

Art. 10 SFDR Disclosure for Art. 8 products

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (the “Fund”)

LEI: 25490095CGC9IW5HDF71

Summary

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (the “Fund”) promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective. The Fund falls within the scope of Article 8 under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) of the EU.

The Fund promotes the following environmental and social characteristics: climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, health & safety, and diversity and equal opportunity.

It is the Fund’s objective to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns primarily through building a diversified portfolio of unlisted infrastructure and infrastructure-related assets and businesses (“Infrastructure Investments”) located in OECD countries. The Fund applies a set of exclusion rules, integrates a comprehensive proprietary ESG assessment and a climate risk assessment into its investment and asset management processes across all new and existing investments, and aims to engage with its investee companies on ESG action points during the holding period to improve their ESG standards and transparency. The ESG assessment also includes an assessment of good governance practices at investee companies.

At least 90% of the Fund shall be comprised of investments that promote one or more environmental or social characteristics of the Fund, the remaining 10% may be allocated to derivatives and cash and cash equivalent positions held for operational reasons.

The attainment to the promoted E/S characteristics is measured, monitored, and evaluated in accordance with the sustainability indicators mentioned in section “Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics” below, which can be associated with each individual investment. The Fund uses principal adverse impacts indicators, sustainability indicators, and other factors embedded in the ESG assessment (e.g., ISO certifications, negative media exposure, community engagement) to monitor ESG performance.

For new investments, investment managers collect ESG data from target companies during investment due diligence while working together with external ESG advisors and using internally developed proprietary ESG assessment framework. During the holding period, asset managers collect ESG data directly from the portfolio companies. Investment and asset managers review the data, together with the ESG manager and the ESG Committee Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE) before this data is used for external reporting and monitoring of the E/S characteristics.

There are no specific limitations on the methodology, and limitations on data sources due to the dependency on data are considered not material in the attainment of the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund.

During investment due diligence, the Fund inter alia employs an internal ESG rating based on questions to investee companies as well as exclusions and the principal adverse impact (PAI) assessment to measure the attainment of the Fund’s promoted E/S characteristics.

Engagement and active dialogue with investee companies is a core aspect of the Fund's strategy.

The Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark for the purpose of measuring attainment with the promoted E/S characteristics.

No sustainable investment objective

The Fund promotes E/S characteristics but does not have sustainable investment as its objective.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The Fund promotes the following E/S characteristics:

- Environmental: climate change mitigation and energy efficiency
- Social: health & safety and diversity and equal opportunity

Investment strategy

The Fund invests in unlisted infrastructure and infrastructure-related assets and businesses (“Infrastructure Investments”) located in OECD countries. The Fund focuses on majority and minority investments in a range of key sectors, including energy (incl. renewable energy), transportation, logistics, social infrastructure, telecommunication and other digital infrastructure, water and waste. However, it may also consider investments in other sectors. The Fund will not have defined sector limits but the alternative investment fund manager (the “AIFM”) will actively pursue sector diversification as part of its investment strategy.

The Fund focuses on core and core+ infrastructure opportunities with attractive risk/return characteristics driven by stable cash flow and good downside protection. The Fund intends to partner with experienced management teams and/or with other financial or strategic investors in order to drive organic and/or inorganic growth.

The Fund applies a set of exclusion rules, integrates an ESG assessment and a climate risk assessment into its investment and asset management processes across all new and existing investments, and aims to engage with its investee companies on ESG action points during the holding period to improve the ESG standards and transparency. The ESG assessment also includes an evaluation of good governance practices of investee companies, investigation, inter alia, of the following areas: quality of management, remuneration criteria, history of bribery and corruption, policies in place to govern health and safety, human rights, compliance with tax, anti-money laundering and anti-bribery standards, as well as fair competition.

Improving the ESG performance of the Fund’s investee companies is one of the main goals of the asset management activities of the Fund. To reach this goal, action points that could improve ESG performance are defined for each new investment during investment due diligence and are reviewed regularly during the holding period together with the investee companies and co-investors. The ESG action plan aims to address key topics of the internal comprehensive ESG assessment framework. Engagement forms a fundamental part of managing and improving the ESG performance of the investee companies of the Fund.

Proportion of investments

At least 90% shall be comprised of investments that promote one or more environmental or social characteristics of the Fund.

The Fund can allocate the remaining 10% to derivatives, cash and cash equivalent positions, held for operational reasons. These are not measured against the E/S promoted by this Fund and there are no minimum environmental or social safeguards.

The Fund’s investments will generally be made either directly in operating companies or indirectly through subsidiaries or fund-like vehicles. These investments will primarily take the form of equity or equity-like investments, including convertible debt, silent participations, equity-like jouissance rights, profit participating loans and shareholder loans.

Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics

The attainment of the promoted E/S characteristics is measured, monitored, and evaluated in accordance with the sustainability indicators listed below, which can be associated with each individual investment:

Environmental

- Environmental management system:
 - Share of investee companies with an environmental policy (in % of NAV)
 - Number of incidents of environmental pollution
- Greenhouse gas emissions (“GHG emissions”):
 - Share of investee companies measuring GHG emissions (in % of NAV)
 - GHG emissions scope 1, scope 2, and scope 3 (in tCO₂e)
- Energy:
 - Share of companies measuring renewable energy out of total energy consumption and production (in % of NAV)
 - Share of non-renewable energy out of total energy consumption and production (in %)
 - Energy intensity (energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue)

Social

- Health and Safety (“H&S”) management system:
 - Share of investee companies with a H&S policy (in % of NAV)
 - H&S metrics (among employees and material contractors):
 - Total recordable injury frequency rate
 - Lost time injury frequency rate
 - Accident severity rate
- Diversity and equal opportunity:
 - Share of investee companies with a diversity and inclusion policy (in % of NAV)
 - Share of women among total employees
 - Share of women in management and supervisory bodies
 - Average unadjusted gender pay gap

Monitoring of ESG practices of portfolio companies is instrumental in integrating ESG in the Fund's investment and monitoring processes. Promoted E/S characteristics and the sustainability indicators are monitored through the internal ESG assessment for the portfolio investments. For new investments, these form a part of the internal and external ESG assessment performed during the investment due diligence.

E/S indicators applicable to each individual investment and used to monitor the promoted E/S characteristics are directly sourced from the target and portfolio companies and verified by the investment and asset managers as part of the investment due diligence and the annual ESG assessment. The quality and validity of the indicators collected are verified and approved through several lines of defense. To improve performance of these indicators, asset managers aim to exercise shareholder engagement rights during the holding period. The ESG engagements are monitored for each individual investment.

