

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

Product name: iMGP - US HIGH YIELD
 Legal entity identifier: 54930030NV1S958BSH35

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___% <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It made sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%	<input type="checkbox"/> It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ___% of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics by integrating sustainability risk considerations into the investment decision making process as well as by investing in companies that have a reduced or negligible ESG risk and a good ESG Quality Score while excluding certain companies and sectors because they are not compatible with the Sub-Manager’s view on sustainable development.

The Sub-Manager views ESG integration as a holistic assessment of the relationships a company has with its key stakeholders and its ability to serve them now, and into the

future. The Sub-Manager believes businesses that thoughtfully balance the interests of key stakeholders, including employees, customers, suppliers and other business partners, communities, and the environment, while uniquely delivering the value they seek are positioned to deliver sustainable outcomes. The consideration of material ESG factors in its investment process is aligned with its fiduciary duty and supports the Sub-Manager's aim to deliver attractive risk-adjusted returns to the Sub-fund's shareholders.

By adopting this approach, the Sub-Manager believes that it will ultimately help promote environmental and social change towards a more sustainable economy. However, it is not currently possible to determine at this stage whether the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund has led to significant results.

Indeed, due to missing well-defined standards and to the existence of different approaches towards sustainable practices, ESG data is intrinsically based on a qualitative and discretionary assessment, which may cause the data to be inaccurate. Elements of subjectivity are part of the collection and interpretation of ESG data and this could contribute to making the comparison between ESG integrated strategies difficult. Investors should be aware of the fact that evaluation they may do on some types of ESG factors may be consistently different from the approach selected by the Sub-Manager.

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

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

The Sub-Manager seeks to achieve a portfolio with a lower carbon intensity than that of the US Non-Financial High Yield market, as measured by the Sub-Manager methodology. The Sub-Manager will also monitor the carbon intensity of individual issuers (where such information is available).

In 2024, the Carbon intensity of the Sub-fund was on average 137 TC02 Emission/mln\$ Sales as reported by the Sub-Manager.

● ***...and compared to previous periods?***

As at 30 December 2023, the Carbon Intensity score is 189 tons/USD millions in sales.

As at 30 December 2022, the Carbon Intensity score is 194 tons/USD millions in sales.

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

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.

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

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

The Sub-fund considers the principal adverse impacts (“PAI”) of its investment decisions on the below sustainability indicators:

1. Carbon Footprint

In 2024, the Carbon Footprint of the Sub-fund was 137 TC02 Emission/mln\$ Sales as reported by the Sub-Manager.

Estimated carbon intensity represents a company’s most recently reported or estimated Scope 1 (e.g., direct) + Scope 2 (e.g., indirect) greenhouse gas emissions normalized by sales in USD (metric tons Carbon Dioxide Equivalent, or C02E/USD millions in sales), which allows for comparison of carbon intensity between companies of different sizes.

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

- Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons):

In 2024, 0% of the Sub-Fund's assets were exposed to controversial weapons.

Consideration of PAI is embedded in the investment decision making process through the exclusion policy implemented by the Sub-Manager and the analysis of the ESG scores as explained above.

While the ability to currently meaningfully assess these impacts may be limited by an absence or limited availability and quality of information, the Sub-Manager will continue to further develop these processes to gather, when available, information and data on PAI of their investments.

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is as at 31 December 2024



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investment	Sector	% Assets	Country
GRUB 5.5% 07/27 144A	Communications	3.69%	USA
TEINEN 6.875% 04/29 144A	Energy	3.11%	CANADA
ADVSAL 6.5% 11/28 144A	Communications	2.96%	USA
AMEPIP 10.25% 10/28 144A	Materials	2.82%	USA
SCGALO 6.625% 03/30 144A	Consumer Discretionary	2.66%	USA
ARDGRP 7.75% 02/31 144A	Financials	2.63%	JERSEY
TNETBB 5.5% 03/28 144A	Communications	2.46%	LUXEMBOURG
ZIGGO 5% 01/32 144A	Communications	2.25%	NETHERLANDS
LEEREN 4.25% 07/29 144A	Utilities	2.20%	USA
DEXAXL 6.625% 10/29 144A	Consumer Discretionary	2.09%	USA

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.

● *What was the asset allocation?*

As at 31 December 2024:

95.12% of the Sub-Fund's assets were invested in #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics.

4.88% of the Sub-Fund's assets were invested in #2 Other.

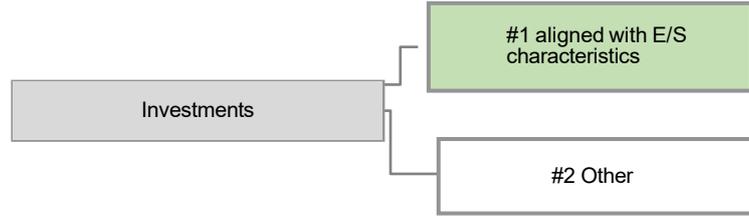
To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflects the “greenness” of investee companies today.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) shows the green investments made by investee companies, relevant for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflects the green operational activities of investee companies.



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

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

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

As at 31 December 2024, the Sub-fund’s investments were made in the following economic sectors:

Sectors	Expo % PTF
Communications	19.82%
Consumer Discretionary	17.1%
Financials	13.8%
Materials	13.36%
Energy	7.47%
Industrials	6.74%
Health Care	6.58%
Technology	5.36%
Consumer Staples	3.66%
Utilities	3.2%



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

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

Yes

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy



No

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

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.

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

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments and there are no reference periods.



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

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest in sustainable investments.



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

“Other” includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics nor are qualified as sustainable investments. These include cash, money market instruments or similar instruments as well as derivatives that have been included in the portfolio in order to manage it efficiently, to protect its assets and liabilities and for investment purposes.

These investments do not follow minimum environmental and social safeguards.

¹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do no significant harm to any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.



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

The Sub-Manager believes that issuer engagement as a debt holder tends to be more indirect when compared to that of an equity owner. While an equity owner can ultimately vote (and accordingly replace) the members of a portfolio company's board of directors, the opportunities to actively engage as a fixed income investor tend to occur around events such as new debt issuances and corporate restructurings. In such cases, depending on the size of the position held by the Sub-fund relative to the total class of debt, the Sub-Manager may be able to exert some degree of influence over an issuer, particularly with respect to governance and reporting issues but also more broadly environmental and social issues as appropriate. The Sub-Manager's active approach to fixed income investing generally includes frequent interaction with company management, as it seeks to keep an open line of communication with respect to actions that could negatively impact the value of the investment made by the Sub-fund. While the Sub-Manager does not always agree with the policies implemented by an issuer's management, it believes that remaining active and engaged will typically result in more constructive, long-term relationships surrounding topical issues, including ESG concerns.



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

Not applicable as a reference benchmark has not been selected by the Sub-fund.

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***
Not applicable as a reference benchmark has not been selected by the Sub-fund.
- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***
Not applicable as a reference benchmark has not been selected by the Sub-fund.
- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***
Not applicable as a reference benchmark has not been selected by the Sub-fund.
- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***
Not applicable as a reference benchmark has not been selected by the Sub-fund.

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