

European SRI Transparency Code

The European Transparency Code applies to sustainability funds licensed for sale in Europe and covers numerous asset classes, such as equities and bonds. All information on the European Transparency Code for sustainability funds can be found at www.eurosif.org and for Germany, Austria and Switzerland at www.forum-ng.org. The Code is supplemented by an accompanying document that assists fund managers in completing the Transparency Code. The current version of the Code was approved by the Eurosif Management Board on **19 February 2018**.

Innovations

In 2017, the Code was revised to better reflect current developments in the European market for sustainable investments. The Transparency Code has been updated by a working group to reflect the latest developments in the industry at a European and international level.

Signatories to the Code now take into account recommendations from the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures (TCFD), Article 173 of the French TECV Regulation and the Final Report of the High-Level Group of Experts on Sustainable Finance (HLEG). Issues directly related to the aforementioned laws and recommendations are marked in the Code by footnotes.

The Code is based on two fundamental themes

1. The possibility of making the sustainability approach of sustainable mutual funds available to investors and other stakeholders in an easily understandable and comparable way.
2. To proactively strengthen initiatives that contribute to the development and promotion of sustainability funds by creating a common framework for best practice approaches in the area of transparency.

Guiding principles

Signatories to the Code should be open and honest and release accurate, appropriate and up-to-date information to enable stakeholders, the general public and in particular investors to understand a fund's ESG¹ strategies and their implementation.

The signatories of the Transparency Code commit themselves to the following principles:

- The order and exact wording of the questions shall be respected.
- Answers should be informative and clearly worded. In principle, the required information (instruments and methods) should be described in as much detail as possible.
- Funds should provide the data in the currency they use for other reporting purposes as well.
- Reasons that prevent a provision of information must be explained. Signatories should systematically explain whether and by when they hope to be able to answer the questions.

¹ ESG stands for Environmental, Social and Corporate Good Governance.

- Answers should be updated at least annually and bear the date of the last update.
- The completed Transparency Code and its answers must be easily accessible on the fund, fund company or fund manager’s website. In all cases, signatories must indicate where the information required by the Code can be found.
- The signatories are responsible for their answers and should make this clear.

Declaration by Bonafide Wealth Management AG

Sustainable investments are an essential part of the strategic positioning and approach of financial service provider **Bonafide Wealth Management AG**. We’ve been offering sustainable investments since year **2012** and welcome the European Transparency Code for sustainability funds.

This is our **third** Declaration of Compliance with the Transparency Code. It is valid for the period **01.09.2022** to **31.08.2023**. Our full declaration on the European Transparency Code for Sustainability Funds is listed below and is also published in the annual report of the relevant fund(s) and on our website.

Consent to the European Transparency Code

Bonafide Wealth Management AG is committed to creating transparency. We are convinced that we will ensure as much transparency as possible under the existing regulatory framework and from the point of view of competitiveness.

Date: **01.09.2022**

Eurosif definition of various sustainable investment strategies²

Sustainable theme funds: Investments in themes or assets that are related to the promotion of sustainability and are ESG-related.

Best-in-class: Investment strategy according to which – based on ESG criteria – the best companies within an industry, category or class are selected.

Standards-based screening: Review of investments for compliance using certain international standards and norms e.g. the Global Compact, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or the ILO Core Labour Standards.

Exclusions: This approach systematically excludes certain investments or investment classes such as companies, industries or countries from the investment universe if they violate specific criteria.

ESG integration: Explicit inclusion of ESG criteria or risks in traditional financial analysis.

Engagement and exercise of voting rights: Long-term dialogue with companies and the exercise of shareholder rights at general meetings to influence corporate policy in terms of ESG criteria.

Impact investment: Investments in companies, organisations or funds with the aim of exerting influence on social and environmental issues in addition to financial returns.

² Sustainable and Responsible Investments (SRI) are investment strategies that incorporate or take into account ESG strategies and criteria in the research, analysis and selection process of the investment portfolio. It combines traditional financial analysis and engagement/activities with an assessment of ESG factors. The aim is to ensure long-term returns for investors and to create social added value by making companies more sustainable. Ref. Eurosif 2016

FNG definition: Sustainable investment is the general term for sustainable, responsible, ethical, social and ecological investment and all other investment processes that include the influence of ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria in their financial analysis. It also includes an explicit written investment policy on the use of ESG criteria.