Methodologies

The sustainability indicators used to monitor how the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund are met are integrated in the internal ESG assessment framework. The Fund uses principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors, sustainability indicators, and other considerations embedded in the ESG assessment (e.g., ISO certifications, negative media exposure, community engagement) to monitor ESG performance. Please see section "Due Diligence" below for details.

Data sources and processing

The Fund will promote transparency, highlight performance, and improve ESG standards of the investee companies throughout the holding period via direct engagement where appropriate.

All data related to monitoring the attainment of the promoted E/S characteristics is collected directly from each portfolio company annually. For new investments, data is sourced from the target companies with support of external advisors during investment due diligence.

The asset manager is responsible for verifying the data before sending it to the ESG manager. The ESG manager aggregates and reviews the data on a portfolio level under a four-eye principle. Depending on the maturity of the investee company, there can be data gaps due to the early stage of institutionalizing ESG data collection for indicators such as scope 1, 2 and 3 greenhouse gas emissions. Nevertheless, the Fund is committed to continuously reduce such data gaps and assure data quality through continuous engagement with the investee companies and co-investors.

Depending on the sustainability indicator, data used for monitoring of E/S Characteristics can either be absolute as reported by the portfolio companies (e.g. number of environmental incidents or GHG emissions in tCO₂e), relative as reported by the portfolio companies (e.g. share of women among total employees and in management and supervisory bodies) or calculated using internal methodology when data delivered by the portfolio companies is binary (e.g. share of investee companies in % of NAV).

There is no estimation of data expected by the Fund. All investee companies are required to report on the set indicators used to monitor the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund. If data gaps arise, asset managers aim to directly engage with the portfolio companies to close this gap within a reasonable time during the holding period and to steer them toward transparency, accountability and up to date ESG reporting.

Limitations to methodologies and data

There are no methodological limitations that have been identified.

Regarding data, limitations are the dependency on data provided directly by target or portfolio companies. There can be a gap due to the maturity of the company or a delay in data retrieval due to operational priorities.

To address such limitations during the holding period, asset managers continuously engage with the investee companies and co-investors to close such gaps and institutionalize ESG data collection to establish relevant operational processes where appropriate.

None of the limitations identified are considered to affect the attainment of the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund in a material manner.

Due diligence

Pre-investment stage

Exclusions

The Fund applies a set of exclusion rules ("exclusions") to fulfil legal requirements and to embody ESG considerations in risk management:

- Not to grant financing to any business involved in manufacturing or selling biological, chemical, anti-personal, and cluster weapons and/or in the production of the nuclear warheads of nuclear weapons;
- Not to invest in any business that derives more than 33% of its value from the oil midstream sector (i.e. in the business of transporting, storing or refining crude oil or related refined products) and not to invest more than 20% of Commitments into business with revenues from the oil midstream sector;
- Not to grant financing to any business that derives more than 10% of its value from oil and gas exploration and production (it does not include renewable fuels and gas);

- Not to grant financing to any business that derives more than 10% of its value from handling or burning coal or a revenue of more than 10% from mining or selling thermal coal;
- Not to grant financing to any business that derives more than 10% of its value from nuclear power production;
- Not to grant financing to any business which fails to comply with the UNGC principles or which works with suppliers or counterparties which fail to comply with the UNGC principles (as per the MSCI ESG Controversies assessment);
- Not to grant financing to any business that produces, makes use of, or trades in hazardous materials such as radioactive materials, unbounded asbestos fibres, and products containing PCBs. For radioactive materials, this does not apply to the procurement of medical equipment, quality control equipment or other application for which the radioactive source is insignificant and/or adequately shielded;
- Not to grant financing to any business conducting cross-border trade in waste and waste products unless the activity is compliant with the Basel Convention and the underlying regulations;
- Not to grant financing to any business producing or trading pharmaceutical, pesticide/herbicide, chemical, or ozone depleting substances and other hazardous substances subject to international phase-outs or bans;
- Not to grant financing to any business destroying critical habitats. Critical habitats refer to specific areas occupied by species that contain the physical or biological features that are essential to the conservation of endangered and threatened species and that may need special management or protection;
- Not to grant financing to any business that is directly involved in or sources from suppliers involved in destruction of tropical natural forests or high nature value forests that are protected by national and international conservation laws and policies;
- Not to grant financing to any business that is directly involved in tobacco farming, production, and supplying;
- Not to grant financing to any business that is directly involved in gambling, casinos, and equivalent enterprises, or hotels hosting casinos with substantial revenues from them.
- Not to grant financing to any business that relates to pornography or prostitution.

ESG assessment and PAI assessment

The ESG assessment is performed by the investment team to assess the target company/asset's environmental, social, and governance performance. An ESG rating is derived from the ESG assessment and included in the investment recommendation to demonstrate that ESG factors have been assessed and considered in the investment decision process. The ESG assessment and the PAI assessment incorporate the sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics the Fund promotes.

There are various questions distributed across twelve key topics in the ESG assessment:

- Environmental policy and procedures
- Environmental initiatives
- Resource consumption and waste management
- Environmental legislation
- Employment and work environment
- Involvement with stakeholders
- Contribution to society
- Board of directors
- Senior management
- Management systems
- Financial reporting
- External assessment

An ESG rating is derived based on these questions and a traffic light system is used to interpret the rating and to indicate strong, medium or low management of the ESG risks and ESG practices. The ESG assessment also considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by incorporating them into the questionnaire and into the overall assessment of availability of relevant data and information. A discount is applied to the ESG rating shall the disclosure on principal adverse impacts of the target company's operations not be made available during due diligence and the ESG investment recommendation is modified to introduce actions to procure relevant inputs as soon as practically possible.

For new investments, whenever medium or low management of ESG risks has been identified, the ESG CIE will consider the ESG Action Plan prepared by the investment team taking the ability to influence into account as engagement actions can be used to reinforce investees' capacity to identify, mitigate, and avoid adverse impacts and improve ESG performance.

The Fund will exclude investments with an ESG rating as defined through the ESG assessment indicating low management of ESG risks without a binding and enforceable ESG Action Plan to improve management of the ESG risks during the holding period. The Fund will also exclude investments which are not deemed to be aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted by this Fund.

