

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

Product name:

onemarkets Fidelity European
Heritage Equity Fund

Legal entity identifier:

5299001R0QY3MW10VU95

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.

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.

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 51.95% 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**



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

The mandate met the environmental and social characteristics it promoted as defined in the SFDR precontractual disclosure for the period. The mandate promoted environmental and social characteristics by investing in securities of issuers with favourable ESG

characteristics. Favourable ESG characteristics were determined by reference to ESG ratings.

ESG ratings considered environmental characteristics including carbon intensity, carbon emissions, energy efficiency, water and waste management and biodiversity, as well as social characteristics including product safety, supply chain, health and safety and human rights. No reference benchmark was designated for the purpose of attaining the environmental and social characteristics promoted.

Where the mandate invested in sustainable investments with social objectives, this contributed towards the socially focused SDG objectives as explained in the answer on the objectives of the sustainable investments below. The following data is a quarterly average of the following month end dates: 30 September 2024, 31 December 2024, 31 March 2025 and 30 June 2025.

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

The performance of the sustainability indicators the sub-fund used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics that it promoted were:

- i. the mandate was invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Fidelity's Sustainable Investing Framework: 86.72%
- ii. the percentage of the mandate invested in securities of issuers with exposure to the Exclusions (defined below): 0%
- iii. the percentage of the mandate invested in sustainable investments: 51.95%
- iv. the percentage of the mandate invested in sustainable investments with a social objective: 20.26%
- v. the percentage of the mandate invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 31.69%

The sustainability indicators of the sub-fund were not subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties.

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

For the previous reference period, the following sustainability indicators were used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the mandate:

- i. the mandate was invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics in accordance with Fidelity's Sustainable Investing Framework: 88.04%
- ii. the percentage of the mandate invested in securities of issuers with exposure to the Exclusions (defined below): 0%
- iii. the percentage of the mandate invested in sustainable investments: 55.9%

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

- iv. the percentage of the mandate invested in sustainable investments with a social objective: 20.57%
- v. the percentage of the mandate invested in sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 35.33%

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

While it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 51.95 % of sustainable investments. The sustainable investments had an environmental and social objective. The fund determined a sustainable investment as follows:

The fund determines sustainable investments as investments in securities of:

- a. issuers making a substantial contribution through their economic activities (more than 50% for corporate issuers) to either:
 - i. one or more of the environmental objectives set out in the EU Taxonomy and qualify as environmentally sustainable in accordance with EU Taxonomy; or
 - ii. environmental or social objectives aligned with one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (“SDGs”); or
- b. issuers which contribute towards a decarbonisation objective consistent with maintaining the global temperature rise to below 1.5 degrees; or
- c. bonds which intend to use the majority of proceeds for specific activities, assets or projects that contribute to environmental or social objectives;

provided they do not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The contribution to the EU Taxonomy objectives is displayed under the question 'To what extent were the sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?'

The SDGs are a series of goals published by the United Nations which recognise that ending poverty and other deprivations must go hand-in-hand with improvements in health and education, economic growth, and a reduction in inequalities, all while tackling climate change and working to preserve the planet’s oceans and forests. For further details see the UN website. Environmental focused SDGs include clean water and sanitation; affordable and clean energy; responsible consumption and production; and climate action. Social focused SDGs include no poverty; zero hunger; economic growth and productive employment; industry, innovation and infrastructure; safe and sustainable cities and communities.

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

Sustainable investments were screened for involvement in activities that cause significant harm and controversies, assessed through a check that the issuer met minimum safeguards and standard that relate to principal adverse impacts (PAIs) as well as performance on PAI metrics. This Included: Norms-based screens - the screening out of securities identified under Fidelity's existing norms-based screens (as set out below); Activity-based screens - the screening out of issuers based on their participation in activities with significant negative impacts on society or the environment, including issuers that were considered to have a 'Very Severe' controversy using controversy screens, covering 1) environmental issues, 2) human rights and communities, 3) labour rights and supply chain, 4) customers, 5) governance; and PAI indicators - quantitative data (where available) on PAI indicators were used to evaluate whether an issuer was involved in activities that cause significant harm to any environmental or social objective.