Transparency Code content – or Code categories

1. List of funds covered by the Code
2. General information on the fund company
3. General information on the SRI funds for which the Code is being completed
4. The investment process
5. ESG monitoring
6. Impact measurement and ESG reporting

1. List of funds covered by the Code

Name of the fund(s): (1) Bonafide Global Fish Fund (2) Bonafide Investment Fund - Best Catches I					
the core investment strategy (please select a maximum of two strategies)	Asset classes	Exclusions, standards and norms	Fund capital as at 31 Dec.	Additional seals	Links to relevant documents
<input type="checkbox"/> Best-in-class <input type="checkbox"/> Engagement and exercise of voting rights <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ESG integration <input type="checkbox"/> Exclusions <input type="checkbox"/> Impact investment <input type="checkbox"/> Norm-based screening <input type="checkbox"/> leads to exclusions <input type="checkbox"/> leads to risk management analyses / engagement <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable theme funds	<p>Passively managed</p> <input type="checkbox"/> Passive investing – main benchmark: Specify the index tracking <input type="checkbox"/> Passive investing – ESG/SRI benchmark: Specify the index tracking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Controversial weapons <input type="checkbox"/> Alcohol <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tobacco <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Weapons <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Nuclear power <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights violations <input type="checkbox"/> Employment law violations <input type="checkbox"/> Gambling <input type="checkbox"/> Pornography <input type="checkbox"/> Human rights violations <input type="checkbox"/> Conflict minerals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coal <input type="checkbox"/> Genetic engineering <input type="checkbox"/> Other exclusions (please specify) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Global Compact <input type="checkbox"/> OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises <input type="checkbox"/> ILO core labour standards <input type="checkbox"/> Other standards (please specify)	(1) 250 million swiss francs (2) 20 million euros	<input type="checkbox"/> French SRI label <input type="checkbox"/> French TEEC label <input type="checkbox"/> French CIES label <input type="checkbox"/> Luxflag label <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FNG seal <input type="checkbox"/> Austrian Eco-Label <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	(1) Bonafide Global Fish Fund -EUR- -EUR-A- -CHF- -CHF-A- -USD- (2) Bonafide Investment Fund - Best Catches I -EUR-

2. General information on the fund company

2.1. What is the name of the fund company that manages the fund(s) to which this Code applies?

Bonafide Wealth Management AG
Höfle 30, LI-9496 Balzers
Tel.: +423 388 00 30
Email: info@bonafide-ltd.com
Internet: <https://www.bonafide-ltd.com/>
Investor Relations: Marco Berweger; mb@bonafide-ltd.com

2.2. What is the track record and what principles does the fund company follow when integrating SRI into their investment process?

Bonafide was launched in 2012 as a provider of funds in the fish & seafood sector with the aim of in particular promoting fish farming in aquacultures and thus contributing to more sustainable protein production in the long term. In addition to the thematic focus of the funds, the active participation in the invested companies is also a central component of the Bonafide investment process, with on-site visits to the plants and direct contact with the management of the companies for long-term influence.

Since 2018, Bonafide has also been working with ISS ESG, one of the world's leading sustainability rating agencies, to systematically integrate environmental, social and corporate governance sustainability issues into the investment process using ESG ratings. Thanks to Bonafide's support, the degree of coverage in the fish & seafood sector has approximately doubled within one year, so that an ESG rating is now available for 100% of Bonafide's portfolio companies.

Bonafide also is a signatory of the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRIs):

- 1) We will incorporate ESG issues into investment analysis and decision-making processes.
- 2) We will be active owners and incorporate ESG issues into our ownership policies and practices.
- 3) We will seek appropriate disclosure on ESG issues by the entities in which we invest.
- 4) We will promote acceptance and implementation of the Principles within the investment industry.
- 5) We will work together to enhance our effectiveness in implementing the Principles.
- 6) We will each report on our activities and progress towards implementing the Principles.