Climate risk assessment

A climate risk assessment based on the TCFD framework is carried out together with the ESG assessment and the results are recorded in the investment recommendation alongside the results of the ESG assessment as described above. In this assessment, the transitional risks are assessed in a scenario where the carbon emission reduction targets in accordance with the Paris Agreement have been achieved (the SSP1-1.9 scenario). The investment team needs to assess the likelihood for the transition risks (Policy and Legal, Technology and Market risks) to materialize for the assessed assets and its industry (assess 'likelihood') as well as the impact (assess

‘impact’) these risks may have on the asset (on revenues, costs, supply chain, business interruption) if they occur. The comments section should contain factual and meaningful explanation of the assessment, for the investment team to be able to answer the question (for each category) “What are the key conclusions and what adjustments to strategic/financial plans would be needed to manage the identified risks and opportunities?”. The analysis should also cover material financial impact of climate-related opportunities.

For the physical risk assessment, an external climate risk tool is being used. In the climate risk assessment, physical risks are evaluated on both present hazard risk as well as future climate risk across different time-horizons. Present hazard risks are assessed based on a homogeneous scale across hazards and regions, while future risks highlight changes in frequency and intensity of perils compared to the present hazard risk. Those assessments of future risks are done through climate scenario analysis. The choice of scenarios can vary from SSP1-2.6 (Sustainability Scenario), SSP2-4.5 (Middle of the Road Scenario), or SSP5-8.5 (Fossil-fuelled Development Scenario). This assessment is systematically onboarded during investment due diligence for all new investments. Any material risk identified for existing assets shall trigger mitigation and adaptation measures as technically and economically feasible for the specific asset considered.

Asset management stage

During the holding period, the following three key activities are performed:

Sustainability indicators reporting:

The Fund collects sustainability indicators for each investment and aggregates those at Fund level. The performance of these sustainability indicators is disclosed annually as required by the SFDR periodic disclosure.

ESG assessment and PAIs:

Asset managers monitor each asset in the portfolio throughout the holding period and each asset’s ESG rating is reassessed annually with a mandatory ESG assessment. A PAI assessment of the Fund is performed annually. The main goal of these assessments is to provide transparency, highlight performance, and improve ESG standards of the investee companies throughout the holding period via direct engagement where appropriate.

Subject to data availability and on best-effort basis, PAI data shall be collected quarterly and reported by the portfolio companies annually. Material negative changes in the PAI results, which demonstrate increased adverse impact on sustainability factor(s), are analysed internally in detail with the aim to mitigate adverse impact through engagement. In investments with strong governance rights and significant influence, PAI performance may be used as a guiding ESG principle and discussed with management and at the board level where appropriate.

Control mechanisms

For pre-investment due diligence, ESG data is directly sourced from the target companies and reviewed by external advisors who support investment managers with due diligence, including ESG due diligence, and who perform a data quality check and assessment as 1st line of defense.

The investment managers, often with the support of the ESG manager and the ESG advisor, review the due diligence findings and raise questions if needed as 2nd line of defense. The investment managers finalize the due diligence ESG assessment and their ESG recommendation which contains compliance of the investment opportunity with the ESG commitments of the product.

Summarized findings and the ESG assessment of the target company are submitted to the ESG CIE prior to the Investment Committee for approval. The ESG CIE reviews the submission as a final line of defense and the approval of the ESG CIE is included in the investment memo submitted to the Investment Committee.

For the asset management stage, ESG data is directly sourced from the portfolio companies and verified by the asset managers. As they are often in close contact with the companies, asset managers are best suited to assess the quality and validity of the data as 1st line of defense. Asset managers conduct an annual ESG assessment which includes the alignment check between the underlying investments and the regulatory ESG commitments of the product.

Once the asset managers have verified the data, the data and the ESG assessment are submitted to the ESG manager, who aggregates and reviews them on the portfolio level. Any material discrepancy identified is double checked with the asset managers and portfolio company for a 2nd line of defense for data verification.

Any final reporting on ESG such as the periodic disclosure is also reviewed and approved by the ESG CIE for having a 3rd line of defense to assure reliability and transparency of the Fund’s monitoring of E/S characteristics.

Engagement policies

Implementation of identified ESG actions and processes set around the aim of supporting investee companies in improving their ESG performance are governed by the Fund’s approach to shareholder engagement. Shareholder engagement also would be used to manage sustainability-related controversies in investee companies.

Shareholder engagement can take various forms and is taken in the interest of the investors. Engagement activities may vary, depending on the nature of the investment, the Fund’s governance rights or the size of shareholding affecting the appropriateness of the engagement approach taken with investee companies. For assets with strong governance rights where the Fund has influence over ESG matters, direct dialogue with the portfolio companies is one of the major active shareholder commitments of the Fund. For assets

with limited governance rights, asset managers should seek dialogue, direct communication and cooperation focused on sustainability issues with lead shareholders. Engagement should be conducted in a constructive spirit to promote company success and seek to address investor questions or concerns, and it should be evidence based and focused on clear outcomes. The Fund's engagement policy includes description, monitoring and reporting of engagements, as well as the escalation of failed engagements.

Designated reference benchmark

The Fund has not designated a specific index as a reference benchmark for the purpose of measuring attainment with the promoted E/S characteristics. The Fund does not rely on an EU Climate Transition Benchmark or EU Paris-aligned Benchmark in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 and as such does not seek to align with the methodological requirements set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818.

Additional documentation and information:

The periodic reporting of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF as well as its confidential private placement memorandum (including the SFDR precontractual annex) are available from Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg, the alternative investment fund manager of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF. This information is sent within one week on the investor's written request to Swiss Life Investor Services, Swiss Life Asset Managers Luxembourg, 4a, rue Albert Borschette, L-1246 Luxembourg; by email to investor-services@swisslife-am.com, or by telephone on +3522675850. These contact details can also be used to request further information if necessary.

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Art. 10 i Disclosure-forordningen (SFDR) for Art. 8-produkter

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF ("fonden")

LEI: 25490095CGC9IW5HDF71

Sammenfatning

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF ("fonden") fremmer miljømæssige og sociale (M/S) karakteristika, men har ikke bæredygtig investering som mål. Fonden er omfattet af EU's disclosureforordnings artikel 8.

Fonden fremmer følgende miljømæssige og sociale karakteristika: modvirkning af klimaændringer, energieffektivitet, sundhed og sikkerhed, diversitet og lige muligheder.

Det er fondens mål at generere attraktive, risikosterede afkast primært gennem opbygning af en diversificeret portefølje af unoterede infrastruktur- og infrastrukturelle aktiver og virksomheder ("infrastrukturinvesteringer") beliggende i OECD-lande. Fonden anvender et sæt udelukkelsesregler, integrerer en omfattende proprietær ESG-vurdering og en klimarisikovurdering i sine investerings- og kapitalforvaltningsprocedurer på tværs af alle nye og eksisterende investeringer og stiler efter at samarbejde med dens investeringsmodtagende virksomheder om ESG-handlingspunkter i løbet af investeringsperioden for at forbedre deres ESG-standarder og gennemsnitlighed. ESG-vurderingen omfatter også en vurdering af god ledelsespraksis i investeringsmodtagende virksomheder.

