



ORDER EXECUTION AND TRANSMISSION STRATEGY OF EURIZON SLJ CAPITAL LIMITED

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1. Introduction

As envisaged by requirements on *best execution* in MiFID¹, UCITS², AIFMD³, relative EU law (level two directives and regulations) and national implementing regulations contained within the Conduct of Business Sourcebook (“COBS”) of the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) Handbook, Eurizon SLJ Capital Limited (the “Company”) adopts all sufficient measures and effective mechanisms to obtain the best result possible (so-called “best execution”) for managed Collective Investment Undertakings (“CIUs”) and for the portfolios of professional and retail customers, when it executes orders for managed assets at selected “Execution Venues”⁴. For the same purpose, the Company adopts sufficient measures and effective mechanisms to adopt the best execution possible also when transmitting orders to third parties (hereinafter “Intermediaries”) for their execution. Appendix A details the approved Intermediaries as at January 2021.

The Company has therefore established this Order Execution and Transmission Strategy (the “Strategy”), in order to obtain best execution for customers for whom it provides a portfolio management service and for managed CIUs⁵. Additionally, as the Company is a UCITS Management Company, it must comply with COBS 11.2B.4R and COBS 11.2B.5R- which require a management company to act in the best interests of each scheme it manages when executing decisions to deal on behalf of the scheme and to take all sufficient steps to obtain, when executing decisions to deal, the best possible result for each scheme it manages,

This document describes the most significant aspects of the strategies adopted by the Company, including the execution factors considered most important and the procedures for selecting Execution Venues and Intermediaries.

COBS 11.2A.23 (1) requires the Company to obtain the prior consent of its clients to its execution policy. The Company provide this Strategy to clients within the investment management agreement (“IMA”)- which clients consent to when executing the agreement.

As per 11.2B.26(1)R, a Management Company of an ICVC that is a UCITS scheme structured as an investment company, must obtain the prior consent of the ICVC or investment company to the execution policy. However, as the Management Company is the sole director of the ICVC, there is no need to document in writing the ICVC’s consent to ESLJ’s best execution policy as per COBS 11.2B.26(2).

In making investment choices on behalf of managed assets, the Company executes or sends orders using Intermediaries of a high-standing, that meet criteria of confidentiality, reliability and financial soundness, and that can ensure the proper execution of transactions and minimise counterparty risk. The Risk Management Team of Eurizon Capital SGR (the “Parent Company”), will periodically review all approved Intermediaries.

The Company will normally engage with several Intermediaries for each type of financial instrument/market in order to avoid an excessive concentration as regards the same counterparty and to reduce the market's identification of investment strategies adopted. The Company does not

¹ Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2014/65/EU and Markets in Financial Instruments Regulation (EU) 600/2014 (“MiFIR”), together “MiFID II”.

² Directive 2009/65/EC, as amended

³ Directive 2011/61/EU as amended

⁴ Regulated markets, multilateral trading facilities (MTF), organised trading facilities (OTF) and “Intermediaries” that operate as a systematic internaliser, market maker, dealer on own account or other supplier or liquidity or an entity that performs in a third country a function like those performed by any such entities).

⁵ With reference to CIUs, national laws refer to provisions in Regulation (EU) No 231/2013.

aggregate transactions on its own behalf with one or more orders arranged on behalf of CIUs and customers.

The procedures used by the Company to achieve its aims differ depending on the type of asset/customer and financial instrument.

The Company transmits orders to Execution Venues and Intermediaries identified for the different classes of assets managed (shares, instruments, bonds, foreign currencies, foreign exchange, listed derivatives, unlisted derivatives, units in CIUs), and their liquidity conditions by the following two different approaches:

- When Placing Orders, the Company transmits the order to a broker for them to execute in the market; or
- For Direct Execution, the Company executes an order directly with an execution venue or a counterparty.

Whether the Company places an order or transmits orders for execution with market counterparties, the Company is obliged to ensure those entities with whom the Company places or executes client orders, enable the Company to satisfy the MiFID II best execution requirements.

