes 1, 2 and 3) and if their emission trajectory is above 2°C (Scopes 1 and 2).
GHG emissions: Scope 3 GHG emissions[4]	Tonnes	**8,006**	13,523	100%	
GHG emissions: Total GHG emissions[4]	Tonnes	**8,717**	15,082	100%	
GHG intensity of investee companies[5]	Tonnes / mUSD of Revenue	**535**	574	100%	The Sub-Fund ensures that the total GHG intensity is at least 20% lower than that of the Index.
Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector)[6]	%	**5**	4	100%	As part of Pillar I of the investment strategy (described in Annex IV of the Prospectus), the Sub-Fund excludes companies with significant thermal coal revenue exposure (>10%).
Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations)[7]	%	**0**	0	100%	As part of Pillar I of the investment strategy (described in Annex IV of the Prospectus), the Sub-Fund excludes companies identified as "non-compliant" based on UN Global Compact and OECD.
Exposure to controversial weapons (share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons)[8]	%	**0**	0	100%	As part of Pillar I of the investment strategy (described in Annex IV of the Prospectus), the Sub-Fund excludes companies involved in controversial weapons.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 1 January to 31 December 2022

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
Royal KPN	Communication Services	2.8%	Netherlands
Assicurazioni Generali	Financials	2.7%	Italy
Orange	Communication Services	2.6%	France
CaixaBank	Financials	2.4%	Spain

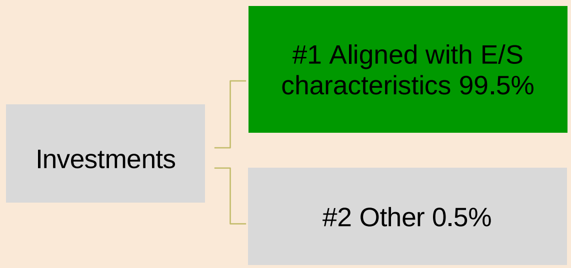
[5] PAI indicator no. 3, Table 1, Annex I of SFDR RTS
[6] PAI indicator no. 4, Table 1, Annex I of SFDR RTS
[7] PAI indicator no. 10, Table 1, Annex I of SFDR RTS
[8] PAI indicator no. 14, Table 1, Annex I of SFDR RTS

DSM	Materials	2.3%	Netherlands
Industria de Diseno Textil	Consumer Discretionary	2.3%	Spain
NN	Financials	2.2%	Netherlands
Hermes International	Consumer Discretionary	2.2%	France
AXA	Financials	2.1%	France
LVMH	Consumer Discretionary	2.0%	France
Randstad	Industrials	2.0%	Netherlands
Wolters Kluwer	Industrials	2.0%	Netherlands
Bureau Veritas	Industrials	2.0%	France
Ahold Delhaize	Consumer Staples	2.0%	Netherlands
Allianz	Financials	1.9%	Germany

