

A **sustainable investment** is an investment in an economic activity that contributes to the achievement of an environmental or social objective, provided that this investment does not significantly harm environmental or social objectives, and the companies in which the investment is made apply good corporate governance practices.

The **EU taxonomy** is a classification system defined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852 and contains a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective may or may not be taxonomy-compliant.

## ANNEX: "ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS"

Pre-contractual information on the financial products referred to in Article 8 (1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6 (1) of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

**Name of the product:** PTAM Global Allocation

**Company identifier (LEI code):** 549300STAWIE246H0066

### Environmental and/or social characteristics

#### Is this financial product aimed at sustainable investment?



☐ Yes



☒ No

☐ A minimum proportion of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective** is made: \_\_\_\_%

☐ in economic activities that are categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

☐ in economic activities that are not categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

☐ With this product, a minimum proportion is dedicated to **sustainable investments with a social objective**: \_\_\_\_%

☐ The product **promotes environmental/social characteristics** and although no sustainable investments are targeted, it contains a minimum proportion of \_\_\_\_% sustainable investments

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that are categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that are not categorised as environmentally sustainable according to the EU taxonomy

☐ with a social goal

☒ With this product, environmental/social characteristics are promoted, but **no sustainable investments are made**.



#### Which environmental and/or social characteristics are advertised with this financial product?

The investment fund invests at least 51% of the value of the investment fund in securities and/or investment units that are selected taking sustainability criteria into account (hereinafter "dedicated ESG investment strategy"). The fund also takes certain exclusion criteria into account.

Accordingly, both **environmental and social characteristics** are advertised.

**Sustainability indicators** are used to measure the extent to which the environmental characteristics advertised with the financial product are achieved.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the achievement of the individual environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

**I. Sustainability indicators for the dedicated ESG investment strategy**

To measure the achievement of the individual environmental or social characteristics, criteria from the areas of environment, social affairs and responsible corporate governance are used and summarised in an ESG rating.

Accordingly, within the aforementioned minimum quota of 51%, only those securities that are categorised as at least average in a sectoral comparison are eligible for acquisition. With regard to companies, only those securities with an ESG rating of at least Prime -1 are taken into account. Government issuers are only considered if they have a decile rank of at least 5. Investment funds must at least achieve prime status. No ESG criteria are applied in relation to derivatives and certificates.

The relevant data is provided by the data provider Institutional Shareholder Services Inc. (hereinafter referred to as "ISS").

**II. Sustainability indicators for the exclusion criteria**

In addition, no shares or bonds are acquired for the fund from companies that

- (1) generate revenue from the manufacture and/or sale of weapons in accordance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction ("Ottawa Convention"), the Convention on Cluster Munitions ("Oslo Convention") and B and C weapons in accordance with the respective UN conventions (UN BWC and UN CWC);
- (2) generate more than 10% of their revenue from the manufacture and/or sale of defence equipment;
- (3) generate more than 5% of their revenue from the manufacture of tobacco products;
- (4) generate more than 10% of revenue with electricity generation from coal;
- (5) generate more than 10% of revenue with electricity generation from crude oil;
- (6) generate more than 10% of revenue with nuclear power;
- (7) generate more than 30% of their revenue from the mining and sale of steam coal;
- (8) violate the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact Network or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises to a serious extent and without any prospect of improvement<sup>1</sup>;

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<sup>1</sup> A company is in serious breach of the above conventions if it has an ISS score of 8 or higher and there is sufficient evidence that a breach has occurred.

Such a prospect of improvement can be assumed if the fund manager and/or the company have entered into dialogue with the issuer prior to the acquisition and work towards improvement, so that the company and the fund manager change their opinion and may now assume a prospect of improvement. In this case, the title remains eligible for purchase.

Securities with an ESG rating of Prime -1 that exhibit serious violations of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact Network or of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises but with prospects of improvement (e.g. thanks to relevant efforts) remain eligible for purchase and are to be taken into account as part of the 51% quota mentioned above. With a time limit until 30 June 2025, there is a tolerance of up to 3.00% of the invested fund assets for securities with an NBR score of 9 or 10. This refers to serious violations of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact Network or of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises with no prospect of improvement; securities with an NBR score of 9 or 10 therefore remain eligible for acquisition. The securities affected by this remain eligible for purchase within the scope of tolerance until the aforementioned date.

Furthermore, no bonds are acquired from countries that

- (9) are classified as "not free" according to the Freedom House Index,
- (10) have not ratified the Paris Agreement.

