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: Tikehau European Sovereignty Fund (the "Sub-Fund")
Legal entity identifier: 9845000B870104137511

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** ___%	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 77% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective:** ___%	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

Please refer to Tikehau SFDR periodic disclosure calculations for more details about data sources, methodologies, and limitations.

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

The Sub-Fund promotes the following environmental/social characteristics:

1. The Sub-Fund promotes certain minimum environmental and social safeguards through applying exclusion criteria with regards to products and business practices that have been demonstrated to have negative impacts on the environment or society.

2. The Sub-Fund promotes business practices that uphold the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and OECD guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, avoiding companies that violate these principles.

3. The Sub-Fund refrains from investing in companies embedding a high ESG risk and places limitations on investments in companies with a medium ESG risk. Investments in companies classified as medium ESG risk are subject to a review by the Compliance-Risk-ESG working group, leveraging their specific expertise. This working group issues a favourable or unfavourable opinion, which will be considered for investment decision.

The Sub-Fund promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 40% of sustainable investments.

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

During the reference period (2024), we collected the following information on the sustainability indicators of the Sub-Fund:

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

Sustainability indicator	**Metric**	**Unit**	**Value in 2024 (annual average)**	**Comment**
Number of holdings in the Fund found to be in breach of the Exclusion Policy adopted by the Tikehau Capital Group			0	The Sub-Fund did not invest in companies in breach of the Exclusion Policy.
Number of companies that are in violation of UNGC and OECD guidelines			0	The Sub-Fund did not invest in companies in violations of UNGC and OECD guidelines.
Proprietary ESG profile Score of companies in portfolio[1]	Split per level of ESG risk	Percentage (out of investments promoting E/S characteristics)	- Acceptable ESG risk: 100% - Medium ESG risk: 0.00% - High ESG risk: 0.00% - Not score: 0.00%	At least 90% of companies were scored and the Sub-Fund did not invest in companies with a high ESG risk.

The Sub-Fund's non-financial objectives were met in 2024. There were no cases of companies in breach of the Exclusion Policy, nor were there companies in violation of the UNGC and OECD guidelines during the reporting period.

During this period, the Sub-Fund only invested in companies with an "Acceptable ESG Risk", the lowest risk category from our methodology.

- ***…and compared to previous periods?***

Due to the limited life of the Sub-Fund, 2024 is the first period for which such data is available. Therefore, comparisons with previous periods are not yet possible.

[1] The methodology for ESG scores changed in 2024 and are now classified in different categories compared to previous periods.

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

As from 30 January 2024, the Sub-Fund contemplates to making sustainable investments in companies that aim at positively contributing to different social and environmental objectives through their products and services, as well as their practices in line with recognised frameworks. The Group methodology incorporates various criteria into its definition of contribution to take into account the various dimension of environmental and social objectives that can be contributed to.

In practice, based on a pass-fail approach, the Sub-Fund shall consider that a company has a positive contribution (a "Positive Contributor") to the extent that, at company's level at least one of the criteria described below:

- Aligning with at least one of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – Alignment of a Positive Contributor is verified through a pass-failed test pursuant to which a minimum threshold of company's revenues or Opex/Capex must be contributing to one of the SDGs.

- Aligning with the European Taxonomy - Alignment of a Positive Contributor is verified through a pass-failed test pursuant to which a minimum threshold of company's shares of revenues or Opex/Capex must be aligned with the European Taxonomy.

- Aligning with a Net Zero Framework - Alignment of a Positive Contributor is verified through a pass-failed test pursuant to which the company must meet a certain decarbonisation status. The Management Company has selected eligible status defined by the Institutional Investors Group on Client Change (IIGCC) Net Zero Investment Framework. The pass-fail test performed by the Management Company relies on a qualitative analysis considering elements such as the companies' emission reduction targets, and carbon footprint.

- Aligning with best environmental and social practices - Alignment of a Positive Contributor is verified through a pass-failed test pursuant to which (i) the company must be considered "best in class" in its sector on recognised KPIs such as one Principal Adverse Impact taken into account by the Sub-Fund and (ii) the company's ESG Score must be above its sector average.

These criteria may be amended at a later date to take into account improvements, for example in data availability and reliability, or any developments, including, but not limited to, regulations or other external benchmarks or initiatives.

