

EUROSIF TRANSPARENCY CODE

Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio

Published in: JANUARY 2025

This document relates to the following UCITS compliant fund and sub-fund:

a) 1 sub-fund of Generali Investments SICAV, a Luxembourg domiciled SICAV (an investment company qualifying as a “société d’investissement à capital variable” with multiple sub-funds under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) managed by Generali Investments Luxembourg S.A. who appointed Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio (hereinafter “GenAM”) as investment manager:

- **Generali Investments SICAV (GIS) SRI Euro Corporate Short Term Bond**

b) 1 French fund (SICAV – *Société d’Investissement à Capital Variable*) - managed by Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio:

- **Generali Trésorerie ISR**

The above sub-fund and fund are classified as Article 8 pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 (hereinafter “SFDR”) as, for each of them:

“The fund promotes, among other characteristics, environmental or social ones, or a combination of those characteristics, provided that the companies in which the investments are made follow good governance practices.”



The European SRI Transparency logo signifies that Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio (“GenAM”) commits to provide accurate, adequate and timely information to enable stakeholders, in particular investors, to understand the Sustainable Responsible Investment (SRI) policies and practices relating to the relevant funds/sub-funds. Detailed information about the European SRI Transparency Code can be found on www.eurosif.org, and information of the SRI policies and practices of the mentioned SRI funds and sub-funds can be found at <https://www.generali-am.com/lu/en/private/about-us>. The Transparency Code is managed by Eurosif, an independent organisation. The European SRI Transparency Logo reflects the fund manager’s commitment as detailed above and should not be taken as an endorsement of any particular company, organisation or individual.

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Statement of commitment

Sustainable and Responsible Investing is an essential part of the strategic positioning and behaviour of **Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio (“GenAM”)**.

GenAM has been active in Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) since 2011 and welcomes the European SRI Transparency Code. SRI is a key feature in the strategic positioning and management of the following fund and sub-fund:

- **Generali Trésorerie ISR**
- **GIS SRI Euro Corporate Short Term Bond**

This report is published as part of our membership of the Transparency Code.

Our full response to the European SRI Transparency Code can be accessed below and is available on our website.

Compliance with the Transparency Code

Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio is committed to providing the highest level of transparency possible given the current regulatory and competitive environment of the country in which we operate.

The fund and sub-fund covered by the present document meet the full set of recommendations issued by the Transparency Code established by the Association Française de Gestion (AFG) and Eurosif (2018 edition).

DATE: January 2025

SECTION 1 | Fund and sub-fund covered by this Code

Fund	Major Asset Class	AUM as of Dec 2024	SRI Strategy	Exclusions applied
Generali Trésorerie ISR	Euro Money Market	EUR 1 934.81 m	Dominant strategy : Rating upgrade approach Complementary strategies : Exclusions Engagement	Global Compact principles : Weapons violating fundamental Humanitarian principles (antipersonnel landmines, cluster bombs and nuclear weapons) Serious or systematic violation of human rights Corruption and bribery
GIS SRI Euro Corporate Short Term Bond	Investment Grade Credit Rating Euro Bonds and other debt securities	EUR 175.54 m		

For further information on the investment objectives, strategy, commissions and fees, historical performances and main investment-related risks of investing in the mentioned funds and sub-funds, please refer to the prospectus or the relevant Key Information Investor Document (KIID), available in the relevant languages on request from Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio, from Generali Investments Luxembourg S.A. (with reference to Generali Investments SICAV sub-fund) or in the website www.generali-am.com. The investment in the mentioned fund and sub-fund may be subject to restrictions with respect to certain persons or in certain countries under national regulations applicable to such persons or in such countries. Each investor must ensure they are authorized to invest in the fund and sub-fund. Investment in the fund and sub-fund may be subject to a risk of capital loss. Reference to a ranking, a price and/or a label does not assure the future performance of the relevant fund or sub-fund.

2.1 The fund and sub-fund manager

Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio (“GenAM”), acting as Management Company of the French fund and as Investment Manager of the sub-fund of the Luxembourg SICAV object of this Code.

The Company has its registered office in Italy, in Trieste, Via Machiavelli no. 4 and secondary offices:

- in Milan - 20145, Piazza Tre Torri 1
- in France - Rue Pillet-Will 75309 Paris Cedex 09
- in Germany 50667 Cologne, Tunisstraße 29 as well as Germany 60318 Frankfurt am Main, Oeder Weg 151

It is an Italian asset management company authorised by a provision of the Bank of Italy on 24 July 2018 and entered in the Register of asset management companies in the UCITS Section under no. 55 and in the AIF Section under no. 165.

The Company is authorised by the Bank of Italy to carry out the following investment services and activities:

- portfolio management;
- collective portfolio management;
- distribution of the units and shares of its own and third parties' UCITSs and AIFs;
- investment advice;
- ancillary services

More information on the company is available via the following link to our corporate website:

www.generali-am.com

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/about-us>

2.2 What are the company's track record and principles when it comes to integrating SRI into its process

Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio (GenAM) has long been committed to considering responsible investment criteria in their investment processes. Indeed, we are convinced that it can help mitigate sustainability-related risks and negative impacts of our investments on environment and society.

It is therefore critical to account for ESG in the research process and integrate it into investments' professional activities. Our approach aims to identify and analyze valuable risk and opportunity signals that may not be accounted for in traditional financial analysis. Beyond financial considerations, the integration of ESG into some of the funds and sub-funds we manage can also add value to society as a whole, through the support of activities and practices that are consistent with a more sustainable world.

While responsible investments strategies have reached a high degree of importance for asset managers and investors, we believe that it will increasingly play a key role in capital allocation decision. As a matter of fact, the dynamic and constantly evolving regulatory framework is reaffirming our commitment along with the growing interest from clients for responsible investment approaches. With this in mind, we are regularly updating and reviewing our process accordingly to maintain and further develop a methodology which is flexible and adapted to the different investment strategies and clients' needs.

Generali asset management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio started SRI investing back in June 2011 with the launch of a SRI compliant European equity fund, based on the in-house ESG resources, analysis and approach called GIS S.A.R.A SRI. Furthermore, Generali Asset Management is a member of the Italian SIF (ItaSIF - Forum per la Finanza Sostenibile).

More information via the link below:

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/about-us>

<https://www.generali-investments.com/fr/fr/private/esg-and-responsible-investing>

Our approach to ESG is also a natural evolution of the Generali Group's commitment to sustainability. We adopt SRI policies and practices to improve our environment and society, while trying to prevent negative impact on financial performance.

Inspiration from Generali Group's commitment to responsible investment

GenAM's approach to SRI is inspired by Generali Group's commitment to responsible investment and, more broadly, to sustainability.

Indeed, at Generali Group we believe sustainability is a necessary strategic way to approach business and not just a nice-to-have. It all stems from our purpose, to **“enable people to shape a safer future by caring for their lives and dreams”**.

As an insurance Group, Generali tries to tackle the megatrends of our times, protecting people, their health, our planet, and future generations.