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

For sustainable investments, as set out above, Fidelity undertook a quantitative evaluation to identify issuers with challenging performance on PAI indicators, all mandatory and any relevant indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors as set out in Annex 1 of the EU SFDR Regulatory Technical Standards were taken into account (where data was available).

Issuers with a low overall score were ineligible to be 'sustainable investments' unless Fidelity's fundamental research determined that the issuer was not breaching "do no significant harm" requirements or was on the path to mitigate the adverse impacts through effective management or transition.

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

Norms-based screens were applied: Issuers identified as failing to behave in a way which meets their fundamental responsibilities in the areas of human rights, labour, environmental and anti-corruption as aligned with international norms including those set out by the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, UN Global Compact (UNGC), ILO Standards International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions, were not considered sustainable investments.

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?

Principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (referred to as principal adverse impacts) were considered through and incorporated into investment decisions through a variety of tools, including:

- i. ESG rating - Fidelity references ESG ratings which incorporate consideration of material principal adverse impacts such as carbon emissions, employee safety and bribery and corruption, water management. For sovereign issued securities, principal adverse impacts were considered through and incorporated into investment decisions using ratings which incorporate material principal adverse impacts such as carbon emissions, social violations and freedom of expression.
- ii. Exclusions - When investing directly in corporate issuers, the fund applied the Exclusions to help mitigate the principal adverse impacts through excluding harmful sectors and prohibiting investment in issuers that breach international standards, such as the UNGC. Such exclusions included PAI indicator 4: Exposure to Companies active in the fossil fuel Sector, PAI indicator 10: Violations of UN Global Compact principles & OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and PAI indicator 14: Exposure to controversial weapons.
- iii. Engagement - Fidelity used engagement as a tool to better understand principal adverse impacts and, in some circumstances, advocate for mitigating principal adverse impacts. Fidelity participated in relevant individual and collaborative engagements that target a number of principal adverse impacts (i.e. Climate Action 100+, Investors Against Slavery and Trafficking APAC).

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.

- iv. Voting - Fidelity's voting policy includes explicit minimum standards for board gender diversity and engagement with climate change for corporate issuers. Fidelity may also vote to help mitigate principal adverse impacts.
- v. Quarterly reviews - discussion and review of principal adverse impacts through the fund's quarterly review process.

Fidelity took into account specific indicators for each sustainability factor when considering whether investments have a principal adverse impact. These indicators were subject to data availability and may evolve with improving data quality and availability.

The above exclusions and screens (the "Exclusions") may be updated from time to time. Please refer to this website for further information: ["Sustainable investing framework"](#).

#	PAI	Consideration	
		Via	SFDR asset allocation
Indicators applicable to investments in investee companies			
CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS			
1	GHG emission	Proprietary Sustainability Rating	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
2	Carbon footprint	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
3	GHG intensity of investee companies	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
4	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
5	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
6	Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Proprietary Sustainability Rating	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
7	Activities negatively affecting	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics

#	PAI	Consideration	
		Via	SFDR asset allocation
	biodiversity-sensitive areas	ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
8	Emissions to water	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
9	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring	# 1 A – sustainable investments
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS			
10	Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
11	Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
12	Unadjusted gender pay gap	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
13	Board gender diversity	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics
		ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments
14	Exposure to controversial	Exclusion	# 1 – E/S Characteristics

#	PAI	Consideration	
		Via	SFDR asset allocation
	weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical and biological weapons)	ESG scoring & DNSH thresholds	# 1 A – sustainable investments



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The figures here below are calculated on an average basis for the last quarter ends of the financial year of the Sub-Fund. This data includes all securities, excluding derivatives.