In addition, no investment units are acquired that in turn demonstrably invest in shares or bonds of companies that

- (11) generate revenue from the sale and/or manufacture of outlawed weapons<sup>2</sup>,
- (12) generate more than 10% of their revenue from the sale and/or manufacture of defence equipment,
- (13) generate more than 5% of their revenue from tobacco production,
- (14) generate more than 10% of their revenue from nuclear power,
- (15) generate more than 30% of their revenue from the sale and/or production of coal and/or

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<sup>2</sup> Prohibited weapons are defined as those under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction ("Ottawa Convention"), the Convention on Cluster Munitions ("Oslo Convention") and B and C weapons under the respective UN conventions (UN BWC and UN CWC).

- (16) exhibit very serious violations of the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact Network or of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises<sup>3</sup>,
- (17) generate more than 10% of their revenue from the generation of electricity from coal,
- (18) generate more than 10% of their revenue from the generation of electricity from crude oil.

With regard to the **government bonds in the target fund**, no statement can currently be made with regard to the PAI consideration, as HANSAINVEST does not currently have any data on this. As soon as the relevant data is available, HANSAINVEST will take it into account. With regard to investments in target funds, it should be emphasised that a fund review with regard to government issuers is currently not possible due to the methodology at ISS.

The data for the dedicated ESG investment strategy and the exclusion criteria are provided by the data provider ISS.

*The EU taxonomy sets out the principle of "avoiding significant harm", according to which taxonomy-compliant investments must not significantly harm the objectives of the EU taxonomy, and specific EU criteria are included.*

The principle of "avoiding significant harm" only applies to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining part of this financial product do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

*All other sustainable investments must not significantly impair environmental or social objectives.*



#### **Are the principle adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account for this financial product?**

✖ Yes,

The following explains which principle adverse impacts ("PAIs") on sustainability the investment fund takes into account in its investment decisions and which measures (exclusion criteria) are intended to avoid or reduce them:

In particular, PAIs that relate to environmental and social sustainability are taken into account. For this purpose, the exclusion criteria used are the above no. (1) and (4) – (8) for companies, exclusion criteria no. (9) and (10) for countries, and no. (11) and (14) – (18) for investment shares.

The conventions mentioned under exclusion criteria no. (1) and no. (11), which refer specifically to the respective categories of weapons mentioned, prohibit the use, production, stockpiling and transfer of the respective category of weapons. In addition, the conventions include regulations on the destruction of stockpiles of controversial weapons, as well as the clearance of contaminated areas and victim assistance components.

The limitation of electricity generation from fossil fuels, which is addressed by exclusion criteria no. (4), (5), (7), (15), (17) and (18), is to be categorised in an environmental context as a key factor in limiting greenhouse gas and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

Exclusion criteria no. (8) and no. (16) refer to the UN Global Compact and the OECD

**"Principle adverse impacts"** refers to the most significant adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors in the areas of environment, social affairs and employment, respect for human rights and combating corruption and bribery.

<sup>3</sup> In the case of serious violations, it is assumed that the portfolio manager of the target fund assumes a positive outlook. Theoretically, this can lead to the positive forecast of a security being assessed differently by the portfolio manager of the investment fund and the target fund.

## Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

With its 10 principles, the UN Global Compact pursues the vision of transforming the economy into a more inclusive and sustainable economy. The 10 principles of the UN Global Compact can be divided into four categories: *human rights* (principles 1 and 2), *labour* (principles 3–6), *environment* (principles 7–9) and *anti-corruption* (principle 10). In accordance with principles 1–2, companies must ensure that they respect and support internationally recognised human rights, i.e. that they do not violate human rights in the course of their activities.

Principles 3–6 require companies to respect and implement international labour rights.

Principles 7–9 set out requirements for environmental sustainability that can be summarised under the following headings: prevention, promotion of environmental awareness and the development and application of sustainable technologies. Among other things, Principle 10 establishes the requirement that companies must take measures against corruption.

The aim of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises is to promote responsible corporate governance worldwide. The OECD Guidelines for Enterprises set out a code of conduct with regard to foreign investment and cooperation with foreign suppliers.

The Freedom House Index is published annually by the NGO Freedom House and attempts to transparently assess political rights and civil liberties in all countries and territories. In particular, the criteria of elections, pluralism and participation as well as government work are used to assess political rights. Civil liberties are assessed on the basis of freedom of belief, assembly and association, as well as the rule of law and the individual freedom of citizens in the respective country.