It is about creating long-lasting value shared among a wide array of stakeholders: not only shareholders, investors and clients, but also employees, suppliers, the environment, local communities, and society as a whole.

More information on the Generali Group as a Responsible Business can be found at the following link:

<https://www.generali.com/our-responsibilities/responsible-business>

Generali as a Group leverages its role as a key global institutional investor and asset manager to apply strict ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria to the Group's investments. This commitment started in 2006 with the implementation of Group Ethical Filter and is designed to have a significant impact on economies in which the Group operates, allowing Generali to try to actively influence areas such as environmental protection, respect for human rights and clear and transparent governance.

Generali's Climate change strategy

On 21 February 2018, the Board of Directors of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A. approved the Group's strategy on climate change, adopting significant actions to decarbonize the investments and underwriting activities, which represent the Group's core businesses.

The document available via the link below details the updated strategy (2021) and how it is implemented to facilitate the transition towards a Net-Zero future.

https://www.generali.com/ENG_Technical_Note_on_Climate_Strategy_2024.pdf

2.3 How does the company formalize its sustainable investment process?

GenAM performs the ESG activity through its ESG Function.

In GenAM, we adopt a multi-step approach, combining the Ethical Filter, the ESG expertise & screening and Engagement. Please find here below a summary of our ESG investment process:

<https://www.generalinvestments.com/fr/fr/private/esg-and-responsible-investing>

Negative screening / Exclusions

GenAM Ethical Filter, applied and monitored on an ongoing basis, identifies and screens potential ESG controversies affecting:

- Corporate issuers (eg. involved in systematic human rights and/or labor rights violations, in severe environmental damages or implicated in cases of corruption and bribery).
- Sovereign issuers (e.g FATF blacklist and EU non cooperative jurisdictions for tax purposes, Social and governance: namely freedom house list and corruption perception index excluding the 5% worst rated).

It also excludes the corporate issuers involved in coal, fossil fuel, unconventional oil & gas and controversial weapons activities, and for the funds mentioned tobacco and production of electricity.

Lastly, norm-based exclusions are also applied (e.g Breach of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, Breach of the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction; Breach of the Ottawa Treaty; Breach of the Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM); Breach of the UN Global Compact; Breach of Human Rights Principles; Severe environmental damages; Gross corruption cases.

ESG Screening

GenAM has long been committed to considering responsible investment criteria into its investment process as we are convinced that it can help mitigate sustainability-related risks and identify companies that generate long-term financial returns.

We aim to provide clients with our insights obtained through internal research capabilities with a dedicated ESG research team that is part of Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio (GenAM). We leverage on the support of third-party data providers: currently MSCI is the ESG rating provider of reference and EthiFinance is the provider supporting us in the covering small & mid-sized capitalization companies.

GenAM's Active Ownership Policy

GenAM as an asset manager, believes in Active Ownership as factor contributing to risk mitigation and value creation for its clients and investors and defines the pillars leading its engagement and monitoring behaviour vis-à-vis Investee Issuers relating to the collective and individual portfolios it manages.

Active ownership includes Engagement and Voting activities:

Engagement is considered by GenAM as a constructive dialogue with different goals: to reinforce the understanding of the investee companies, to share concerns on ESG and finally making actionable suggestions aimed at resolving potential ESG issues.

The goal of the meetings with the company executives and directors is to share a long-term orientation, with a constructive and results-oriented approach. It is aimed at understanding how companies have transformed their operating model to embed ESG principles across their organization.

In addition, when relevant, the cooperation with other investors who share the same concerns ("collective engagement") could take place to maximize the impact on the company engaged.

The GenAM Engagement Policy governs GenAM Active Ownership activities, and its objectives are to:

- ✓ Comply with EU Shareholder Directive Rights II and its Italian implementing provisions.
- ✓ Define the principles leading the engagement behaviour also regarding ESG topics.
- ✓ Define main interactions, roles and responsibilities related to the GenAM engagement process.

GenAM performs the Active Ownership activity through its ESG Function and specialists.

The 2024 Active Ownership Report reflects the effort made during the 2024 calendar year on strengthening our approach to Stewardship. It provides information and performance data on the proxy voting and engagement activities performed during the year 2024.

The report focuses on actions GenAM has taken on the Governance issues that are most material to our business and our stakeholders and, in addition, it describes the way we interact with issuers to understand how they addressed ESG issues over time.

Please see below the link to our Active Ownership report & Engagement policy:

<https://www.generali-investments.com/fr/fr/private/esg-and-responsible-investing>

https://www.generali-am.com/content/GenAM_Engagement-Policy.pdf

This Policy content complies with the above-mentioned regulatory framework and includes how GenAM:

- ✓ Monitors investee companies on relevant matters, including strategy, financial and non-financial

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performance and risk, capital structure, social and environmental impact and Corporate governance,

- ✓ Conducts dialogues with investee companies,
- ✓ Exercises voting rights and other rights attached to shares,
- ✓ Cooperates with other shareholders,
- ✓ Communicates with relevant stakeholders of the investee companies,
- ✓ Manages actual and potential conflicts of interests in relation to their engagement.

The following engagement activities carried out by the Active Ownership function:

1. Standard Engagement: normal interactions with Investee Issuers during the investment process, financial/extra- financial analysis process or voting process.
2. Impact Engagement: specific (individual or collective) interactions with executives or board members of the Investee Issuers regarding the strategy, financial and non-financial results as well as risks, capital structure management of material ESG factors and risks.

Further information about the Engagement approach can be found in the GenAM Engagement Policy, available online at the following link:

https://www.generali-am.com/content/GenAM_Engagement-Policy.pdf

Concerning voting activities, GenAM believes the vote in General Meetings (GMs) to be an essential tool to maximise value creation over the long term.

The voting process is based on all public available information, providers' analyses (e.g. Proxy Advisors, Brokers) and GenAM's assessment framework.

The latter is built to fully integrate all the internal stakeholders' feedback into the voting decision process. Prior to casting any vote, voting specialists receive inputs from Investments, ESG research and Engagement teams. This process is aimed at taking full advantage of internal resources and intelligence to boost best stewardship practices in the investee companies.

2.4 How ESG risk and opportunities – included those linked to climate change – understood / taken into account by company?

As an asset manager with a long-time horizon, the material impact that ESG factors have on the long-term returns of asset classes is of utmost importance. It is therefore essential to consider how ESG integration affects long-term investment returns and take advantages on anticipating the risks characteristics of individual asset class analysis, considering ESG factors in trend and valuation analysis, where material. GenAM believes that ESG risks will have a significant impact on these macroeconomic risk drivers and therefore on the risks and return of the portfolio.

The sustainability risk identification process aims at guaranteeing that all material risks to which GenAM is exposed to are properly identified, assessed and considered based on their likelihood of occurrence and severity, and mitigating actions are identified and properly implemented.