Through consenting to the Company's Strategy within the IMA, clients are acknowledging the possibility that in exceptional circumstances client orders may be executed outside a trading venue as per COBS 11.2A.24 (2). For example orders may also be executed away from a trading venue if this meets the best interest of managed assets. Additionally, the Company, when executing orders from customers for specific financial instruments or on a temporary basis, may transmit or execute the order(s) at an Execution Venue or with Intermediary not included in this Strategy. Permission to deviate from previously approved Intermediaries and / or Execution Venues must be obtained from the Risk Management Team of the Parent Company.

The Company operates in order to minimise the risks arising from transactions in financial instruments and in currencies related to possible breach by market counterparties. In this regard, the Company has identified the following main risk areas:

- *counterparty risk (or substitution/pre-settlement risk)*, related to the potential risk of substitution of the contract before maturity, due to the counterparty's inability to fulfil the obligation, with potential price/exchange/rate losses that may have changed in the meantime; it represents the risk of loss due to higher costs or loss of earnings incurred by the solvent party, if the counterparty becomes insolvent before the agreed maturity; and
- *settlement risk (or delivery risk)*, related to the possibility that the counterparty, after contract maturity, may fail to fulfil its obligation to deliver securities/currency or to pay amounts due, after consideration has been given.

In relation to the above risks, the Company defines specific maximum exposure limits for each counterparty, if the counterparties are unable to fulfil their obligations. If requested, the Company will give customers additional information on the consequences related to execution outside a trading venue.

The nature of the investment activities performed by the Company on behalf of the Client is such that the Company has discretion over the assets of the Fund or UCITS scheme. The Company uses Multi-lateral Trading Facilities ("MTF's") such as Tradeweb (including Tradeweb Access Link Service to China Bond Connect), FX All and Bloomberg, leading independent electronic trading platforms such as Marquee (Goldman Sachs) and Citi Velocity (Citi) and individual counterparty

execution venues to provide integration with foreign exchange market makers or other non-FX assets it trades. The platforms and execution venues provide high speed liquidity to the market for sophisticated order types. Executed trade details are transferred to the appointed Administrator and Prime Brokers via automated and secure electronic trade files. Any trade executions outside of the platforms are entered directly by the Company into the Administrator and Prime Broker's Platforms.

2. Execution factors

For the purposes of execution, or the transmission of orders concerning financial instruments on behalf of managed assets to Intermediaries, the Company considers the following factors in order to achieve the best execution:

- the price of the instrument;
- execution costs;
- the speed and likelihood of execution and settlement;
- the size and nature of the order;
- the possible impact on the dynamics of prices arising from the size of the order in relation to trades;
- the liquidity of financial instruments;
- other characteristics of the order which are significant for its execution and/or transmission.

The Company gives these factors relative importance, considering:

- a) the investment objectives, policy and specific risks of managed assets, as indicated in section II and II of the portfolio management contract and for CIUs in the offering prospectus;
- b) the characteristics of the order;
- c) the characteristics of financial instruments or of other assets in the order and their liquidity conditions; and
- d) the characteristics of the Execution Venues which the order is sent to.

As part of the portfolio management service, the Company also considers the characteristics of the Investor or UCITS scheme, including their classification as a retail or professional customer. For Retail Client⁶, when selecting Execution Venues, the relative importance of factors is given by the total amount comprising the price of the financial instruments and execution costs; costs include all expenses paid by the customer and directly related to the execution of orders, including the fees of the execution venue, fees for offsetting, as well as settlement and any other fee paid to third parties regarding order execution. However, the Company may consider it appropriate to give precedence to speed, likelihood of execution and settlement, the size and nature of the order, impact on the market and any other cost inherent in the transaction, when these provide the best result possible in terms of total amounts.

For professional customers, the total amount is considered the main factor in the absence of specific circumstances that result in other factors being more significant for achieving the best result possible.