Finally, companies identified as Positive Contributors may only be qualified as sustainable investment to the cumulative conditions that (i) they must not significantly undermine other environmental or social objectives (so called "do no significantly harm principle" or "DNSH") and (ii) they must apply good corporate governance practices.

More details about the Group Sustainable Investment Framework in particular the methodology, thresholds and data source is available on the Group Sustainable Investing Charter: https://www.tikehaucapital.com/~/media/Files/T/TikehauCapital/publications/ri-charter-en-2017-12-06.pdfhttps://www.tikehaucapital.com

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

To ensure the sustainable investments comply with the DNSH in relation with any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, two pillars are used:

- The first pillar relies on the Exclusion Policy, which applies to any investment and covers the following topics that are directly related to some mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS of the SFDR: Controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, and Fossil Fuel involvement (coal and oil and gas).

- The second pillar is based on a DNSH test based on mandatory PAI indicators in Annex 1, Table 1 of the RTS of the SFDR where robust data is available. We focus on PAI 3 and 13.

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.

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

To ensure that the sustainable investments comply with the DNSH in relation with any environmental or social sustainable investment objective, the Sub-Fund shall take into account indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors belonging to the two following pillars:

The first pillar relies on exclusions and covers the following topics:

Controversial weapons, Violations of UN Global Compact principles, and Fossil fuel involvement (coal and oil and gas).

The second pillar relies on a DNSH test based on mandatory PAI indicators where robust data is available. The combination of the following indicators must be met to pass the DNSH test:

- GHG intensity: the company does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector

- Board diversity: the company does not belong to the last decile compared to other companies within its sector

- Controverses: the company is cleared of informed and verified controversy in relation to work conditions and human rights, environment, labour rights and corruption.

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

OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are integrated into the Exclusion Policy. Furthermore, the Management Company conducts controversy monitoring on a, at minimum, quarterly basis which includes companies identified for human rights violations. The analysis is based on the data from external provider. When controversies arise, an internal working group composed of team members from the Compliance, Risk and ESG teams is consulted is consulted to determine the best course of action based on their area expertise. The DNSH criteria also encompass a pass-fail test on controversies which include work conditions and human rights.

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 EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the EU 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?

Adverse sustainability indicator	Metric	Unit	Value 2024	Coverage 2024
1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Enterprise Value	105	97.65%
	Scope 2 GHG emissions	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Enterprise Value	111	97.65%

	Scope 3 GHG emissions	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Enterprise Value	3,809	97.65%
	Total GHG emissions scope 1 & 2	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Enterprise Value	216	97.65%
	Total GHG emissions scope 1,2 & 3	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Enterprise Value	4,025	97.65%
2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint scope 1 & 2	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Enterprise Value	20	97.65%
	Carbon footprint scope 1,2 & 3	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Enterprise Value	364	97.65%
3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies scope 1 & 2	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Revenue	83	97.65%
	GHG intensity of investee companies scope 1,2 & 3	Tons CO2e / Million Euros Revenue	1,371	97.65%
4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Percentage	3.02%	97.65%
Optional 4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives	Share of companies without Carbon Emission Reduction initiatives	Percentage	18.39%	97.65%
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity- sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	Percentage	0.00%	97.65%
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Percentage	0.00%	97.65%

13.Management and supervisory board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male management and supervisory board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members	Percentage	40.07%	97.65%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	Percentage	0.00%	97.65%

- Due to the limited life of the Sub-Fund, 2024 is the first period for which such data is available. Therefore, comparisons with previous periods are not yet possible, especially for PAIs related to GHG emissions, carbon footprint and GHG intensity.
- The PAI related to Fossil fuel involvement is due to exposures related to companies from the Utilities sector. These exposures are consistent with Tikehau Exclusion policy, which relies on Urgewald Global Coal Exclusion List and Urgewald Oil and Gas Exclusion List. The definition of the PAI maintained by our external provider encompasses a wider scope than our exclusion policy[2]. Consequently, there is reported exposure to fossil fuels involvement in 2024, despite the absence of any violations of our exclusion policy.
- There was no exposure to companies negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas.
- On social topics, we have no exposure to companies in violations of the UNGC and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, nor exposure to controversial weapons. In addition, the Average ratio of female to male management and supervisory board members is decent.

Overall, the coverage levels of PAIs were notably high.

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product as of 31/12/2024.