GenAM ESG risk identification activity is performed by ESG Function. It consists of a sector and thematic analyses with the aim of identifying sustainability risks that could potentially alter short and long-term sector-specific performances. The findings of such activity are made available to, and will feed, the Research Function and the Investment Function to integrate sustainability risks and sustainability opportunities into the investment decision-making process and the investment advice.

In addition, sustainability risk identification also leverages on external ESG data providers, monitoring of ESG-related news, sell side research and issuers' public disclosure. When available data are not deemed sufficient to correctly identify sustainability risks the ESG Function or the Research Function interacts directly with the issuers and / or ESG data providers to obtain additional information. The Company has set out specific exclusion measures, in relation to sectors potentially exposed to high sustainability risk.

Sustainability risks, as ESG factors that can be detrimental to the value of the investment, are identified in the framework describes above and measured both in a quantitative and qualitative manner in order to inform the Investments Function with the most updated and reliable figures and information to be integrated in the investment decision-making process.

Sustainability risk can be measured both in absolute and in relative (vs benchmark) terms. Data building leverages on GenAM ESG experts' research in conjunction with sustainability news, scores and raw data coming from multiple external providers. Third-party data coming from ESG external providers are vetted and cross-checked with both external and GenAM internal ESG researches. Qualitative assessments can be performed internally in cases where available data are not sufficient to correctly measure and manage material sustainable risks.

Please see below the link to our Group Strategy's Technical Note on Climate Change:

https://www.generali.com/ENG_Technical_Note_on_Climate_Strategy_2024.pdf

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ESG risk measurement is also informed by evidence coming from other two key activities performed by ESG Function, Engagement with issuers and voting in the general meetings in accordance with internal policies on engagement adopted by GenAM. In case material ESG risks are associated to a specific issuer, engagement aims at understanding in depth the positioning, process & behavior of the company, identifying the specific improvements that could be implemented, and supporting the company in the transition advocated. The voting activity could be also a source of risk identification and measurement. Indeed, during interactions with issuer in pre-AGM (Annual general Meetings), ESG Function can identify specific governance risks, having - in these interactions - the opportunity to suggest risk mitigations actions.

ESG Risk Assessment, as fundamental part of the ESG Integration process, is intended to identify, measure and monitor sustainability risks for each issuer. The process is a combination of multiple elements, starting from a materiality matrix aimed at identifying the ESG factors that are material for each Industry sector and then determining an ESG score embedding also other ESG factors, such as voting and engagement results as mentioned.

In GenAM's view, a strong positive ESG view signifies that an issuer has a higher likelihood of showing resiliency and better long-term strategic positioning than issuers with a negative ESG view. Moreover, as material indicators can affect an issuer's balance sheet, income and cash flow statements, a key principle embedded in our approach is the avoidance of the "reputational risk": a news that will negatively affect an issuer's reputation and valuation.

Among ESG themes, climate-related concerns gained greatest importance due to increasing regulatory and societal pressures, as well as their growing impacts on issuers in terms of transition and physical risks. As such, climate topics are embedded into GenAM's in-house ESG research (bottom-up), and they also represent a stand-alone topic.

Based on clients' agreements and funds' rules/prospectus, an analysis of the carbon intensity (tCO₂/ ml EUR) on the portfolio vs benchmark is provided to the GenAM OBR.

Moreover, the following Environmental aspects are reviewed as part of the rating exercise for each corporate issuer:

- Climate change
- Resource use
- Pollution
- Opportunities

As you can see, Climate change and opportunities in the Environment space are high on the agenda when scoring the issuers in our investment universes and, consequently, are screened to a large degree on the "E" pillar and its sub-set of criteria.

See more information in 3.3 on ESG scoring and Corporate rating.

2.5 Which teams are involved in the responsible investment activity of the activity of the management company and how many employees are directly involved in the company's sustainable investment activity?

The fund managers of SRI funds rely on the ESG information and data provided by the ESG Function, a **team of 16 professionals** dedicated to ESG analysis, ESG Projects, Engagement & Proxy voting.

The Product function has been tasked to support GenAM on ESG competencies through regulatory development, product and market trends, in line with the strategy of the Generali Group and the Generali Investment Holding and in coordination with the Corporate Governance Implementation and Sustainability function.

The Company, also with the support of the coordination units at the parent company level, organizes and promotes ESG training for all personnel.

In the broader range of training courses available for staff development plans, there are currently a series of courses linked to Environmental - Social - Governance ("ESG") issues with the twofold objective of:

- increasing awareness and knowledge on sustainability and the Generali Group's sustainable path towards long-term value creation;
- enabling widespread knowledge of the main ESG integration strategies in investment decisions.

Specifically, with reference to the first objective, the e-learning course: The Sustainability Awareness journey was launched in December 2022 for the entire Generali Group population (including GenAM employees).

With reference to the second objective, the following are now available for the entire Company population:

- a general course on ESG and Sustainable Finance. This course focuses on the analysis of the main ESG factors and their impact on risk/return as well as on different investment strategies that are also attentive to ESG performance;
- a new course: Climate economics and climate finance, which is more specific and focuses on the link between climate economics and corporate sustainability; the course also focuses on climate risks and the possible impact of these on corporate business models and how they can be managed.

2.6 Is the company involved in any SRI initiatives?

At Generali Asset Management, we contribute to the development of SRI in a variety of forms:

- By developing new SRI investment strategies and funds or adapting legacy ones to SRI, using our in-house capabilities
- By having the “Label ISR” in France (State sponsored SRI fund certification) for several of the funds and sub-funds we manage
- By educating & training staff and making them aware of the key changes in sustainable investing affecting our market and activity
- By speaking at conferences & events and to the media, as well as directly to clients and prospects about our SRI approaches
- Through our Eurosif membership via the ItaSIF (FFS) in Italy
- PRI signatory since 2021 dedicated to incorporating ESG factors into our investment decisions to promote a more sustainable global financial system.
- Member of Climate action 100+ committed to driving significant corporate climate action and ensuring the world’s largest greenhouse gas emitters take necessary steps to address climate change.
- Member of the Institutional Investors Group on Climate change since 2022.
- Member of 30% Club committed to achieving better gender balance at all levels of our organization.

At Generali Group level, the development of SRI is materialized through sustainable business innovation:

- Climate Change Strategy: to promote a Just Transition
- First European insurer to issue a Green bond in 2019 and create a framework for Green Insurance- Linked Securities
- The Human Safety net, launched in 2017: A global initiative to extend Generali’s purpose to the most vulnerable in our communities
- Champion Diversity and Inclusion by focusing on gender, generations, culture and inclusion

Generali Group is also promoting SRI through its active involvement in international initiatives:

- Participant to the UN Global Compact (2007)
- Signatory of the PRI (2011)
- Member of the Principles for Sustainable Insurance (2014)

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- Member of the Net-Zero Asset Owner Alliance (2020)
- Member of the Net-Zero Insurance Alliance (a UNEP Finance Initiative) since 2021

Furthermore, the Generali Group announced its climate strategy in early 2018, updated since (see link below).