⁶ The Company does not currently have any Retail Clients and this information is included for reference only.

3. Procedures for the transmission and execution of orders for managed assets

The information in this section is customised based on the class of financial instrument and management strategy adopted.

The Company does not receive any remuneration, discount or non-monetary benefit for transmitting orders to an Execution Venue. The commissions applied to orders arranged on behalf of managed assets may differ depending on the execution procedure, class of asset, Execution Venue, as well as the geographic/capitalisation area of the issuer.

Orders Concerning Shares

Transmission and execution procedures differ depending on the management strategy:

"Program" execution

With this execution strategy, a price is obtained that represents the trading day (for example the average weighted price or the closing price or other prices) in addition to a high likelihood of order execution and minimum relative costs.

This transmission and execution strategy are normally used for orders relative to CIUs with a quantitative management style, for orders relative to retail and institutional customer portfolio management and, more in general, to all cases with a high number of orders. This type of management is in fact characterised by the generation of a high number of connected orders arising from quantitative model signals or from rebalancing carried out to realign managed assets to model portfolios or to change their strategic configuration.

For these orders, the Company believes that the best interest of managed assets is achieved through an execution that not only attempts to obtain the best price in absolute terms, but also considers as preferable a price which, avoiding market lows or highs, best represents the execution day (of a portion thereof), as indicated above. This execution procedure normally involves sending all orders generated at the same time to the same intermediary in order to minimise the cost and have the certainty that all orders are executed.

For this purpose, the Company selects the Intermediaries to send orders to, from those with the professional and technological facilities and with access to Execution Venues which can guarantee these execution procedures, preferring intermediaries that, while offering the same quality of service, charge lower trading fees. Aspects considered when assessing Intermediaries include the ability to offer assistance on a continual basis and information to the Company during execution. These entities will also have execution devices that allow the Company to meet obligations of applicable laws, when placing orders with these entities and sending them for execution.

"Managed" execution

With this execution strategy, the price factor is particularly significant, even in the case of a higher execution cost and in some circumstances where the likelihood and speed of execution is a determining factor. The strategy is usually adopted for active management approaches, where individual securities to include in portfolios are selected for which the following are significant, depending on the cases:

- the time of execution based on the expectation that the Company may have of the trend of the price during the trading day;
- the execution of the order at a price considered satisfactory and/or based on volumes traded on regulated markets or on multilateral trading facilities; and
- order execution regardless of market conditions (capital commitment).

These cases often concern orders of a considerable size in relation to market volumes or the managed assets.

For these orders, the Company believes that the best interest of managed assets is achieved through "managed" execution, that avoids a negative impact on market prices, allows for the execution time to be carefully selected and ensures confidentiality of the origin of the order as well as ongoing contact between the dealer and the Company. For the orders in question, the Company may revoke the order or give further instructions to the dealer/intermediary and request a guarantee of execution regardless of market conditions (capital commitment). This execution strategy (also called "high touch") and the relative flexibility entail greater costs compared to "mere execution".

For this purpose, the Company sends orders to Intermediaries that can ensure the highest execution quality on a permanent basis, according to the terms indicated above, preferring intermediaries that, while offering the same quality of service, charge lower trading fees. Aspects considered when assessing Intermediaries include the ability to offer access on a continual basis to the primary market and assistance and information to the Company during execution. These entities will also have execution devices that allow the Company to meet obligations of applicable laws, when placing orders with these entities and sending them for execution.

This execution strategy is also used with reference to the CIU with a management approach based on quantitative models and on asset management for orders that do not arise from quantitative models or from portfolio rebalancing, but from the discretionary choices of managers or for orders concerning financial instruments, for which the Company has an expectation of the price trend.

Order Concerning Bonds

Execution procedures will differ depending on the nature of the issuer and liquidity of the financial instrument.