2.3. How has the company defined and formalised its sustainable investment process?

A sustainable investment process is primarily ensured by the following four steps:

- 1) The thematic focus on resource-efficient sources of protein
- 2) The utilization of supplementary exclusion criteria
- 3) The recognition of company- and industry-specific sustainability risks, e.g. in form of ESG ratings
- 4) The implementation of active ownership

Additional details can be found in the following documents:

- [Sustainable Investment Principles](#)
- [Active Ownership Principles](#)

2.4. How are ESG risks and ESG opportunities – including those related to climate change – understood/considered by the company?³

The thematic focus of the funds on the fish & seafood sector gives rise to numerous opportunities and risks that are directly related to sustainability issues. For example, the preservation of biodiversity through the breeding of new species, the use of sustainable feed, or by reducing the load of land-based agriculture offers significant potential for profit increases. At the same time, however, climate change is also associated with physical risks, as extreme weather events can lead for instance to damage to marine facilities, the spread of fish lice, or threatening algal blooms. Transitional risks in the form of new legislation also play a major role in company evaluation. For example, stricter standards often require additional investments in fixed assets or even lead to a restriction of production capacities, as has already happened in salmon farming in Chile and Norway.

In addition to the thematic focus of the funds, Bonafide also relies on the use of other sustainability approaches, which are explained in more detail under point 3.3). By combining different sustainability approaches, an attempt is made to ensure that various sustainability issues are taken into account as comprehensively as possible.

2.5. How many employees within the fund company are involved in the sustainable investment process?

Given the growing importance of sustainable asset management, our staff capacities in the area of sustainability analysis were increased in 2020, which means that one of the three investment professionals at Bonafide is now primarily active in the sustainability areas of ESG integration and active ownership.

2.6. In which RI initiatives is the fund company involved?

General initiatives	Environmental and climate initiatives	Social initiatives	Governance initiatives
<input type="checkbox"/> ECCR – Ecumenical Council for Corporate Responsibility <input type="checkbox"/> EFAMA RI WG <input type="checkbox"/> European Commission High-Level Expert Group on Sustainable Finance	<input type="checkbox"/> CDP – Carbon Disclosure Project (please specify carbon, forest, water etc.) <input type="checkbox"/> Climate Bond Initiative <input type="checkbox"/> Green Bond Principles	<input type="checkbox"/> Access to Medicine Foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Access to Nutrition Foundation <input type="checkbox"/> Accord on Fire and Building Safety in Bangladesh	<input type="checkbox"/> ICGN – International Corporate Governance Network <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)

³ Reference to Article 173 of the French TECV Directive and the TCFD recommendations (section on risks and opportunities)

<input type="checkbox"/> ICCR – Interfaith Centre on Corporate Responsibility <input type="checkbox"/> National Asset Manager Association (RI Group) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRI - Principles For Responsible Investment <input type="checkbox"/> SIFs - Sustainable Investment Forum <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable Blue Economy Finance Initiative	<input type="checkbox"/> IIGCC – Institutional Investors Group on Climate Change <input type="checkbox"/> Montreal Carbon pledge <input type="checkbox"/> Paris Pledge for Action <input type="checkbox"/> Portfolio Decarbonisation Coalition <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)	
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2.7. What is the total amount of sustainable and responsibly managed financial assets (AuM)?

Assets under management amount to approximately CHF 300 million and are invested 100% sustainably. In accordance with Bonafide’s principles of sustainable investment, companies are considered sustainable if they either make a direct and substantial contribution to one of the 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) or enable upstream or downstream companies in the value chain to make such a contribution.

An overview of our sustainable managed funds can be accessed [here](#).