<https://www.generali-investments.com/fr/fr/private/esg-and-responsible-investing>

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2.7 What is the total number of SRI assets under the company's management?

As of the end of December 2024, we manage, directly or indirectly, EUR 28.1 bn of ESG assets under management, of which EUR 2.3 bn through SRI-labelled funds.

2.8 What is the percentage of the management company's SRI assets in relation to total assets under management?

SRI assets under management represent 5% of total AuM as of end of December 2024.

2.9 Which public SRI funds are managed by the management company?

Please find out the list of our SRI funds below:

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/fund-explorer>

The SRI public labelled fund range currently managed by GenAM is as follows:

Fund name	Geographical focus	Asset class	Index	SRI Strategy	AUM (end of December 2024)	Dedicated Fund Manager(s)
Generali Trésorerie ISR	Euro	Money Market	€STR Capitalized (net coupon reinvested – in euro)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Exclusions✓ Integration of ESG factors (rating upgrade)✓ Engagement	EUR 1 934.81 m	2
GIS SRI Euro Corporate Short Term Bond	Euro	Fixed Income – Corporate	Barclays Capital Euro Corporate 1-3 Year Index	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Exclusions✓ Integration of ESG factors (Rating upgrade)✓ Engagement	EUR 175.54 m	2

The different portfolio managers managing the above funds and sub-funds, specialised by asset class and type of strategy, are all under the supervision of GenAM Head of Investments, with a direct report to GenAM CEO. All the funds listed above are classified as “Article 8” funds pursuant to the European Disclosure Regulation SFDR.

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3.1 What are the funds and sub-funds aiming to achieve by integrating ESG factors?

By considering ESG criteria, the above listed funds and sub-funds seek to mitigate extra-financial risks and maximise financial returns over time, while supporting the development of better ESG practices.

Our ESG analysis methodology is structured around the following pillars:

E (Environment),
S (Social, Societal) and
G (Governance).

For each security, an overall ESG score is calculated. The ESG score is expressed on a scale from 0 to 100 where 0 represents the lowest score and 10 represents the highest score. The rating methodology is based on data from non-financial rating agencies. These external providers rely both on company reports, media, NGOs and their direct interactions with companies.

Furthermore, the investment manager will ensure that the following Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) indicators are monitored each semester, and show a better result compared to their initial universe:

- o On the environmental pillar: (#3) GHG Intensity of investee companies ;
- o On the social and governance pillar: (#13) Board Gender diversity.

Fund	ESG Indicators	Fund ESG Coverage ¹
Generali Trésorerie ISR ²	1. PAI #3 GHG intensity of investee companies	94.11%
	2. PAI #13 Board gender diversity	80.36%
GIS SRI Euro Corporate Short Term Bond ³	1. PAI #3 GHG intensity of investee companies	98.27%
	2. PAI #13 Board gender diversity	92.93%

3.2 What internal or external resources are used for ESG valuation of the issuers who make up the investment universes of the funds and sub-funds?

We aim to provide clients with our insights obtained through internal research capabilities with a dedicated ESG Analysis Structure, sitting within the ESG Function.

¹ As of the 31st of December 2024.

² Until the 31st of December 2024, the ESG indicators monitored were the 1. carbon intensity and the 2. independency of board of directors.

³ Until the 31st of December 2024, the ESG indicators monitored were the 1. carbon intensity and the 2. independency of board of directors.

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ESG Function is a team of 16 professionals covering ESG analysis, ESG Data, Engagement and Proxy Voting. We leverage on the support of third-party data providers for ESG ratings:

- **MSCI** is the ESG rating provider of reference: more than 14,500 equity and fixed income issuers, including subsidiaries (more than 8,500 single entities), as well as 198 countries and 45 regional issuers.
- **EthiFinance** is the provider supporting us in the coverage of medium-small caps companies: about 1,000 Eurozone Small and Mid-cap issuers.
- **ISS** is the provider supporting us in the coverage of additional issuers complementing the above.

For the Ethical Filter (Exclusions based on controversies), we use the following ESG data providers: **MSCI and RepRisk**.

The ESG Function identifies and assesses material ESG risks and controversies affecting corporates by analysing the information/data provided by these providers (controversies, scores, etc.) as well as from public sources (Internet, NGOs, specialised publications...) and other stakeholders.

Furthermore, MSCI also provide ESG risk scores for Sovereign states: these scores measure risks to a country's prosperity and long-term economic development, by rating how it manages its wealth from a sustainable standpoint.

3.3 What ESG criteria are taken into account by the funds and sub-funds?

The SRI compliant funds and sub-funds we manage (investing in direct securities), benefit from the following process:

The three pillars, environmental, social, and governance can be broken down into several sub-topics: Climate Change, Natural Resource, Pollution & Waste, Environmental Opportunities, Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, Social Opportunities, Corporate Governance, and Corporate Behavior. For example, in the Natural Capital issues, the analysis focuses on water stress, biodiversity & land use, and raw material sourcing, while for Human Capital, labor management, health & safety, human capital development, supply chain labor standards are considered.

1. Negative screening / Exclusions based on ESG Risk Assessment

For the Ethical filter, we consider the following controversies and/or business sectors as relevant in the ESG assessment:

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- involvement in controversies which potentially infringe the principles of United Nation Global Compact:
 - companies involved in serious or systematic human rights and/or labour rights violations;
 - companies involved in severe environmental damages;
 - companies implicated in cases of gross corruption and bribery.
- involvement in controversial business sectors:
 - armament and weapons that violate fundamental humanitarian principles through their normal use (cluster bombs, antipersonnel landmines, nuclear weapons, biological and chemical weapons);
 - Coal
 - Unconventional oil and gas (Tar Sands, Fracking, Artic drilling)

The following sectors are also excluded by the French label:

- Tobacco
- Production of electricity with carbon intensity not compatible with the objective of the Paris agreement,

According to the exclusion criteria defined for each of the above three pillars, issuers not fulfilling filter requirements are excluded from the investment universe and therefore put in the Restricted List and subject to specific action if engagement is not successful (i.e obligation to sell existing positions during the next 3 months, no new positions allowed).

2. ESG Scoring

With the aim to fulfill at the best its fiduciary duty and incorporate environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors in the investment decision making process, GenAM is committed to associating ESG scores to more than 9,500 worldwide issuers to guarantee a high level of coverage of its ESG analysis. The rating methodology adopted from MSCI is based on the combination of the analysis of exposure to risks and the management of these risks. In addition, the rating also considers the involvement in controversies related to ESG matters when relevant.

