

Art. 10 SFDR Disclosure

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, a sub-fund of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (the “Sub-Fund”) LEI: 254900TCSEMPZRXR9I62

Summary

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, a sub-fund of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (the “**Sub-Fund**”) promotes environmental and social (“**E/S**”) characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective. The Sub-Fund falls within the scope of Article 8 under the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR) of the EU.

The Sub-Fund promotes the following E/S characteristics: climate change mitigation and energy efficiency, health & safety, and diversity and equal opportunity.

It is the Sub-Fund’s objective to generate attractive risk-adjusted returns by building a diversified portfolio of unlisted infrastructure and infrastructure-related assets and businesses (“**Infrastructure Investments**”) located in OECD countries. As part of its investment strategy, the Sub-Fund applies a set of exclusion rules, integrates a proprietary ESG assessment and climate risk assessment into its investment and asset management processes, and aims to engage with investee companies to improve ESG standards and transparency throughout the holding period. The Sub-Fund focuses on value-add infrastructure investments, which may involve operational transformation, growth initiatives, or strategic repositioning. ESG integration is tailored to reflect the evolving nature of these businesses and their specific sustainability challenges. For passive co-investments, where the Sub-Fund does not hold governance rights or influence, engagement is not feasible. ESG monitoring is based on available disclosures and indirect oversight.

The ESG assessment includes an evaluation of good governance practices and incorporates sustainability indicators and principal adverse impact (PAI) indicators to monitor the attainment of the Sub-Fund’s promoted E/S characteristics.

At least 90% of the Sub-Fund shall be comprised of investments that promote one or more of the Sub-Fund’s E/S characteristics. The remaining 10% may be allocated to derivatives, cash, and cash equivalent held for operational reasons.

The attainment to the promoted E/S characteristics is measured, monitored, and evaluated using sustainability indicators associated with each individual investment. These indicators are detailed in the section “Monitoring of environmental or social characteristics” below.

The Sub-Fund uses a proprietary ESG assessment framework that combines quantitative and qualitative methodologies, including principal adverse impact indicators, custom sustainability metrics, and qualitative factors such as certifications and media checks. ESG indicators are assessed during investment due diligence and monitored throughout the holding period. Data validation steps in place ensure consistency and reliability, and any limitations are addressed through engagement and triangulation of sources. For value-add infrastructure assets, ESG data may be less mature at entry. The Sub-Fund actively supports the development of ESG reporting capabilities and works closely with portfolio companies to improve data quality over time. For passive co-investments, ESG indicators are assessed using available data from lead investors or public sources. Engagement and triangulation may not be possible.

ESG data for new investments is collected during due diligence by investment managers supported by external ESG advisors and the Sub-Fund’s proprietary ESG assessment framework. During the holding period, the Sub-Fund collects ESG data directly from the portfolio companies. The data is reviewed by investment and asset managers, the ESG manager, and the ESG Committee Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE) before being used for external reporting and monitoring. For passive co-investments, ESG data is collected from lead investors or public disclosures and reviewed for plausibility.

No material methodological limitations have been identified. While data limitations may arise due to dependency on investee company disclosures, these are not considered material to the attainment of the Sub-Fund’s E/S characteristics. The Sub-Fund addresses such limitations through active engagement and continuous improvement of ESG data collection processes. This is particularly relevant for value-add investments, where ESG systems may be under development and require targeted support. For passive co-investments, data limitations may be more pronounced due to the lack of direct access and engagement. These limitations are mitigated through conservative assessment approaches and reliance on credible third-party or public company disclosures.

As part of due diligence, the Sub-Fund applies binding exclusion rules, a proprietary ESG assessment, and a climate risk assessment. ESG ratings and principal adverse impact indicators are used to inform investment decisions, and investments not meeting the Sub-Fund’s ESG standards are excluded. During the holding period, ESG performance is monitored annually, supported by structured data collection,

control processes in place, and engagement with investee companies. For passive co-investments, ESG performance is monitored using available data, and engagement is limited to exchanges with lead investors.

Engagement with investee companies is tailored to the Sub-Fund's governance rights and investment strategy, and may include direct dialogue, board-level influence, or collaboration with other shareholders. For passive co-investments, the Sub-Fund does not engage directly with investee companies and relies on indirect monitoring.

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

No sustainable investment objective

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental or social characteristics, but does not have as its objective sustainable investment.

Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

The Sub-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 Sub-Fund invests in unlisted infrastructure and infrastructure-related assets and businesses ("**Infrastructure Investments**") located in OECD countries. The Sub-Fund focuses on minority investments in the following industry sectors: energy (incl. renewable energy), transportation, oil, gas, social infrastructure, IT, telecommunication as well as water / waste. However, the Sub-Fund may also consider investments in other sectors. The Sub-Fund does 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 intends to achieve attractive returns through partnering with experienced fund managers and other financial or strategic investors predominantly on value-add opportunities that represent attractive risk / return characteristics. The Fund will typically be looking for opportunities with significant growth in cash flows coupled with adequate down-side protection.

As part of its investment and asset management processes, the Sub-Fund applies a set of exclusion criteria and integrates a comprehensive ESG and climate risk assessment across all new and existing investments. ESG considerations are embedded as binding elements of the investment strategy, influencing investment selection, monitoring, and engagement activities.

The ESG assessment includes a review of good governance practices of investee companies covering areas such as management quality, remuneration policies, anti-bribery and corruption history, health and safety standards, human rights policies, tax compliance, anti-money laundering and anti-bribery standards, and fair competition practices.

ESG performance improvement is a core objective of the Sub-Fund's asset management activities. For each new investment, subject to influence and governance rights, ESG action points are defined during investment due diligence and are reviewed regularly throughout the holding period in collaboration with investee companies and co-investors. These ESG action plans are based on the Sub-Fund's internal ESG assessment framework and aim to address material ESG topics.

For passive co-investments, where the Sub-Fund does not hold governance rights or influence over the investee company, ESG action points may not be enforceable. In such cases, ESG performance is monitored based on available data and disclosures from lead investors or public sources.

Engagement is used by the Sub-Fund to enhance ESG standards and transparency, subject to governance rights and influence. The Sub-Fund monitors progress on ESG action points and encourages continuous improvement through active dialogue with portfolio companies.

For passive co-investments, direct engagement is not feasible. The Sub-Fund relies on indirect monitoring and publicly available ESG information to assess progress.

Methodologies used for ESG and climate risk assessments are based on internal frameworks aligned with international standards. Data is sourced from investee disclosures and direct engagement, with limitations addressed through ongoing data quality reviews.

In the case of passive co-investments, data is sourced from lead investors or public disclosures, and engagement-based data validation may not be possible.

Proportion of investments

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

The Sub-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 Sub-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 using the sustainability indicators listed below, which are applicable to each individual investment:

Environmental Indicators

- Environmental management systems:
 - Share of investee companies with an environmental policy (in % of NAV)
 - Number of environmental pollution incidents
- 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 Indicators

- Health and Safety ("H&S") management systems:
 - Share of investee companies with a H&S policy (in % of NAV)
 - H&S metrics (for 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 ESG practices of portfolio companies is a key element of the Sub-Fund's investment and monitoring processes. The promoted E/S characteristics and associated sustainability indicators are tracked through the Sub-Fund's internal ESG assessment framework.

For new investments, these indicators are assessed during investment due diligence and reviewed by the investment team and ESG Committee prior to submission to the Investment Committee. For existing investments, they are reviewed annually as part of the ESG monitoring process by the asset managers, ESG managers and the ESG Committee.

Data for the indicators is sourced directly from target and portfolio companies and verified by the investment and asset management teams. The quality and validity of the data are ensured through multiple layers of review and approval. For passive co-investments, data is sourced from lead investors or publicly available disclosures, and verification is limited to plausibility checks and discussions with lead investors due to the Sub-Fund's lack of direct access or influence.

To improve performance of these indicators, asset managers aim to exercise shareholder engagement rights during the holding period. ESG engagements are tracked individually for each investment. For passive co-investments, where shareholder engagement rights are not available, the Sub-Fund does not conduct direct ESG engagements. Monitoring is based on indirect oversight and available reporting from lead investors.

Methodologies

The sustainability indicators used to monitor the attainment of the Sub-Fund's promoted E/S characteristics are embedded within the Sub-Fund's internal ESG assessment framework.

The Sub-Fund applies a combination of quantitative and qualitative methodologies to assess ESG performance, including: principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors as defined under SFDR, custom sustainability indicators, and qualitative considerations such as but not limited to ISO certifications, negative media exposure, community engagement.

Each indicator is assessed during investment due diligence and monitored throughout the holding period.

The methodology also incorporates data validation steps to ensure consistency and reliability. Limitations may arise due to data availability, quality, or comparability across investee companies. These are addressed through triangulation of data sources and engagement with portfolio companies to improve disclosure. This is particularly relevant for value-add infrastructure investments, where ESG data may be less mature and reporting processes less established.

The Sub-Fund addresses these limitations through tailored ESG action plans and capacity-building efforts during the holding period. For passive co-investments, where the Sub-Fund does not hold governance rights or influence, ESG data limitations may be more pronounced. In such cases, the Sub-Fund relies on publicly available disclosures or lead investor reporting.

For further details on how these methodologies are applied during investment selection and monitoring, please refer to the “Due Diligence” section below.

Data sources and processing

The Sub-Fund promotes transparency and aims to improve ESG standards of investee companies through active engagement during the holding period, subject to governance rights and influence. For passive co-investments, where governance rights and engagement are not available, the Sub-Fund relies on indirect monitoring and publicly available ESG disclosures.

a) Data sources

All data used to monitor the attainment of the Sub-Fund’s promoted E/S characteristics is collected directly from portfolio companies on an annual basis. For new investments, data is sourced from target companies with support of external advisors during investment due diligence. No third-party ESG data providers are used for primary data collection.

For value-add infrastructure investments, ESG data may be less standardized or incomplete at entry due to limited internal resources or immature reporting systems. The Sub-Fund works closely with investee companies to establish ESG data collection processes and improve reporting quality over time.

