

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:
Generali Investment SICAV – Euro Short Term Bond

Legal entity identifier:
5493006LITKM0IJHTB09

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%

No

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

with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

with a social objective

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 social characteristics pursuant to Article 8 of the Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 by applying on an ongoing basis a Responsible investment process on the portion of the Sub-fund's invested in government bonds. Characteristics promoted in the investment process are based on positive environmental, social and governance ("ESG") criteria relative to its initial investment universe, defined as the J.P. Morgan EMU Index (the "**Initial Investment Universe**"). These characteristics include:

- On the environmental pillar: global warming;

- On the social and governance pillars: the fight against money laundering and financing of terrorism, tax practices, human rights violation and corruption.
- No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform? ...and compared to previous periods?**

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund are:

- The number of Sovereign issuers found to be in breach of one or more of the proprietary “Sovereign Ethical Filter” criteria;
No investments have been made in Sovereign issuers in breach of one or more of the “Sovereign Ethical Filter” criteria; and
- The Sub-fund’s weighted average “Sovereign Warming Potential” compared to the Initial Investment Universe’s “Warming Potential” is as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	31/12/2022
<i>Sovereign Warming fund</i>	2.59	2.42	2.16
<i>Sovereign Warming investment universe</i>	2.81	2.83	2.82
<i>Coverage</i>	90.43%	94.56%	96.98%

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

N/A

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

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

N/A

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not 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.



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

Yes, the Sub-fund considers principal adverse impacts (“PAIs”) on sustainability factors

Through the application of the proprietary Sovereign Ethical Filter defined in the investment strategy below, the Sub-fund considers the following PAI indicator, with reference to Annex I of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288:

- Table 1, indicator 16 – Investee countries subject to social violation - Social exclusion criteria that excluded countries who are responsible of severe violations of human rights, based on “Freedom House” data.

During the reference period, no investments have been made in Investee countries subject to social violation - Social exclusion criteria that excluded countries who are responsible of severe violations of human rights, based on “Freedom House” data. Issuers classified in the restricted list were excluded and no new investment were carried in any asset class.

No

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.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

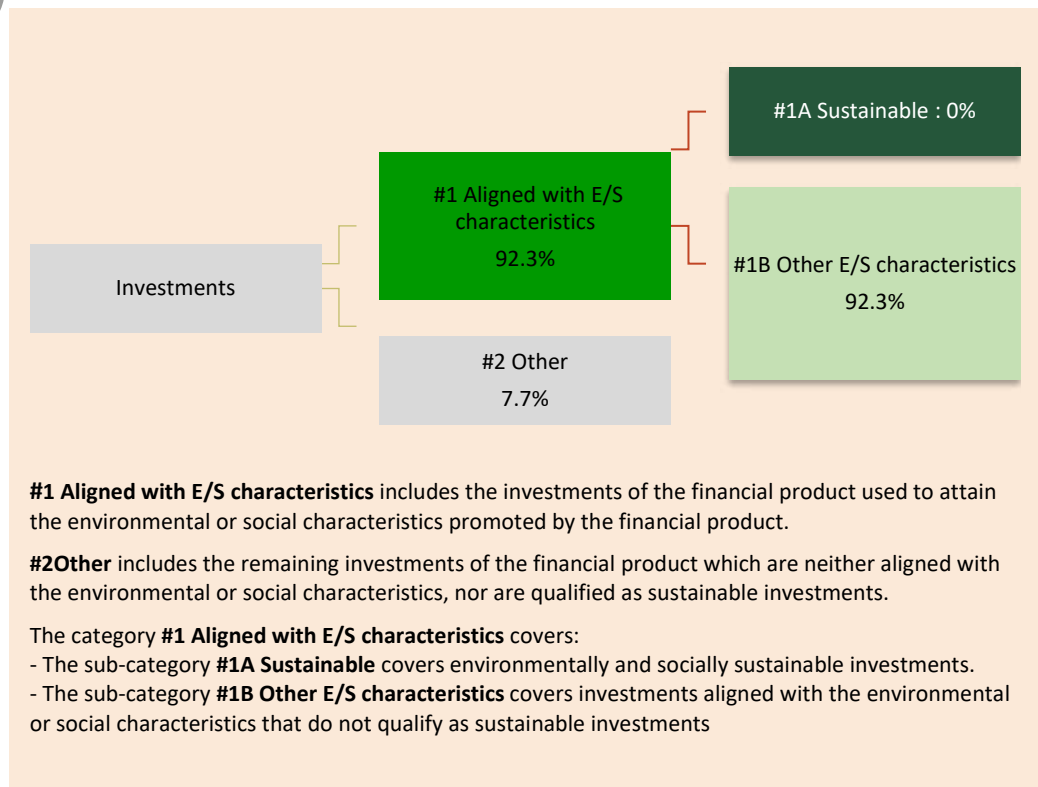
Large Investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
CCTS EU 04/15/26	Sovereigns	13.45%	Italy
CCTS EU 04/15/25	Sovereigns	8.95%	Italy
SPANISH GOV'T 2.5 05/31/27	Sovereigns	5.22%	Spain
EUROPEAN UNION 2 10/04/27	Supranationals	5.16%	Belgium
BTPS 3.8 04/15/26	Sovereigns	4.54%	Italy
SPANISH GOV'T 2.8 05/31/26	Sovereigns	4.49%	Spain