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
ROCHE HOLDING LTD - DIVIDEND RIGHT CERT	Healthcare, Life Sciences & Social Services	5.08%	CHE
LVMH MOET HENNESSY LOUIS VUITTON SE	Conglomerates & Non-Classifiable Entities	2.96%	FRA
EPIROC --- REGISTERED SHS - A-	Manufacturing & Industrial Production	2.51%	SWE
VZ HOLDING LTD	Financial Services & Investment Vehicles	2.48%	CHE
INVESTOR - REG SHS -B-	Financial Services & Investment Vehicles	2.26%	SWE
SKANDINAVISKA ENSKILDA BANKEN -A-	Financial Services & Investment Vehicles	2.22%	SWE
ESSILORLUXOTTICA SA	Healthcare, Life Sciences & Social Services	2.20%	FRA
DIASORIN	Healthcare, Life Sciences & Social Services	2.11%	ITA
ANHEUSER-BUSCH INBEV	Consumer Goods & Retail	2.02%	BEL
DE LONGHI SPA	Manufacturing & Industrial Production	1.86%	ITA
INDITEX SHARE FROM SPLIT	Consumer Goods & Retail	1.86%	ESP
HERMES INTERNATIONAL SA	Manufacturing & Industrial Production	1.83%	FRA

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01.07.2024 – 30.06.2025

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
UCB	Healthcare, Life Sciences & Social Services	1.78%	BEL
L'OREAL SA	Healthcare, Life Sciences & Social Services	1.75%	FRA
FLUIDRA SA	Manufacturing & Industrial Production	1.69%	ESP



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The mandate invested 51.95% in sustainable investments.

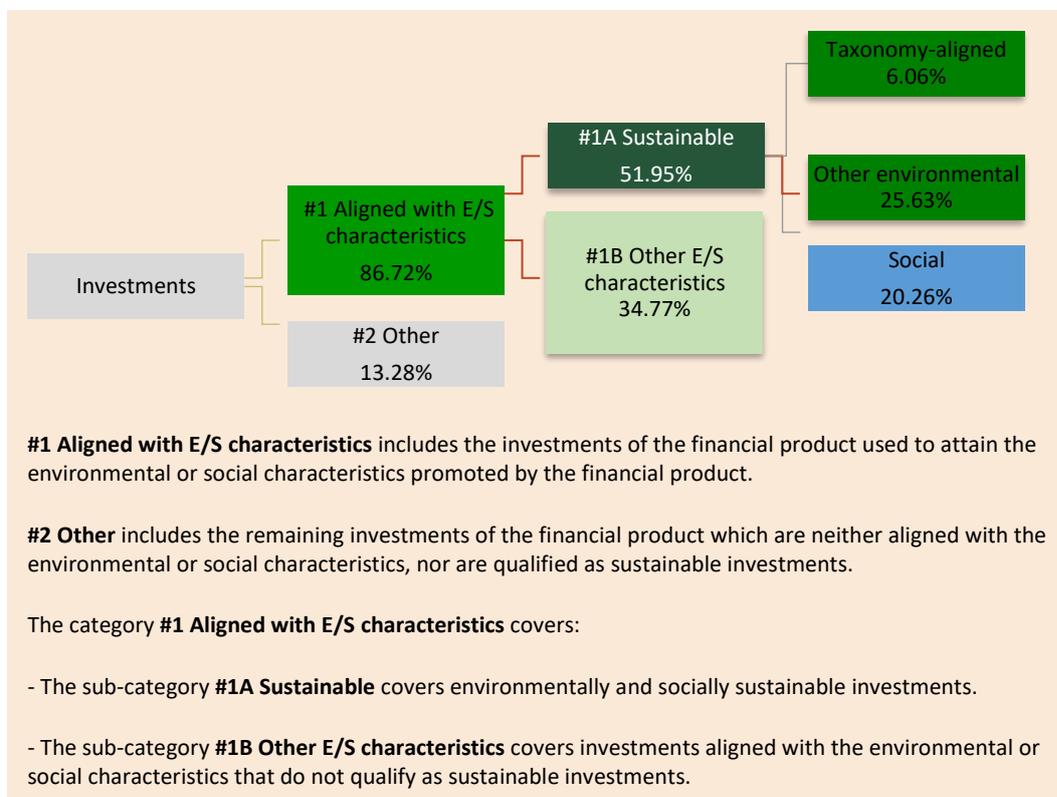
● What was the asset allocation?