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest Investments	**BICS Sector**	**% Assets**	**Country**

i. 2 "Companies that derive any revenues from exploration, mining, extraction, distribution or refining of hard coal and lignite;

ii. companies that derive any revenues from the exploration, extraction, distribution (including transportation, storage and trade) or refining of liquid fossil fuels; and

iii. companies that derive any revenues from exploring and extracting fossil gaseous fuels or from their dedicated distribution (including transportation, storage and trade)"

ASML HOLDING NV	Semiconductors	5.14%	Netherlands
SAP SE	Software & Services	4.28%	Germany
RHEINMETALL AG	Industrial Products	3.87%	Germany
AIRBUS SE	Aerospace & Defense	3.72%	France
AIR LIQUIDE SA	Materials	3.59%	France
SAFRAN SA	Aerospace & Defense	3.22%	France
DEUTSCHE BOERSE AG	Financial Services	2.88%	Germany
QIAGEN N.V.	Health Care	2.87%	Netherlands
AMADEUS IT GROUP SA	Software & Tech Services	2.85%	Spain
EURONEXT NV	Financial Services	2.63%	Netherlands
IBERDROLA SA	Utilities	2.58%	Spain
VINCI SA	Industrial Other	2.55%	France
LEGRAND SA	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	2.49%	France
KONE OYJ-B	Industrial Products	2.48%	Finland
AENA SME SA	Industrial Services	2.48%	Spain

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of the Sub-Fund aligned with sustainable investment objectives was 78%.

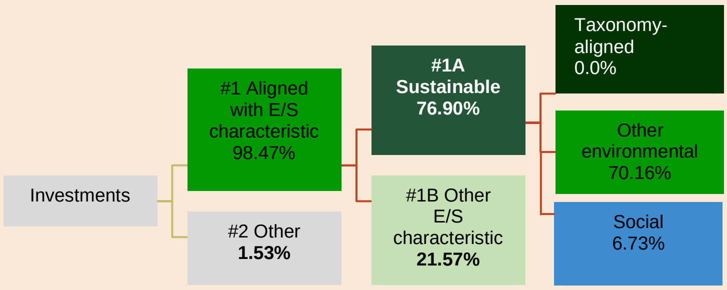
What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

*The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:*

*- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.*

*- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments*

We take into consideration Taxonomy alignment as a criteria for our sustainable investment contribution. However, as the methodology of counting for Sustainable Investment (pass/fail test) is different than prescribed methodology for Taxonomy alignment computation, and to avoid double counting, we do not report this contribution as Taxonomy-aligned in the graph above. For details on Taxonomy-alignment, please refer to the dedicated questions.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

BICS Industry	BICS Sector	% Assets
Health Care	Health Care	18.28%
Industrials	Industrial Products	13.93%
Industrials	Aerospace & Defense	9.23%
Technology	Software & Tech Services	6.72%
Technology	Semiconductors	5.69%
Technology	Software & Services	5.54%
Financials	Financial Services	5.52%
Consumer Staples	Consumer Staple Products	5.01%
Materials	Materials	3.59%
Utilities	Utilities	3.56%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Discretionary Products	2.89%

Industrials	Industrial Other	2.55%
Industrials	Electrical Equipment Manufacturing	2.49%
Industrials	Industrial Services	2.48%
Consumer Discretionary	Consumer Services	2.18%
Utilities	Utilities	1.92%
Consumer Staples	Consumer Products	1.50%
Health Care	Pharmaceuticals	1.42%
Materials	Construction Materials Manufacturing	1.23%
Consumer Staples	Food & Beverage	1.04%
Consumer Discretionary	Apparel & Textile Products	0.98%
Technology	Tech Hardware & Semiconductors	0.63%

The breakdown was performed with the BICS level 2 classification as it is the most granular data available for all investments.

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

The Sub-Fund is not currently committed to making sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy.