For passive co-investments, data is sourced from lead investors or public disclosures, as direct data collection from investee companies is not feasible.

In addition, the Sub-Fund employs an external ESG data management platform to support the data collection process. This platform provides a structured, IT-driven solution that facilitates consistent data input across portfolio companies and enhances transparency. It also enables multi-year data comparisons, allowing asset managers to identify trends and request clarifications or corrections directly through the platform. For passive co-investments, the platform is used to store and analyze available data, but direct clarifications or corrections may not be possible as these depend on exchanges with lead investors.

b) Data quality controls

The investment and asset managers are responsible for verifying the accuracy and completeness of the data received from target and investee companies. When it comes to fund reporting, verified data is then submitted to the ESG manager who aggregates and reviews it at the portfolio level under a four-eye principle. The external ESG data platform further supports data quality by enabling side-by-side year-on-year comparisons, flagging inconsistencies, and tracking changes. This multi-step structured review process ensures consistency, reliability, and traceability of ESG data.

Where data gaps are identified, especially in early-stage companies or value-add infrastructure companies, the Sub-Fund engages directly with investee companies to improve data quality and completeness. This process is particularly relevant for assets undergoing operational transformation or growth, where ESG data maturity may vary significantly across portfolio companies.

For passive co-investments, data verification is limited to plausibility checks and discussions with lead investors, and direct engagement to close data gaps is not possible.

c) Data processing

Depending on the sustainability indicator, data may 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
- Derived, using internal methodology when data delivered by the portfolio companies is binary (e.g. share of investee companies with a policy, expressed as % of NAV).

The ESG manager processes and consolidates the data into the Sub-Fund’s ESG reporting framework which supports monitoring, benchmarking, and engagement activities.

d) Proportion of estimated data

The Sub-Fund does not rely on estimated data for its ESG reporting. All investee companies are required to report directly on the set indicators used to monitor the promoted E/S characteristics. However, depending on the maturity of the investee company, data gaps may occur –

particularly for complex indicators such as GHG emissions. In such cases, the Sub-Fund engages with the investee company to close the gap within a reasonable timeframe and to support the institutionalization of ESG data collection and reporting.

For passive co-investments, the Sub-Fund may not be able to close data gaps through engagement. In such cases, the Sub-Fund relies on available disclosures and communicates data gaps in its disclosure.

Limitations to methodologies and data

a) Methodological limitations

No material methodological limitations have been identified in the Sub-Fund's ESG assessment framework. The methodologies applied are based on internally developed ESG evaluation models, supported by structured data collection and validation processes.

However, for passive co-investments, where the Sub-Fund does not hold governance rights or influence over the investee company's operations or reporting practices, the ability to apply the full ESG assessment framework may be limited. In such cases, ESG assessments rely on publicly available information or data provided by lead investors, which may not be subject to the same validation standards.

b) Data limitations

The Sub-Fund relies primarily on data provided directly by target and portfolio companies. Limitations may arise due to the maturity of the investee company, lack of established ESG reporting processes, or delays in data submission due to operational priorities. These limitations are most common in early-stage companies or those undergoing institutionalization of ESG practices. This is particularly relevant for value-add infrastructure investments, where ESG reporting systems may be underdeveloped and internal resources constrained.

For passive co-investments, data limitations may be more pronounced due to the Sub-Fund's lack of direct engagement rights. In such cases, the Sub-Fund may not be able to request data corrections or improvements, and must rely on the ESG reporting practices of the lead investor or investee company.

To mitigate these limitations, the Sub-Fund employs an external ESG data management platform that supports structured data collection, enables multi-year comparisons, and facilitates direct communication between asset managers and investee companies – where such engagement is possible. This platform allows asset managers to request data reviews and corrections, improving both the accuracy and completeness of reported information.

Asset managers also engage actively with investee companies and co-investors throughout the holding period to close data gaps and support the development of robust ESG reporting processes.

c) Effects of limitations

None of the identified limitations are considered to materially affect the Sub-Fund's ability to attain the E/S characteristics it promotes.

For passive co-investments, the Sub-Fund acknowledges that its ability to influence ESG outcomes and data quality is limited. These investments are assessed using available data.

To enhance data quality and comparability, the Sub-Fund employs an external ESG data management platform. It also aims to engage with investee companies and lead investors to close data gaps.

The Sub-Fund's overall ESG governance and monitoring processes, including the use of a structured ESG assessment framework, annual reassessments, and a three-line control mechanism involving asset managers, ESG managers, and the ESG Committee, help ensure that the integrity of the ESG evaluation and the Sub-Fund's alignment with its promoted E/S characteristics are maintained across the portfolio.

For value-add infrastructure assets, these measures are particularly important to support ESG integration during periods of operational change and growth.

Due diligence

Pre-investment stage

Exclusions

The Sub-Fund applies a set of exclusion rules ("exclusions") to meet legal requirements and to embody ESG considerations in risk management. Investments in sectors or activities that conflict with the Sub-Fund's promoted E/S characteristics are excluded. These exclusions are binding and form a core part of the investment decision-making process.

- In addition to the regulatory controversial weapons exclusions, the Fund will not 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 and/or companies listed under SVVK-ASIR Nuclear Weapons (outside NPT);
- Not to grant financing for more than 20% of the fund's size to projects that are primarily active in the oil midstream sector (i.e. in the business of transporting, storing or refining crude oil or related refined products);
- 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 is failing at least one of the ten UNGC principles according to the MSCI ESG list or in case of any identified violation during the ESG due diligence for which no remediation actions are possible¹;
- 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 investment team conducts a structured ESG assessment to evaluate the environmental, social, and governance performance of each target company or asset. This assessment includes twelve key ESG topics and results in an internal ESG rating. The ESG assessment consists of 48 standardized questions across twelve key topics, covering environmental practices, social responsibility, and governance structures. Each question is answered using a predefined format (Yes/No/Not applicable/Information not available), and the responses generate an ESG rating on a scale from 0 to 48. This rating is interpreted using a traffic light system: scores above 32 indicate strong ESG risk management, scores between 26 and 32 reflect moderate management, and scores below 26 suggest low management of ESG risks. The ESG rating is integrated into the investment recommendation.

The ESG assessment incorporates sustainability indicators used to monitor the Sub-Fund's promoted E/S characteristics and includes consideration of PAIs on sustainability factors. Where disclosure on PAIs is unavailable, a discount is applied to the ESG rating, and the investment recommendation is adjusted to include actions aimed at procuring relevant data post-investment.

Climate risk assessment

A climate risk assessment aligned with the TCFD framework is conducted alongside the ESG assessment. Transitional risks are evaluated under the SSP1-1.9 scenario (Paris-aligned) assessing both likelihood and impact across categories such as policy, legal, technology, and market risks. Physical climate risks are assessed using an external climate risk tool is being used, covering both present hazard risk and future climate risk under multiple climate scenarios (SSP1-2.6, SSP2-4.5, SSP5-8.5). Material risks identified during due diligence trigger the development of mitigation or adaptation measures.

Good governance practices

The ESG assessment includes a review of good governance practices, covering areas such as board structure, senior management, financial reporting, compliance with tax and anti-corruption standards, and stakeholder engagement. These elements are evaluated to ensure alignment with SFDR expectations.

Decision thresholds and action plans

The ESG CIE reviews the ESG assessment of every new investment opportunity prior to its presentation to the Investment Committee.

Investments identified as having medium or low management of ESG risks through the ESG assessment must be accompanied by an ESG Action Plan. The plan should take into account the Sub-Fund's ability to influence the investee company and outline post-investment measures to improve ESG performance.

For passive co-investments, where the Sub-Fund does not hold governance rights or influence over the investee company, the feasibility of implementing binding ESG Action Plans is limited. In such cases, the Sub-Fund assesses ESG risks based on available data and the ESG practices of the lead investor.

Investment with low management of ESG risks and no binding, enforceable ESG Action Plan will be excluded. The Sub-Fund also excludes investments that are not aligned with the E/S characteristics it promotes.

¹ Note: Infrastructure Equity distinguishes the assessment of UNGC violations between direct investments and material counterparties. Furthermore, this evaluation is segmented into pre-investment and post-investment phases to ensure a comprehensive analysis, according to the internal policy.

Asset management stage

During the holding period, the Sub-Fund performs the following key ESG-related activities to ensure continued alignment with its promoted E/S characteristics:

Sustainability indicators reporting

The Sub-Fund collects sustainability indicators for each portfolio investment and aggregates them at the Sub-Fund level. These indicators are disclosed annually in accordance with SFDR periodic disclosure.

ESG and PAIs assessment

Asset managers monitor each asset throughout the holding period. An annual ESG assessment is conducted for each investment, including a reassessment of its ESG rating. This ESG assessment integrates the PAI assessment. A Fund-level PAI assessment is performed annually.

The main goal of this assessment is to provide transparency, highlight ESG performance, and improve the ESG standards of investee companies through direct engagement, subject to governance rights and influence.

For passive co-investments, where the Sub-Fund does not hold governance rights or influence over the investee company, ESG monitoring is based on available data and periodic updates from lead investors or public sources. Direct engagement is not feasible and ESG assessments are adapted accordingly.

Control mechanisms

ESG data for new investments is sourced directly from target companies and reviewed by external advisors during due diligence. These advisors support investment managers and perform initial data quality checks (first line of defense).

Investment managers, often with the support of the ESG manager and the ESG advisor, review the due diligence findings and raise questions as needed (second line of defense). The investment managers finalize the ESG assessment and ESG investment recommendation which includes, among other elements, an evaluation of the investment's compliance with the Sub-Fund's regulatory ESG commitments.

Summarized ESG findings are submitted to the ESG CIE prior to Investment Committee review. The ESG CIE acts as the final line of defense and its approval of the ESG assessment is documented in the investment memo.

For existing investments, ESG data is sourced directly from portfolio companies and verified by asset managers, who are in close contact with the companies and best positioned to assess data quality (first line of defense).

For passive co-investments, ESG data is sourced from lead investors or publicly available disclosures, and verification is limited to plausibility checks and discussions with lead investors.