(#1 aligned with E/S characteristics) The mandate invested in:

- 86.72% of its assets in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics;
- 51.95% in sustainable investments (#1A sustainable)* of which 6.06% have an environmental objective (which is aligned with the EU Taxonomy), 25.63% have an environmental objective (which is not aligned with the EU Taxonomy) 20.26% have a social objective.

(#1B Other E/S characteristics) Includes securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics but are not sustainable investments.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



Historical comparison of the asset allocation for article 8**FY 2024**

#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics	88.04%
#2 Other	11.96%
#1A Sustainable	55.9%
#1B Other E/S Characteristics	32.14%
Taxonomy-aligned	2.4%
Other environmental	32.94%
Social	20.57%

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

Sector	Sub-sector	% Net Assets
Extractive & Primary Industries	Agriculture & fishery	0.74%
Financial Services & Investment Vehicles	Banks & other credit institutions	3.76%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Biotechnology	0.98%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Building materials & building industry	2.35%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Electrical appliances & components	2.55%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Electronics & semiconductors	1.97%
Energy, Utilities & Environmental Services	Energy & water supply	0.85%
Financial Services & Investment Vehicles	Financial, investment & other diversified comp.	8.18%
Consumer Goods & Retail	Food & soft drinks	4.51%
Telecommunications & Media	Graphics, publishing & printing media	0.96%
Digital Economy & Emerging Technologies	Internet, software & IT services	2.78%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Mechanical engineering & industrial equip.	7.59%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Miscellaneous consumer goods	2.19%
Conglomerates & Non-Classifiable Entities	Miscellaneous services	3.81%
Consumer Goods & Retail	Miscellaneous trading companies	0.78%

Sector	Sub-sector	% Net Assets
Extractive & Primary Industries	Petroleum/Oil and natural gas	4.69%
Healthcare, Life Sciences & Social Services	Pharmaceuticals, cosmetics & med. products	23.98%
Real Estate & Construction	Real estate	1.63%
Consumer Goods & Retail	Retail trade & department stores	3.82%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Rubber & tires	0.89%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Textiles, garments & leather goods	3.62%
Consumer Goods & Retail	Tobacco & alcoholic beverages	8.26%
Transportation, Logistics & Infrastructure	Traffic & Transportation	3.24%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Vehicles	4.44%
Manufacturing & Industrial Production	Watch & clock industry, jewellery	1.44%

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

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

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

Due to data availability, we cannot rule out the possibility, that the fund had small exposure to sectors and sub-sectors of the economy that derive revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, production, processing, storage, refining or distribution, including transportation, storage and trade, of fossil fuels as defined in Article 54, of Regulation (EU) 2018/1999 of the European Parliament and of the Council.

Note: The sector exposure of investments is calculated in alignment with the financial statement of the sub-fund as per financial year end



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

Investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy contributed to the following environmental objectives:

- 1) climate change mitigation: 5.90%
- 2) climate change adaptation: 0%

The EU Taxonomy data is sourced from a third-party data provider. The assessment on EU Taxonomy alignment is conducted with reported data from investee companies. The methodology applied by the third-party data provider assesses how companies are involved in economic activities that substantially contribute to an environmental objective while not significantly harming other sustainable objectives and meeting minimum social safeguards. While no data was available for the measurement of the contribution to the other objectives of the EU Taxonomy, the Sub-Fund is committed to enhance the data availability for the upcoming reporting periods.

The compliance of the investments of the fund with the EU Taxonomy was not subject to an assurance by auditors or a review by third parties. The taxonomy alignment of the underlying investments of the fund is measured by turnover.