3. General information on the SRI funds for which the Code is being completed

3.1. What is this fund or these funds trying to achieve by taking into account ESG strategies and criteria?

An investment process geared towards sustainability can basically have a positive effect in three ways:



Impact:

Firstly, targeted assistance to sustainable companies can make a contribution to society. According to a [Food and Agriculture Organisation](#) assessment, Bonafide, as a provider of theme funds in the fish & seafood sector, makes a positive contribution to the following SDGs in particular, whereby with Life under water (SDG 14) [a development goal that is often neglected internationally](#) is also being addressed:

- No hunger (SDG 2)
- Clean water and sanitation (SDG 6)
- Sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12)
- Life under water (SDG 14)

Return on investment:

On the other hand, ESG factors can also be used to identify company-specific opportunities and risks at an early stage and thus generate a higher return for investors. The effect of some sustainability aspects are described in Point 2.4) as an example for the aquaculture sector. In principle, however, sustainability can contribute to value creation in the following ways:

- Increase in turnover
- Cost reduction
- Avoiding further regulation
- Increase in productivity
- Strengthens long-term corporate planning

Sales:

In addition, sustainability considerations also make it easier to differentiate investment products and attract new investors.

3.2. What internal and external resources are used to conduct ESG research?

The following external and internal resources are evaluated by one internal analyst and one external sustainability rating agency (ISS ESG) as part of the sustainability analysis:

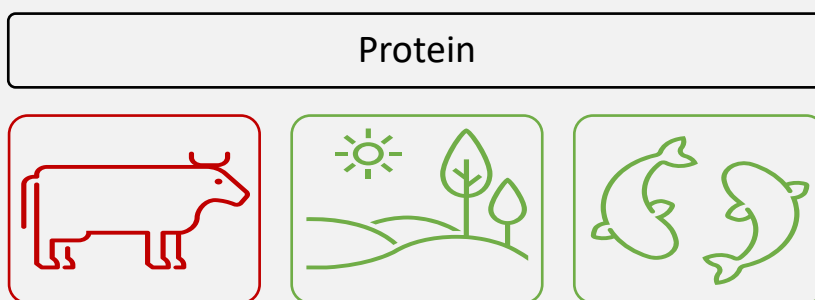
- Corporate documents, such as annual reports and CSR reports
- Press releases
- Broker reports
- Reports from environmental organisations
- Legislative procedures
- Reports on quality seals
- Reports and ratings of the sustainability rating agency [ISS ESG](#)
- Questionnaires
- Corporate dialogues

3.3. What principles and ESG policies and criteria are applied?

Bonafide employs the following four sustainability approaches in the investment process:

Positive criteria:

Bonafide sees itself as a provider of sustainable funds on the topic of protein, whereby the main focus with the two theme funds, Bonafide Global Fish Fund Bonafide Investment Fund - Best Catches I, is on the fish & seafood sector. According to fund regulation, at least 50% of each fund's assets must be invested in companies that belong at least in part to the seafood value chain.



Bonafide Global Fish Fund
Bonafide Investment Fund
- Best Catches

Exclusion criteria:

If a company generates at least (x%) of its revenues in whaling (0%), controversial weapons (0%), conventional weapons (5%), uranium mining (5%), nuclear energy generation (5%), nuclear energy components (5%), coal mining (5%), coal energy generation (10%), mining and processing of oil sands (5%), fracking (5%) or tobacco (5%) it will be excluded from the remaining investment process. This also applies to companies in violation of the UN Global Compact principles as listed below.

1. Enterprises should support and respect the protection of international human rights.
2. Enterprises should ensure that they do not make themselves complicit in human rights abuses.
3. Enterprises should uphold freedom of association and actively recognise the right to collective bargaining.
4. Enterprises should campaign for the elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour.
5. Enterprises should campaign for the elimination of child labour.
6. Enterprises should campaign for the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation.
7. Enterprises should follow the precautionary principle when dealing with environmental problems.
8. Enterprises should take initiatives to promote greater environmental awareness.
9. Enterprises should accelerate the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.
10. Enterprises should campaign against all forms of corruption, including extortion and bribery.

ESG integration:

Bonafide obtains ESG Scores from ISS ESG, which are composed of up to 100 indicators from the areas of environment (50% weighting), social affairs (25% weighting) and corporate governance (25% weighting). In the end, the ESG rating is factored into the decision of which companies to put on the watch list with a weight of 10%.

Active Ownership:

We also try to exert direct influence on selected portfolio companies through engagements and the targeted exercise of voting rights related to sustainability issues. Further details on this can be found in the [Active Ownership Principles](#) of Bonafide.

