



SUSTAINABLE FINANCE DISCLOSURE REGULATION (SFDR) SUSTAINABILITY-RELATED DISCLOSURES

Mutual Funds in scope

The following information pursuant to Art. 10 SFDR applies to the following SG Value Partners (SGVP) funds or sub-funds including all share classes ("fund"):

- SGVP Circle Fund - LEI: 506700C6F901P1Z50V78
- SGVP Japan Value Equity Fund – LEI: 723367577757609084

Investment Strategy

The investment strategy of the funds is to achieve long-term capital appreciation, taking into account the principle of risk diversification and the liquidity of the fund's assets, by investing in equities of companies in the geographies as outlined in the respective fund prospectuses.

The funds pursue a value approach by seeking to select equity securities of issuers whose current stock market listing is significantly below the fundamentally determined intrinsic value of the equity security.

In the context of a long-term investment, the selection of equity securities is company-specific, i.e. the values and risks of individual equity securities are generally analyzed rather than general market or sector fluctuations.

Sustainability disclosures

Sustainability risks (as defined in Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector) are not included in investment decisions.

The funds do not promote any sustainable features or do not have the objective of a sustainable investment within the meaning of Article 8 or Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088.

In accordance with the provisions of Article 7 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (EU Taxonomy), the following is pointed out in this context: The investments underlying these financial products do not take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. There is no evaluation of possible adverse effects of investment decisions on sustainability factors.

Engagement & voting policy

SGVP does not engage in active dialogue with officials at investee companies. In general, it exercises the voting rights attached to instruments held in the funds passively, i.e. votes with the propositions of the Board of Directors at their AGMs. In rare cases, voting against the Board of Directors is considered. Such cases are in the best interest of the funds and their respective investors, follow a strict protocol and reasons for voting against a proposition are profoundly documented.

Status: March 2024