

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.

Product name: *Leadersel Corporate Bond*
Legal entity identifier: 213800S24K8D1MEZT181

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 _39_% 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?

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

The Leadersel Corporate Bond sub-fund promotes sustainable business practices, as well as environmental and social characteristics that meet the criteria for inclusion in Carbon Transition Benchmarks (CTB).

To ensure that all investments were directed into companies promoting sustainable business practices, the strategy focused only on companies that passed the good governance test, as proposed by the ESG data provider MSCI, and that did not commit any violations of UNGC, OECD and ILO international guidelines. At the same time, all companies with exposure to tobacco and weapons were excluded by the investable universe.

From an environmental perspective, companies not eligible for CTB inclusions were also excluded from the investable universe. The strategy further promotes decarbonization as an environmental objective ensuring that the Fund's carbon footprint (Scope 1-2-3) constantly remains at least 20% lower than the relevant market index (Euro Investment Grade Corporate Bonds). Indeed, the strategy has significantly exceeded this target, achieving an average 34% lower carbon footprint relative to the sub-fund's benchmark (broad market).

Finally, the strategy excluded from its investments all worst in class issuers and allocated, on average, more than 80% to high performers with an ESG rating of BBB or higher, as assigned by the data provider, in order to maintain an average ESG rating of at least AA for the overall fund.

No benchmark index has been designated to meet the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-fund

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

Below is a summary of the evolution of the main sustainability indicators monitored by the investment team during 2025:

ESG Profile	3/31/2025	6/30/2025	9/30/2025	12/31/2025	2025	vs 2024	BMK
Cash	18.0%	5.9%	10.9%	9.2%	11.0%	4.4%	0.0%
Total Invested	82.0%	94.1%	89.1%	91.0%	89.0%	-4.3%	100.0%
Corporate Bonds	77.9%	94.1%	89.1%	91.0%	88.0%	-5.5%	100.0%
ESG Score	76.5	77.1	77.5	77.3	77.1	1.0	72.6
ESG Rating	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	=	AA
ESG Rating Allocation							
High Performer	76.7%	91.4%	86.8%	87.2%	85.5%	-4.8%	88.7%
Leaders	60.4%	71.5%	66.3%	74.8%	68.3%	3.2%	55.9%
AAA	5.8%	10.3%	12.8%	16.1%	11.2%	-2.6%	14.4%
AA	54.7%	61.2%	53.5%	58.7%	57.0%	5.8%	41.6%
Average	16.2%	19.9%	20.5%	12.4%	17.2%	-8.8%	32.7%
A	11.5%	13.5%	13.8%	4.9%	10.9%	-7.7%	25.1%
BBB	4.7%	6.4%	6.7%	7.5%	6.3%	-0.3%	7.6%
Low Performer	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.6%	-0.1%	5.4%
Laggards	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.6%	-0.1%	5.3%
BB	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.6%	0.3%	3.5%
B	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	1.8%
Worst-in-class	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
CCC	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Not Rated	1.2%	2.7%	2.3%	1.6%	2.0%	-0.6%	5.9%
Carbon Emissions							
GHG Intensity Scope 1-2-3	744	802	1017	609	793	42	839
% Benchmark	88%	95%	117%	77%	94%	7%	
Carbon Footprint Scope 1-2-3	269	348	357	354	332	31	503
% Benchmark	51%	68%	72%	75%	66%	10%	

Principal Adverse Impact Indicators	2024	31/03/2025	30/06/2025	30/09/2025	31/12/2025	2025
Carbon Footprint	301	269	348	357	354	332
GHG intensity	751	744	802	1.017	609	793
% Fossil fuel sector Exposure	8%	3%	9%	8%	11%	8%
UN Global principles Violations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Exposure to controversial weapons	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Sustainability	3/31/2025	6/30/2025	9/30/2025	12/31/2025	2025
PAB Exclusion	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%
CTB Exclusion	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
PAB Aligned	98%	97%	99%	99%	98%
CTB Aligned	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Has Carbon Reduction Target	78%	88%	92%	88%	87%
SDG 13 Aligned or Neutral	74%	84%	95%	89%	86%
SBTI approved target	20%	21%	76%	75%	48%

...and compared to previous periods?

Below is a summary of the evolution of the main sustainability indicators monitored by the investment team during the previous period.