3.4. What principles and criteria are considered for the fund(s) in relation to climate change?⁴

Due to Bonafide’s thematic focus on the fish & seafood sector as a comparatively resource-saving source of protein, climate change can also bring with it opportunities. For example, modified purchasing behaviour due to a growing sustainability awareness triggered by climate change should have a positive effect on sales growth in the fish & seafood sector.

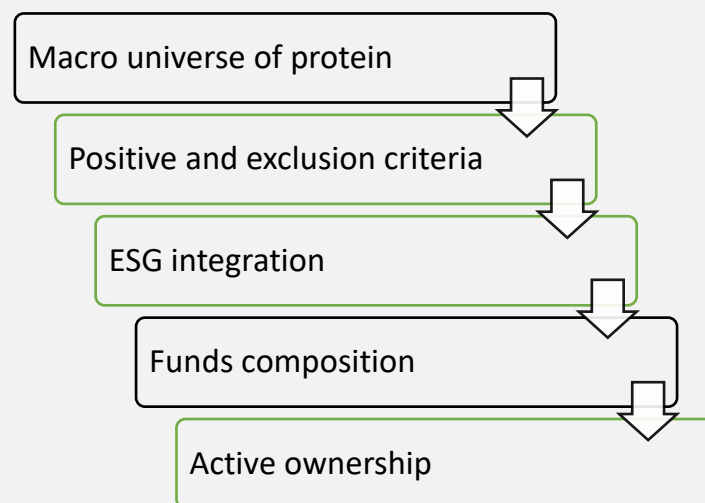
ESG ratings, on the other hand, are primarily used to map company-specific transition risks caused by climate change. For example, the evaluation of current water management, waste management and energy management in the context of increasing regulation reveals a need for investment in more modern systems at the respective companies, which can be identified in advance with the help of ESG ratings.

By contrast, physical risks, such as weather events that can cause damage to plant and equipment or damage fish through the spread of fish lice or algae, can be mapped at sector level with the help of adjusted capital costs.

Climate-related concerns can also be discussed as part of our active ownership efforts.

3.5. What does your ESG analysis and evaluation methodology look like (how is the investment universe structured, the rating system, etc.)?

In more depth regarding point 3.3, the investment process from a sustainability point of view is shown again in the following chart.



The protein macro universe includes all companies that can generally be associated with global protein production. Filtering this macro universe based on the resource intensity of various plant-based and animal-based sources of protein, ultimately results in the thematic

⁴ Reference to Article 173 of the French TECV Directive, see paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article D.533-16-11, Capital III of the French Legal Code:

<https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006072026&idArticle=LEGIARTI000031793697>

focus of Bonafide and the effective investment universe. The UN Global Compact principles, fossil fuels, tobacco, weapons and whaling serve as exclusion criteria and lead to a further reduction of the investment universe by about 6%. The remaining companies are subsequently given ESG scores on a scale from 1.0 to 4.0 by ISS ESG, which then contribute with a weighting of 10% to the creation of a watch list of around 60-75 companies, thereby indirectly contributing to the composition of the fund as well. Selected portfolio companies can also be confronted further with sustainability issues as part of engagements and the exercise of voting rights.

3.6. How often is the ESG rating of issuers reviewed? How are controversies managed?

ESG ratings are updated at least annually following the publication of new company data, with the news situation also being monitored during the year by a sustainability rating agency and our internal research department. Any controversies that may arise are assessed on a case-by-case basis, with the long-term goal always being to improve processes, while selling the position is only considered as a last resort. No deadline is set as part of that process.

