

**Product name:** Interfund Sicav - Interfund Equity Japan

**Legal entity identifier** 549300CJEGOEC2X52C12

## 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:**

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 30 % 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**



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

The main environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund through the Management Company's ESG methodology are the following:

- Environmental: climate change prevention (in terms for example of reduction of carbon emission, carbon footprint, climate change vulnerability), pollution & waste prevention (with reference to toxic emissions & waste, packaging material & waste, electronic waste); environmental opportunities (in clean tech, in renewable energy);
- Social: human capital (labor management, health & safety, human capital development, supply chain labor standards), product liability (product safety & quality, chemical safety, consumer financial protection, privacy & data security, responsible investment, health & demographic risk), social opportunities (access to communications, access to finance, access to health care, opportunities in nutrition & health), stakeholder opposition (controversial sourcing, community relations).

In addition the Sub-fund partly invests in sustainable investments pursuant to article 2(17) SFDR which means companies and issuers involved in activities that contribute to an environmental and social objective as outlined in UN Sustainable Development Goals

### Sustainability indicators

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

(hereinafter also "SDGs") while not significantly harming any other environmental or social objectives.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund.

● ***What Sustainability Indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The indicators used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristic promoted by the Sub-fund are:

- the binding restrictions in the investments in securities that are on the exclusion list as result of the application of the exclusion policy. The Management Company restricts investment in sectors which deems to be harmful from an SRI/ESG perspective or which do not follow good governance practices. As an example, the Sub-fund complies with an exclusions policy which refers to: i) the production, maintenance, sales and storage of weapons of mass destruction (WMD); and ii) the extractive activities, production and distribution of electricity connected with thermal coal, the energy source among fuels which represents the highest contributor in terms of carbon dioxide emissions; therefore, issuers deriving at least 25% of their revenues from these activities are excluded. The exclusion is extended to those issuers in breach of the Principles of the UN Global Compact which include principles relating to human rights, labour conditions, environmental issues and anti-corruption practices;
- the weighted average ESG score of the portfolio.

To undertake this ESG criteria analysis, the Management Company will use data provided by external ESG research providers' proprietary models (e.g. MSCI).

● ***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 Sub-fund has a commitment to invest a minimum part of the portfolio in sustainable investments combining environmental and social objectives. It aims to create positive environmental and social impact by investing in companies that are involved in economic activities that are considered environmentally or socially sustainable by virtue of their contribution to one or more of the 17 environmental or social-themed SDGs (<https://sdgs.un.org/goals>).

It must be clarified that the Sub-fund does not commit to make investments in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable investments according to article 6 of the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the "EU Taxonomy"). Consequently there is not a specific commitment to pursue one or more environmental objectives of article 9 of the EU Taxonomy. It is however not excluded that the Sub-fund may be exposed to underlying investments that contribute to one or more of the environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy, such as but not limited to climate change mitigation and/or climate change adaptation.

The criteria assumed for measuring the positive contribution of each investment to each sustainable objective is based on the components defined by "MSCI ESG Research" within its methodological framework "SDG Alignment Methodology" which is based on the two following main indicators:

- "Product Alignment", i.e. the indicator of the degree of "net alignment" of an issuer's products and services to the targets associated with each SDG; this indicator aims to (i) estimate the revenue of companies issuing products and services that respond to one or more relevant SDGs, and (ii) identify products and services that have potentially negative impacts with respect to the achievement of the SDGs;
- "Operational Alignment", i.e. the indicator of the degree of alignment of the production processes of the issuing companies with respect to specific SDGs. This metric takes into account the internal policies, objectives and practices implemented by the issuers.

**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?**

The sustainable investment methodology based on SDGs is built around the concept of SDGs alignment as much as misalignment. Each investee companies is evaluated in relation to both metrics therefore any misalignment to at least one of the 17 SDGs is considered a breach of the Do Not Significantly Harm (“DNSH”) threshold and it excludes the possibility to consider the issuer as a sustainable investment. Additional third party data provides further tools and KPIs to assess if and how any investee company pass the DNSH test.