The methodology used to calculate the Taxonomy-aligned investments complies with Article 3 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation. The calculation of the Taxonomy KPIs was based on publicly available data.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy?¹**

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

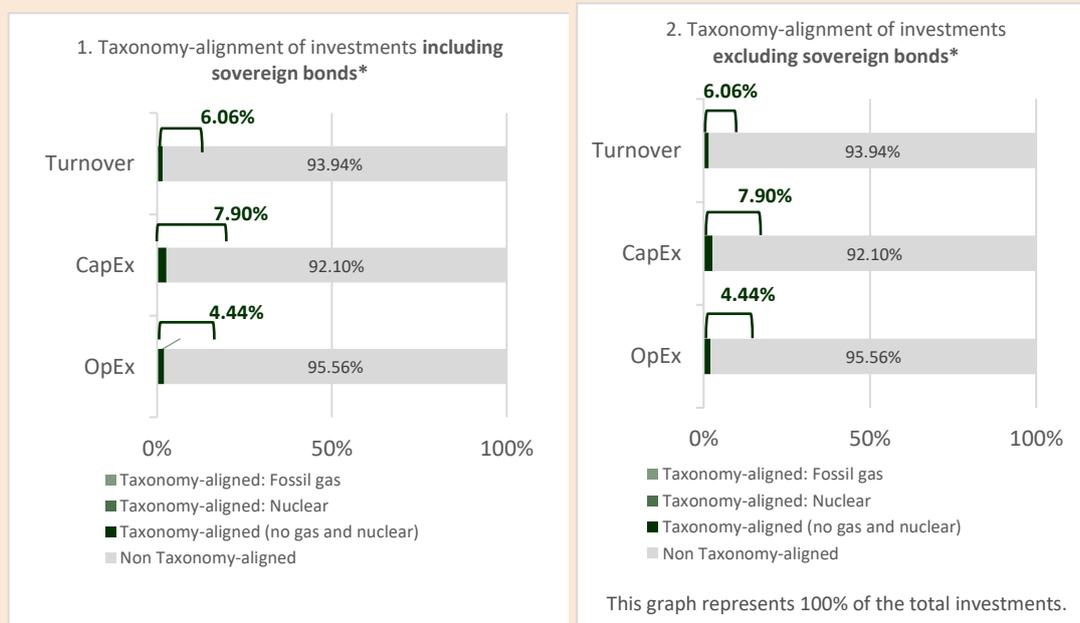
No

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

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.

The graphs below show in dark blue 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?**

The share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy Regulation is 0.55% for transitional activities and 3.30% for enabling activities, measured by Turnover.

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

For the previous reference period, ended on 30.06.2024, the quarterly average share of sustainable investments (including sovereign bonds) with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 2.7% based on Turnover, 3.49% based on CapEx and 2.44% based on OpEx.

For the previous reference period, ended on 30.06.2024, the quarterly average share of sustainable investments (excluding sovereign bonds) with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 2.7% based on Turnover, 3.49% based on CapEx and 2.44% based on OpEx.



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



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

The mandate invested 25.63% in sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy, as permitted and consistent with the investment policy and minimum percentages in its pre-contractual disclosures.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The mandate invested 20.26% in sustainable investments with a social objective.



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

The remaining investments of the mandate were invested in assets aligned with the financial objective of the mandate, cash and cash equivalents for liquidity purposes and derivatives used for investment and efficient portfolio management. As a minimum environmental and social safeguard, the mandate adhered to the Exclusions.



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

The mandate took the following actions to meet the environmental or social characteristics:

1. The mandate invested in securities of issuers with favourable ESG characteristics.
2. The mandate made sustainable investments.
3. Quarterly Sustainability Review to discuss and review the mandate's qualitative and quantitative environmental and social characteristics.
4. The mandate has applied the Exclusions.
5. In addition, the investment manager carried out engagement activities with investee companies to encourage improved management of material environmental and social issues, including topics such as Enabler Management; Executive Remuneration Effectiveness; Employee Management; GhG Emissions; and Product End of Life Handling (durable).



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

An Index has not been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that it promotes.

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

Not applicable.

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

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***
Not applicable.
- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***
Not applicable.
- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***
Not applicable.