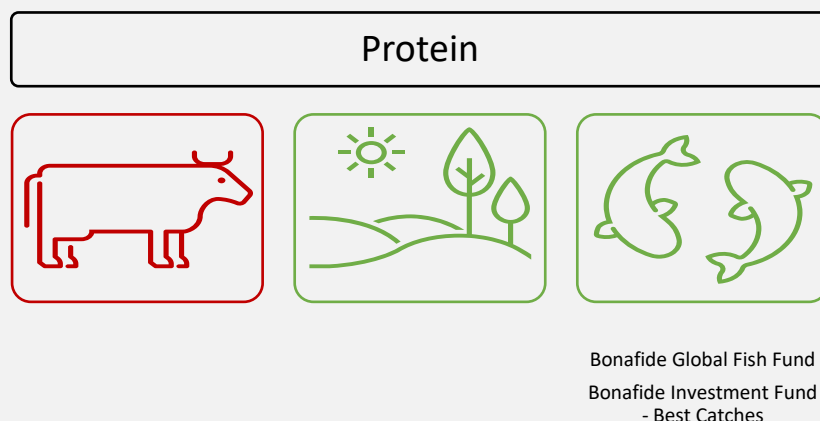
4. The investment process

4.1. How are ESG strategies and criteria taken into account when defining the investment universe?

Sustainability already plays a decisive role at Bonafide when defining the investment universe. Starting from the macro-universe of protein, which includes all protein-producing companies, resource-intensive protein sources are first filtered out in the interests of climate protection. The selection criteria used are, in particular, the pollutant emissions, water requirements and land requirements of the respective protein source. The ecological footprint of animal protein sources in relation to farmed fish is shown in the following table.

				
Flächenbedarf	1.0 x	36.0 x	22.0 x	109.0 x
Wasserbedarf	1.0 x	3.5 x	7.2 x	29.0 x
Schadstoffausstoss	1.0 x	1.0 x	2.0 x	3.0 x

The graph shows that red meat in particular leaves an ecological footprint that shouldn't be ignored. Among the animal protein sources, some of which contain more essential amino acids and better omega-3 fatty acids than plant-based protein sources, fish and poultry stand out as relatively resource-friendly. Based on this analysis of the resource intensity of different protein sources, the decision was made to exclude meat from the investment universe completely for sustainability reasons and to position Bonafide as a provider of sustainable theme funds in the fish & seafood sector.



In addition, the UN Global Compact principles, whaling, tobacco, weapons and fossil fuels are defined as exclusion criteria, resulting in a reduction of the investment universe by approximately 6%.

4.2. How are criteria relating to climate change taken into account when defining the investment universe?

As explained in point 4.1), resource-saving protein production is the central motivation for the thematic focus of Bonafide.

4.3. How are issuers that are included in the portfolio but for which no ESG analysis is available (excluding investment funds) evaluated?

Within the framework of the intensive cooperation between ISS ESG and Bonafide, the proportion of portfolio companies for which an ESG rating is available could be increased from almost 50% to almost 100% within one year. If ISS ESG does not have a rating for an otherwise interesting company, Bonafide will initially assign the company the lowest ESG rating for the further investment process, but at the same time commission the preparation of an ESG rating from ISS ESG.

4.4. Have changes been made to the ESG rating or the investment process in the last twelve months?

The following adjustments were made to the investment process over the last twelve months:

- Consideration of the Principal Adverse Impact indicators

4.5. Has any part of the fund(s) been invested in unlisted companies which pursue strong social objectives (impact investing)?

No.

4.6. Do the funds participate in securities lending transactions?

No.

4.7. Does the fund(s) make use of derivatives?

Bonafide uses derivatives to a limited extent to build and dissolve long-term positions in partly less liquid companies. The risk characteristics and sustainability quality of the funds are not negatively affected by this, as the derivatives are only used to build and dissolve positions in equities.

4.8. 4.8 Does the fund(s) invest in investment funds?

Yes, diversified investment funds can be used to invest surplus liquidity profitably in the short term.

5. ESG monitoring

5.1. What internal and external procedures are used to ensure that the portfolio meets the ESG criteria defined in Section 4 of this Code?⁵

The classification of the funds by Bonafide funds as theme funds is continuously monitored by Bonafide and its fund management company, IFM Independent Fund Management AG.

In addition, compliance with the UN Global Compact at company level is monitored by the sustainability rating agency ISS ESG. However, Bonafide is solely responsible for implementation in the investment process.

The news situation is being monitored during the year by a sustainability rating agency and our internal research department.

6. Impact measurement and ESG reporting

6.1. How is the ESG quality of funds assessed?

The sustainability quality of funds is assessed at the portfolio level on the basis of the following key indicators provided by ISS ESG.