ESG Profile	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	30/09/2024	31/12/2024	2024	BMK
Corporate Bonds	88,1%	97,7%	97,1%	91,4%	93,6%	100,0%
Fund Coverage	84,8%	94,9%	95,5%	88,7%	91,0%	72,9%
ESG Score	76,5	76,7	74,4	76,9	76,1	73,1
ESG Rating	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA	AA
ESG Rating Allocation						
High Performer	84,2%	94,3%	93,9%	88,7%	90,3%	65,2%
Leaders	61,4%	69,0%	61,7%	68,1%	65,0%	39,4%
AAA	15,7%	16,8%	11,0%	11,7%	13,8%	10,6%
AA	45,7%	52,2%	50,7%	56,4%	51,2%	28,9%
Average	22,8%	25,3%	32,2%	20,6%	25,2%	25,8%
A	18,2%	18,2%	23,7%	14,4%	18,6%	20,4%
BBB	4,7%	7,1%	8,4%	6,2%	6,6%	5,4%
Low Performer	0,7%	0,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,7%	3,5%
Laggards	0,7%	0,6%	1,5%	0,0%	0,7%	3,5%
BB	0,0%	0,0%	1,0%	0,0%	0,2%	1,8%
B	0,7%	0,6%	0,6%	0,0%	0,5%	1,7%
Worst-in-Class	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
CCC	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Not Rated	3,3%	2,8%	1,6%	2,7%	2,6%	27,0%
Carbon Emissions						
Carbon Intensity Scope 1-2-3	752	773	745	735	751	861
% Benchmark	86%	89%	87%	86%	87%	
Carbon Footprint Scope 1-2-3	303	306	320	276	301	530
% Benchmark	57%	58%	61%	52%	57%	

Principal Adverse Impact Indicators	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	30/09/2024	31/12/2024	2024
Carbon Footprint	303	306	320	276	301
GHG intensity	752	773	745	735	751
% Fossil fuel sector Exposure	7%	9%	8%	8%	8%
UN Global principles Violations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Exposure to controversial weapons	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Sustainability	31/03/2024	30/06/2024	30/09/2024	31/12/2024	2024
PAB Aligned	97%	97%	98%	98%	98%
CTB Aligned	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Has Carbon Reduction Target	97%	96%	96%	94%	96%
SDG 13 Aligned or Neutral	87%	91%	91%	84%	88%
SBTi approved target	18%	20%	21%	21%	20%

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

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

The strategy did not set any specific target or minimum commitment to sustainable investments, anyway an average of 39% of the invested assets respected the criteria set by the data provider to be eligible as sustainable investments

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

All investments classified as Sustainable by the ESG data provider must respect the 3 main criteria listed by the regulator: good governance, DNSH and positive impact.

Specifically, in order to pass the DNSH test, any company should not be involved in any controversies that may indicate a potential breach of OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and/or UNGC Principles (SFDR PAI 10). Controversies marked with a Red Flag under the MSCI ESG Controversies methodology indicate a company's direct involvement in the most serious adverse impacts (e.g., loss of life, destruction of eco-system, economic shakedown affecting multiple jurisdictions), which have not yet been mitigated to the satisfaction of all implicated stakeholders. An Orange Flag under the MSCI ESG Controversies methodology may indicate either an assessment of a partial resolution of such serious concerns with implicated stakeholders, or an indirect role of the company in very serious and extensive controversies (for example, through business relationships with directly implicated parties). Companies flagged with Red and Orange controversies do not then pass the DNSH test.

On top of that, the exclusion criteria on tobacco, weapons and unconventional oil & gas extraction also apply.

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

The MSCI DNSH methodology indirectly ensures alignment with the focus of SFDR PAIs, which do not provide specific thresholds for harm, but could be leveraged to potentially identify the most significant harm. For example, thermal coal is the most GHG emission-intensive fossil fuel covered under SFDR PAI 4, while exposure to anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, and biological and chemical weapons is reflected in SFDR PAI 14.

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

Alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (the "OECD Guidelines") and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (the UN Guiding Principles) are ensured by the sustainable investment methodology of data

provider, with the result that securities deemed not to be in alignment are not considered sustainable.

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?