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

The significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective (represented by one or more of the 17 SDGs) is avoided by the monitoring of any adverse impact caused by each sustainable investment on sustainability factors.

All of the mandatory adverse impact indicators of Table 1 of Annex I of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 (the “SFDR RTS”) are taken into account and any relevant ones in Tables 2 and 3 of the SFDR RTS by checking the PAI data through a periodic monitoring report where the values of the indicators at product level can be consulted and, where present and possible, at respective benchmark level in order to include this information in the investment decision-making process.

However, considering the large variability of PAI data at sectoral and geographical level, as well as their retrospective nature, no thresholds or stringent limits are set at portfolio level.

Additional information on PAI is available in the section dedicated to sustainability in the Management Company’s website (<http://www.fideuramireland.ie/en/sustainability/sustainability/>), which includes the “Sustainable And Responsible Investment Policy” as well as other PAI information.

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

The Management Company’s Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy specifies that corporate approach to sustainable and responsible investments is inspired by the principles contained in documents such as UN Global Compact principles (UNGC), UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational enterprises, International Labor Organization Conventions. This approach follows the methodology for the definition of “sustainable investments” with specific reference to the Do Not Significantly Harm Principle.

The Management Company monitors the entire portfolio on the basis of a series of environmental, social and governance indicators (via third party data), including the violations of the UNGC and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Issuers characterized by a severe and serious dispute equal to “Red” (also referring to selected global norms and conventions, including the United Nations Global Compact Principles, the International Labour Organization’s conventions, and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) are excluded from the investment perimeter.

In addition, as described in the Sustainable and Responsible Investment Policy, the Management Company monitors two social PAI selected to limit exposures to violations of the UNGC principles/OECD guidelines.

*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?

- X** Yes, the Management Company specifically considers the following principal adverse impact (“PAI”) indicators: Carbon emission (Scope 1 + 2); GHG intensity of investee companies; Violations of UNGC principles and OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises; Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster ammunitions, chemical and biological weapons). For government bond and supranationals: GHG intensity and Investee Countries subject to social violations.

The Sub-fund’s Management Company can check the PAI data through a periodic monitoring report where can be consulted the values of the indicators at product level and, where present and possible, at respective benchmark level in order to include this information in the investment decision-making process. However, considering the large variability of PAI data at sectoral and geographical level, as well as their retrospective nature, no thresholds or stringent limits are set at portfolio level.

Further information on PAIs will be available in the Fund’s annual report.

No



## What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Management Company’s approach includes the adoption of strategies in line with the Principles for Responsible Investing. These strategies can be integrated into different steps of the investment process and they are based on exclusion criteria (for Issuers operating in non-socially responsible sectors or exposed to ESG risk) and in the integration of ESG factors into the analysis, selection and composition of managed portfolios with flexible approaches with regards to asset class typology and product investment strategy.

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?**

Below are detailed the binding elements followed by the Management Company for each strategy adopted for promoting environmental and social characteristics.

The Sub-Fund partially makes sustainable investments, as defined by article 2(17) SFDR in accordance with the Management Company’s methodology for selecting sustainable investments.

SRI exclusion criteria:

Issuers directly operating in the following sectors are subject to binding investment restrictions:

- in the production, maintenance, sales and storage of weapons of mass destruction

(WMD), i.e. nuclear, biological, chemical and radiological weapons (NBCR), including those which are excessively harmful and indiscriminate as identified by the United Nations Convention on Certain conventional Weapons (CCW);

- in the extractive activities and production of electricity connected with thermal coal, the energy source among fuels which represents at the global level the highest incidence for carbon dioxide emissions; therefore, issuers with at least 25% of their revenues from these activities are excluded.