- [ESG Performance Score](#)
 - Based on up to 100 sustainability indicators in the field of environment (50% weighting), society (25% weighting) and governance (25% weighting)
- [Principal Adverse Impacts](#)
 - Negative impacts on select sustainability factors are considered via the PAIs

6.2. What indicators are used for the ESG evaluation of the funds?⁶

See Point 6.1)

6.3. How are investors informed about the sustainability management of the fund(s)?

Monthly updated ESG Scores for the portfolios and for comparison purposes also for the investment universe and the overall market are made available [online](#). Additionally, investors are also provided with updated ESG Scores once per quarter via e-mail. Active ownership activities are included as part of an annual report.

6.4. Does the fund provider publish the results of its voting and engagement policy?⁷

An active ownership report is available [online](#).

⁵ Reference to Article 173 of the French TECV Directive

⁶ Reference to Article 173 of the French TECV Directive

⁷Reference to Article 173 of the French TECV Directive and the HLEG recommendations on *governance*

EUROSIF AND THE NATIONAL SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT FORUMS (SIFs) COMMIT THEMSELVES TO THE FOLLOWING POINTS:

- Eurosif is responsible for the management and publication of the Transparency Code.
- For Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, the Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen (FNG) e.V. is the key contact.
- Eurosif and the FNG publish the answers to the Transparency Code on their websites.
- Eurosif, in cooperation with the FNG, awards a “transparency logo” to those funds that comply with the code and have submitted a corresponding response. The logo may be used for advertising purposes, but the instructions in the Logo Specification Manual must be followed and the Code must be kept up to date. The Code must be updated annually.
- Eurosif undertakes to revise the Code regularly. This process will be open and inclusive.

EUROSIF

Eurosif – short for European Sustainable and Responsible Investment Forum – is a Europe-wide association whose mission is to promote sustainability throughout Europe’s financial markets.

Eurosif operates as a partnership of the European national Sustainable Investment Forums (SIFs) with the support and participation of its members. Its members cover all areas along the value chain of the sustainable finance industry. Other members come from countries where no SIF exists.

Institutional investors are represented in just the same way as asset managers, fund managers, sustainability research agencies, scientific institutes and non-governmental organisations. Across its members, Eurosif represents assets amounting to around one trillion euros. Eurosif membership is open to all organisations in Europe that are committed to sustainable investment.

Eurosif is recognised as an important voice in the field of sustainable and responsible investments. Its activities include public policy, research and the development of platforms to promote best practices in the sustainable investment sector. For further information, please visit www.eurosif.org.

Currently belonging to the national Sustainable Investment Forums (SIFs):

- Dansif, Denmark
- Finsif, Finland
- Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen* (FNG) e.V., Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland
- Forum per la Finanza Sostenibile* (FFS), Italy
- Forum pour l'Investissement Responsable* (FIR), France
- Norsif, Norway
- Spainsif*, Spain
- Swesif*, Sweden
- UK Sustainable Investment and Finance Association* (UKSIF), Great Britain
- Vereniging van Beleggers voor Duurzame Ontwikkeling* (VBDO), Netherlands

*Member of Eurosif

You may contact Eurosif on +32 2743 2947 or by email at contact@eurosif.org.

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FNG

The Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen (Sustainable Investment Forum/FNG), the professional association for sustainable investments in Germany, Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland, represents more than 200 members who are committed to more sustainability in the financial industry. These include banks, capital investment companies, rating agencies, financial advisors and scientific institutions. The FNG promotes the dialogue and exchange of information between business, science and politics and has been working since 2001 to improve the legal and political framework for sustainable investments. The FNG awards the transparency logo for sustainable mutual funds, publishes the FNG Sustainability Profiles and the FNG Matrix and is a founding member of the European umbrella organisation Eurosif.

The Sustainable Investment Forum may be reached at +49 (0)30 629 37 99 80 or at office@forum-ng.org.

Forum Nachhaltige Geldanlagen e.V.
Motzstrasse 3 SF
D-10777 Berlin

Further information on Eurosif and the European Transparency Code for sustainability funds can be found at www.eurosif.org and www.forum-ng.org.

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