Mindst 90 % af fonden skal bestå af investeringer, der fremmer et eller flere af fondens miljømæssige eller sociale karakteristika, og de resterende 10 % kan allokere til derivater og kontantbeholdninger og positioner med likvide midler, der besiddes af driftsmæssige årsager.

Hvorvidt de miljømæssige og sociale karakteristika, som fonden fremmer, er opnået, måles, overvåges og evalueres i overensstemmelse med de bæredygtighedsindikatorer, der er nævnt i nedenstående afsnit "Overvågning af miljømæssige eller sociale karakteristika", som kan knyttes til hver enkelt investering. Fonden anvender indikatorer for de vigtigste negative indvirkninger, bæredygtighedsindikatorer og andre faktorer, der er en del af ESG-vurderingen (f.eks. ISO-certificeringer, negativ medieeksponering, samfundsengagement) til at overvåge ESG-resultaterne.

For nye investeringer indsamler investeringsforvaltere ESG-data fra målvirksomheder under due diligence i forbindelse med investeringer, samtidig med at de arbejder sammen med eksterne ESG-rådgivere og anvender internt udviklede proprietære ESG-vurderingsrammer. I løbet af investeringsperioden indsamler kapitalforvaltere ESG-data direkte fra porteføljeselskaberne. Investerings- og kapitalforvaltere gennemgår dataene sammen med ESG-forvalteren og ESG-komiteen "Committee Infrastructure Equity" (ESG CIE), inden dataene anvendes til ekstern rapportering og overvågning af M/S-karakteristikaene.

Der er ingen specifikke begrænsninger med hensyn til metoden, og begrænsninger for datakilder som følge af afhængigheden af data anses ikke for at være væsentlige med hensyn til at opnå de M/S-karakteristika, som fonden fremmer.

Under due diligence i forbindelse med investering anvender fonden bl.a. en intern ESG-vurdering baseret på spørgsmål til de investeringsmodtagende virksomheder samt udelukkelse og vurderingen af de vigtigste negative indvirkninger (PAI) til at måle, hvorvidt de M/S-karakteristika, som fonden fremmer, er opnået.

Aktivt ejerskab og aktiv dialog med investeringsmodtagende virksomheder er en central del af fondens strategi.

Fonden har ikke udpeget et specifikt indeks som referencebenchmark med henblik på at måle, hvorvidt de M/S-karakteristika, som fonden fremmer, er opnået.

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Nachhaltigkeitsbezogene Offenlegung gemäß Artikel 10 der Offenlegungsverordnung (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation, SFDR) für Produkte gemäß Art. 8

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (der „Fonds“)

Unternehmenskennung (LEI-Code): 25490095CGC9IW5HDF71

Zusammenfassung

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (der „Fonds“) bewirbt ökologische und soziale Merkmale, verfolgt aber kein nachhaltiges Investitionsziel. Der Fonds fällt in den Anwendungsbereich von Artikel 8 der EU-Offenlegungsverordnung (SFDR).

Der Fonds bewirbt die folgenden ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale: Klimaschutz und Energieeffizienz, Gesundheit und Sicherheit sowie Vielfalt und Chancengleichheit.

Der Fonds strebt die Generierung attraktiver risikobereinigter Renditen an, indem er in erster Linie ein diversifiziertes Portfolio von nicht-börsennotierten Infrastruktur- und infrastrukturbezogenen Vermögenswerten und Unternehmen („Infrastrukturinvestitionen“) aufbaut, die in OECD-Mitgliedstaaten angesiedelt sind. Der Fonds wendet eine Reihe von Ausschlussregeln an, berücksichtigt eine umfassende interne ESG-Bewertung und eine Bewertung des Klimarisikos aller neuen und bestehenden Investitionen in seinen Anlage- und Vermögensverwaltungsprozessen und will mit den Unternehmen, in die er investiert, während der Haltedauer einen aktiven Dialog über ESG-Aktionsschwerpunkte führen, um eine Verbesserung ihrer ESG-Standards und ihrer Transparenz zu erreichen. Zur ESG-Bewertung gehört außerdem eine Bewertung der Verfahrensweisen einer guten Unternehmensführung der Unternehmen, in die investiert wird.

Mindestens 90% des Fonds müssen auf Investitionen entfallen, die ein oder mehrere ökologische oder soziale Merkmale des Fonds bewerben; die übrigen 10% können Positionen in Derivaten, Barmitteln und Barmitteläquivalenten zugewiesen werden, die aus operativen Gründen gehalten werden.

Die Messung, Überwachung und Beurteilung der Erfüllung der ökologischen und/oder sozialen Merkmale erfolgt anhand der Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren, die nachfolgend im Abschnitt „Überwachung der ökologischen oder sozialen Merkmale“ angegeben sind und sich auf jede Einzelinvestition beziehen können. Zur Überwachung der ESG-Leistung bezieht sich der Fonds auf Indikatoren für die wichtigsten nachteiligen Auswirkungen, Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren und andere Faktoren, die Teil der ESG-Bewertung sind (z.B. ISO-Zertifizierungen, negative Medienberichte oder gesellschaftliches Engagement).

Für neue Investitionen sammeln die Anlageverwalter im Rahmen der Sorgfaltsprüfung der Investition ESG-Daten der Zielunternehmen, arbeiten mit externen ESG-Beratern zusammen und nutzen den intern entwickelten, firmeneigenen ESG-Bewertungsrahmen. Während der Haltedauer sammeln die Vermögensverwalter die ESG-Daten unmittelbar bei den Portfoliounternehmen. Bevor diese Daten für externe Berichte und die Überwachung der ökologischen und sozialen Merkmale genutzt werden, werden sie von den Anlage- und Vermögensverwaltern zusammen mit dem ESG-Verantwortlichen und dem Infrastructure Equity ESG-Ausschuss (ESG CIE) geprüft.

Es bestehen keine spezifischen Beschränkungen hinsichtlich der Methode, und die aufgrund der Datenabhängigkeit bestehenden Beschränkungen hinsichtlich der Datenquellen werden als nicht wesentlich für die Erfüllung der vom Fonds beworbenen ökologischen und/oder sozialen Merkmale betrachtet.