Liquid bonds

In view of the characteristics of the bond market, comprising Intermediaries that usually operate on their own behalf and do not therefore apply the commissions indicated, the Company believes that the best interest of managed assets is achieved by executing orders at the best price possible which is compatible with the need to execute the entire order (dimension) over a reasonable time frame (likelihood of execution).

To this end, the Company executes orders according to one of the following procedures:

- directly on regulated markets;
- selecting the intermediary with whom to execute the order, using electronic trading platforms (MTF or OTF); or
- requesting at least three Intermediaries for a quotation for the specific order, establishing a maximum time for the reply and executing the transaction with the intermediary prepared to execute the entire order at the best price, comparing it with quotations indicated on electronic circuits.

The Company will send requests for quotations to Execution Venues or Intermediaries based on the ability of the Execution Venue or Intermediary to guarantee on a permanent basis, execution in best conditions, considering the operating facilities, response times and proposed prices.

For bonds and other non-Foreign Exchange (“FX”) trades, the Company trades primarily via Bloomberg chat or analogous platforms (such as Wind, Trade Web, Market Axess). In exceptional cases, the Company can also trade by email or phone (recorded).

Bonds with poor liquidity

Where possible, the Company tries to adopt the same strategy used for “liquid” securities, but in the absence of several Intermediaries prepared to trade or by making multiple active enquiries in the market might create implicit price risk, the Company may contact just one Intermediary, thus giving priority to the likelihood of execution and obtaining, in order to operate in the best interest of managed assets, a prior determination of the fair value of the traded instrument from dedicated units of the Company. In such instances, the Company will rely on other factors when selecting best execution such as expertise, trading insights, value added service (e.g. research) and market knowledge when placing an order in an illiquid bond.

Intermediaries sent requests for quotations or with whom transactions are carried out are selected according to the same criteria used for transactions with liquid securities. The Company may also contact Intermediaries not included in the above indicated list, if no intermediaries on the list are able to trade a certain financial instrument or proposed conditions deviate significantly from the fair value of the instrument, adjusted to consider the instrument's liquidity characteristics.

Orders Concerning Foreign Currencies

Considering the liquidity characteristics of the foreign currencies market, the Company believes that the best interest of managed assets is achieved by executing orders at the best price possible considering the likelihood of settlement.

To this end, the Company executes orders according to one of the following procedures:

- selecting the intermediary for order execution, using electronic trading platforms (MTF or OTF);
or
- requesting a quotation for the individual order from an intermediary, checking the proposal received against quotations indicated on electronic circuits.

The Intermediaries sent requests for quotations are selected based on their ability to guarantee on a permanent basis execution in best conditions, considering the operating facilities, response times, proposed prices and reliability of the intermediary.

For FX trades, the Company primarily trades through electronic aggregator platforms such as FX ALL (spot and forward FX) and Digital Vega (options), or directly with the platforms and execution venues provided by the counterparties above (such as Goldman Sachs’ Marquee Trades, Morgan Stanley’s Matrix, JP Morgan’s Morgan Direct, Citi Velocity, Deutsche Autobahn). Where suitable or necessary, occasionally the Company also uses Bloomberg chat facility to trade with the counterparties above. In exceptional cases, the Company can also trade by email or phone (recorded).

Orders Concerning Listed Derivatives

The Company believes that the best interest of assets is achieved through order transmission which enables the best overall price to be obtained. Depending on market conditions and the type of derivative, the Company sends orders selecting the time of execution or assigning execution to the intermediary when it considers that order management can produce the best execution result.

For this purpose, the Company sends orders to Intermediaries of a high standing, selected from intermediaries that can ensure the highest execution quality on a permanent basis, according to

the terms indicated above, preferring intermediaries that charge lower execution and settlement fees and that have an administrative structure capable of managing rapid and efficient relations with the Company during all stages of the transaction and a continual, complete data stream.