- **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy[3]?**

☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

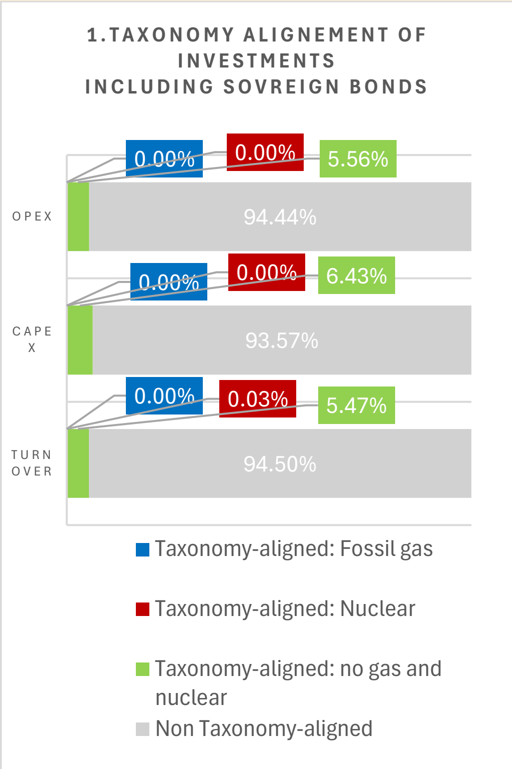
☒ No

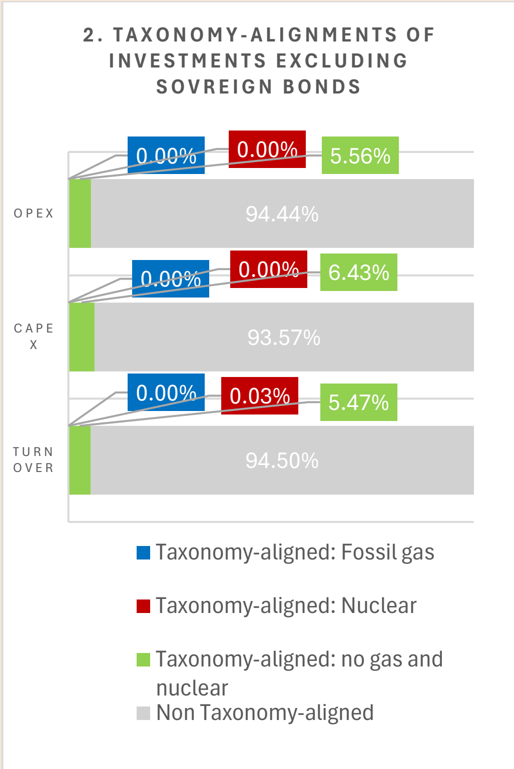
[3] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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.



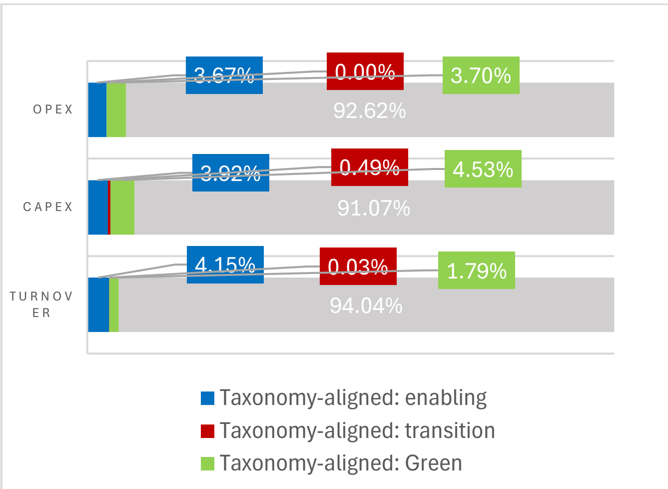


This graph represents 100% of the total investments.

* *For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.*

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 investments made in transitional and enabling activities?



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

Due to the limited life of the Sub-Fund, 2024 is the first period for which such data is available. Therefore, comparisons with previous periods are not yet possible

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

70.17%: this number represents investments satisfying DNSH and good governance tests with a positive contribution on one of more of the following:

- Aligning with at least one of the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Aligning with the European Taxonomy
- Aligning with a Net Zero Framework
- Aligning with best environmental and social practices.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

7.36%: this number represents investments satisfying DNSH and good governance tests with a positive contribution only the following criteria: Aligning with best social practices.

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

Other investments include cash and cash equivalent as well as bonds and other debt securities issued by public or quasi-public issuers, deposits held on an ancillary basis, derivative instruments for hedging purposes, and securities whose performances are swapped via TRS over a period exceeding one month. As such, they are not subject to any minimum environmental or social safeguards.