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

- ***What was the asset allocation?***

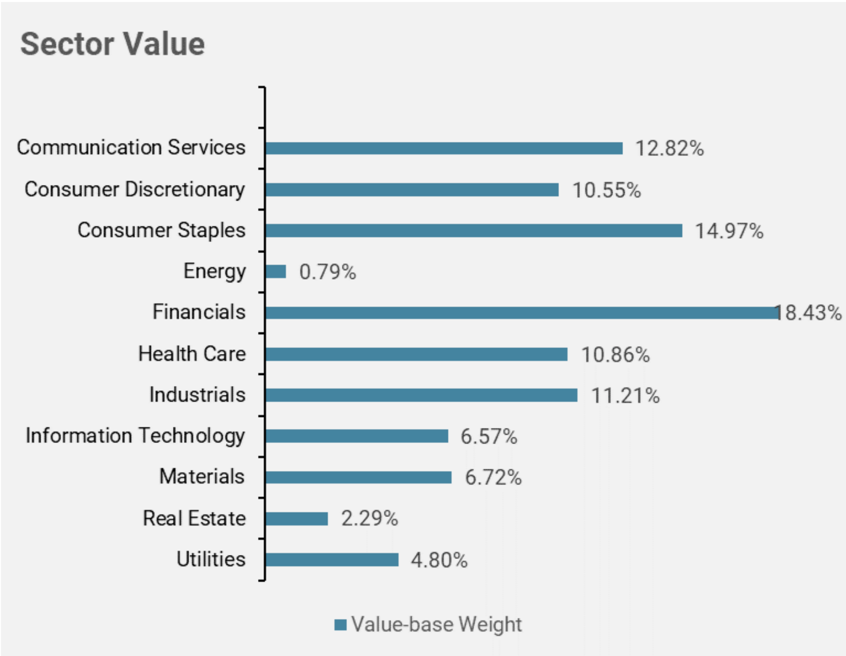


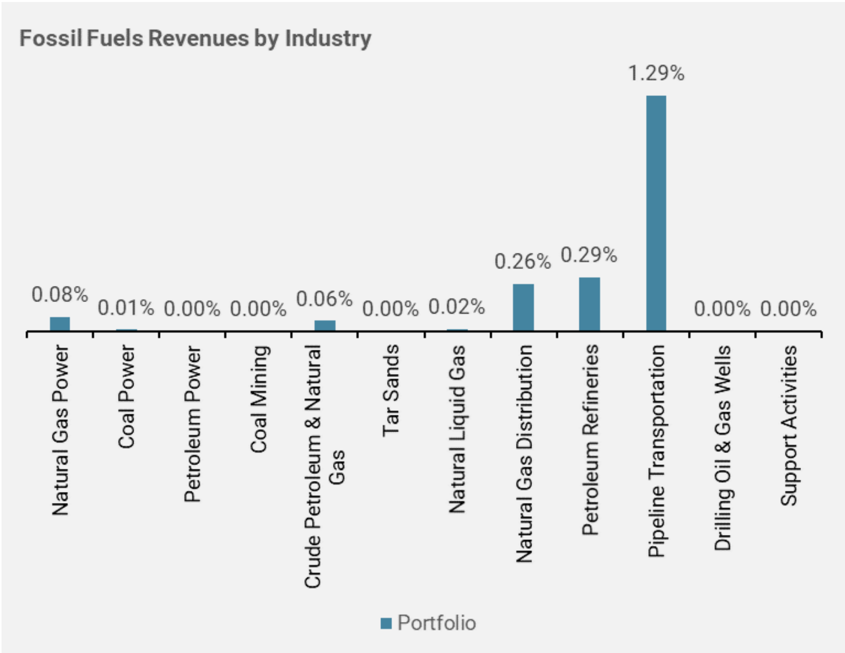
#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#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 share of indirect investments was 0%.

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





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.

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

The Sub-Fund does not commit to making any sustainable investments and the investments underlying the Sub-Fund do not contribute to any environmental objective set out in Article 9 of EU Taxonomy. Therefore, there were no investments in economic activities that qualified as environmentally sustainable under Article 3 of EU Taxonomy (also designated as Taxonomy-aligned economic activities). Accordingly, the Taxonomy-alignment of the Sub-Fund's investments measured by all available key performance indicators (turnover, capital expenditure and operational expenditure) was 0% and this was not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are

- ***Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[9]?***

[9] 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.

expressed as a share of:

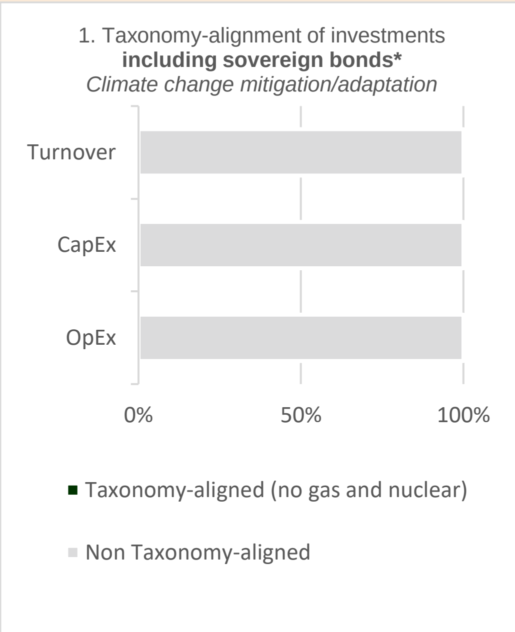
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities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

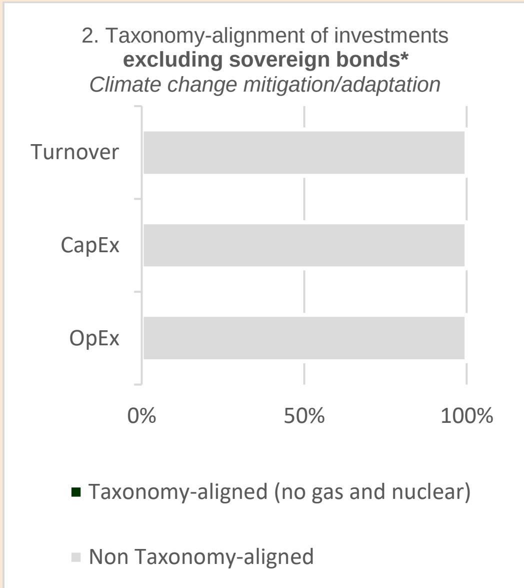
☐ **Yes:**

☐ **In fossil gas** ☐ **In nuclear energy**

☒ **No**

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





This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

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

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

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

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

0%

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

N/A

are sustainable investments with an

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

The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

N/A

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

N/A

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

This included cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of liquidity management. Such investments were not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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

During the reference period, the Sub-Fund ensured that the promoted environmental and social characteristics were met (see above "*How did the sustainability indicators perform?*").

As part of Pillar IV of the investment strategy (described in Annex IV of the Prospectus), the Sub-Fund practiced active ownership in 3 levels: (i) proxy voting; (ii) direct engagement (on topics discovered in our research to the companies); and (iii) collaborative engagement (already a signatory of Climate Action 100+, PRI-lead Oil & Gas, PRI's Climate Change for Airlines and Aerospace Companies, Plastic Solutions Investor Alliance).

Engagement measures in 2022 include letters to Telefonica SA and Jeronimo Martins SGPS SA expressing concerns on their respective fairness ratios. The Sub-Fund also raised concerns on employee incidents and human rights with HUGO BOSS AG and on social supply chain incidents with Unilever NV.

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

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

N/A

- ***How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A