The Sub-Fund uses an external ESG data management platform to support the ESG monitoring process. This platform enables structured data collection, multi-year comparisons, and facilitates communication between asset managers and investee companies to improve data quality and completeness. Where engagement is feasible, the platform supports communication with investee companies. For passive co-investments, this functionality may not be applicable.

Verified data and ESG assessments are submitted to the ESG manager, who aggregates and reviews them at the portfolio level. Any material discrepancy identified is double-checked with asset managers and portfolio companies (second line of defense).

Final ESG reporting, including SFDR periodic disclosures, is presented to the ESG CIE providing a third line of defense to ensure reliability and transparency in monitoring the Sub-Fund's E/S characteristics.

Engagement policies

The implementation of ESG-related actions and processes aimed at improving the ESG performance of investee companies is governed by the Sub-Fund's approach to shareholder engagement. Engagement is also used to address sustainability-related controversies where they arise.

Engagement can take various forms, is taken in the interest of the investors and is tailored to the Sub-Fund's ability to influence ESG outcomes.

Engagement is subject to the type of investment, governance rights, or size of shareholding. For assets where the Sub-Fund holds control or co-control positions, board representation, and/or veto rights at board level (Tier 1 assets), a proactive engagement approach is implemented. This includes direct dialogue with management and board members to drive ESG improvements where deemed necessary. For Tier 2 and Tier 3 assets where governance rights are limited or non-existent, engagement may be more constrained or not feasible. In such cases, asset managers seek to engage constructively with lead shareholders or other key stakeholders, focusing on sustainability issues and promoting transparency and accountability.

The Sub-Fund's engagement policy includes documentation, monitoring and reporting of engagement activities. Where engagement efforts do not result in satisfactory progress, escalation measures may be considered.

Designated reference benchmark

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

Additional documentation and information:

The periodic reporting of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, a sub-fund of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (including the SFDR period annex) 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 Growth, a sub-fund of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF. 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.

Disclaimer: These are a regulatory disclosures to meet the requirements of the Article 10 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (REGULATION (EU) 2019/2088 - SFDR) of the EU and not a marketing webpage. This webpage was produced with the greatest of care and to the best knowledge and belief. The information provided therein reflects the actual information on the Sub-Fund. The information contained herein is exclusively intended for SFDR disclosure purposes, and should not be considered as an investment advice, investment recommendation, or a solicitation to buy or sell investment funds. Prior to any subscription, investors should obtain and carefully read the detailed information on Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, a sub-fund of Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF contained in all the regulatory documentation (in particular the confidential private placement memorandum, fund contract or articles of association, and periodic reports), which serve together with this document as the sole applicable legal basis for the purchase of fund units. More information is available at www.swisslife-am.com. Source: Swiss Life Asset Managers / ©2022. All rights reserved. Customer Service: info@swisslife-am.com

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Sammenfatning

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, en afdeling af Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF ("**afdelingen**") fremmer miljømæssige og sociale ("**E/S**") karakteristika, men har ikke bæredygtig investering som mål. Afdelingen er omfattet af artikel 8 i EU's forordning om bæredygtig finansiering (disclosureforordningen).

Afdelingen fremmer følgende E/S-karakteristika: modvirkning af klimaændringer, energieffektivitet, sundhed og sikkerhed, diversitet og lige muligheder.

Det er afdelingens mål at generere attraktive, risikostyret afkast gennem opbygning af en diversificeret portefølje af unoterede infrastruktur- og infrastrukturrelaterede aktiver og virksomheder ("**infrastrukturinvesteringer**") beliggende i OECD-lande. Som led i investeringsstrategien anvender afdelingen et sæt udelukkelsesregler, integrerer en proprietær ESG-vurdering og en klimarisikovurdering i sine investerings- og kapitalforvaltningsprocedurer og stiler efter dialog med sine investeringsmodtagende virksomheder for at forbedre deres ESG-standarder og gennemsigtighed i hele investeringsperioden. Afdelingen fokuserer på værdiskabende infrastrukturinvesteringer, som kan omfatte driftsmæssige omstillinger, vækstinitiativer eller strategisk omplacering. ESG-integration er tilpasset til at afspejle disse virksomheders skiftende karakter og deres specifikke bæredygtighedsudfordringer. For passive saminvesteringer, hvor afdelingen ikke har nogen ledelsesrettigheder eller indflydelse, er aktivt ejerskab ikke muligt. ESG-overvågningen er baseret på tilgængelige oplysninger og indirekte tilsyn.

ESG-vurderingen omfatter en evaluering af god ledelsespraksis og inddrager bæredygtighedsindikatorer og indikatorer for vigtigste negative virkninger (PAI) for at overvåge, om de E/S-karakteristika, som afdelingen fremmer, opnås.

Mindst 90 % af afdelingen skal bestå af investeringer, der fremmer et eller flere af afdelingens E/S-karakteristika. De resterende 10 % kan allokeres til derivater, kontanter og andre likvide midler, der besiddes af driftsmæssige årsager.

Hvordan de E/S-karakteristika, som fonden fremmer, er opnået, måles, overvåges og evalueres ved hjælp af de bæredygtighedsindikatorer, som kan knyttes til hver enkelt investering. Disse indikatorer er beskrevet nærmere i nedenstående afsnit "Overvågning af miljømæssige eller sociale karakteristika".

Afdelingen anvender en proprietær ESG-vurderingsramme, der kombinerer kvantitative og kvalitative metoder, herunder indikatorer for vigtigste negative virkninger, tilpassede bæredygtighedsparametre og kvalitative faktorer såsom certificeringer og mediekontrol. ESG-indikatorer vurderes under investerings due diligence og overvåges gennem hele investeringsperioden. De implementerede datavalideringstrin sikrer konsistens og pålidelighed, og eventuelle begrænsninger håndteres gennem aktivt ejerskab og triangulering af kilder. For værdiforøgende infrastrukturaktiver kan ESG-data være mindre udviklede til at begynde med. Afdelingen støtter aktivt udviklingen af ESG-rapporteringsmuligheder og arbejder tæt sammen med porteføljeselskaberne for at forbedre datakvaliteten over tid. For passive saminvesteringer vurderes ESG-indikatorer ved brug af tilgængelige data fra hovedinvestorer eller offentlige kilder. Aktivt ejerskab og data fra flere indgangsvinkler er muligvis ikke muligt.

Investeringsforvalterne indsamler ESG-data for nye investeringer i forbindelse med due diligence, der støttes af eksterne ESG-rådgivere og afdelingens proprietære ESG-vurderingsramme. I løbet af investeringsperioden indsamler afdelingen ESG-data direkte fra porteføljeselskaberne. Dataene gennemgås af investerings- og kapitalforvaltere sammen med ESG-forvalteren og ESG-komiteen "Committee Infrastructure Equity" (ESG CIE), inden dataene anvendes til eksterne rapportering og overvågning. Ved passive saminvesteringer indsamles ESG-data fra hovedinvestorer eller offentlige oplysninger, og de gennemgås for at sikre, at de er plausible.

Der er ikke fundet væsentlige metodebegrænsninger. Der kan opstå begrænsninger i dataene på grund af afhængighed af de investeringsmodtagende virksomheders oplysninger, men disse anses ikke for at være væsentlige for at opnå afdelingens E/S-karakteristika. Afdelingen håndterer sådanne begrænsninger gennem aktivt ejerskab og løbende forbedring af ESG-dataindsamlingsprocedurerne. Dette er især relevant for værdiskabende investeringer, hvor ESG-systemer muligvis er under udvikling og kræver målrettet støtte. For passive saminvesteringer kan databegrænsningerne være mere udtalte på grund af manglende direkte adgang

og aktivt ejerskab. Disse begrænsninger afhjælpes gennem konservative vurderingsmetoder og brug af troværdige oplysninger fra tredjeparter eller børsnoterede selskaber.

Som led i due diligence anvender afdelingen bindende udelukkelsesregler, en proprietær ESG-vurdering og en klimarisikovurdering. ESG-vurderinger og indikatorer for vigtigste negative virkninger anvendes til at træffe informerede investeringsbeslutninger, og investeringer, der ikke opfylder afdelingens ESG-standarter, udelukkes. I løbet af investeringsperioden overvåges ESG-resultaterne årligt, understøttet af struktureret dataindsamling, implementerede kontrolprocesser og aktivt ejerskab med de investeringsmodtagende virksomheder. For passive saminvesteringer overvåges ESG-resultaterne ved brug af tilgængelige data, og aktivt ejerskab er begrænset til udvekslinger med hovedinvestorer.

Aktivt ejerskab med de investeringsmodtagende virksomheder tilpasses efter afdelingens ledelsesrettigheder og investeringsstrategi og kan omfatte direkte dialog, indflydelse på bestyrelsesniveau eller samarbejde med andre investorer. Ved passive saminvesteringer indgår afdelingen ikke i direkte samarbejde med de investeringsmodtagende virksomheder, men benytter sig af indirekte overvågning.

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

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

(Datum des Inkrafttretens: 12.01.2026)

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Fassung: 4

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, ein Teilfonds von Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (der „Fonds“)

Unternehmenskennung (LEI-Code): 254900TCSEMPZRXR9I62

Zusammenfassung

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, ein Teilfonds von Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (der „Teilfonds“) bewirbt ökologische und soziale Merkmale, verfolgt aber kein nachhaltiges Investitionsziel. Der Teilfonds fällt in den Anwendungsbereich von Artikel 8 der EU-Offenlegungsverordnung (SFDR).