Im Rahmen der Sorgfaltsprüfung der Investition berücksichtigt der Fonds unter anderem ein internes ESG-Rating, das auf einer Befragung der Unternehmen, in die investiert wird, basiert, sowie Ausschlüsse und die Bewertung der wichtigsten nachteiligen Auswirkungen (PAI), um die Erfüllung der vom Fonds beworbenen ökologischen und/oder sozialen Merkmale zu beurteilen.

Mitwirkung und aktiver Dialog mit den Unternehmen, in die investiert wird, sind Kernpunkte der Strategie des Fonds.

Der Fonds hat keinen Index als Referenzwert bestimmt, um die Erfüllung der beworbenen ökologischen und/oder sozialen Merkmale zu beurteilen.

Divulgación de información con arreglo al artículo 10 del SFDR para productos del artículo 8

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (el «Fondo»)

LEI: 25490095CGC9IW5HDF71

Resumen

El Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (el «Fondo») promueve características medioambientales y sociales (E/S) pero no tiene un objetivo de inversión sostenible. El Fondo cumple los requisitos del artículo 8 del Reglamento sobre la divulgación de información relativa a la sostenibilidad en el sector de los servicios financieros («SFDR») de la UE.

El Fondo promueve las características medioambientales y sociales siguientes: mitigación del cambio climático y eficiencia energética, salud y seguridad, y diversidad e igualdad de oportunidades.

El Fondo tiene como objetivo generar rentabilidades ajustadas al riesgo atractivas principalmente a través de la construcción de una cartera diversificada de activos de infraestructuras y relacionados con las infraestructuras no cotizadas y empresas (las «Inversiones en infraestructuras») ubicadas en los países de la OCDE. El Fondo aplica una serie de reglas de exclusión, integra una completa evaluación ESG interna y una evaluación del riesgo climático en sus procesos de inversión y gestión de activos para todas las inversiones, nuevas y existentes, y tiene previsto implicarse con las empresas en las que invierte en relación con las medidas ESG durante el periodo de mantenimiento con el fin de mejorar sus normas y su transparencia en materia ESG. La evaluación ESG incluye también una evaluación de las prácticas de buena gobernanza en las empresas en las que se invierte.

Como mínimo el 90% del patrimonio del Fondo se destinará a inversiones que promueven una o más características medioambientales o sociales del Fondo, y el 10% restante se asignará a derivados y posiciones en efectivo y equivalentes de efectivo por motivos operativos.

La consecución de las características E/S promovidas se mide, supervisa y evalúa con arreglo a los indicadores de sostenibilidad mencionados en la sección «Supervisión de las características medioambientales o sociales» a continuación, que pueden estar asociados a cada inversión individual. El Fondo utiliza indicadores de principales incidencias adversas, indicadores de sostenibilidad y otros factores integrados en la evaluación ESG (por ejemplo, certificados ISO, exposición negativa a los medios de comunicación, implicación en la comunidad) para supervisar los resultados ESG.

En el caso de las nuevas inversiones, los gestores de inversiones recaban datos ESG de las empresas objetivo durante la fase de diligencia debida de cada inversión al tiempo que colaboran con asesores ESG externos y aplican un marco de evaluación ESG propio desarrollado internamente. Durante el periodo de mantenimiento, los gestores de inversiones recogen datos ESG directamente de las empresas en cartera. Los gestores de inversiones y de activos revisan los datos, junto con el gestor ESG y el Comité de Renta Variable de Infraestructuras ESG (ESG CIE), antes de que esos datos se utilicen para preparar informes externos sobre las características E/S y supervisar dichas características.

No existen limitaciones específicas en cuanto a la metodología, y las limitaciones relativas a las fuentes de datos derivadas de la dependencia de los datos se consideran poco importantes para lograr las características E/S promovidas por el Fondo.

En la fase de diligencia debida de las inversiones, el Fondo emplea, entre otras cosas, una calificación ESG interna basada en un cuestionario realizado a las empresas en las que se invierte y en exclusiones, así como una evaluación de las principales incidencias adversas (PIA) para valorar el logro de las características E/S promovidas por el Fondo.

La implicación y el diálogo activo con las empresas en las que se invierte es un aspecto esencial de la estrategia del Fondo.

El Fondo no ha designado ningún índice específico como indicador de referencia a los efectos de evaluar el logro de las características E/S promovidas.

Informations publiées en vertu de l'article 10 du Règlement SFDR pour les produits relevant de l'article 8

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (le « Fonds »)

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Résumé

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (le « Fonds ») promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (E/S), mais n'a pas d'objectif d'investissement durable. Le Fonds relève du champ d'application de l'Article 8 du Règlement sur la publication d'informations en matière de durabilité dans le secteur des services financiers (SFDR) de l'UE.

Le Fonds promeut les caractéristiques environnementales et sociales suivantes : atténuation du changement climatique et efficacité énergétique, santé et sécurité, diversité et égalité des chances.

Le Fonds a pour objectif de générer des rendements ajustés du risque attrayants, principalement en construisant un portefeuille diversifié d'actifs et d'entreprises d'infrastructure ou liés aux infrastructures non cotés (les « Investissements d'infrastructure ») et situés dans des pays de l'OCDE. Le Fonds applique un ensemble de règles d'exclusion, intègre une évaluation ESG exclusive complète et une évaluation du risque climatique dans ses processus d'investissement et de gestion des actifs pour tous les investissements nouveaux et existants, et vise à s'engager avec les sociétés dans lesquelles il investit sur des points d'action ESG au cours de la période de détention afin d'améliorer leurs normes ESG et leur transparence. L'évaluation ESG comprend également un examen des pratiques de bonne gouvernance des sociétés bénéficiaires des investissements.

Le Fonds doit être composé au moins à 90% d'investissements qui promeuvent une ou plusieurs de ses caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales, les 10% restants pouvant être alloués à des produits dérivés et à des positions en liquidités et quasi-liquidités détenues pour des raisons opérationnelles.

La réalisation des caractéristiques E/S promues est mesurée, suivie et évaluée conformément aux indicateurs de durabilité mentionnés dans la section « Suivi des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales » ci-dessous, qui peuvent être associés à chaque investissement individuel. Le Fonds s'appuie sur les indicateurs des principales incidences négatives, des indicateurs de durabilité et d'autres facteurs intégrés dans l'évaluation ESG (par exemple, les certifications ISO, l'exposition négative aux médias, l'engagement communautaire) afin d'assurer le suivi de la performance ESG.