Orders Concerning Listed Unlisted Derivatives

Transactions in unlisted derivatives are not standardised and entail a greater related counterparty risk. The Company believes that the best interest of the managed assets is achieved by obtaining the financial derivative with the characteristics indicated by the manager at the best possible conditions, with the need to avoid execution or settlement risks permitting. For this purpose, the Company selects intermediaries of a high standing for order execution, that guarantee high execution and settlement likelihoods on a permanent basis and have an administrative structure capable of managing rapid and efficient relations with the Company during all stages of the transaction and a continual, complete data stream.

Orders Concerning Units of CIUs

The order execution/transmission procedures differ depending on whether financial instruments are listed.

Listed CIUs (ETF)

Considering the characteristics of the ETF market, the Company sends orders for financial derivatives with the aim of minimising the execution cost.

For this purpose, the Company selects intermediaries to send orders to, based on the lower execution cost, from intermediaries that have access to the highest number of Execution Venues and have technological facilities that promote the exchange of order and executed order streams.

Unlisted open CIUs

For unlisted open CIUs, subscription or redemption orders are executed based on the unit value of the unit calculated by the management company. The Company consequently sends these orders for execution to the relevant Issuer Company, opting for the use of electronic platforms that give effective and efficient access to a wide range of CIUs and management companies.

Orders Concerning Units of Hedge Funds

For unlisted CIUs, subscription or redemption orders are executed based on the official value of the unit calculated by the relative *Fund House* or *Fund Administrator*. The Company consequently sends these orders for execution to the relevant *Fund House*, using *intermediaries* that allow for the subscription process to be managed effectively and efficiently.

The use of these Intermediaries does not entail a greater execution cost for managed assets. If it is possible to subscribe to the same fund (or similar funds managed by the same manager), through different *Fund Houses* or different platforms, the Company will select the *Fund House/platform* for fund subscription based on subscription/management costs, the *capacity* and dimension of the fund, the possibility to access other CIUs on the same platform, any differences in terms of yield, lockup clauses, redemption costs and times and the frequency of the unit value calculation.

4. Aggregation

The Company may aggregate transactions carried out on a Client's behalf with those of its other Clients where it is considered advantageous and unlikely that the aggregation will work overall to the disadvantage of a Client, although on some occasions this may occur.

The Company's Strategy reflects parity where investments are made across more than one account to ensure fair treatment of all clients and to prevent the misuse of order information by any of the Company's staff or relevant persons. Therefore:

- If an order is generated on behalf of one client only, it is executed in the normal manner and the entire execution is allocated to this client; or
- If an order is made on behalf of multiple clients or funds under management, executions will be aggregated.

However, the Company must ensure that:

- It is unlikely that the aggregation of orders and transactions will work overall to the disadvantage of any client whose order is to be aggregated; and
- It is disclosed to each client whose order is to be aggregated that the effect of the aggregation may work to its disadvantage in relation to an order.

5. Allocation

The Company must ensure that orders executed on behalf of clients are done so promptly and accurately recorded and allocated.

When allocating aggregated orders, the Company must not give unfair precedence to any party involved. All deals must be pre-allocated prior to execution. If deals are not pre-allocated, then the reason must be recorded and notified to the Head of Compliance & AML promptly.

Comparable orders must be carried out sequentially and promptly unless the characteristics of the order and/or prevailing market conditions render this impracticable, or the client's interests require otherwise.

Where the Company aggregates an order with one or more other client orders and the aggregated order is partially executed, the Company shall allocate the related trades proportionally in accordance with this Strategy.

If the Company were to aggregate a client order with a transaction for own account and the aggregated order is partially executed, the Company must allocate the related trades to the client(s) in priority to the Company. However, if the Company can demonstrate on reasonable grounds that without the combination the Company would not have been able to carry out the order on such advantageous terms, or at all, it may allocate the transaction for own account proportionally with other client(s) allocations, in accordance with this Strategy.