All Principal Adverse Impact indicators are constantly monitored by the investment team. Anyway, among PAIs, 4 Adverse Impact indicator play a relevant and binding role for the Fund’s strategy: Carbon Footprint, GHG Intensity, UNGC violations and Exposure to controversial weapons. Investments in companies involved in UNGC violations or controversial weapons are not allowed. By the end of 2025, the Leadersel Corporate Bond fund had a GHG intensity of 609 (tonnes of CO₂ per million in turnover), equivalent to 73% of the benchmark index (ICE BofA Euro Corporate Index – ER00), at 839 tonnes. This met the target of not exceeding 80% of the benchmark. Similarly, the carbon footprint (tonnes of CO₂ per million of enterprise value) fell within the 80% limit of the index, standing at 354 tonnes compared to the index's 503 tonnes.

Principal Adverse Impact Indicators	2024	31/03/2025	30/06/2025	30/09/2025	31/12/2025	2025
Carbon Footprint	301	269	348	357	354	332
GHG intensity	751	744	802	1.017	609	793
% Fossil fuel sector Exposure	8%	3%	9%	8%	11%	8%
UN Global principles Violations	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Exposure to controversial weapons	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%



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, namely the 2025 financial year.

Largest Investments	Sector	% assets	Country
SOCGEN 4 7/8 11/21/31	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	2,38	FRA
HSBC 3.834 09/25/35	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	2,23	UK
ACAFP 4 01/18/33	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	1,76	FRA
CMZB 4 5/8 01/17/31	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	1,15	DEU

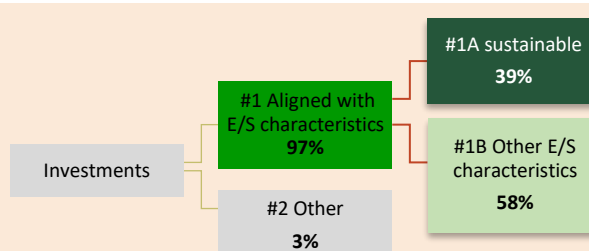
RELLN 3 3/4 06/12/31	Activities auxiliary to financial services and insurance activities	1,10	UK
LLOYDS 3 7/8 05/14/32	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	1,10	UK
BPCEGP 2 3/8 04/26/32	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	1,09	FRA
ISPIM 3.85 09/16/32	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	1,08	ITA
SABSM 5 06/07/29	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	1,07	ESP
DB 1 3/4 11/19/30	Financial Services Activities (ex insurance and pension funds)	1,07	DEU



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?¹

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets



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

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments

The category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- The sub-category #1A Sustainable covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
- The sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

#1 The Sub-fund foresees a percentage of investments aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments equal to at least 80% of the investment portfolio, net of cash, money market instruments and derivatives. During the period covered by this report, the percentage of investments aligned with the promoted environmental and social characteristics was equal to an average of **97%**.

#2 The category “#2 Other” includes investments of the financial product that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments, such as issuers with no ESG rating or poor ESG rating (B and CCC). During the period covered by this report, the percentage of investments aligned with this category was equal to **3%**.

Allocation	3/31/2025	6/30/2025	9/30/2025	12/31/2025	2025
#1 Aligned with E&S	93%	97%	97%	98%	97%
#1A Sustainable Investment (MSCI)	32%	28%	48%	47%	39%
#1B Aligned with E&S non sust	62%	69%	50%	52%	58%
#2 Other	7%	3%	3%	2%	3%
Sustainable Investment (ENV)	23%	19%	30%	32%	26%
Sustainable Investment (SOC)	9%	9%	18%	15%	13%
Sustainable Investment (OTH)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

¹ Cash, money market instruments and derivatives were not used in the calculations for metrics represented in this report since they are not, by definition, aligned or not with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund

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

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

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

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

The Sub-fund invested in the following economic sectors:

- agriculture, forestry and fishing
- manufacturing
- electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- construction
- wholesale and retail trade;
- transporting and storage
- accommodation and food service activities
- information and communication
- financial and insurance activities
- real estate activities
- professional, scientific and technical activities
- administrative and support service activities



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

N/A. The Sub-fund did not implement sustainable investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy during the period reported in this document

● ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy²?***

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy

☒

No

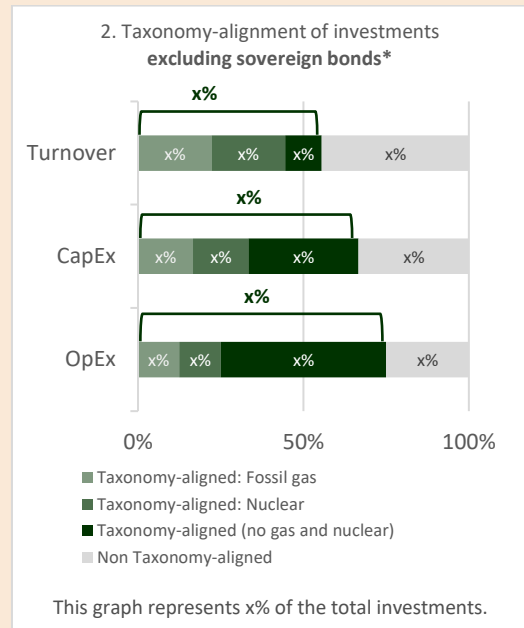
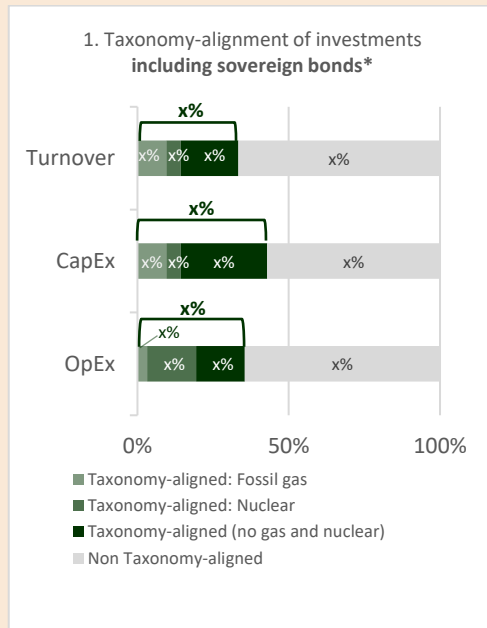
N/A. The Sub-fund did not include investments in assets related to fossil gas and/or nuclear energy that were compliant with the EU taxonomy

² Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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 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.



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

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

N/A

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

N/A



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

The strategy invested on average 26% in sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The strategy invested on average 13% in sustainable investments with a social objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



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

The category “#2 Other” refers to the remaining investments of the Sub-fund that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics nor qualify as sustainable investments and can represent up to 30% of the invested assets, net of cash, money market instruments and derivatives. During the period covered by this report, the percentage of investments aligned with this category was equal to 2%. They include investments in issuers with no ESG rating and sovereign bonds. Investments in “#2 Other” aim at optimising exposure to concentration and market risks, thus contributing to the efficient management of the Sub-fund's portfolio.

For securities included in “#2 Other”, minimum environmental or social safeguards apply. Issuers of such securities must not be involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and must not be involved in very serious litigation concerning environmental, social or governance issues or socially controversial activities.



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

In selecting investments, the manager uses a proprietary investment evaluation model that integrates, among others, ESG risks and opportunities.

In addition to being considered during the investment selection phase, ESG risks and opportunities are assessed throughout the entire investment process, through the adoption of a proprietary assessment model that includes:

- **Exclusion lists** which, in addition to excluding issuers following the Ersel Group's Responsible Investment Policy, also excluded companies not eligible for CTB inclusions, and companies with exposure to tobacco and weapons.
- **Positive screening** which favours the selection of the best-in-class issuers, i.e., issuers with a better ESG rating overall, or with higher- ESG ratings compared to peers, or issuers with most improving ESG ratings among those considered equivalent according to traditional financial criteria.
- **Negative screening** through which it is assessed whether issuers that are suitable in terms of financial analysis, but not ESG analysis, are included in the investment portfolio.

Moreover, to assess good governance practices of the investee companies, the Management Company has adopted an approach based on the use of specific indicators provided by MSCI, i.e., the MSCI ESG Controversies and the MSCI ESG Rating indexes relating to the Social and Governance pillars. This approach envisages excluding from the investment portfolio of the Sub-fund all issuers for which red flags have been identified. The Management Company's 'Good Governance Assessment Practices' policy can be found at the following link: <https://www.ersel.it/en/ersel-group/sustainability>

The respect of the social and environmental characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund has been granted by the adoption of the following procedures:

- **Periodic assessment** of compliance with the ESG characteristics promoted, conducted with the support of the Risk Manager, and based on data provided by the info-provider.
- **Engagement activities** with issuers on sustainability-linked topics.



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

N/A. No benchmark index has been designated to meet the environmental or social characteristics of the Sub-fund

- ***How does 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

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