ESG screening and monitoring:

Issuers characterized by the following are restricted from the investment perimeter:

- an ESG rating equal to “CCC”, classified according to the proprietary rating methodology of the external provider MSCI, which contemplates a range of values going from “AAA”, for the best rated issuers, to “CCC” for the riskiest issuers;
- a severe and serious dispute equal to “Red”, classified according to the proprietary methodology of the external provider MSCI, that indicates an ongoing very severe ESG controversy (a controversy having a social and/or environmental impact) implicating a company directly through its actions, products or operations (e.g. loss of life, destruction of eco-system, economic shakedown affecting multiple jurisdictions).

The ESG screening and monitoring is performed using data based on MSCI methodology.

For this product, which has a benchmark (as set out in the Sub-fund’s investment policy), the binding investment restrictions allow a maximum permissible exposure equal to the issuer’s weight on the benchmark.

Integration of ESG factors:

The integration of ESG factors is promoted through the selection of issuers in terms of their sustainable performance through an ESG score and in order that the final average ESG portfolio scoring is higher than that one related to the Sub-fund’s benchmark. To undertake this ESG score analysis, the Management Company will use data provided by external ESG research providers’ proprietary models (e.g. MSCI).

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

There is not a specific minimum rate of commitment for reducing the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy.

**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?**

The assessment of the good governance practices is a central pillar of the investment process adopted by the Management Company and it consists on the assurance that the governance of each investee company is based on rules of conduct aligned to international best practices and inspired by the consideration of all stakeholder's interests also by means of a remuneration policy. The good governance assessment takes into account sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

Compliance with issuers' good governance practices is ensured through the application of ESG and SRI exclusions criteria. The absence of criticality in these areas is considered as a minimum requirement that guarantees the good governance of an issuer for inclusion in the investible universe. For details on the ESG and SRI exclusion criteria please refer to the answer to the question "What investment strategy does this financial product follow?".



**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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

In accordance with the binding element of the investment strategy adopted for promoting the environmental and social characteristics, the minimum proportion of the investments that meet the ESG criteria (in terms of ESG rating coverage) should be at least 80% of the portfolio (box #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The remaining proportion (20% corresponding to the box #2 Other) of the investments (not included in the investments for promoting environmental or social characteristics or in the classification of sustainable investment) should be limited to:

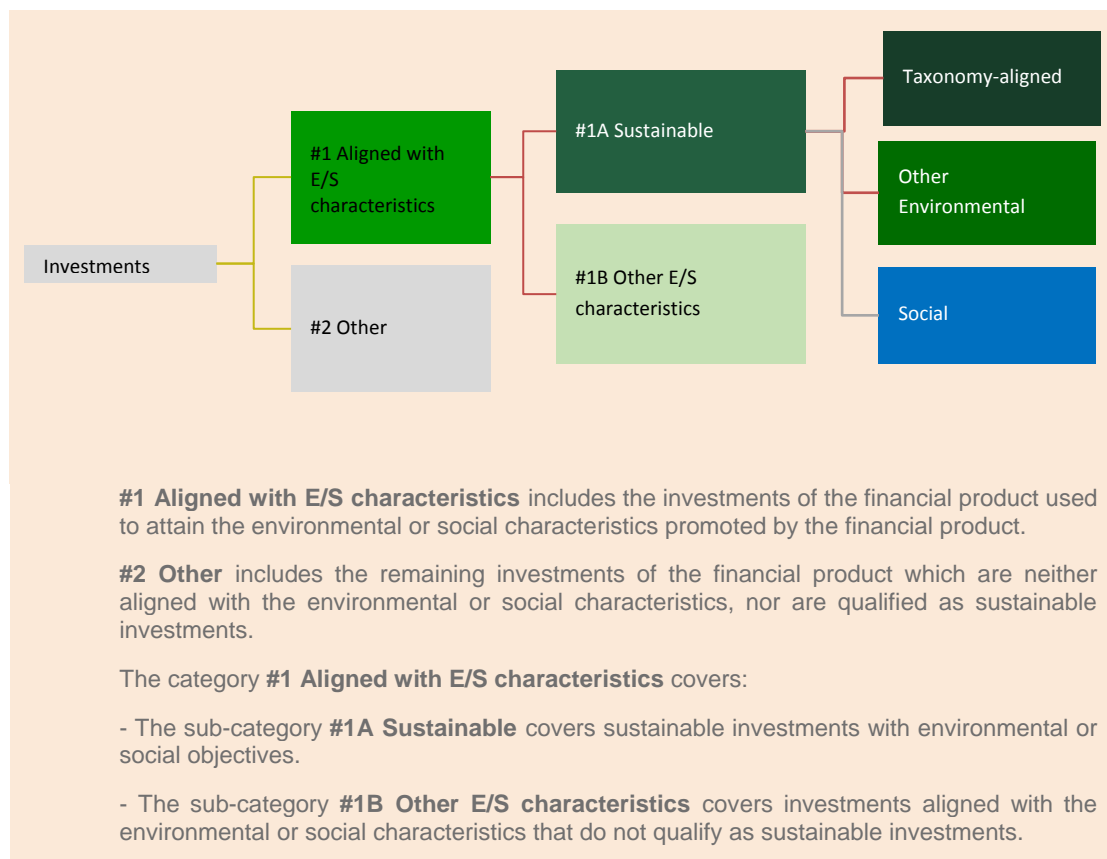
- cash and cash equivalent instruments which may be held as ancillary liquidity or for risk balancing purposes;
- derivatives which may be held for risk balancing purposes and efficient portfolio management but not for promoting environmental and social characteristic;
- securities for which relevant data is not available.

The Sub-fund will have a minimum proportion of 30% of sustainable investments (box #1A Sustainable).



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.



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

Not applicable, derivatives are not used to promote environmental or social characteristics.



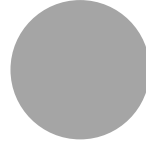
**To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to make investments in taxonomy-aligned environmentally sustainable investments. It is however not excluded that the Sub-fund may be exposed to underlying investments that contribute to climate change mitigation and/or climate change adaptation. However, currently due to a lack of reliable data, the share of environmentally sustainable investments under the Taxonomy Regulation is assessed to be 0%.

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.

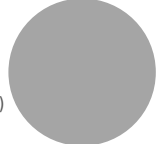
1. Taxonomy alignment of investments **including** sovereign bonds\*

Taxonomy-aligned ■ (0%)  
Other investments ■ (100%)



2. Taxonomy alignment of investments **excluding** sovereign bonds\*

Taxonomy-aligned ■ (0%)  
Other investments ■ (100%)



\*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?**

Not applicable. The Sub-fund does not commit to invest in a minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities.

**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.





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



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

20

The Sub-fund commits to invest at least 20% of the portfolio in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



### What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-fund commits to invest at least 25% of the portfolio in sustainable investment with a social objective.



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

The remaining portfolio may also hold instruments not subject to the ESG integration process such as cash and cash equivalent instruments or for risk balancing purposes and derivatives for risk balancing purposes and efficient portfolio management. This category may also include securities for which relevant data is not available.



### 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?

Not applicable

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund.

- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**

Not applicable

- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**

Not applicable

- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**

Not applicable

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



### Where can I find more product specific information online?

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

[http://www.fideuramireland.ie/en/legal\\_documentation](http://www.fideuramireland.ie/en/legal_documentation)

Further details are available on the Management Company’s “Sustainable And Responsible Investment Policy”:

[http://www.fideuramireland.ie/upload/File/pdf/Policy\\_FAMI/FAMI\\_Sustainable\\_and\\_responsible\\_investment\\_policy.pdf](http://www.fideuramireland.ie/upload/File/pdf/Policy_FAMI/FAMI_Sustainable_and_responsible_investment_policy.pdf)