With the Paris Agreement in December 2015, the majority of all countries signed a global climate protection agreement. Specifically, the Paris Agreement pursues three goals:

- Long-term limitation of global warming to well below two degrees Celsius compared to pre-industrial levels. Additionally, the states should endeavour to limit the rise in temperature to 1.5 % compared to pre-industrial levels.
- Reduction of greenhouse gas emissions
- Aligning the flow of funds with climate targets.

In light of this, the following tables show which exclusion criteria are intended to mitigate significant adverse effects on the respective sustainability factors. The selection of sustainability factors is based on the draft Delegated Regulation supplementing Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector.

### For shares or bonds of companies

Sustainability indicators for adverse impact ("PAI") in accordance with Annex I DeIVO (EU) 2019/2088	Taken into account through	Reasoning
1. GHG emissions 2. Carbon footprint 3. Greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies	Exclusion criteria no. (4), (5), (7) and (8)*	With the revenue threshold specified in exclusion criteria (4), (5) and (7) with regard to companies that generate revenue with electricity from fossil fuels and the exclusion of companies that have serious controversies with the UN Global Compact and thus also with Principles 7–9 of the UN Global Compact*, it can be assumed that indirectly fewer emissions are emitted.

Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Exclusion criteria no. (4) and (7)	Investments in fossil fuel activities are limited for the fund due to the revenue thresholds set out in the exclusion criteria, thereby partially avoiding corresponding exposure.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Exclusion criteria no. (4) – (6)	<p>The revenue thresholds contained in the exclusion criteria restrict investment in energy sources categorised as particularly problematic.</p> <p>The share of non-renewable energies in energy consumption is thus indirectly taken into account, as it can be assumed that limiting investment will lead to a reduced supply of non-renewable energy.</p>
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Exclusion criterion no. (8)*	Principles 7–9 of the UN Global Compact* encourage companies to protect the environment in a precautionary, innovative and targeted manner as part of their activities. In particular, the approach pursued under Principle 9 of the UN Global Compact, namely the development of innovative technologies, can contribute to a reduction in energy intensity. Accordingly, it is expected that companies with no serious violations of the UN Global Compact will have a limited negative impact on the energy consumption intensity per sector.

7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas 8. Emissions to water 9. Hazardous waste	Exclusion criterion no. (8)*	In particular, Principle 7 of the UN Global Compact* postulates the precautionary approach. It is assumed that companies with no serious violations of the UN Global Compact have only a limited negative impact on protected areas and the species that live there, and only a limited negative impact elsewhere due to polluted wastewater or hazardous waste.
10. Violations of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Exclusion criterion no. (8)*	Serious violations of the UN Global Compact* and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises* are continuously monitored by exclusion criterion no. 8.
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UNGC and OECD Guidelines	Exclusion criterion no. (8)*	Companies with serious violations of the aforementioned agreements have clearly not created sufficient structures to ensure compliance with the standards, so it can be assumed that the exclusion will lead to a limitation of the negative effects.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap 13. Gender diversity on the supervisory board or management board (board gender diversity)	Exclusion criterion no. (8)*	As Principle 6 of the UN Global Compact* aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination in the workplace and Principles 3–6 also refer to the ILO core labour standards*, it can be assumed that the exclusion of serious violations leads to a limitation of negative impacts.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons	Exclusion criterion no. (1)	Exclusion criterion no. (2) explicitly excludes investments in companies that generate revenue with controversial weapons, e.g. anti-personnel mines.

\*To the extent that engagement is applied, this may result in the issuer of the respective shares or bonds currently violating some or all of the principles of the UN Global Compact. However, the portfolio manager assumes that a positive development of the respective issuer can be expected through the application of engagement, which would have a positive effect on the development with regard to the principle adverse sustainability impact in the medium to long term.

#### For government bonds

Sustainability factor / PAI	Taken into account through	Reasoning
GHG intensity	Exclusion criterion no. (10)	As the portfolio manager only invests in bonds from countries that have ratified the Paris Agreement by applying exclusion criterion no. (10), it is ensured that investments are only made in countries that take measures to minimise greenhouse gas intensity. It

		can therefore be assumed that negative effects on the greenhouse gas intensity of countries will be indirectly limited.
Bonds in the portfolio from countries exposed to social violations (investee countries subject to social violations)	Exclusion criterion no. (9)	By applying exclusion criterion no. (9), the portfolio manager does not invest for the investment fund in government bonds from countries that are classified as "not free" on the basis of existing information, analyses and expert interviews. [The classification is divided into "free", "partly free" and "not free"]. This ensures that, as a minimum, the portfolio manager does not invest in bonds from countries that are definitely exposed to social violations. Accordingly, the PAI is taken into account to the extent that a more negative restriction is applied.