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

Der Teilfonds strebt die Generierung attraktiver risikobereinigter Renditen an, indem er ein diversifiziertes Portfolio von nicht-börsennotierten Infrastruktur- und infrastrukturbezogenen Vermögenswerten und Unternehmen („**Infrastrukturinvestitionen**“) aufbaut, die in OECD-Mitgliedstaaten angesiedelt sind. Im Rahmen seiner Anlagestrategie wendet der Teilfonds eine Reihe von Ausschlussregeln an, berücksichtigt eine interne ESG-Bewertung und eine Bewertung des Klimarisikos in seinen Anlage- und Vermögensverwaltungsprozessen und will mit den Unternehmen, in die er investiert, einen aktiven Dialog führen, um eine Verbesserung von ESG-Standards und Transparenz während der Haltedauer zu erreichen. Der Teilfonds konzentriert sich auf wertsteigernde Infrastrukturinvestitionen, die Umgestaltungen auf operativer Ebene, Wachstumsinitiativen oder strategische Neuausrichtungen beinhalten können. Die ESG-Integration ist auf die im Wandel begriffene Natur dieser Unternehmen und ihre spezifischen nachhaltigkeitsbezogenen Herausforderungen zugeschnitten. Ein Engagement in passiven Co-Investitionen, bei denen der Teilfonds keine Governance-Rechte oder Einflussmöglichkeiten hat, ist nicht möglich. Die Überwachung der ESG-Praktiken stützt sich auf verfügbare Offenlegungen und indirekte Aufsicht.

Die ESG-Bewertung umfasst eine Bewertung der Verfahrensweisen einer guten Unternehmensführung und beinhaltet Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren und Indikatoren für die wichtigsten nachteiligen Auswirkungen (Principal Adverse Impacts, PAI), um die Erfüllung der vom Teilfonds beworbenen ökologischen/sozialen Merkmale zu überwachen.

Mindestens 90% des Teilfonds müssen auf Investitionen entfallen, die ein oder mehrere ökologische/soziale Merkmale des Teilfonds bewerben. Die übrigen 10% können Allokationen in Derivaten, Barmitteln und Barmitteläquivalenten umfassen, die aus operativen Gründen gehalten werden.

Die Messung, Überwachung und Beurteilung der Erfüllung der ökologischen/sozialen Merkmale erfolgt anhand von Nachhaltigkeitsindikatoren in Bezug auf jede einzelne Investition. Diese Indikatoren sind im Abschnitt „Überwachung der ökologischen oder sozialen Merkmale“ ausführlich dargelegt.

Der Teilfonds verwendet einen internen ESG-Bewertungsrahmen, der quantitative und qualitative Methoden kombiniert, darunter die Berücksichtigung der wichtigsten PAI-Indikatoren, kundenspezifischer Nachhaltigkeitskennzahlen und qualitativer Faktoren wie Zertifizierungen und Medienprüfungen. Die ESG-Indikatoren werden während der Sorgfaltsprüfung der Investitionen bewertet und während der gesamten Haltedauer überwacht. Die vorhandenen Schritte zur Validierung von Daten gewährleisten Konsistenz und Zuverlässigkeit, und etwaige Einschränkungen werden durch Mitwirkung und Quellen-Triangulation ausgeglichen. Die ESG-Daten zu wertsteigernden Infrastrukturanlagen sind zum Zeitpunkt der Investition möglicherweise weniger ausgereift. Der Teilfonds unterstützt aktiv die Entwicklung von Verfahren im Bereich der ESG-Berichterstattung und arbeitet eng mit den Portfoliounternehmen zusammen, um die Datenqualität im Laufe der Zeit zu verbessern. Bei passiven Co-Investitionen werden die ESG-Indikatoren anhand der verfügbaren Daten der Hauptinvestoren oder anhand von öffentlichen Quellen geprüft. Mitwirkung und Triangulation sind möglicherweise nicht möglich.

ESG-Daten für neue Investitionen werden im Zuge der Sorgfaltsprüfung von Anlageverwaltern gesammelt; unterstützend werden die Analysen externer ESG-Berater und der teilfondseigene ESG-Bewertungsrahmen herangezogen. Während der Haltedauer bezieht der Teilfonds die ESG-Daten unmittelbar von den Portfoliounternehmen. Die Daten werden vor der Nutzung für Zwecke der externen Berichterstattung und Überwachung von den Anlage- und Vermögensverwaltern, dem ESG-Manager und dem Infrastructure Equity ESG-

Ausschuss (ESG CIE) geprüft. Bei passiven Co-Investitionen werden die ESG-Daten von Hauptinvestoren oder öffentlichen Bekanntmachungen bezogen und auf ihre Plausibilität geprüft.

Es wurden keine wesentlichen methodischen Einschränkungen festgestellt. Es kann zwar aufgrund der Abhängigkeit von den Offenlegungen der Unternehmen, in die investiert wird, zu Dateneinschränkungen kommen; diese werden jedoch für die Erfüllung der ökologischen/sozialen Merkmale des Teilfonds nicht als wesentlich erachtet. Der Teilfonds begegnet solchen Einschränkungen durch aktive Zusammenarbeit und eine kontinuierliche Verbesserung der Verfahren zur Erhebung von ESG-Daten. Dies ist von besonderer Bedeutung bei wertsteigernden Investitionen, bei denen ESG-Systeme möglicherweise derzeit in Entwicklung sind und gezielte Unterstützung benötigen. Bei passiven Co-Investitionen kann es aufgrund fehlender direkter Zugangs- und Mitwirkungsmöglichkeiten zu größeren Einschränkungen hinsichtlich der Daten kommen. Diese Einschränkungen werden durch konservative Bewertungsansätze und das Hinzuziehen glaubwürdiger Angaben Dritter oder öffentlicher Bekanntmachungen der Unternehmen minimiert.

Im Rahmen der Sorgfaltsprüfung wendet der Teilfonds verbindliche Ausschlussregeln, eine interne ESG-Bewertung und eine Bewertung des Klimarisikos an. ESG-Ratings und PAI-Indikatoren werden als Grundlage für Anlageentscheidungen genutzt, und Investitionen, die nicht den ESG-Standards des Teilfonds entsprechen, werden ausgeschlossen. Während der Haltedauer wird die ESG-Performance jährlich überwacht. Gestützt wird dieser Prozess durch eine strukturierte Datenerfassung, bestehende Kontrollmechanismen und die Zusammenarbeit mit den Unternehmen, in die investiert wird. Bei passiven Co-Investitionen wird die ESG-Performance anhand verfügbarer Daten überwacht; die Mitwirkung beschränkt sich auf den Austausch mit den Hauptinvestoren.

Die Zusammenarbeit mit den Unternehmen, in die investiert wird, ist auf die Governance-Rechte und die Anlagestrategie des Teilfonds abgestimmt und kann direkte Dialoge, Maßnahmen zur Einflussnahme auf Vorstandsebene oder die Zusammenarbeit mit anderen Aktionären umfassen. Bei passiven Co-Investitionen arbeitet der Teilfonds nicht direkt mit den Unternehmen zusammen, in die investiert wird, sondern stützt sich auf eine indirekte Überwachung.

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

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

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Versión: 4

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, un subfondo de Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (el «Fondo»)

LEI: 254900TCSEMPZRXR9162

Resumen

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, un subfondo de Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (el «**Subfondo**») promueve características medioambientales y sociales («**E/S**»), pero no tiene un objetivo de inversión sostenible. El Subfondo 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 Subfondo promueve las siguientes características E/S: mitigación del cambio climático y eficiencia energética, salud y seguridad, y diversidad e igualdad de oportunidades.

El Subfondo tiene como objetivo generar rentabilidades ajustadas al riesgo atractivas por medio de la construcción de una cartera diversificada de activos y empresas de infraestructuras y relacionados con las infraestructuras no cotizadas (las «**Inversiones en infraestructuras**») ubicadas en los países de la OCDE. En el marco de su estrategia de inversión, el Subfondo aplica una serie de reglas de exclusión, integra una evaluación ESG interna y una evaluación del riesgo climático en sus procesos de inversión y gestión de activos, y tiene previsto implicarse con las empresas en las que invierte con el fin de mejorar las normas y la transparencia en materia ESG durante el periodo de mantenimiento. El Subfondo se centra en inversiones en infraestructuras de valor añadido, las cuales pueden implicar transformaciones operativas, iniciativas de crecimiento o un reposicionamiento estratégico. La integración ESG se adapta con el objeto de reflejar la naturaleza cambiante de estos negocios y sus desafíos concretos en materia de sostenibilidad. En el caso de las coinversiones pasivas, en las que el Subfondo no tiene derechos de gobernanza ni capacidad de influencia, la implicación no es viable. El seguimiento de los criterios ESG se basa en la información de que se dispone y en una supervisión indirecta.

La evaluación ESG incluye una valoración de las buenas prácticas de gobernanza, e incorpora indicadores de sostenibilidad e indicadores de las principales incidencias adversas (PIA) con que se supervisa el logro de las características E/S promovidas por el Subfondo.

Como mínimo, el 90% del patrimonio del Subfondo se destinará a inversiones que promuevan una o más características E/S del Subfondo, y el 10% restante se asignará a derivados, efectivo y equivalentes de efectivo por motivos operativos.

El logro de las características E/S promovidas se mide, supervisa y evalúa mediante los indicadores de sostenibilidad que se asocian con cada inversión individual. Estos indicadores se detallan en el apartado «Seguimiento de las características medioambientales o sociales» que figura a continuación.

El Subfondo utiliza un marco de evaluación ESG interno que combina metodologías cuantitativas y cualitativas, entre las que se incluyen indicadores de las principales incidencias adversas, parámetros de sostenibilidad personalizados, y factores cualitativos, como certificaciones y revisiones de medios. Los indicadores ESG se evalúan en la fase de diligencia debida de la inversión y se supervisan a lo largo del periodo de mantenimiento. Los procedimientos de validación de datos que se han establecido garantizan la coherencia y la fiabilidad, y cualquier limitación se aborda mediante la interacción y la triangulación de fuentes. En el caso de los activos de infraestructuras de valor añadido, los datos ESG podrían presentar un menor grado de desarrollo en el momento de suscribir la inversión. El Subfondo respalda activamente el desarrollo de las capacidades en materia de elaboración de informes ESG y colabora estrechamente con las empresas que componen la cartera para mejorar la calidad de los datos con el tiempo. En el caso de las coinversiones pasivas, los indicadores ESG se evalúan mediante la información disponible que proporcionan inversores líderes o fuentes públicas. La implicación y la triangulación de la información podría no ser posible.