S'agissant des nouveaux investissements, les gestionnaires recueillent des données ESG auprès des entreprises cibles au cours d'un processus de diligence raisonnable des investissements, en collaboration avec des conseillers ESG externes et à l'aide d'un cadre d'évaluation ESG exclusif développé en interne. Durant la période de détention, les gestionnaires d'actifs collectent des données ESG directement auprès des entreprises du portefeuille. Les gestionnaires des investissements et des actifs examinent les données, en collaboration avec le gestionnaire ESG et le comité ESG Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE), avant que ces données ne soient utilisées pour les rapports externes et le suivi des caractéristiques E/S.

Il n'y a pas de limites spécifiques à la méthodologie, et les limites des sources de données imputables à la dépendance aux données sont considérées comme non significatives pour la réalisation des caractéristiques E/S promues par le Fonds.

Lors du processus de diligence raisonnable des investissements, le Fonds utilise notamment une notation ESG interne basée sur des questions posées aux entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements ainsi que sur des exclusions et l'évaluation des principales incidences négatives (PIN) afin de mesurer la réalisation des caractéristiques E/S promues par le Fonds.

L'engagement et le dialogue actif avec les entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements sont au cœur de la stratégie du Fonds.

Le Fonds n'a pas désigné d'indice spécifique comme référence pour mesurer la réalisation des caractéristiques E/S promues..

Articolo 10 Informativa SFDR per prodotti articolo 8

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (il “Fondo”)

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Sintesi

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (il “Fondo”) promuove caratteristiche ambientali e sociali (A/S), ma non ha come obiettivo investimenti sostenibili. Il Fondo rientra nell'ambito di applicazione dell'articolo 8 del Regolamento relativo all'informativa sulla sostenibilità nel settore dei servizi finanziari (SFDR) dell'UE.

Il Fondo promuove le seguenti caratteristiche ambientali e sociali: mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici ed efficienza energetica, salute e sicurezza, diversità e pari opportunità.

Il Fondo si prefigge l'obiettivo di generare rendimenti corretti per il rischio interessanti principalmente mediante la costruzione di un portafoglio diversificato di attivi infrastrutturali e legati a infrastrutture non quotati e imprese (“Investimenti infrastrutturali”) aventi sede in paesi OCSE. Il Fondo applica una serie di criteri di esclusione, integra una valutazione ESG proprietaria esaustiva e una valutazione dei rischi climatici nei suoi processi di investimento e di gestione patrimoniale relativi a tutti gli investimenti nuovi ed esistenti, e mira a impegnarsi con le imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti su specifiche azioni ESG durante il periodo di detenzione per migliorarne la trasparenza e gli standard ESG. La valutazione ESG comprende anche una valutazione delle prassi di buona governance delle imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti.

Almeno il 90% del Fondo è costituito da investimenti che promuovono una o più caratteristiche ambientali o sociali individuate dal Fondo, mentre il restante 10% può essere destinato a posizioni in derivati o liquidità e strumenti equivalenti detenute per motivi operativi.

Il raggiungimento delle caratteristiche A/S promosse viene misurato, monitorato e valutato in conformità agli indicatori di sostenibilità riportati nella seguente sezione “Monitoraggio delle caratteristiche ambientali o sociali” che possono essere associati a ogni singolo investimento. Il Fondo utilizza indicatori dei principali effetti negativi (PAI), indicatori di sostenibilità e altri fattori incorporati nella valutazione ESG (ad es., certificazioni ISO, copertura mediatica negativa, coinvolgimento della comunità) per monitorare la performance ESG.

Per i nuovi investimenti, i gestori degli investimenti raccolgono dati ESG dalle società candidate all'investimento durante la procedura di dovuta diligenza, collaborando con consulenti ESG esterni e utilizzando il sistema di valutazione ESG sviluppato internamente. Durante il periodo di detenzione, i gestori patrimoniali raccolgono i dati ESG direttamente dalle società in portafoglio. I gestori degli investimenti e i gestori patrimoniali, insieme al gestore ESG e all'ESG Committee Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE), esaminano i dati prima che questi vengano utilizzati per la rendicontazione esterna e il monitoraggio delle caratteristiche A/S.

Non sussistono limitazioni specifiche sulla metodologia e le limitazioni sulle fonti di dati dovute alla dipendenza da questi ultimi non sono considerate rilevanti ai fini del raggiungimento delle caratteristiche A/S promosse dal Fondo.

Durante la procedura di dovuta diligenza degli investimenti, il Fondo utilizza, tra l'altro, un rating ESG interno basato su questionari somministrati alle imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti, nonché i criteri di esclusione e la valutazione dei principali effetti negativi (PAI) per misurare il raggiungimento delle caratteristiche A/S promosse dal Fondo.

L'impegno (“engagement”) e il dialogo attivo con le imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti sono un aspetto fondamentale della strategia del Fondo.

Il Fondo non ha designato un indice specifico come indice di riferimento allo scopo di misurare il raggiungimento delle caratteristiche A/S promosse.

Informatieverschaffing volgens artikel 10 van de SFDR voor artikel 8-producten

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (het "Fonds")

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Samenvatting

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (het 'Fonds') promoot ecologische en sociale (E/S) kenmerken, maar heeft geen duurzame beleggingsdoelstelling. Het Fonds valt onder artikel 8 van de Verordening betreffende informatieverschaffing over duurzaamheid in de financiële dienstensector (de 'SFDR') van de EU.

Het Fonds promoot de volgende ecologische en sociale kenmerken: klimaatmitigatie en energie-efficiëntie, gezondheid en veiligheid, en diversiteit en gelijke kansen.

De doelstelling van het Fonds is om een aantrekkelijk risicogewogen rendement te genereren, hoofdzakelijk door een gediversifieerde portefeuille samen te stellen van niet-beursgenoteerde infrastructuuractiva en -ondernemingen of aan infrastructuur gerelateerde activa en ondernemingen ("Infrastructuurbeleggingen") uit OESO-landen. Het Fonds past een reeks uitsluitingsregels toe, hanteert een uitgebreide eigen ESG-beoordeling en een klimaatrisicobeoordeling in zijn beleggings- en vermogensbeheerprocessen voor alle nieuwe en bestaande beleggingen en streeft ernaar om tijdens de beleggingsperiode met de ondernemingen waarin het belegt in gesprek te gaan over ESG-actiepunten om hun ESG-normen en -transparantie te verbeteren. De ESG-beoordeling omvat ook een beoordeling van de praktijken op het gebied van goed bestuur bij de ondernemingen waarin wordt belegd.