#### For investment units

The PAI is taken into account in relation to investment units through application of the above exclusion criteria number (11) to number (20). With regard to points (11) to (16), a fund review is carried out, insofar as the issuers in the portfolio of the target fund are taken into account. With regard to criteria (17) to (20), however, the impact of the individual issuers in the target fund's portfolio is not assessed; instead, the impact resulting from the target fund is used on the basis of the weighted average of the gross value of the investment fund. It should be emphasised that the company again uses the data provider ISS to value the target funds. In this respect, the company and the portfolio management cannot guarantee that corresponding ESG data has been collected for all issuers in the target fund. The inclusion of PAIs at investment unit level should therefore be seen as an approximation.

In light of this, the following table illustrates how PAIs are taken into account as far as possible with regard to target funds:

Sustainability factor / PAI	Taken into account through	Reasoning
1. GHG emissions 2. Carbon footprint 3. Greenhouse gas intensity of investee companies in the portfolio	Exclusion criteria no. (14), (15), (16), (17) and (18)	Through the revenue thresholds specified in exclusion criteria no. (14) and (16) with regard to issuers in the target fund that generate revenue from electricity generation using fossil fuels, and through the exclusion of target funds that invest more than 10% of their gross value in issuers that generate revenue from electricity generation using coal or oil or contribute to global warming of more than 2 degrees, as well as the exclusion of target funds



		that invest in issuers that have very serious controversies with the UN Global Compact and thus also with Principles 7–9 of the UN Global Compact, it can be assumed that indirectly fewer emissions are emitted.
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Exclusion criteria no. (14), (17) and (18)	Investments in target funds that invest in issuers with corresponding activities in the fossil fuel sector are limited for the fund due to the revenue thresholds anchored in the exclusion criteria, which means that corresponding exposure is partially avoided.
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Exclusion criteria no. (16) – (18)	The thresholds contained in exclusion criteria no. 16 to 18 restrict investment in connection with nuclear power, coal-fired power generation and crude oil. The share of non-renewable energies in energy consumption is thus indirectly taken into account, as it can be assumed that limiting investment will lead to a reduced supply of non-renewable energy.
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Exclusion criterion no. (15) and (19)	Principles 7–9 of the UN Global Compact encourage companies to protect the environment in a precautionary, innovative and targeted manner as part of their activities. In particular, the approach pursued under Principle 9 of the UN Global Compact, namely the development of innovative technologies, can contribute to a reduction in energy intensity. Accordingly, companies that do not have very serious violations of the UN Global Compact are expected to have a limited negative impact on the energy consumption intensity per sector. Another indicator is whether the target fund is Paris-aligned.
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas 8. Emissions to water 9. Hazardous waste	Exclusion criterion no. (15)	The precautionary approach is postulated particularly in Principle 7 of the UN Global Compact. It is assumed that companies

		that do not have very serious violations of the UN Global Compact have only a limited negative impact on protected areas and the species that live there, and only a limited negative impact elsewhere due to polluted wastewater or hazardous waste.
10. Violations of the UN Global Compact or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Exclusion criterion no. (15)	Very serious violations of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are continuously monitored by exclusion criterion no. 8.
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the UNGC and OECD Guidelines	Exclusion criterion no. (15)	Companies with very serious violations of the above-mentioned agreement have clearly not created sufficient structures to ensure compliance with the standards, so that it can be assumed that the exclusion will lead to a limitation of the negative effects.
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap 13. Gender diversity on the supervisory board or management board (board gender diversity)	Exclusion criterion no. (15)	As Principle 6 of the UN Global Compact aims to eliminate all forms of discrimination in the workplace and Principles 3–6 also refer to the ILO core labour standards, it can be assumed that the exclusion of very serious violations leads to a limitation of negative impacts.
14. Exposure to controversial weapons	Exclusion criterion no. (11)	Exclusion criterion no. (12) explicitly excludes investments in companies that generate revenue with controversial weapons, e.g. anti-personnel mines.

Specific information regarding the actual adverse impact on the specified PAIs is provided in the fund's annual report.