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

The following actions were carried out by Tikehau Capital in 2024 to meet the environmental and social characteristics during the pre- and investment phases of the reporting period:

1. Net Zero

   - As part of Tikehau's commitment to the Net Zero Asset Managers (NZAM) initiative, interim targets for each business line have been set and developed using methodologies derived from the Net Zero Investment Framework (NZIF). For the Capital Markets Strategies business line, the NZIF portfolio coverage approach was used to set targets of 50% of in-scope AuM to be net zero or aligned to net zero by 2030. The in-scope AuM includes all SFDR Article 8 and 9 funds within the scope of the target.
   - The NZIF approach defines five categories, each a progressive step towards alignment with a net zero pathway, "Not Aligned", "Committed to Aligning", "Aligning", "Aligned" and "Net Zero". The portfolio coverage target aims to transition portfolios towards issuers that are categorised as net zero or aligned to net zero, as determined by a set of backward- and forward-looking indicators. Issuers that are aligning to net zero or committed to aligning are issuers that are in earlier stages in their net zero journey.

2. ESG integration

   - Following the decision of Tikehau Capital to strengthen its ESG rating tool, ESG scores have been based on S&P Global methodologies since January 2024:

i. S&P Global's CSA (Corporate Sustainability Assessment) measures the performance and management of a company's material ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts, based on a combination of information reported by the company, of media and stakeholder analysis, of modelling approaches and of in-depth company engagement.

ii. The "Provisional CSA Fundamental Score", adapted for companies not covered by S&P, measures the performance of a company and its management of significant ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts, based on a combination of information provided by the company and, where applicable, by due diligence work by Tikehau Capital's research and/or investment teams or third-party consultants.

   - These quantitative ESG scores are then classified into the following 3 categories:
     - Acceptable ESG risk,
     - Medium ESG risk, and
     - High ESG risk.
   - Only investments in issuers that represent an acceptable ESG risk are allowed without prior internal approval. Issuers with a medium ESG risk are subject to review by the Compliance-Risk-ESG working group, which provides recommendations on the investment according to their respective area of expertise. Investments representing a high ESG risk are excluded. This approach is aligned with the process applicable prior to January 2024.

3. Monitoring of ESG constraints

    - Starting from May 2024, the Weighted Average Carbon Intensity of the Sub-Fund is calculated only on scopes 1 & 2. Indeed, there are practical challenges with reporting, estimation, and calculation of scope 3 data, which has led to a fragmented data landscape that lacks coverage and quality across the investable universe. Whilst the data is improving, including due to notable efforts by a few industry actors, we found that it was often inconsistent and very volatile from one reporting year to another. Particularly, banks have exceptionally volatile scope 3 emissions, which can disproportionately skew results when in portfolio. We have therefore decided to work only with aggregated data at scope 1 & 2 level.

    - Two internal monitoring tools were developed and rolled out to automatise the tracking of the key environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund, including carbon metrics.

4. Exclusions

    - The Group's exclusion policy has been updated to include the upstream and midstream palm oil value chain.

    - In addition, a list of sensitive sectors for investment monitoring was added and a sustainability monitoring list for automated screening based on the Sustainability Risk Monitoring Policy was created.

    - Additional third-party data providers were added to monitor our exclusions and additional controls to identify companies that would be subject to sector or controversial exclusions have been rolled out.

5. Controverses

    - Tikehau Capital pays particular attention to anticipating and monitoring controversies. A Tikehau Investment Management - Controversy Management Committee was created in April 2024 to complement the existing process. This committee oversees the monitoring and review of controversies of existing investments and makes recommendations to the investment team. This committee consists of compliance, risk, ESG, research and investment teams.

6. Vote and engagement

    - The voting and engagement process was reviewed and strengthened:

      I. the Voting & Engagement Policy was reviewed, and additional guidelines were developed regarding our voting instructions on environmental, social and governance topics.

      II. CMS internal process for evaluating and validating votes that are not casted in accordance with proxy voting recommendations was reinforced over the period.

At Sub-Fund level, the following actions were taken to meet the environmental and social characteristics:

In the pre-investment process, issuer selection has been key to ensure the respect of the sustainability indicators set out by the Sub-Fund. All potential issuers went through the same process of analysis to ensure they did not breach sectoral or norm-based exclusion criteria, present the appropriate level of ESG risk and in a range of emissions intensity, consistent with the investment universe's WACI.

Throughout the reporting period, the Sub-Fund held three companies with an elevated controversy score assigned by our third-party data provider. The cases have been reviewed by the Controversy Management Committee. It was decided that the companies should remain under heightened monitoring while maintaining the existing investment position.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

  Not applicable.

- ***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.