Los datos ESG relativos a nuevas inversiones se recogen en la fase de diligencia debida de la inversión por parte de los gestores de inversión, los cuales cuentan con el respaldo de asesores ESG externos y del marco de evaluación ESG interno del Subfondo. Durante el periodo de mantenimiento, el Subfondo recoge datos ESG directamente de las empresas en cartera. Los datos son revisados por los gestores de inversiones y de activos, 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 a efectos de supervisión. En el caso de las coinversiones pasivas, los datos ESG se recogen a partir de la información proporcionada por los inversores líderes o de información pública, además de someterse a revisión para comprobar su plausibilidad.

No se han identificado limitaciones metodológicas materiales. Aunque podrían surgir limitaciones en materia de datos debido a la dependencia de la información divulgada por las empresas en las que se invierte, estas limitaciones no se consideran relevantes para el logro de las características E/S promovidas por el Subfondo. El Subfondo aborda dichas limitaciones mediante la implicación activa y la mejora continua de los procesos de recogida de datos ESG. Esto reviste particular importancia en el caso de las inversiones de valor añadido, en las que los sistemas ESG podrían estar en fase de desarrollo y requerir un respaldo específico. En el caso de las coinversiones pasivas, las limitaciones en términos de datos podrían ser más acusadas por la falta de acceso directo e implicación. Dichas limitaciones se ven mitigadas por medio de enfoques conservadores de evaluación y el recurso a información fiable de terceros o de empresas cotizadas.

En el marco del proceso de diligencia debida, el Subfondo aplica reglas de exclusión vinculantes, una evaluación ESG interna y una evaluación del riesgo climático. Las calificaciones ESG y los indicadores de las principales incidencias adversas se utilizan para fundamentar las decisiones de inversión, y se excluyen las inversiones que no satisfagan las normas ESG del Subfondo. Durante el periodo de mantenimiento, el rendimiento en materia ESG se supervisa de forma anual, con apoyo de procesos estructurados de recogida de datos, controles internos e implicación con las empresas en las que se invierte. En el caso de las coinversiones pasivas, los resultados ESG se supervisan utilizando la información disponible, y la implicación se limita a intercambios con los inversores líderes.

Esta implicación con las empresas en que se invierte se adapta a los derechos de gobernanza y a la estrategia de inversión del Subfondo, y puede incluir el diálogo directo, la influencia a nivel de consejo o la colaboración con otros accionistas. En el caso de las coinversiones pasivas, el Subfondo no se implica directamente con las empresas en que se invierte y recurre a un seguimiento indirecto.

El Subfondo 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 Growth, un compartiment de Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (le « Fonds »)

LEI : 254900TCSEMPZRXR9I62

Résumé

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, un compartiment de Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (le « **Compartiment** »), promeut des caractéristiques environnementales et sociales (« **E/S** »), mais n'a pas d'objectif d'investissement durable. Le Compartiment 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 Compartiment promeut les caractéristiques E/S suivantes : atténuation du changement climatique et efficacité énergétique, santé et sécurité, diversité et égalité des chances.

Le Compartiment a pour objectif de générer des rendements ajustés du risque attractifs, 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. Dans le cadre de sa stratégie d'investissement, le Compartiment applique un ensemble de règles d'exclusion, intègre une évaluation ESG exclusive et une évaluation du risque climatique dans ses processus d'investissement et de gestion des actifs, et vise à s'engager auprès des sociétés dans lesquelles il investit afin d'améliorer leurs normes ESG et leur transparence tout au long de la période de détention. Le Compartiment privilégie les investissements d'infrastructure à valeur ajoutée, qui peuvent impliquer notamment une transformation opérationnelle, des initiatives de croissance ou un repositionnement stratégique. L'intégration ESG est adaptée afin de refléter le caractère évolutif de ces entreprises et leurs défis propres en matière de durabilité. En ce qui concerne les co-investissements passifs, dans le cadre desquels le Compartiment ne détient aucun droit de gouvernance et n'exerce aucune influence, l'engagement n'est pas possible. Le suivi ESG s'appuie sur les informations disponibles et sur une surveillance indirecte.

L'évaluation ESG comprend une analyse des pratiques de bonne gouvernance et intègre des indicateurs relatifs à la durabilité et aux principales incidences négatives (PIN) afin de contrôler la réalisation des caractéristiques E/S promues par le Compartiment.

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

La réalisation des caractéristiques E/S promues est mesurée, suivie et évaluée à l'aide des indicateurs de durabilité associés à chaque investissement individuel. Ces indicateurs sont détaillés à la section « Suivi des caractéristiques environnementales ou sociales » ci-dessous.

Le Compartiment utilise un cadre d'évaluation ESG exclusif qui combine des méthodologies quantitatives et qualitatives, y compris des indicateurs relatifs aux principales incidences négatives, des indicateurs de durabilité personnalisés ainsi que des facteurs qualitatifs (certifications et vérification des médias par exemple). Les indicateurs ESG sont évalués lors du processus de diligence raisonnable des investissements et font l'objet d'un suivi tout au long de la période de détention. Les différentes étapes de validation des données mises en place sont gages de cohérence et de fiabilité, et les éventuelles limitations sont traitées par le biais de l'engagement et de la triangulation des sources. Pour les actifs d'infrastructure à valeur ajoutée, les données ESG peuvent être moins développées initialement. Le Compartiment soutient activement le développement de capacités de reporting ESG et travaille en étroite collaboration avec les entreprises en portefeuille dans le but d'améliorer la qualité des données au fil du temps. S'agissant des co-investissements passifs, les indicateurs ESG sont évalués à l'aide des données disponibles obtenues auprès des investisseurs principaux ou à partir de sources publiques. L'engagement et la triangulation ne sont pas toujours possibles.

Les données ESG relatives aux nouveaux investissements sont collectées par les gestionnaires au cours du processus de diligence raisonnable, en collaboration avec des conseillers ESG externes et à l'aide du cadre d'évaluation ESG exclusif du Compartiment. Durant la période de détention, le Compartiment collecte des données ESG directement auprès des entreprises du portefeuille. Les données sont examinées par les gestionnaires des investissements et des actifs, le gestionnaire ESG et le comité ESG Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE), avant d'être utilisées aux fins des rapports externes et du suivi. En ce qui concerne les co-investissements passifs, les données ESG sont collectées auprès des investisseurs principaux ou à partir de sources publiques et sont examinées afin d'en vérifier la plausibilité.

Aucune limite méthodologique significative n'a été identifiée. Bien que la dépendance à l'égard des informations publiées par les entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements puisse donner lieu à des limitations en matière de données, celles-ci ne sont pas considérées comme importantes aux fins de la réalisation des caractéristiques E/S du Compartiment. Face à ces limitations, le Compartiment promeut un engagement actif et une amélioration continue des processus de collecte des données ESG. Cette démarche revêt une importance particulière pour les investissements à valeur ajoutée, pour lesquels les systèmes ESG peuvent être en cours de développement et nécessitent un soutien ciblé. En ce qui concerne les co-investissements passifs, les limitations en matière de données peuvent être plus prononcées en raison du manque d'accès direct et d'engagement. Ces limitations sont atténuées par des approches d'évaluation prudentes et par le recours à des informations crédibles fournies par des tiers ou des entreprises publiques.

Dans le cadre du processus de diligence raisonnable, le Compartiment applique des règles d'exclusion contraignantes, une évaluation ESG exclusive et une évaluation du risque climatique. Les décisions d'investissement s'appuient sur les notations ESG et les indicateurs relatifs aux principales incidences négatives, et les placements qui ne répondent pas aux normes ESG du Compartiment sont exclus. Au cours de la période de détention, les performances ESG sont contrôlées annuellement grâce à un processus de collecte de données structuré, à divers processus de contrôle et à un engagement auprès des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements. S'agissant des co-investissements passifs, les performances ESG sont contrôlées à l'aide des données disponibles et l'engagement se limite aux échanges avec les investisseurs principaux.

L'engagement auprès des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements est adapté aux droits de gouvernance et à la stratégie d'investissement du Compartiment et peut passer par un dialogue direct, une influence au niveau du conseil d'administration ou une collaboration avec d'autres actionnaires. Pour les co-investissements passifs, le Compartiment ne s'engage pas directement auprès des entreprises bénéficiaires des investissements et s'appuie sur un suivi indirect.

Le Compartiment 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

(Data di efficacia 12.01.2026)

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Versione: 4

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, un comparto di Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (il "Fondo")

LEI: 254900TCSEMPZRXR9I62

Sintesi

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, un comparto di Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (il "**Comparto**") promuove caratteristiche ambientali e sociali ("**A/S**") ma non ha come obiettivo investimenti sostenibili. Il Comparto rientra nell'ambito di applicazione dell'articolo 8 del Regolamento relativo all'informativa sulla sostenibilità nel settore dei servizi finanziari (SFDR) dell'UE.

Il Comparto promuove le seguenti caratteristiche A/S: mitigazione dei cambiamenti climatici ed efficienza energetica, salute e sicurezza, diversità e pari opportunità.

Il Comparto si prefigge l'obiettivo di generare rendimenti corretti per il rischio interessanti mediante la costruzione di un portafoglio diversificato di attivi e imprese infrastrutturali e legati a infrastrutture non quotati ("**Investimenti infrastrutturali**") aventi sede in paesi OCSE. Nell'ambito della strategia d'investimento, il Comparto applica una serie di criteri di esclusione, integra una valutazione ESG proprietaria e una valutazione dei rischi climatici nei suoi processi di investimento e di gestione patrimoniale, e mira a impegnarsi con le imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti per migliorare la trasparenza e gli standard ESG durante l'intero periodo di detenzione. Il Comparto si concentra su investimenti infrastrutturali value-added, che possono comportare trasformazioni operative, iniziative di crescita o un riposizionamento strategico. L'integrazione dei criteri ESG riflette in maniera mirata la continua evoluzione di queste imprese e le loro specifiche sfide di sostenibilità. Nel caso dei co-investimenti passivi, nei quali il Comparto non detiene diritti di governance o esercita alcuna influenza, l'engagement (impegno) non è attuabile. Il monitoraggio delle caratteristiche ESG si basa sulle informative disponibili e sulla supervisione indiretta.

