

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

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.

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

Product name: VIG Emerging Markets ESG Equity Investment Fund

Legal entity identifier: 213800LW77BDJXG1VP14

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 a social 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 will **make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social 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 ____% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

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



The Fund has the broad objective of promoting environmental and social aspects, as does the Fund's benchmark index. In the case of environmental characteristics, this includes, among other things, climate change, climate protection, preserving and protecting biodiversity, protecting clean water and avoiding hazardous waste. In the case of social characteristics, this includes adherence to the principles of the UN Global Compact, extending to, for instance, the protection of human rights and the pursuit of social equality.

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

The Fund measures sustainability indicators using MSCI's ESG rating using an aggregated ESG indicator, where the scale of rating is as follows: AAA, AA, (leaders), A, BBB, BB (average) and B and CCC (laggards). The Fund had an overall ESG rating of "A" in respect of annual weighted average asset allocation.

● **...and compared to previous periods?** No periodic disclosure of sustainability indicators has been made for the Fund in the past and, as such, no comparison can be made.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?** The Fund has **no sustainable investment objective**, however, the ESG-focused benchmark selected provides the basis for the investment universe. This allows us to choose stocks from an investment universe with better ESG characteristics. We cover the industries in the reference benchmark by giving preference to companies that are outstanding in promoting the relevant environmental and social characteristics of the industry. From an environmental perspective, for example in the industrial or energy sectors, greenhouse gas emission levels, biodiversity conservation, clean water and responsible waste management are key priorities. In contrast, a service provider or IT company focuses more on social aspects, such as data protection and the complaints management mechanism for employee matters. As a result, the Fund has a low rate of achievement of the UN SDG targets.

Investments with a positive impact on sustainability objectives can be measured through the overall rating of an equity fund using the "MSCI Overall Sustainable Impact" indicator, which is evaluated using the "MSCI Impact Exposure Classification" ranking. We measure this indicator, but we are not yet making a specific commitment due to lack of data. We hope to improve the methodology for indicators measuring sustainability objectives (not to be confused with the ESG indicator, which measures sustainability risks).

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made 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, anticorruption and antibribery matters.

How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account? While the Fund does not have a minimum share undertaken of investments with sustainable objectives, it does not exclude the possibility of holding such assets. If these assets are classified sustainable according to its internal methodology, it follows the 'do no significant harm' (DNSH) approach as detailed in the EU Taxonomy. The essence of these principles is that none of the environmental objectives is seriously compromised, thereby ensuring that no significant harm is caused to the environment.

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

These criteria are not taken into account by the Fund.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? These criteria are not taken into account by the Fund.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and are 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.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors? The principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators are considered in two steps: 1. PAI indicators are taken into account through the exclusion principles, 2. mandatory PAIs are indirectly taken into account through the ESG rating. In some cases, where the Fund Manager can influence the company and add significant value to the ESG development of the company, it engages in shareholder engagement dialogue with the company to improve PAI indicators and ESG indicators. Furthermore, the Fund Manager may also confirm its involvement by a vote at its general meeting.

We are unable to provide precise figures to support these, as no statement of the principal adverse impacts indicators has been prepared as yet in respect of the Fund.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

LARGEST INVESTMENTS	SECTOR	% ASSETS	COUNTRY
LYXOR MSCI INDIA UCITS ETF		7.736	India
ISHARES MSCI TAIWAN UCITS ETF		6.455	Taiwan
XTRACKERS MSCI TAIWAN UCITS ET		4.465	Taiwan
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING COMPANY LTD.	Manufacture of electronic parts and components	4.328	Taiwan
LYXOR MSCI KOREA UCITS ETF		4.275	South Korea
INVESCO MSCI SAUDI ARABIA UCITS		4.126	Saudi Arabia
TENCENT HOLDINGS LTD	Information service activities	4.037	China
LYXOR MSCI BRAZIL UCITS ETF		3.187	Brazil
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	Manufacture of communication equipment	2.767	South Korea
ALIBABA GROUP HOLDING LTD	Retail trade	2.632	China
ISHARES MSCI SOUTH AFRICA UCITS		2.616	South Africa
LYXOR MSCI INDONESIA UCITS ETF		2.498	Indonesia
XTRACKERS MSCI EMERGING MARKETS ESG LEADERS EQUITY ETF		2.298	Global emerging
XTRACKERS MSCI MALAYSIA UCITS		2.064	Malaysia
ISHARES MSCI EMERGING MARKET SMALL-CAP ETF		1.925	Global emerging