The scores, which are also broken down into E, S and G pillar scores, apply to equities as well as fixed income including sovereign, local authorities, supranational and agencies. They are provided with a risk category in a numerical format from 1 to 7 as follow:

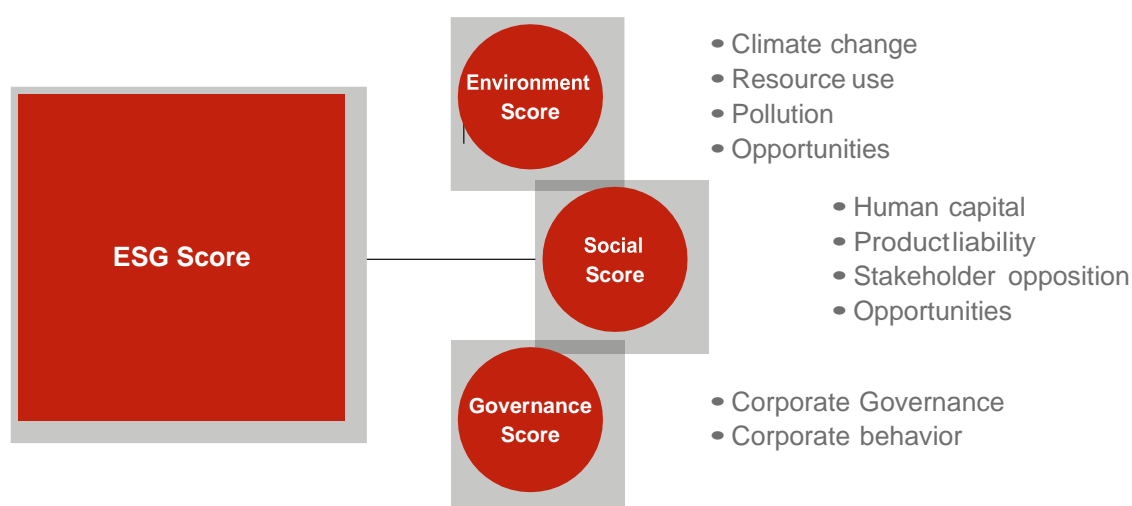
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Risk category	Classification	Letter rating	Industry-adjusted company score
1	Leader	AAA	8.571 – 10.0
2	Good	AA	7.143 – 8.571
3	Above average	A	5.714 – 7.143
4	Average	BBB	4.286 – 5.714
5	Below average	BB	2.857 – 4.286
6	Poor	B	1.429 – 2.857
7	Laggard	CCC	0.0 – 1.429

The full review of issuers is performed once a year, but events such as controversies, significant governance updates or data corrections can have an impact on the rating during the year. News flows are screened and in the case of a significant controversy or positive news announcement potentially affecting the risk profile of an issuer, the ESG rating can evolve. However, data provided by issuers themselves being updated only once a year, the full review of the issuer rating is carried out also once a year.

Corporate ratings

The scores are adjusted by industry to enable comparability across the whole universe and avoid sector biases. Indeed, the score of an issuer in each of the themes analyzed are compared to the performance of its peers and is therefore relative to the standards in the underlying sector. The classification of industries used for this purpose is the Global Industry Classification System (GICS).



Methodology, factors and metrics

Behind the rating of entities, a selected list of ESG factors and metrics has been identified for each industry. The Environmental, Social and Governance pillars are composed of a set of key issues that

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are considered the most relevant in each sector. Issuers with particularities within a sector may also have their key issues adapted to better reflect their business profile.

These indicators are attributed with a weight comprised between 5% and 30% of the final score, considering both the contribution of the industry, relative to all other industries, to the negative or positive impact on the environment or society; and the timeline within which that risk or opportunity for companies in the industry is expected to materialize.

The three pillars, environmental, social, and governance can be broken down into several sub-topics: Climate Change, Natural Resource, Pollution & Waste, Environmental Opportunities, Human Capital, Product Liability, Stakeholder Opposition, Social Opportunities, Corporate Governance, and Corporate Behavior. For example, in the Natural Capital issues, the analysis focuses on water stress, biodiversity & land use, and raw material sourcing, while for Human Capital, labor management, health & safety, human capital development, supply chain labor standards are considered.

The materiality of the ESG consideration also varies according to the sector/industry. For example, the human capital development is more material in the industrials, healthcare, and consumer discretionary sectors, while the carbon emissions are more material in the energy, materials and industrials.

For each of the key issues that have been retained in the analysis of an issuer, the analysis is performed on both the **risk exposure** to the topic and the **risk management** of the issuer on this topic.

The analysis of the **risk exposure** can be of three kinds:

- a geographical risk exposure, considering the company's regional breakdown in terms of revenue, assets or operations;
- a business segment risk exposure, considering the breakdown of its business segments in terms of revenue, assets or operations;
- a company-level risk exposure, such as the number of employees, the company size, the reliance on government contracts or the reliance on outsourced production.

The risk exposure of an issuer is then compared to its sector peers to derive a score for the issuer.

The analysis of the company **risk management** is based on the four categories:

- **strategy and governance**, where is assessed the organizational capacity and company management's level of commitment to address the key risks and opportunities, including aspects such as the level and extent of organizational responsibility for the specific risks and opportunities, strength and scope of policy commitments, and strength and scope of commitment to standards
- **initiatives and programs**, where is assessed the strength and scope of the initiatives,

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- programs and targets in place to improve performance on the issue
- **performance**, where is assessed the company's track record on managing the specific risk or opportunity, with quantitative and/or qualitative metrics, including trends over the years and compared to peers
- **controversies**, whose severity is assessed based on the nature and the scale of the impact.

For instance, to determine a score on the water topic, companies are evaluated on the water intensity of their operations, the water stress in their area of operations, and their efforts to manage water-related risks and opportunities. Several metrics will be identified like the water intensity trend, water efficiency, and water consumption performance. Concerning biodiversity, companies are evaluated on the potential impact of their operations on biodiversity in their areas of operations and their efforts to manage their environmental impact. The capacity to restore activities in disturbed areas of operations, the effort to minimize disturbances from operations, oil spills, and toxic release (year, volume, intensity and trend) will be examined.

Each indicator of the risk management is then transformed into a score, the controversies section coming as a deduction of the overall management score of the related key issue. Then the scores on the risk exposure and the risk management are combined to determine the score on the key issue. Finally, all key issue scores that have been defined for the respective sectors and companies are aggregated according to their weights to determine the pillar scores and overall scores.

3.4 What principles and criteria linked to climate change are taken into account in the funds and sub-funds?

Among ESG themes, climate-related concerns gained greatest importance due to increasing regulatory and societal pressures, as well as their growing impacts on issuers in terms of transition and physical risks. As such, climate topics are embedded into GenAM's in-house ESG research (bottom-up), and they also represent a stand-alone topic.

An ESG rating is assigned to each security within the funds (minimum 90% of ESG coverage) covering the environmental, the social and the governance pillars. Within the "E" pillar, climate change risk is assessed through 4 key issues which are normalized relative to industry peers: **carbon emissions** (companies are evaluated on the carbon intensity of their operations and their efforts to manage climate-related risks and opportunities), **product carbon footprint** (companies are evaluated on the carbon intensity of their products and their ability to reduce the carbon footprint in their supply chains or in the use of their products and services), **financing environmental impact** (mainly for financial institutions that are evaluated on the environmental risks of their lending and underwriting activities and their ability to capitalize on opportunities related to Green Finance) and climate **change vulnerability** (mainly for insurance companies that are assessed on the physical risk that climate change may pose to insured assets or individuals).