☐ No



The **investment strategy** serves as a guideline for investment decisions, taking into account certain criteria such as investment objectives or risk tolerance.

### **What investment strategy is pursued with this financial product?**

The fund's investment objective is to maximise capital appreciation.

To achieve this, the fund invests in long-term fixed-income securities issued by governments or high-quality companies ("large caps"), equities and property shares as well as money market instruments. The selection and weighting of the individual asset classes should be based on macroeconomic analyses, i.e. the examination of macroeconomic correlations. Accordingly, a rebalancing of the asset classes should be based on the development of macroeconomic parameters such as interest rates, interest rate differentials, risk premiums and liquidity risk indicators. With adjustments to the investment focus according to changes in market conditions, the intention is to reduce price falls in the fund assets as far as possible and to secure capital gains realised in the meantime within an investment horizon of 6 to 8 years. At the same time, these adjustments are intended to minimise high fluctuations in the share price.

#### ***What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used for the selection of investments to fulfil the advertised environmental or social objectives?***

The binding elements lie in the application of the dedicated ESG investment strategy and the exclusion criteria (see "Which environmental and/or social characteristics are advertised with this financial product?" ff. in this document).

#### ***What is the minimum rate by which the volume of investments considered prior to the application of this investment strategy will be reduced?***

There is no fixed minimum rate that reduces the scope of investments considered before application of this investment strategy.

Instead, the aforementioned minimum investment ratio of at least 51% of the value of the investment fund is applied.

#### ***How are the good corporate governance practices of the investee companies assessed?***

Good governance is ensured in particular by the fact that only shares or bonds from companies with a governance rating of at least C- are acquired. This ensures that the company is at least average in terms of corporate governance and corporate behaviour. With regard to target funds, good corporate governance is taken into account through the choice not to invest in target funds that have a cumulative average governance score of less than 2.9 and would therefore perform below average on a cumulative average.

It also includes whether companies have committed serious violations with no prospect of improvement against the 10 principles of the UN Global Compact Network, against the ILO core labour standards or against the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. A prospect of improvement can be assumed in particular if the fund manager or the management company enter into dialogue with the relevant issuers and work towards an improvement.

**Good corporate governance practices** included sound management structures, employee relations, employee remuneration and tax compliance.



The **asset allocation** indicates the respective share of investments in certain assets.

Taxonomy-compliant activities, expressed by the proportion of the:

- **sales revenue**, which reflects the share of revenue from environmentally friendly activities of the companies in which investments are made

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx), which shows the environmentally friendly investments of the companies in which investments are made, e.g. for the transition to a green economy

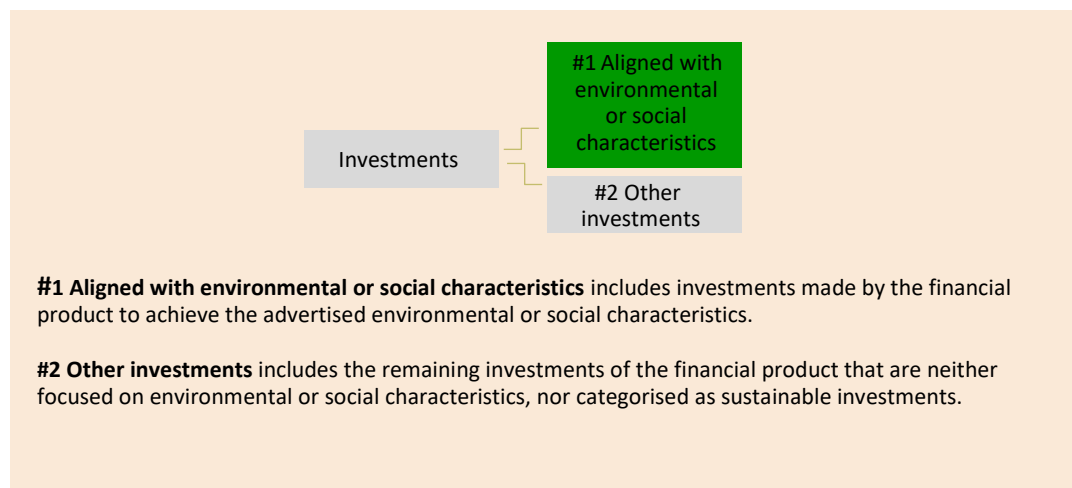
- **operating expenditure** (OpEx), which reflects the environmentally friendly operational activities of the companies in which investments are made.