Minimaal 90% van het Fonds bestaat uit beleggingen die een of meer ecologische of sociale kenmerken van het Fonds promoten. De resterende 10% kan worden toegewezen aan derivaten, geldmiddelen en kasequivalenten die om operationele redenen worden aangehouden.

Het verwezenlijken van de gepromote E/S-kenmerken wordt gemeten, gemonitord en beoordeeld in overeenstemming met de duurzaamheidsindicatoren die staan vermeld in de onderstaande rubriek "Monitoring van ecologische of sociale kenmerken" en die aan elke individuele belegging kunnen worden gekoppeld. Het Fonds maakt gebruik van indicatoren voor de belangrijkste ongunstige effecten, duurzaamheidsindicatoren en andere factoren die deel uitmaken van de ESG-beoordeling (bijvoorbeeld ISO-certificeringen, negatieve media-aandacht, maatschappelijke betrokkenheid) om de ESG-prestaties te monitoren.

Voor nieuwe beleggingen verzamelen de beleggingsbeheerders ESG-gegevens over de beoogde bedrijven in het kader van een due diligence-onderzoek. Daarbij werken ze samen met externe ESG-adviseurs en gebruiken ze een eigen, intern ontwikkeld ESG-beoordelingskader. Tijdens de beleggingsperiode verzamelen de activabeheerders ESG-gegevens rechtstreeks bij de bedrijven uit de portefeuille. Beleggings- en activabeheerders beoordelen de gegevens samen met de ESG-manager en het ESG-comité Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE) voordat deze worden gebruikt voor externe rapportage en de monitoring van E/S-kenmerken.

Er gelden geen specifieke beperkingen voor deze methode, en beperkingen met betrekking tot gegevensbronnen in verband met de afhankelijkheid van gegevens worden niet als wezenlijk beschouwd voor het bereiken van de E/S-kenmerken die door het Fonds worden gepromoot.

Tijdens het due diligence-onderzoek voor beleggingen voert het Fonds onder meer een interne ESG-beoordeling uit op basis van vragen aan de bedrijven waarin wordt belegd, en maakt het gebruik van uitsluitingen en een beoordeling van de belangrijkste ongunstige effecten (PAI's) om de verwezenlijking van de door het Fonds gepromote E/S-kenmerken te meten.

Engagement en een actieve dialoog met de bedrijven waarin wordt belegd, vormen een centraal aspect van de strategie van het Fonds.

Het Fonds heeft geen specifieke index aangewezen als referentiebenchmark om de verwezenlijking van de gepromote E/S-kenmerken te meten.



Art. 10 SFDR rapportering for art. 8-produkter

(Gjelder fra 29.10.2024)

Utgivelsesdato: 29.10.2024

Versjon: 1

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF ("**Fondet**")

LEI: 25490095CGC9IW5HDF71

Sammendrag

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF ("**Fondet**") fremmer miljø- og samfunnsnyttige (E/S) egenskaper, men har ikke et bærekraftig investeringsmål. Fondet er innenfor rammen av artikkel 8 i EU-forordningen om rapportering om bærekraftig finans (SFDR).

Fondet fremmer følgende miljø- og samfunnsnyttige egenskaper: demping av klimaendringer, energieffektivitet, helse og sikkerhet samt mangfold og likestilling.

Fondets mål er å generere attraktiv risikojustert avkastning primært ved å sette sammen en diversifisert portefølje med unoterte infrastruktur- og infrastrukturrelaterte aktiva og virksomheter ("**Infrastrukturinvesteringer**") i OECD-land. Fondet anvender et sett med eksklusjonsregler, integrerer en omfattende, egenutviklet ESG-vurdering og en klimarisikovurdering i sine investerings- og kapitalforvaltningsprosesser for alle nye og eksisterende investeringer, og tar sikte på å engasjere sine investeringsobjekter om ESG-handlingspunkter i løpet av investeringsperioden for å forbedre deres ESG-standarder og transparens. ESG-vurderingen omfatter også en vurdering av gode eierstyringspraksiser hos investeringsobjektene.

Minst 90 % av fondet skal bestå av investeringer som fremmer én eller flere av fondets miljø- eller samfunnsnyttige egenskaper. De gjenværende 10 % kan bli allokert på posisjoner i derivater samt kontanter og kontantekvivalenter som innehas av operasjonelle grunner.

Oppnåelsen av E/S-egenskapene som fremmes, måles, overvåkes og evalueres i samsvar med bærekraftsindikatorene oppført i delen "Overvåking av miljø- eller samfunnsnyttige egenskaper" nedenfor, som kan forbindes med hver individuelle investering. Fondet bruker indikatorer for de viktigste negative effektene, bærekraftsindikatorer og andre faktorer innebygget i ESG-vurderingen (f.eks. ISO-sertifiseringer, negativ medieeksponering, engasjement i lokalsamfunnet) til å overvåke ESG-resultatene.

For nye investeringer samler forvalterne inn ESG-data fra målselskapene under due diligence-undersøkelsen av investeringene i samarbeid med eksterne ESG-rådgivere og bruker et internt utviklet, rettighetsbeskyttet ESG-rammeverk. Under investeringsperioden samler kapitalforvalterne inn ESG-data direkte fra porteføljeselskapene. Investerings- og kapitalforvaltere gjennomgår dataene, sammen med ESG-forvalteren og ESG-komiteen for infrastrukturaksjer (ESG CIE) før disse dataene brukes for ekstern rapportering og overvåking av E/S-egenskapene.

Det er ingen spesifikke begrensninger på metodologien, og begrensninger på datakildene som skyldes avhengighet av data som vurderes som ikke vesentlige for oppnåelsen av E/S-egenskapene som fondet fremmer.

Under due diligence-prosessen for investeringene, anvender fondet blant annet en intern ESG-rating basert på spørsmål til investeringsobjektene samt eksklusjoner og vurdering av de viktigste negative effektene (PAI) for å måle oppnåelsen av E/S-egenskapene som fremmes av fondet.

Engasjement og aktiv dialog med investeringsobjektene er et kjerneaspekt i fondets strategi.

Fondet har ikke benevnt en spesifikk indeks som referanseindeks for det formål å måle oppnåelsen av E/S-egenskapene som fremmes.

Art. 10.º SFDR Divulgação para os produtos do Art. 8.º

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (o “Fundo”)

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Resumo

O Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF (o “Fundo”) promove características ambientais ou sociais (A/S), mas não tem um objetivo de investimento sustentável. O Fundo está abrangido pelo âmbito de aplicação do Artigo 8.º do Regulamento da União Europeia relativo à divulgação de informações sobre sustentabilidade dos serviços financeiros (SFDR).