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

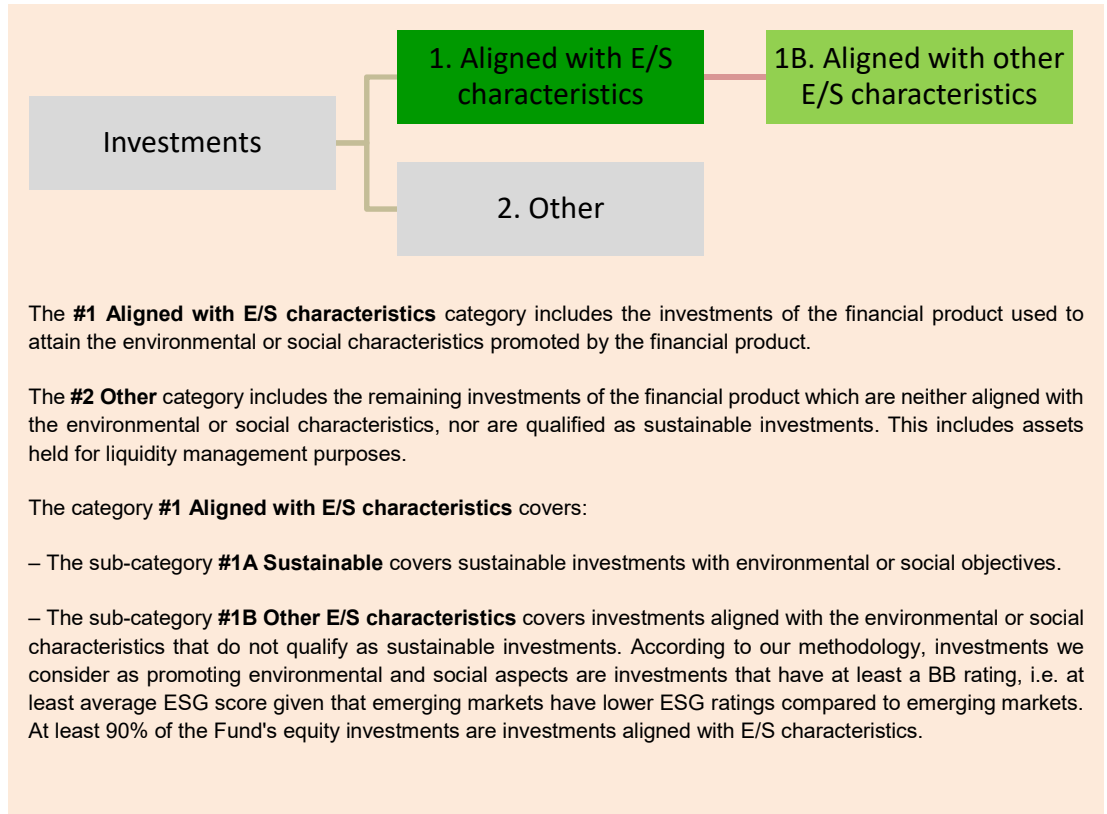
In the interest of alignment with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limiting emissions and transitioning to renewable energy or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035.

For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management criteria.

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 asset allocation?** In respect of the highest and lowest share of specific portfolio elements, the Fund applies the limits set out in currently effective legal provisions; thus, in particular, in Government Decree No. 78/2014. (III.14.), and does not undertake limitations that are more stringent by comparison. Section 14 of the Management Regulations sets out the possible weight of the various assets. In terms of aggregate ESG indicators,



the Fund had the following annual weighted average allocation: 15% AAA; 16% AA; 28% A; 25% BBB; 6% BB; 5% B; 1% CCC; 3% not rated.

- **In which economic sectors were the investments made?** The aim of the Fund is to profit from the economic growth of emerging countries, it does not have an industry target, thus no priority, high-weight industries can be listed.