Allocation Factors

The following serves as a non-exhaustive list of factors that the Company should consider in respect of each Client when determining the allocation of assets:

- Return volatility target and any drawdown constraints;
- Investment cost both in terms of size, currency mix and intended growth strategy;
- Current leverage, target leverage, average life of portfolio, target average life and projected assets-roll-off;
- Single-name concentrations; exposure to similar issuers in the same industry sector; and the correlation of exposures to similar credit risks;
- Geographic concentration of current assets exposures;

- Current funding requirement and any likely pressures owing to deals already in the pipeline; and
- Individual Client's requirements as set out in any Private Placement Memorandum and/or similar documents.

Having considered these factors and prior to executing any transactions, the Company will determine the allocation of an order for each Client.

Timely Allocation

Trades will be allocated promptly and expeditiously among the Clients in accordance with the pre-trade allocations.

Fills that have been aggregated must be allocated within one business day of the transaction (T+1).

If an order is executed over more than one business day, then the requirement for timely allocation will apply separately in relation to each business day in which any such transaction is executed.

If fills are not allocated to individual Clients within the time limits stated, the reason for the delay should be fully documented, recorded and notified to the Head of Compliance & AML as an exception.

Re-Allocation

A revised allocation of an aggregated order between clients may be made to correct an error or deal with uneconomical allocations where orders are only partially executed or there is a scale back. The reasons for the rectification must be fully documented within one business day and disclosed to the Head of Compliance & AML or in the Head of Compliance & AML's absence, the Chief Executive Officer **before** the re-allocation takes place. The records must include the reason for the re-allocation and a record of the price of the financial instrument at the time of re-allocation so that best execution requirements can be considered.

As per COBS 11.3.12G, the Company must ensure that any re-allocation does not result in any detriment to a client, for example by giving unfair precedence to the Company or to any other person (including Staff, client etc).

Record Keeping

When executing an aggregated order, a record must be made of the identity of the client(s); and the intended basis of allocation should be recorded as soon as possible.

The records of the allocation of an aggregated order must contain:

- Name of client.
- Trading Day/Trading time.
- The total price (product of the unit price and the quantity).
- Whether the trade was buy/sell or the nature of the transaction if other than buy/sell.
- The person responsible/person who executed the trade.
- The amount allocated to each respective fund.
- Identity Code or, if not available the name of the instrument or the characteristics of the contract.
- Unit Price.
- Price notation.
- Quantity.

- Quantity notation (e.g. whether the quantity is the number of units of financial instruments, the nominal value of bonds or the number of derivative contracts).
- Counterparty.
- Venue identification (including the identification code or otherwise 'OTC').

The Company is required to retain the records for a period of at least five years from the date on which the order is allocated or re-allocated.

6. Review and Monitoring

As per COBS 11.2A.25 (1) the Company shall review, at least on an annual basis the execution policy established pursuant to COBS 11.2A.20R, as well as their order execution arrangements. In this regard, the Company regularly assesses whether venues included in the strategy ensure the best result for the managed account or CIU or whether the adopted measures need to be changed.

The Company periodically monitors the effectiveness of the Strategy and, if necessary, corrects any shortcomings; it also reviews measures and strategies adopted at least annually, and in any case when significant circumstances occur that can have an impact on the ability to obtain the best result possible for customers and for CIUs on a permanent basis. The Company continually analyses the order execution policies adopted by Intermediaries, to ensure they are consistent with the principles in this Strategy and to assess the level of service actually provided compared to its Strategy, also to take any measures to ensure the best result is still achieved for its customers, and CIUs.

Upon reasonable request as per 11.2A.32 (1) and 11.2B.37 the Company must be able to demonstrate to its clients, a unitholder or potential unitholder, that it has executed orders in accordance with its execution policy. To date, no such requests have been received.

Additionally, as per 11.2A.32 (2) the Company must be able to demonstrate to the FCA, at the request of that authority, its compliance with COBS 11.2A.2R and with the related provisions in COBS 11.2A chapter -which require firms to execute orders on terms most favourable to the client.