3.5 What is the ESG analysis and evaluation methodology of the fund manager (how is the investment universe built, what rating scale is used etc.)?

See 3.3 for detailed information on the ESG analysis.

The global ESG approach is the same for all the funds and sub-funds invested in direct securities and relevant to this Code.

The initial investment universe is defined for each fund/sub-fund within the prospectus. The second step of integration relies on the application of the Ethical filter excluding companies matching one or more of the following criteria:

- Breaching the Non-Proliferation Treaty for Nuclear Weapons
- Directly involved in cluster munitions, antipersonnel landmines and biological / chemical weapons;
- Involved in one or more of the following breaches of the United Nations' Global Compact Principles: serious or systematic human rights violations; severe environmental damages; gross corruption.
- Coal sector exclusion:
 - Coal-related business: more than 20% of the revenues deriving from coal;
 - Coal mining: more than 10 million Tons of Coal production per year;
 - Coal power generation: more than 20% of power generated from coal;
 - Coal expansion: Companies involved in coal mining and power expansion projects.
- Tar Sands exclusions:
 - Tar sands revenues: more than 5% of the issuers' revenues derived from Tar Sands extraction;
 - Tar sands transportation: operators of controversial pipelines dedicated to Tar Sands transportation.
- Oil and gas extracted by Fracking
 - with more than 10% of revenues derived from fracking exploration and production.
- Oil and gas from the Arctic Circle
 - with more than 10% of revenues derived from Oil and Gas exploration and production from Arctic Circle.

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The third step exclude sectors mentioned in the label (Tobacco and production of electricity with carbon intensity not compatible with the objective of the Paris agreement).

This universe represents the investible universe.

Where the Ethical Filter is implemented, issuers classified in the restricted list are excluded from the initial investment universe and the portfolio manager is able to apply the fund's second layer of ESG strategy.

In case of rating upgrade approach, the fund manager will aim to have an ESG profile higher than that of its initial investment universe (namely an ESG score higher than that of the reduced investment universe). To achieve this and after the application of the ethical filter and the sector exclusions from the label, the Investment Manager will ensure that the portfolio's ESG score is higher than the reduced investment universe score, the score of the investible universe after eliminating 25% of the lowest-rated values so that issuers excluded by the ethical filter and by the label and worst rated names represent 25% of the initial universe (after eliminating not rated issuers).

3.6 How often is the ESG evaluation of the issuers issued? How are any controversies managed?

The full review of issuers is performed once a year, but events such as controversies, significant governance updates or data corrections can have an impact on the rating during the year.

News flows are screened and in the case of significant controversies or positive news announcement potentially affecting the risk profile of an issuer, the ESG rating can evolve. Issuers may also engage with ESG data providers to update data at any time as they can request an access to their analysis reports.

However, data provided by issuers themselves being updated only once a year, the full review of the issuer rating is carried out also once a year.

The management company outlines its policy for preventing and verifying controversies, detailing the following criteria:

- Identification Process: Sources and monitoring of controversies.
- Analysis Methodology: Classifying controversies by severity and linking them to ESG objectives.
- Escalation Process: Steps for addressing controversies, including dialogue and management actions.
- Lifting Measures: Conditions for removing actions taken against controversial issuers.
- Committee Procedures: Tools and processes for monitoring decisions.
- Record Keeping: Documentation of decisions on past controversies.
- Conflict of Interest: Identifying potential conflicts between the management company and issuers.

The company emphasizes thorough identification, analysis, and monitoring of controversies.

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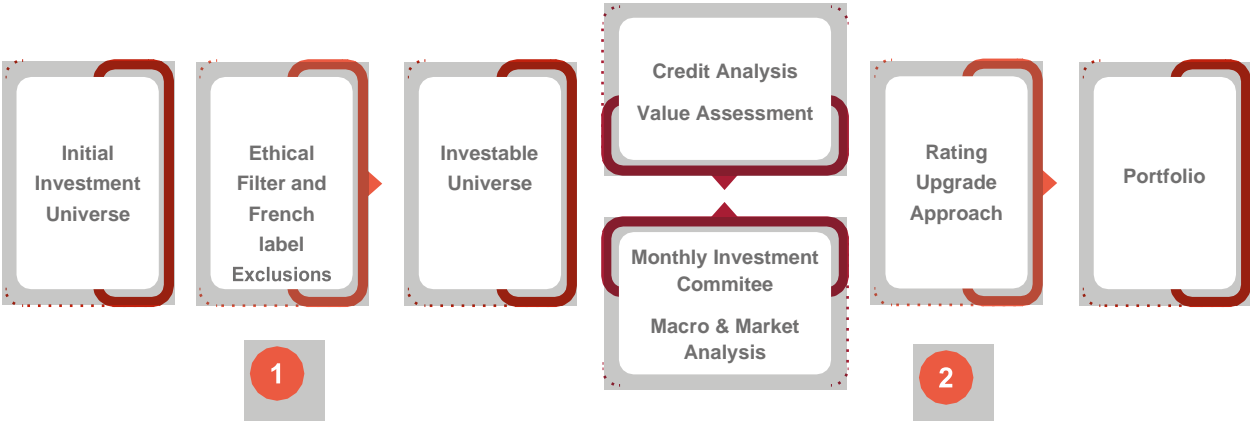
For more details on the management controversies, please refer to section 3.3 above.

4.1 How are the results of the ESG research integrated into portfolio construction?

The results of the ESG research are integrated in the investment process based on a hybrid approach including both financial and extra-financial inputs from ESG and front-office. The process is materialized through three milestones as shown below:

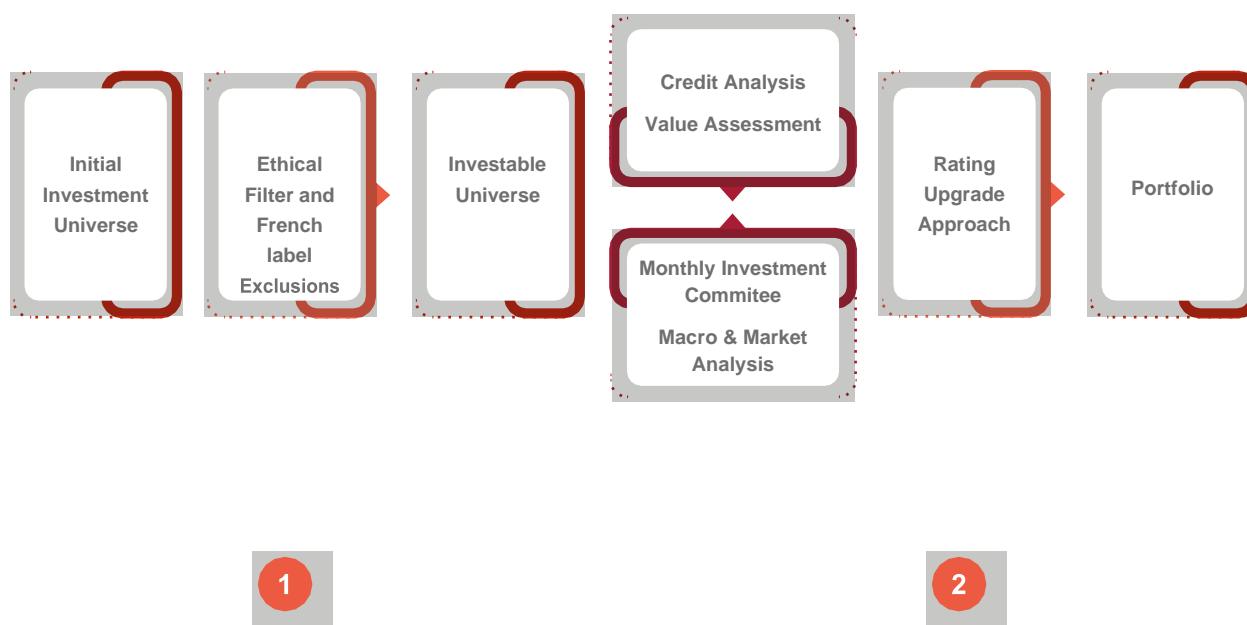
Funds (same approach for both funds)

- GIS SRI Euro Corporate Short term Bond



Money market fund

- Generali Trésorerie ISR



4.2 How are criteria specific to climate change integrated into portfolio construction?

See 3.4 for detailed information on climate-related criteria.

The 2 (two) fund and sub-fund presented in this Code are generic SRI products as described in the above sections and are not specifically “Climate focused” (or impact funds).

Carbon Intensity measurement is performed through PAIs.

4.3 How are the issuers that are present in the portfolio, but not subject to ESG analysis, evaluated (not including mutual funds)?

The SRI funds/sub-funds have the following minimum requirements:

- 100% of the portfolio holdings are covered by the Ethical filter (Exclusions)
- 90% minimum of the portfolio holdings are subject to ESG screening

Each stock is analysed and selected based on its own merit (financial and extra-financial) and relative to its peers (for diversification purposes for instance).

4.4 Has the ESG evaluation of investment process changed in the last 12 months?

- Implementation of GenAM ethical filter and sector exclusions
- Implementation in front office system SimCorp Dimension of the limits set in the system (investment limits, including ESG rules and exclusions) in 2024
- Update of Indicators to outperform .
- Update of the Engagement process

4.5 Is part of the funds/sub-funds invested in entities pursuing strong social goals/ social enterprises?

All above listed fund and sub-fund only invest in listed instruments and corporates, subject to ESG exclusions and an ESG screening process – as described above - and are therefore incorporating some social considerations and criteria.

However, none of the SRI funds and sub-funds presented here have a specific focus on social goals / are not “social impact” funds/sub-funds per se.

4.6 Do the funds or sub-funds engage in securities lending activities?

The following fund engage in securities lending activities :

Generali Investments SICAV – SRI Euro Corporate Short Term Bond

Important Information: the other fund presented in this Code is currently not part of any active securities lending arrangements.

There is a process in place to recall portfolios' securities, to exercise the voting rights (Equity fund only). This process is managed by the Active Ownership Structure, within the ESG Function. The Active Ownership Structure within the ESG Function would, when voting on a specific issuer's resolution:

- identify whether this security is lent
- inform the fund manager
- the PM decides to recall the share to vote.

GIL, as the Management Company of the SICAV, would be copied into these exchanges and would decide whether the securities should be recalled or not.

Regarding the integration of ESG criteria in the counterparty selection process, the following fund is within

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a securities lending programs managed by “BNP Securities Services” acting as the exclusive borrower of the securities, as part of the securities lending arrangements for the above fund. This counterparty is among the best rated one in Europe.

BNP Paribas group applies a sustainability framework applicable to its group entities (amongst which BNP Paribas Securities Services).

Please find more information via the following links:

BNP Paribas’ Financing & Investment policy:

BNP SS’ ESG approach:

<https://securities.cib.bnpparibas/app/uploads/sites/3/2021/10/brochure-esg-sustainability-at-bp2s.pdf>

4.7 Do the funds and sub-funds use derivative instruments?

The use of derivatives is allowed as per UCITS rules and the respective offering documentation.

Derivative financial instruments may be used to implement hedging or exposure strategies, which are used by the funds (investing in direct securities) as part of their investment strategies:

- Futures and fixed-income options or fixed-income indices on regulated, French and/ or foreign organised markets, or over-the-counter (OTC) and over-the-counter swaps for the purpose of hedging or exposure to rates: these instruments will be used in particular to hedge interest rate risk on the portfolio or on one or more securities, to adjust the sensitivity of the portfolio, to implement strategies on curve movements by arbitrating maturities within the euro area yield curve and/or between the yield curves of EMU and non-EU countries
- Futures, forex options forex swaps on regulated, French and/or foreign organized markets, or OTC and foreign exchange futures for the purpose of hedging on currencies: these instruments will be used to hedge the currency risk on the portfolio.
- Index credit derivatives (e.g. Credit Default Swap (CDS) on index or TRS on index): these instruments will be used to protect and/or temporarily expose themselves by taking long or short positions.
- Single-entity credit derivatives, e.g. single-entity CDS ("single name"): the purchase of single-name credit derivatives is possible for hedging purposes. Positions buying single name credit derivatives, without holding the corresponding security, are not allowed in these funds. Exposure via the sale of single name credit derivatives is possible on a provisional basis and provided that the portfolio’s ESG strategy is respected. The underlying security must be analysed taking into account non-financial criteria. The implementation of these strategies depends on the context of the financial markets and the value of the assets in the portfolio

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The use of derivatives is done in compliance with the Label ISR regulations:

- Exposure via derivatives is not permanent
- The ESG profile of the portfolio is not distorted
- Look through approach on single name derivatives

4.8 Do the funds or sub-funds invest in mutual funds?

The presented fund and sub-fund, can invest up to 10% in other funds. However, portfolio managers only consider “labelled” funds to be eligible to investment.

5.1 What internal/external control mechanisms are in place to ensure the compliance of the portfolio with the ESG rules defined in section 4?

Several levels of control apply, on a periodical basis, to ensure ESG rules are complied with:

- **Ex-ante:** the fund manager checks that the portfolio holdings are in scope of the eligible universe, based on the ESG data provided by the ESG I&S team.
- **Ex-ante and ex-post** via the front office system SimCorp Dimension and the limits set in the system (investment limits, including ESG rules and exclusions) – to be implemented in January 2024.
- A 2nd level control to check that the portfolios abide by the investment guidelines and limits is performed and reported on a quarterly basis by the Investment Control team.