Besides that, according to the exclusion indicators applied by the Fund, the portfolio does not invest in companies and issuers with significant exposure to certain activities that could be considered harmful to the environment or society as a whole, nor in companies whose activities are considered harmful by international standards, such as non-compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact, controversial weapons, companies with exposure to thermal coal, and companies involved in the tobacco industry.



- **To what extent were sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?** Investments with an environmental objective are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

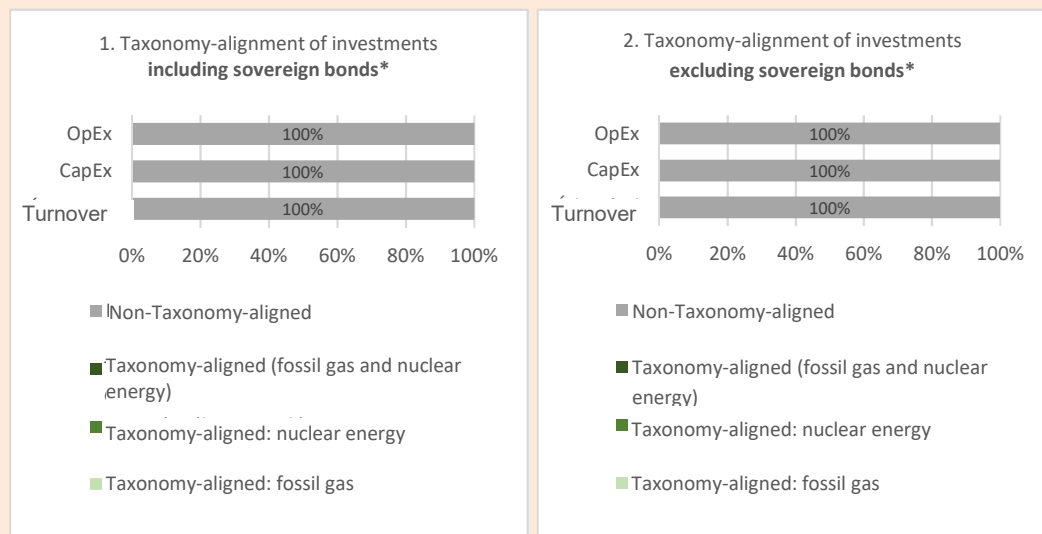
Yes

No

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

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

The graphs below show in green the 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.



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 was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?** The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of investments in transitional and enabling activities.
- **How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?** The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of investments in transitional and enabling activities, and no periodic disclosure of sustainability indicators has been made in the past and, as such, no comparison can be made.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy? The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments? The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of socially sustainable investments.



What investments were included under "other", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards? Financial assets, money market instruments are included under "other", for which environmental and social characteristics are not considered relevant. Their primary objective is to ensure the liquidity of the Fund.

What actions have been taken to attain the E/S related sustainable investment objective during the reference period? The Fund has no minimum share undertaken in respect of socially sustainable investments.

How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark? The reference benchmark used to measure the Fund's performance and to measure the attainment of environmental and social characteristics is the 100% MSCI Emerging Markets ESG Focus Net Total Return USD Index (Bloomberg ticker: M1CXBLX index). In respect of the promotion of environmental and social characteristics, the Fund has made a commitment relative to the parent index.

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?** Additional information on the methodology used to calculate the index is available on the MSCI website at the following link: <https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/indexes/esg-focus-indexes>
- **How does the reference benchmark index differ from a relevant broad market index?** MSCI indices that promote environmental and social characteristics have a separate MSCI ESG set of rules and ratings, unlike general market indices. Although they cover the same investment area, ESG-type indices primarily filter out companies involved in the tobacco industry, controversial weapons, fossil fuel extraction and thermal energy generation, and whether they continue to meet the above criteria when making investment decisions and holding assets in the portfolio.

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



- **How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?** The Fund does not aim to attain a sustainability indicator higher than the reference benchmark.
- **How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?** The sustainability indicator for the reference benchmark deteriorated during the year, while the Fund remained stable based on the same criteria, thus the gap between the two narrowed during the year.
- **How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?** Compared to the parent index, which in the case of this Fund can be considered an appropriate broad market index, the Fund's sustainability rating remained at a higher level throughout the year.