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/01/2024 – 31/12/2024

BTPS 0.5 02/01/26	Sovereigns	3.64%	Italy
BTPS 1.5 06/01/25	Sovereigns	3.11%	Italy
BTPS 3.4 03/28/25	Sovereigns	2.98%	Italy
BTPS 1.85 07/01/25	Sovereigns	2.96%	Italy
BTPS 1.45 05/15/25	Sovereigns	2.96%	Italy
SPANISH GOV'T 0 05/31/25	Sovereigns	2.94%	Spain
BTPS 2.95 02/15/27	Sovereigns	2.70%	Italy
BTPS 1.2 08/15/25	Sovereigns	2.65%	Italy
BTPS 1.25 12/01/26	Sovereigns	2.62%	Italy

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

● What was the asset allocation?



● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors	%AuM
Sovereigns	83.50%
Supranationals	8.83%
Cash	7.54%
Derivatives	0.12%

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

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.



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

The Sub-fund does not currently commit to invest in any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of reliable data increases over time.

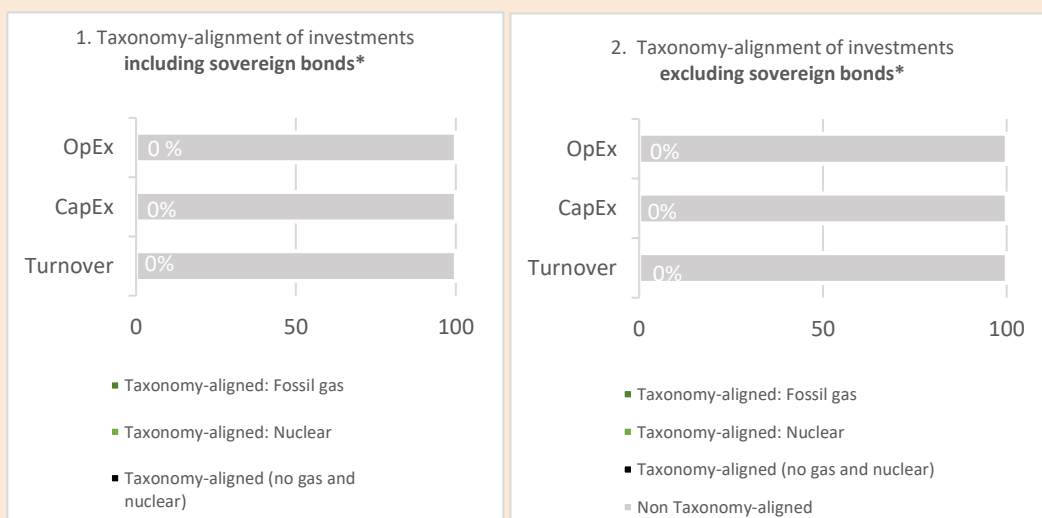
- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

Yes:

In fossil gas In nuclear energy

No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.*



*For the purpose of these graphs, ‘sovereign bonds’ consist of all sovereign exposures

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

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 not significantly harm 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.

As the Sub-fund does not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is therefore also set at 0%.

● **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 any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable as the Sub-fund does not commit to invest any “sustainable investment” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy



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

The “other” investments and/or holding of the Sub-fund are comprised of securities, directly or indirectly, whose issuers did not meet the ESG criteria described above to qualify as exhibiting positive environmental or social characteristics.

This includes (i) Ancillary Liquid Assets in order to cover current or exceptional payments, or for the time necessary to reinvest in eligible assets or for a period of time strictly necessary in case of unfavourable market conditions, and (ii) cash equivalents (i.e., bank deposits, Money Market Instruments, money market fund), pursuant to the Sub-fund Investment Policy, and (iii) UCITS, UCIS compliant with the provisions set out in Article 41 (1) e) of the UCI Law.

No minimum environmental or social safeguards are applied to these investments.



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

- No investments in Sovereign issuers found to be in breach of one or more of the “Sovereign Ethical Filter” criteria;
- The Sub-fund’s average weighted Sovereign Warming Potential has been lower (meaning “better”) than that of the Initial Investment Universe.



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

N/A

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

N/A

- ***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?***

N/A

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

N/A

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

N/A

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