O Fundo promove as seguintes características ambientais e sociais: mitigação das alterações climáticas e eficiência energética, saúde e segurança, e diversidade e igualdade de oportunidades.

O objetivo do Fundo é o de gerar retornos ajustados ao risco atrativos principalmente através da construção de uma carteira diversificada de ativos e de empresas de infraestruturas ou relacionados com infraestruturas não cotados (“Investimentos em Infraestruturas”) que estejam localizados em países da OCDE. O Fundo aplica um conjunto de regras de exclusão, integra uma avaliação ESG proprietária e uma avaliação de risco climático abrangentes nos seus processos de gestão de investimento e de ativos que se estende a todos os investimentos novos e aos já existentes, e procura, durante o período de detenção, um envolvimento com as empresas beneficiárias do investimento centrado em pontos de ação ESG, com o objetivo de melhorar os padrões e a transparência das mesmas em matéria de ESG. A avaliação ESG inclui também uma avaliação das práticas de boa governação nas empresas beneficiárias do investimento.

Pelo menos 90% do Fundo é constituído por investimentos que promovem uma ou mais características sociais ou ambientais do Fundo, podendo os restantes 10% ser alocados a derivados e a posições de caixa e equivalentes de caixa detidas por razões operacionais.

A concretização das características A/S promovidas é medida, monitorizada e avaliada de acordo com os indicadores de sustentabilidade mencionados na secção “Monitorização das características ambientais ou sociais” abaixo, que podem ser associados a cada investimento individual. O Fundo usa indicadores de principais impactos negativos, indicadores de sustentabilidade, e outros fatores incorporados na avaliação ESG (por exemplo, certificações ISO, exposição negativa nos meios de comunicação social, envolvimento com a comunidade) de modo a monitorizar o desempenho ESG.

Quando se trata de novos investimentos, os gestores de investimento recolhem dados ESG sobre as empresas-alvo durante a diligência devida para o investimento, trabalhando em conjunto com consultores ESG externos e fazendo uso de um quadro de avaliação ESG proprietário desenvolvido internamente. Durante o período de detenção, os gestores de ativos recolhem dados ESG diretamente das empresas da carteira. Os gestores de investimento e de ativos reveem os dados em conjunto com o gestor ESG e com o Comité ESG de Ações de Infraestruturas (Comité ESG) antes de estes serem usados para a comunicação de informações externa e para a monitorização de características A/S.

Não há limitações específicas relativas à metodologia, e as limitações relativas a fontes de dados devido à dependência de dados não são consideradas relevantes para a concretização das características A/S promovidas pelo Fundo.

Durante a diligência devida para o investimento, o Fundo faz uso, inter alia, de uma classificação ESG interna baseada em questões dirigidas às empresas beneficiárias do investimento e em exclusões e na avaliação de principais impactos negativos (PIN), com vista a medir a concretização das características A/S promovidas pelo Fundo.

O envolvimento e o diálogo ativo com as empresas beneficiárias do investimento são aspetos centrais da estratégia do Fundo.

O Fundo não designou um índice específico como índice de referência para o efeito de medir a concretização das características A/S.

Art. 10 SFDR Upplysningar om artikel 8-produkter

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF ("fonden")

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Sammanfattning

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities IV SCSp, SICAV-RAIF ("fonden") främjar miljörelaterade och sociala (E/S) egenskaper men har inget mål för hållbar investering. Fonden omfattas av artikel 8 i EU:s förordning om hållbarhetsrelaterade upplysningar (SFDR).

Fonden främjar följande miljörelaterade och sociala egenskaper: begränsning av klimatförändringar och energieffektivitet, hälsa och säkerhet samt mångfald och lika möjligheter.

Fondens mål är att generera attraktiv riskjusterad avkastning främst genom att sammansätta en diversifierad portfölj med infrastruktur- och infrastrukturellerade tillgångar och företag som inte är börsnoterade ("infrastrukturinvesteringar") belägna i OECD-länder. Fonden tillämpar en uppsättning uteslutningsregler, integrerar en omfattande egenutvecklad ESG-bedömning och en klimatriskbedömning i sina investerings- och kapitalförvaltningsprocesser för alla nya och befintliga investeringar och strävar efter att samarbeta med sina investeringsobjekt avseende ESG-åtgärdsplaner under innehavstiden i syfte att förbättra deras ESG-standarder och transparens. ESG-utvärderingen omfattar även en bedömning av praxis för god styrning hos investeringsobjekten.

Minst 90 % av fonden ska bestå av investeringar som främjar en eller flera av fondens miljörelaterade eller sociala egenskaper, resterande 10 % kan allokeras till derivat och likvida medel som innehas av driftskäl.

Uppfylllandet av de miljörelaterade och sociala egenskaperna som främjas mäts, övervakas och utvärderas i enlighet med de hållbarhetsindikatorer som nämns i avsnittet om "Övervakning av miljörelaterade eller sociala egenskaper" nedan och som kan kopplas till varje enskild investering. Fonden använder indikatorer för huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenser, hållbarhetsindikatorer och andra faktorer som ingår i ESG-bedömningen (t.ex. ISO-certifieringar, negativ medieexponering, samhällsengagemang) för att övervaka ESG-resultaten.

För nya investeringar samlar förvaltarna in ESG-data från potentiella investeringsobjekt under investeringens due diligence-kontroll, samtidigt som de samarbetar med externa ESG-rådgivare och använder internt utvecklade ramar för ESG-bedömningar. Under innehavstiden samlar kapitalförvaltarna in ESG-data direkt från portföljbolagen. Investerings- och kapitalförvaltare granskar uppgifterna tillsammans med ESG-förvaltaren och ESG-kommittén för infrastrukturkapital (ESG CIE) innan dessa uppgifter används för extern rapportering och övervakning av E/S-egenskaperna.

Det finns inga specifika begränsningar av metoden, och begränsningar avseende datakällor på grund av databeroende anses inte vara väsentligt när det gäller att uppnå de E/S-egenskaper som fonden främjar.

Under investeringens due diligence-kontroll använder fonden bland annat intern ESG-betygssättning baserat på frågor till investeringsobjekten samt uteslutningar och bedömningen av huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenser (PAI) för att mäta uppnåendet av de E/S-egenskaper som fonden främjar.

Engagemang och aktiv dialog med investeringsobjekten är en central del av fondens strategi.

Fonden har inget specifikt index som valts som referensvärde för att mäta uppnåendet av de E/S-egenskaper som den främjar.

Date	Explanations of Amendments
29.10.2024	Version 1 - Initial document created.