With regard to compliance with the EU taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limiting emissions and switching to renewable energy or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. The criteria for **nuclear energy** include comprehensive safety and waste disposal regulations.

## What asset allocation is planned for this financial product?

The company may invest for the fund in shares and equivalent securities, securities other than shares and equivalent securities, money market instruments, bank deposits, investment fund units, derivatives and other investment instruments.

The minimum proportion of investments in the financial product that are made to fulfil the advertised environmental and/or social characteristics is 51% of the value of the investment fund.



## To what extent does the use of derivatives achieve the environmental or social characteristics advertised with the financial product?

In the present case, derivatives do not contribute to achieving the advertised environmental or social characteristics and are only used for hedging and investment purposes.



## To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective compliant with the EU taxonomy?

The fund does not contribute to one or more environmental objectives in accordance with Art. 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 ("Taxonomy Regulation").

The investments underlying the fund are not, i.e. 0%, focused on economic activities that are classified as environmentally sustainable economic activities in accordance with Art. 3 Regulation (EU) 2020/852 ("Taxonomy Regulation").

## Does the financial product invest in EU taxonomy-compliant activities in the fossil gas and/or nuclear energy sector<sup>8</sup>?

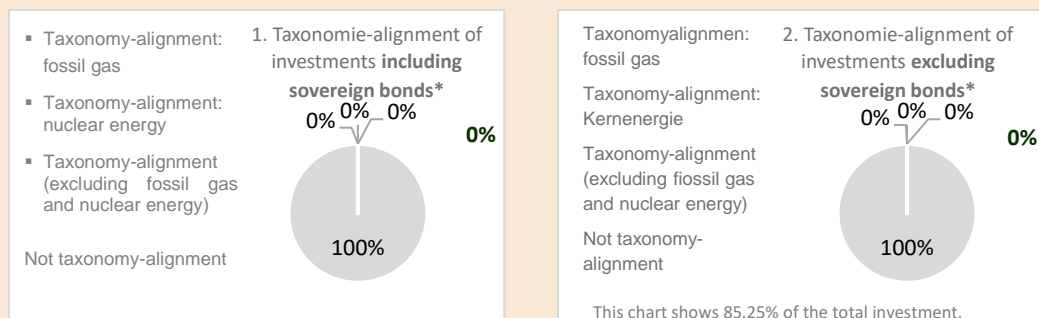
<sup>8</sup> Activities in the area of fossil gas and/or nuclear energy are only EU taxonomy-compliant if they contribute to climate change mitigation ("climate protection") and do not significantly affect any objective of the EU taxonomy – see explanation in the left margin. The full criteria for EU taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

☐ Yes:

☐ in fossil gas    ☐ in nuclear energy

☒ No

**The two charts below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are compliant with the EU taxonomy. Since there is no suitable method for determining the taxonomy conformity of government bonds\*, the first chart shows the taxonomy conformity in relation to all investments of the financial product including government bonds, while the second chart shows the taxonomy conformity only in relation to the investments of the financial product that do not include government bonds.**



**\*For the purposes of these charts, the term "government bonds" includes all risk positions vis-à-vis governments.**

**Enabling activities** directly make it possible for other activities to make a significant contribution to the environmental objectives.

**Transitional activities** are activities for which there are not yet any low-carbon alternatives and which have greenhouse gas emission values that correspond to the best performance.

### What is the minimum proportion of investment in transition and enabling activities?

There is no minimum proportion of investment in transition and enabling activities.



### Which investments fall under "#2 Other investments", what is their investment purpose, and is there a minimum level of environmental or social protection?

"#2 Other investments" may include investments in shares and equivalent securities, securities other than shares and equivalent securities, money market instruments, bank deposits, investment fund units, derivatives and other investment instruments.

The financial product may invest up to 49% of the value of the investment fund in "#2 Other investments".

Here, the portfolio manager can make investments in "#2 Other investments" to maintain liquidity, for hedging and/or to generate additional returns.

Minimum environmental or social protection is ensured in relation to shares, bonds and investment units through application of the above exclusion criteria. This only applies if the data provider makes the corresponding data available. If no data is available, the shares, bonds or investment units remain eligible for purchase, but in this case no minimum protection can be guaranteed.



### Where can I find more product-specific information on the Internet?

Further product-specific information is available at:

<https://www.hansainvest.com/deutsch/downloads-formulare/download-center/>