La valutazione ESG comprende una valutazione delle prassi di buona governance e incorpora indicatori di sostenibilità e dei principali effetti negativi (PAI) per monitorare il raggiungimento delle caratteristiche A/S promosse dal Comparto.

Almeno il 90% del Comparto è costituito da investimenti che promuovono una o più caratteristiche A/S del Comparto. Il restante 10% può essere destinato a posizioni in derivati, liquidità e strumenti equivalenti detenute per motivi operativi.

Il raggiungimento delle caratteristiche A/S promosse viene misurato, monitorato e valutato utilizzando gli indicatori di sostenibilità associati a ogni singolo investimento. Questi indicatori sono illustrati nel dettaglio nella seguente sezione "Monitoraggio delle caratteristiche ambientali o sociali".

Il Comparto si avvale del sistema di valutazione ESG sviluppato internamente che abbina metodologie quantitative e qualitative, inclusi indicatori dei principali effetti negativi, parametri di sostenibilità sviluppati appositamente e fattori qualitativi quali certificazioni e controlli multimediali. Gli indicatori ESG sono valutati nel corso della procedura di dovuta diligenza e monitorati durante l'intero periodo di detenzione. Le fasi di convalida dei dati assicurano coerenza e affidabilità, e qualsiasi limitazione viene affrontata mediante l'engagement (impegno) e la triangolazione delle fonti. Per gli investimenti infrastrutturali value-added, i dati ESG possono essere meno consolidati in fase di acquisizione. Il Comparto sostiene attivamente lo sviluppo delle capacità di rendicontazione ESG e collabora strettamente con le società in portafoglio per migliorare la qualità dei dati nel tempo. Per i co-investimenti passivi, gli indicatori ESG sono valutati sulla base dei dati messi a disposizione dagli investitori capofila o tratti da fonti pubbliche. L'impegno e la triangolazione potrebbero non essere possibili.

Per i nuovi investimenti, i gestori degli investimenti raccolgono i dati ESG durante la procedura di dovuta diligenza, supportati da consulenti ESG esterni e dal sistema di valutazione ESG proprietario del Comparto. Durante il periodo di detenzione, il Comparto raccoglie i dati ESG direttamente dalle società in portafoglio. I dati sono esaminati dai gestori degli investimenti e dai gestori patrimoniali, dal gestore ESG e dall'ESG Committee Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE) prima di essere utilizzati per la rendicontazione esterna e il monitoraggio. Per i co-investimenti passivi, i dati ESG vengono raccolti presso gli investitori capofila o estratti dalle informative pubbliche e sottoposti a una verifica di plausibilità.

Non sono state riscontrate limitazioni metodologiche sostanziali. Essendo basati sulle informazioni fornite dalle imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti, i dati possono presentare limitazioni, ma non si ritiene che queste pregiudichino il raggiungimento delle caratteristiche A/S

del Comparto. Il Comparto affronta tali limitazioni tramite l'impegno attivo con le società e il continuo miglioramento delle procedure di raccolta dei dati ESG. Ciò è particolarmente rilevante per gli investimenti value-added, in cui i sistemi ESG potrebbero essere ancora in fase di sviluppo e richiedere un supporto mirato. Per i co-investimenti passivi, le limitazioni dei dati possono essere più accentuate a causa della mancanza di accesso diretto e di impegno. Queste limitazioni sono mitigate da approcci di valutazione prudenti e dall'utilizzo di informazioni credibili di terzi o di società quotate.

Nell'ambito della dovuta diligenza, il Comparto applica regole di esclusione vincolanti, un sistema di valutazione ESG proprietario e una valutazione dei rischi climatici. Le decisioni d'investimento tengono conto dei rating ESG e degli indicatori dei principali effetti negativi, e gli investimenti che non soddisfano gli standard ESG del Comparto sono esclusi. Durante il periodo di detenzione, la performance ESG è sottoposta con cadenza annuale a un monitoraggio che si avvale di una raccolta strutturata dei dati, dell'implementazione di procedure di controllo e dell'impegno con le imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti. Per i co-investimenti passivi, la performance ESG viene monitorata sulla base dei dati disponibili e l'impegno è limitato agli scambi con gli investitori capofila.

L'impegno con le imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti è strutturato in base ai diritti di governance e alla strategia di investimento del Comparto e può includere il dialogo diretto, l'influenza a livello di consiglio di amministrazione o la collaborazione con altri azionisti. Per i co-investimenti passivi, il Comparto non si impegna direttamente con le imprese beneficiarie degli investimenti e ricorre invece al monitoraggio indiretto.

Il Comparto 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

(Ingangsdatum 12.01.2026)

Publicatiedatum: 12.01.2026

Versie: 4

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, een subfonds van Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (het "Fonds")

LEI: 254900TCSEMPZRXR9162

Samenvatting

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, een subfonds van Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF, (het '**Subfonds**') promoot ecologische en sociale ('**E/S**') kenmerken, maar heeft geen duurzame beleggingsdoelstelling. Het Subfonds valt onder artikel 8 van de Verordening betreffende informatieverschaffing over duurzaamheid in de financiële dienstensector (de 'SFDR') van de EU.

Het Subfonds promoot de volgende E/S-kenmerken: klimaatmitigatie en energie-efficiëntie, gezondheid en veiligheid, en diversiteit en gelijke kansen.

De doelstelling van het Subfonds is om een aantrekkelijk risicogewogen rendement te genereren door een gediversifieerde portefeuille samen te stellen van niet-beursgenoteerde infrastructuuractiva en -ondernemingen of aan infrastructuur gerelateerde activa en ondernemingen ('**Infrastructuurbeleggingen**') uit OESO-landen. In het kader van zijn beleggingsstrategie past het Subfonds een reeks uitsluitingsregels toe, hanteert het een eigen ESG-beoordeling en een klimaatrisicobeoordeling in zijn beleggings- en vermogensbeheerprocessen en streeft het ernaar om met de ondernemingen waarin het belegt in gesprek te gaan om tijdens de beleggingsperiode hun ESG-normen en -transparantie te verbeteren. Het Subfonds richt zich op infrastructuurbeleggingen die waarde toevoegen. Deze kunnen betrekking hebben op een operationele transformatie, een groeiproject of een strategische herpositionering. De ESG-integratie is afgestemd op de veranderende aard van deze bedrijven en hun specifieke duurzaamheidsuitdagingen. Bij passieve co-investeringen, waarbij het Subfonds geen zeggenschapsrechten heeft en geen invloed kan uitoefenen, is engagement niet haalbaar. De ESG-monitoring is gebaseerd op de door bedrijven verschaft informatie en indirect toezicht.

Binnen de ESG-beoordeling worden goede governancepraktijken geëvalueerd en zijn duurzaamheidsindicatoren en indicatoren voor de belangrijkste ongunstige effecten (Principal Adverse Impacts, PAI's) geïntegreerd om na te gaan of de door het Subfonds gepromote E/S-kenmerken worden bereikt.

Minimaal 90% van het Subfonds bestaat uit beleggingen die een of meer E/S-kenmerken van het Subfonds 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 aan de hand van de duurzaamheidsindicatoren die aan elke individuele belegging zijn gekoppeld. Deze indicatoren worden gedetailleerd beschreven in de onderstaande rubriek 'Monitoring van ecologische of sociale kenmerken'.

Het Subfonds maakt gebruik van een eigen ESG-beoordelingskader, dat zowel kwantitatieve als kwalitatieve methoden behelst, waaronder indicatoren voor de belangrijkste ongunstige effecten, duurzaamheidscijfers op maat en kwalitatieve factoren, zoals certificeringen en controles van de media. De ESG-indicatoren worden beoordeeld tijdens het due-diligence-onderzoek van de belegging en worden gedurende de gehele beleggingsperiode gemonitord. Dankzij de verschillende stappen in de validatie van de gegevens kunnen we consistentie en betrouwbaarheid garanderen. Eventuele beperkingen worden aangepakt aan de hand van engagement en triangulatie van bronnen. Voor infrastructuuractiva die waarde toevoegen, bevinden de ESG-gegevens zich bij aanvang mogelijk nog in een ontwikkelingsstadium. Het Subfonds ondersteunt actief de ontwikkeling van ESG-rapportagecapaciteiten en werkt nauw samen met portefeuillebedrijven om de gegevenskwaliteit in de loop der tijd te verbeteren. Bij passieve co-investeringen worden ESG-indicatoren beoordeeld aan de hand van gegevens die afkomstig zijn van hoofdinvesteerders of openbare bronnen. Engagement en triangulatie zijn mogelijk niet haalbaar.

ESG-gegevens over nieuwe beleggingen worden door de beleggingsbeheerders verzameld tijdens het due-diligence-onderzoek. Daarbij worden ze ondersteund door externe ESG adviseurs en gebruiken ze een eigen ESG-beoordelingskader. Tijdens de beleggingsperiode verzamelt het Subfonds ESG-gegevens rechtstreeks bij de bedrijven uit de portefeuille. De gegevens worden beoordeeld door de beleggings- en activabeheerders, de ESG-manager en het ESG-comité Infrastructure Equity ('ESG CIE') voordat deze worden gebruikt voor externe rapportage en monitoring. Voor passieve co-investeringen worden ESG-gegevens van hoofdinvesteerders of openbare publicaties verzameld en beoordeeld op aannemelijkheid.

We hebben geen wezenlijke methodologische beperkingen gevonden. Aangezien we voor de informatieverschaffing afhankelijk zijn van de ondernemingen waarin wordt belegd, kunnen we beperkingen ondervinden bij het verzamelen van de gegevens, maar deze worden niet als wezenlijk beschouwd voor het bereiken van de E/S-kenmerken van het Subfonds. Het Subfonds pakt dergelijke beperkingen aan door actief engagement en voortdurende verbetering van de processen voor het verzamelen van ESG-gegevens. Dit is met name relevant voor waardedoevogende beleggingen, waarbij ESG-systemen mogelijk nog in ontwikkeling zijn en op gerichte wijze moeten worden ondersteund. Bij passieve co-investeringen kunnen de beperkingen op gegevensgebied groter zijn vanwege het gebrek aan directe toegang en engagement. Deze beperkingen worden opgevangen door behoudende beoordelingsmethoden te gebruiken en te vertrouwen op geloofwaardige informatie van derden of beursgenoteerde bedrijven.