In addition to the 1st Level control carried out by Front office teams, a 2nd level of control is performed by Generali Investments’ Investment Control function for all the funds listed in this document and the Management Company “GIL” for the Luxembourg SICAV sub-fund which is GIS SRI Euro Corporate Short term Bond.

The second level independent control held by GenAM’s Investment control team is accountable for the check of the following for all the funds listed in this Code:

1. Controlling if the universe defined within the prospectus is the same as the one reflected by front office in their monitoring sheets.
2. Ensuring that ratings assigned to securities within the universe and the portfolio are the correct ones provided by the ESG team.
3. Checking the ESG coverage at the portfolio level set at minimum 90%.

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4. Conducting checks on the proper application of the ethical filter and French label sector exclusions at the initial investment universe level.
5. In case of rating upgrade approach, ensuring that the portfolio's ESG score is higher than the reduced investment universe score and in case of investment in the 30% that the issuer is engaged.
6. Ensuring that the portfolio has performed better on the PAI indicators compared to the initial universe.
7. Once a year, a control of the deviation between the portfolio and the universe is performed to ensure that it is not greater than 10% in terms of sectors (and not in terms of geography or market capitalization). In case of significant deviation, the universe will be rebalanced.

While GIL's Investment Compliance function implements:

- An additional control of the fund portfolio's **Negative screening** (Ethical Filter or sector exclusions from the label), on each daily NAV, based on the list of excluded corporates provided by ESG analysts, a list which is then coded by the fund administrator in Luxembourg (BNP Paribas Securities Services) in their systems. This allows to perform the required checks and a "breach" of those limits would then trigger an alert that would be reviewed by the Investment Compliance function for resolution (on an ad-hoc basis).
- An additional control of the fund portfolio's **ESG rating**, via a third party ESG data provider, to ensure that the fund complies with regulatory requirements (SFDR Article 8 for instance). This control is performed internally on the daily NAV and a quarterly report is produced by the ESG data provider.

6.1. How is the ESG quality of the funds and sub-funds assessed?

We assess the ESG quality of the funds internally by monitoring the ESG criteria we selected from the onset:

- Exclusions based on controversies
- ESG screening process based on ESG scores
- Engagement activity

Externally, the SRI process is regularly evaluated through:

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- Due diligences carried out by potential investors (professionals) on our investment strategies and SRI processes
- The “Label ISR” audit - by EY France - with annual reviews (State sponsored fund certification in France)

6.2. What ESG indicators are used by the funds and sub-funds?

Along with the ESG rating of issuers, a variety of ESG indicators can be used to tilt portfolios towards a specific thematic, report on relevant metrics for the portfolio, or avoid investments in activities or issuers that face controversies. These indicators can for instance focus on the environment (carbon, energy or water intensity, green products and services, etc.), social matters (employee turnover, major layoffs, employee satisfaction, diversity, etc.), governance (independence of board members, executive compensation, business ethics, etc.) or cross-cutting issues such as the contribution to Sustainable Development Goals contribution or the different controversies involvement. The availability of these ESG indicators is dependent on the degree of reporting of issuers that enable to produce these indicators.

However, for the fund and sub-fund referred to in this Code, the relevant fund manager closely monitors the following PAI indicators to assess the impact of his strategy vs. the universe:

- Environmental indicator: #3 GHG intensity of investee companies
- Social and Governance indicator: #13 Board gender diversity

6.3. What communication resources are used to provide investors with information about the SRI management of the fund(s)?

The information on the SRI aspects of the funds and sub-funds can be found in the following documents:

- Fund prospectus, available online
- Fund KIID, available online
- Fund reporting factsheets, available online
- Fund SFDR pre-contractual disclosure
- Eurosif Transparency Code
- Active Ownership Report & Engagement Policy
- Generali Group’s Strategy on Climate Change

Please find out these documents below:

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/fund-explorer>

https://www.generali-am.com/content/GenAM_Engagement-Policy.pdf

https://www.generali.com/ENG_Technical_Note_on_Climate_Strategy_2024.pdf

6.4. Does the fund manager publish the results of its voting and engagement policies?

Yes, we do publish the results of our Voting and Engagement policies. Please find attached the below link to our annual Active ownership report:

<https://www.generali-am.com/content/GIP-2023-Active-Ownership-Report.pdf>

- Prospectus

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/fund-explorerer>

- Annual reports

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/fund-explorerer>

- Addenda

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/fund-explorerer>

- KIIDs

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/fund-explorerer>

- Fund Fact Sheets

<https://www.generali-am.com/fr/fr/private/fund-explorerer>

- Dedicated SRI Web page at company level

<https://www.generali-investments.com/fr/fr/private/esg-and-responsible-investing>

- Engagement policy and Voting report

https://www.generali-investments/content/GenAM_Engagement_Policy.pdf

<https://www.generali-am.com/content/GIP-2023-Active-Ownership-Report.pdf>

- Link to Web page of ESG Analysis provider(s) (if applicable)

<https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/esg-investing>

- Generali Investments Luxembourg S.A. ("GIL") Sustainability Risk Policy and Principal Adverse Impact Statement

https://www.generali-investments.com/content/gil_sustainability-risk-policy-and-principal-adverse-impact-statement_v03-002.pdf

- ItaSIF (FFS) membership:

<https://finanzasostenibile.it/forum-finanza-sostenibile-eng/>

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

www.generali-am.com

GIS SRI Euro Corporate Short Term Bond is a sub-fund of Generali Investments SICAV (an investment company qualifying as a "société d'investissement à capital variable" with multiple sub-funds under the laws of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg) managed by Generali Investments Luxembourg S.A. who appointed Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del Risparmio as investment manager.

Generali Trésorerie ISR is a SICAV under French law whose management company is Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio registered for all types of investors in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and in Italy for institutional investors.

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For Generali Trésorerie ISR, complaints must be made in writing:

> By post by writing to Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio, French branch - Rue Pillet Will 2, 75309 Paris Cedex 09 -

Compliance Department;

> Or by e-mail to InvestmentsCompliance@generali.com.

Complaints must contain:

- contact details of the complainant
- the reasons for the complaint
- the signature or a similar reference allowing the Customer to be identified with certainty.

The management company has adopted appropriate procedures to ensure rapid processing of Investor complaints.

The final outcome of the complaint, containing the Company's decisions, will, as a rule, be communicated in writing to the Client/Investor within 60 days.

Complaints can also be sent to the following addresses:

> Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio - Compliance Function, 20145, Piazza Tre Torri 1, Milano;

> Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio- Compliance Department, 50667, Zweigniederlassung Deutschland, Cologne, Tunisstraße 29

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> Generali Asset Management S.p.A. Società di gestione del risparmio - Iberian Branch, Plaza de Manuel Gómez-Moreno 5, 28020 Madrid. Website: <https://www.generali-am.com/it/en/institutional/about-us>

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