Het due-diligence-onderzoek van het Subfonds omvat bindende uitsluitingsregels, een eigen ESG-beoordeling en een beoordeling van het klimaatrisico. De beleggingsbeslissingen worden onderbouwd op basis van ESG-ratings en indicatoren voor de belangrijkste ongunstige effecten. Beleggingen die niet voldoen aan de ESG-normen van het Subfonds worden uitgesloten. Zolang een belegging wordt aangehouden, worden de ESG-prestaties ervan jaarlijks gecontroleerd op basis van gegevens die op een gestructureerde manier worden verzameld, onze controleprocessen en engagement-initiatieven bij de bedrijven waarin wordt belegd. Bij passieve co-investeringen wordt de ESG-prestatie gemonitord aan de hand van beschikbare gegevens en blijft het engagement beperkt tot overleg met de hoofdinvesteerders.

Ons engagement met de ondernemingen waarin we beleggen, is afgestemd op de governance-regels en de beleggingsstrategie van het Subfonds en kan bestaan uit een directe dialoog, invloed op het bestuursniveau en samenwerking met andere aandeelhouders. Bij passieve co-investeringen gaat het Subfonds niet rechtstreeks een dialoog aan met de ondernemingen waarin is belegd, maar is het aangewezen op indirecte monitoring.

Het Subfonds 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 12.01.2026)

Utgivelsesdato: 12.01.2026

Versjon: 4

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, et underfond i Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF ("Fondet")

LEI: 254900TCSEMPZRXR9I62

Sammendrag

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, et underfond i Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF ("**Underfondet**") fremmer miljø- og samfunnsnyttige ("**E/S**") egenskaper, men har ikke et bærekraftig investeringsmål. Underfondet er innenfor rammen av paragraf 8 i EU-forordningen om rapportering om bærekraftig finans (SFDR).

Underfondet fremmer følgende E/S-egenskaper: demping av klimaendringer, energieffektivitet, helse og sikkerhet samt mangfold og likestilling.

Underfondets mål er å generere attraktiv risikojustert avkastning ved å sette sammen en diversifisert portefølje med uoterte infrastruktur- og infrastrukturrelaterte aktiva og virksomheter ("**Infrastrukturinvesteringer**") i OECD-land. Som en del av dets investeringsstrategi, anvender underfondet et sett med eksklusjonsregler, integrerer en egenutviklet ESG-vurdering og klimarisikovurdering i dets investerings- og kapitalforvaltningsprosesser, og tar sikte på å engasjere seg med selskapene det investeres i for å bedre ESG-standarder og transparens gjennom hele investeringsperioden. Underfondet fokuserer på merverdiinvesteringer innen infrastruktur, noe som innebærer driftsomstilling, vekstiltak eller strategisk reposisjonering. ESG-integrasjon er tilpasset for å gjenspeile disse virksomhetenes art og deres spesifikke bærekraftsutfordringer. For passive medinvesteringer, der underfondet ikke har styringsrettigheter eller -innflytelse, er engasjement ikke mulig. ESG-overvåking er basert på tilgjengelige rapporter og indirekte tilsyn.

ESG-vurderingen omfatter en evaluering av gode eierstyringspraksiser og inneholder bærekraftsindikatorer og indikatorer for de viktigste negative effektene (PAI) for å overvåke oppnåelsen av E/S-egenskapene som underfondet fremmer.

Minst 90 % av underfondet skal bestå av investeringer som fremmer én eller flere av underfondets E/S-egenskaper. De gjenværende 10 % kan bli allokert på derivater, kontanter og kontantekvivalenter av driftsmessige årsaker.

Oppnåelsen av E/S-egenskapene som fremmes, måles, overvåkes og evalueres ved bruk av bærekraftsindikatorer forbundet med hver enkelt investering. Disse indikatorene er forklart i delen "Overvåking av miljømessige eller sosiale egenskaper" nedenfor.

Underfondet bruker et egenutviklet ESG-rammeverk som kombinerer kvantitative og kvalitative metodologier, blant annet indikatorer for de viktigste negative effektene, egendefinerte bærekraftsstatistikk og kvantitative faktorer som sertifiseringer og mediekontroller. ESG-indikatorerne vurderes under due diligence av investeringene og overvåkes gjennom hele investeringsperioden. Tiltak for datavalidering er på plass for å sikre samsvar og pålitelighet, og eventuelle begrensninger behandles gjennom engasjement og triangulering av kilder. For merverdiaktiva innen infrastruktur, kan ESG-data være mindre moden ved inngang. Underfondet støtter aktivt utviklingen av kapasitet innen ESG-rapportering og samarbeider tett med porteføljeselskaper for å bedre datakvaliteten over tid. For passive medinvesteringer, vurderes ESG-indikatorer ved bruk av tilgjengelige data fra ledende investorer eller offentlige kilder. Det er mulig engasjement og triangulering ikke er mulig.

ESG-data for nye investeringer samles inn under due diligence-prosessen av forvalterne, støttet av eksterne ESG-rådgivere og underfondets egenutviklede ESG-vurderingsrammeverk. Under investeringsperioden samler underfondet inn ESG-data direkte fra porteføljeselskapene. Dataene gjennomgås av investerings- og kapitalforvalterne, ESG-forvalteren og komiteen ESG Committee Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE) før de brukes for ekstern rapportering og overvåking. For passive medinvesteringer, innhentes ESG-data fra ledende investorer eller offentlige rapporter, som vurderes for plausibilitet.

Ingen vesentlige metodologiske begrensninger er blitt identifisert. Selv om det kan oppstå begrensninger på grunn av avhengighet av rapportering fra selskapene det investeres i, anses disse ikke som vesentlige med hensyn til å oppnå underfondets E/S-egenskaper. Underfondet behandler slike begrensninger gjennom aktivt engasjement og kontinuerlig forbedring av innsamlingsprosessene for ESG-data. Dette er spesielt relevant for merverdiinvesteringer, der ESG-systemene kan være underutviklet og kreve målrettet støtte. For passive medinvesteringer, kan databegrensninger være mer markert på grunn av mangel på direkte tilgang og engasjement. Disse begrensningene dempes gjennom konservative tilnærminger til evaluering og bruk av troverdige rapporter om selskapene fra tredjeparter og offentlige myndigheter.

Som en del av due diligence-prosessen, anvender underfondet bindende ESG-regler, en egenutviklede ESG-vurdering og en klimarisikovurdering. ESG-rater og indikatorer for de viktigste negative effektene brukes som informasjonsgrunnlag for investeringsbeslutninger, og investeringer som ikke innfrir underfondets ESG-standarder ekskluderes. I løpet av investeringsperioden overvåkes ESG-resultatene årlig, støttet av strukturert datainnsamling, kontrollprosessene som er på plass og engasjement med selskapene det er investert i. For passive medinvesteringer, overvåkes ESG-resultatene ved bruk av tilgjengelige data, og engasjement er begrenset til ordskippe med ledende investorer.

Engasjement med selskapene det investeres i tilpasses fondets styringsrettigheter og investeringsstrategi, og kan omfatte direkte dialog, innflytelse på styrenivå og samarbeid med andre aksjonærer. Med hensyn til passive medinvesteringer, så engasjerer ikke underfondet seg direkte med selskapene det investeres i og man er avhengig av indirekte overvåking.

Underfondet 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

(Data de entrada em vigor 12.01.2026)

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Versão: 4

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, um subfundo do Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (o "Fundo")

LEI: 254900TCSEMPZRXR9162

Resumo

O Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, um subfundo do Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF (o "**Subfundo**") promove características ambientais ou sociais ("**E/S**"), mas não tem um objetivo de investimento sustentável. O Subfundo 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 Subfundo promove as seguintes características E/S: mitigação das alterações climáticas e eficiência energética, saúde e segurança, e diversidade e igualdade de oportunidades.

O objetivo do Subfundo é o de gerar retornos ajustados ao risco atrativos 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. Como parte da sua estratégia de investimento, o Subfundo aplica um conjunto de regras de exclusão, integra uma avaliação ESG proprietária e uma avaliação de risco climático nos seus processos de gestão de investimento e de ativos e procura, durante o período de detenção, um envolvimento com as empresas beneficiárias do investimento centrado na melhoria dos padrões e a transparência das mesmas em matéria de ESG. O Subfundo concentra-se em investimentos em infraestruturas com criação de valor ("**value-add**"), que podem envolver transformação operacional, iniciativas de crescimento ou reposicionamento estratégico. A integração ESG é adaptada para refletir a natureza evolutiva destes negócios e dos seus desafios de sustentabilidade específicos. No caso de investimentos conjuntos passivos, nos quais o Subfundo não detém direitos de governação ou influência, o envolvimento não é viável. A monitorização ESG baseia-se nas divulgações de informações disponíveis e na fiscalização indireta.

A avaliação ESG inclui uma avaliação de práticas de boa governação e integra indicadores de sustentabilidade e dos principais impactos negativos (PIN) para monitorizar o cumprimento das características E/S promovidas pelo Subfundo.

Pelo menos 90% do Subfundo é constituído por investimentos que promovem uma ou mais características E/S do Subfundo. Os restantes 10% devem ser alocados a derivados, a caixa e equivalentes de caixa detidos por razões operacionais.

A concretização das características E/S promovidas é medida, monitorizada e avaliada utilizando indicadores de sustentabilidade associados a cada investimento individual. Estes indicadores são descritos mais pormenorizadamente na secção "Monitorização das características ambientais ou sociais" abaixo.

O Subfundo utiliza um quadro de avaliação ESG proprietário que combina metodologias quantitativas e qualitativas, incluindo indicadores dos principais impactos negativos, parâmetros de sustentabilidade personalizados e fatores qualitativos (por exemplo, certificações e verificações de reputação nos meios de comunicação). Os indicadores ESG são avaliados durante a fase de diligência devida do investimento e monitorizados ao longo do período de detenção. As etapas de validação de dados implementadas garantem a consistência e a fiabilidade, sendo quaisquer limitações abordadas através do envolvimento e da triangulação de fontes. Relativamente a ativos de infraestruturas com criação de valor, os dados ESG poderão apresentar um menor grau de maturidade no momento da entrada. O Subfundo apoia ativamente o desenvolvimento das capacidades de comunicação em matéria de ESG e trabalha em estreita colaboração com as empresas da carteira, com vista à melhoria progressiva da qualidade dos dados ao longo do tempo. No caso de investimentos conjuntos passivos, os indicadores ESG são avaliados com base nos dados disponíveis dos principais investidores ou de fontes públicas. O envolvimento e a triangulação podem não ser possíveis.

Quando se trata de novos investimentos, os gestores de investimento recolhem dados ESG durante a diligência devida, com o apoio dos consultores ESG externos e do quadro de avaliação ESG proprietário do Subfundo. Durante o período de detenção, o Subfundo recolhe dados ESG diretamente das empresas da carteira. Os dados são revistos pelos gestores de investimento e de ativos, pelo gestor ESG e pelo Comité ESG de Ações de Infraestruturas (Comité ESG) antes de serem usados para a comunicação de informações externa e para monitorização. No caso de investimentos conjuntos passivos, os dados ESG são recolhidos junto dos principais investidores ou de fontes públicas, sendo ainda revistos para verificação da plausibilidade.

Não foram identificadas limitações metodológicas significativas. Embora possam surgir limitações de dados devido à dependência das divulgações das empresas beneficiárias do investimento, estas não são consideradas pertinentes para a concretização das características E/S do Subfundo. O Subfundo aborda tais limitações através do envolvimento ativo e da melhoria contínua dos processos de recolha de dados ESG. Tal é particularmente relevante no que diz respeito a investimentos de criação de valor, nos quais os sistemas ESG se podem encontrar em desenvolvimento e requerer apoio direcionado. No caso de investimentos conjuntos passivos, as limitações relativas aos dados poderão ser mais pronunciadas devido à falta de acesso direto e envolvimento. Estas limitações são mitigadas através de abordagens de avaliação conservadoras e do recurso a divulgações de informações de terceiros credíveis ou de empresas públicas.

Como parte da diligência devida, o Subfundo aplica regras de exclusão vinculativas, uma avaliação ESG proprietária e uma avaliação de risco climático. As notações ESG e os indicadores dos principais impactos negativos são utilizados para informar as decisões de investimento, sendo excluídos os investimentos que não cumprem os padrões em matéria de ESG do Subfundo. Durante o período de detenção, o desempenho ESG está sujeito a uma avaliação anual, apoiada pela recolha estruturada de dados, pela implementação de processos de controlo e pelo envolvimento com as empresas beneficiárias do investimento. No caso de investimentos conjuntos passivos, o desempenho ESG é monitorizado com base nos dados disponíveis, estando o envolvimento limitado a trocas de informação com os principais investidores.

O envolvimento com empresas beneficiárias do investimento é adaptado aos direitos de governação e à estratégia de investimento do Subfundo, podendo incluir diálogo direto, influência a nível do conselho de administração ou colaboração com outros acionistas. No caso de investimentos conjuntos passivos, o Subfundo não se envolve diretamente com empresas beneficiárias do investimento, recorrendo a monitorização indireta.

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

Art. 10 SFDR Upplysningar om artikel 8-produkter

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Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, en delfond i Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF ("fonden")

LEI: 254900TCSEMPZRXR9162

Sammanfattning

Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Growth, en delfond i Swiss Life Funds (LUX) Global Infrastructure Opportunities Umbrella, SCS, SIF ("**delfonden**") främjar miljörelaterade och sociala ("**E/S**") egenskaper men har inget mål för hållbar investering. Delfonden omfattas av artikel 8 i EU:s förordning om hållbarhetsrelaterade upplysningar (SFDR).

Delfonden främjar följande E/S egenskaper: begränsning av klimatförändringar och energieffektivitet, hälsa och säkerhet samt mångfald och lika möjligheter.

Delfondens mål är att generera attraktiv riskjusterad avkastning genom att sätta samman en diversifierad portfölj med onoterade infrastruktur- och infrastrukturrelaterade tillgångar och företag ("**infrastrukturinvesteringar**") belägna i OECD-länder. Som en del av sin investeringsstrategi tillämpar delfonden en uppsättning utslutningsregler, integrerar en egenutvecklad ESG-bedömning och klimatriskbedömning i sina processer för investeringar och kapitalförvaltning, och strävar efter att inleda engagemang med investeringsobjekten för att förbättra ESG-standarder och insyn under hela innehavstiden. Delfonden fokuserar på infrastrukturinvesteringar som tillför mervärde, vilket kan innebära verksamhetsomvandling, tillväxtinitiativ eller strategisk ompositionering. ESG-integreringen skräddarsys för att återspegla dessa företags föränderliga natur och deras specifika hållbarhetsutmaningar. För passiva saminvesteringar, där delfonden inte har någon möjlighet att påverka styrning eller annat inflytande, är engagemang inte möjligt. ESG-övervakningen baseras på tillgänglig information och indirekt tillsyn.

ESG-bedömningen omfattar en utvärdering av praxis för god styrning och omfattar hållbarhetsindikatorer och indikatorer för huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenser (PAI-indikatorer) för att övervaka uppnåendet av de E/S-egenskaper som delfonden främjar.

Minst 90 procent av delfonden ska bestå av investeringar som främjar en eller flera av delfondens E/S-egenskaper. De återstående 10 procenten får allokeras till derivat, kontanter och likvida medel som innehas för driftsändamål.

Uppnåendet av de E/S-egenskaper som främjas mäts, övervakas och utvärderas med hjälp av hållbarhetsindikatorer som är kopplade till varje enskild investering. Dessa indikatorer beskrivs i detalj i avsnittet "Övervakning av miljörelaterade eller sociala egenskaper" nedan.

Delfonden använder ett egenutvecklat ramverk för ESG-bedömning som kombinerar kvantitativa och kvalitativa metoder, däribland indikatorer för huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenser, anpassade hållbarhetsmått och kvalitativa faktorer såsom certifieringar och mediegranskningar. ESG-indikatorer bedöms under investeringens due diligence-process och övervakas under hela innehavstiden. Stegen för datavalidering säkerställer konsekvens och tillförlitlighet, och eventuella begränsningar hanteras genom engagemang och triangulering av källor. För infrastrukturtillgångar med mervärde kan ESG-data vara mindre mogna vid förvärvstillfället. Delfonden stöder aktivt utvecklingen av ESG-rapporteringskapacitet och arbetar nära portföljbolagen för att förbättra datakvaliteten över tid. För passiva saminvesteringar bedöms ESG-indikatorerna utifrån tillgängliga uppgifter från huvudinvesterare eller offentliga källor. Eventuellt är det inte möjligt med engagemang och triangulering.

Investeringsförvaltaren samlar in ESG-data för nya investeringar under due diligence-processen med stöd av externa ESG-rådgivare och delfondens egenutvecklade ramverk för ESG-bedömning. Under innehavstiden samlar delfonden in ESG-data direkt från portföljbolagen. Dessa data granskas av investerings- och kapitalförvaltare, ESG-förvaltaren och ESG Committee Infrastructure Equity (ESG CIE) innan de används för extern rapportering och övervakning. För passiva saminvesteringar samlas ESG-data in från huvudinvesterare eller offentliga källor och granskas därefter avseende trovärdighet.

Inga väsentliga metodbegränsningar har identifierats. Även om det kan uppstå begränsningar i datatillgången på grund av beroendet av information från investeringsobjekten, anses dessa inte vara väsentliga för delfondens förmåga att uppnå sina E/S-egenskaper. Delfonden hanterar sådana begränsningar genom aktivt engagemang och kontinuerliga förbättringar av processerna för insamling av ESG-data. Detta är särskilt relevant för värdeskapande investeringar, där ESG-system kan vara under utveckling och kräva riktad stöd. För passiva saminvesteringar kan databegränsningarna vara mer uttalade på grund av bristfällig direktåtkomst och engagemang. Dessa begränsningar begränsas via konservativa bedömningsmetoder och att man använder trovärdiga upplysningar från tredje part eller börsnoterade företag.

Som en del av sin due diligence-process tillämpar delfonden bindande uteslutningsregler, en egen ESG-bedömning samt klimatriskbedömning. ESG-betyg och indikatorer för huvudsakliga negativa konsekvenser används som underlag för investeringsbeslut, och investeringar som inte uppfyller delfondens ESG-standards utesluts. Under innehavstiden övervakas ESG-resultaten årligen med hjälp av strukturerad datainsamling, kontrollprocesser och engagemang med investeringsobjekten. För passiva saminvesteringar övervakas ESG-resultat med hjälp av tillgängliga data, och engagemang begränsas till utbyten med huvudinvesterare.

Engagemang med investeringsobjekt anpassas utifrån delfondens styrningsmöjligheter och investeringsstrategi, och kan omfatta direkt dialog, inflytande på styrelsenivå eller samarbete med andra aktieägare. För passiva saminvesteringar har delfonden inget direkt engagemang med investeringsobjekt och förlitar sig på indirekt övervakning.

Delfonden har inte valt ett specifikt index som referensvärde för att mäta uppnåendet av de E/S-egenskaper som den främjar.

Review of disclosures

As required by Article 12 of the SFDR, please find below the explanation of the amendments brought to the website disclosures, published in accordance with Article 10 of the SFDR:

Date	Explanations of Amendments
01.01.2023	Version 1 - Initial document created.
01.02.2023	Version 2 – Translations of the Summary section have been added.
01.06.2024	Version 3 – Inclusion of this table (the “Explanation of Amendments”)
12.01.2026	Version 4 - Revision of the target levels of the sustainability indicators Update and revision of the entire document Update and increase of level of detail in information on methodologies Editorial adjustments Adjustment as part of the introduction of ESMA guidelines on fund names that use ESG or sustainability related terms