7. Transparency

The Company will promptly notify customers of any material change to this Strategy by publishing the updated Strategy on its website.

As per COBS 11.2A.39R⁷ In accordance with the requirements of COBS 11 Annex 1EU, as the Company executes client orders, it must summarise and make public on an annual basis, for each class of financial instruments, the top five execution venues in terms of trading volumes, where it executed client orders in the preceding year, together with information on the quality of execution obtained.

This information is published on the Company's corporate website, <https://www.eurizonsljcapital.com/regulatory-disclosures/>.

⁷ [Note: article 27(6) of MiFID and MiFID RTS 28]

Appendix A - List of Approved Counterparties

Market Counterparty	Location
ABN AMRO Bank NV	Amsterdam
Agricultural Bank of China Limited	Beijing
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	Melbourne
Banca Akros Spa	Milan
Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria S.A.	Madrid
Banco Bradesco S.A.	San Paolo
Banco Santander S.A.	Madrid
Bank of China Hong Kong Limited	Hong Kong
Bank of China Limited	Beijing
Bank of Communications Co.,Ltd	Shanghai
Barclays Bank Ireland Plc	Dublin
Barclays Capital Inc.	New York
BNP Paribas (China) Limited	Shanghai
BNP Paribas S.A.	Paris
BOCI Securities Limited	Hong Kong
BofA Securities Europe SA	Paris
BofA Securities Inc.	Delaware
Bradesco Securities Inc.	New York
Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce	Toronto
Carnegie Investment Bank AB	Stockholm
Cathay Securities Corporation	Taiwan
China CITIC Bank Corporation Limited	Beijing
China Construction Bank Corporation	Beijing
China Development Bank Corp	Beijing
China International Capital Corporation Hong Kong Securities Ltd	Hong Kong
China International Capital Corporation Ltd.	Beijing
China Merchants Securities Co., Ltd	Shenzhen
Citibank N.A.	Sioux Falls
Citic Securities Company Limited	Shenzhen
Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG	Frankfurt
Citigroup Global Markets Inc.	New York
Commerzbank A.G.	Frankfurt

Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.	Utrecht
Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank	Paris
Credit Suisse A.G.	Zurich
Credit Suisse Deutschland AG	Frankfurt
Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC	New York
Credit Suisse Securities, Sociedad De Valores, S.A.	Madrid
Daiwa Capital Markets Deutschland GmbH	Frankfurt
Daiwa Capital Markets Singapore Limited (was DAIWA SECURITIES SMBC Singapore Ltd)	Singapore
Danske Bank A/S	Copenhagen
DBS Bank (China) Limited	Shanghai
Deutsche Bank (China) Co. Ltd	Beijing
Deutsche Bank A.G.	Frankfurt
Deutsche Bank Securities Inc	New York
DNB Bank ASA	Oslo
DZ BANK AG Deutsche Zentral-Genossenschaftsbank	Frankfurt
EQUITA SIM S.p.A.	Milan
Evercore Group LLC	New York
Exane S.A.	Paris
Fidentiis Equities, S.V., S.A.	Madrid
Flow Traders B.V.	Amsterdam
Goldman Sachs & Co.	New York
Goldman Sachs Bank Europe SE	Frankfurt
Guosen Securities (HK) Brokerage Co., Ltd	Hong Kong
Guosen Securities Co. Ltd.	Shenzhen
Guotai Junan Securities (Hong Kong) Ltd	Hong Kong
HPC SA	Paris
HSBC Bank (China) Company Limited	Shanghai
HSBC Continental Europe	Paris
ICBC International Securities Limited	Hong Kong
IIFL Securities Limited	Mumbai
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China (Asia) Limited	Hong Kong
Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Ltd	Beijing
ING Bank N.V.	Amsterdam
Instinet Germany GMBH	Frankfurt

Intermonte Sim S.p.A.	Milan
Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Ireland Plc	Dublin
Intesa Sanpaolo Bank Luxembourg S.A.	Luxembourg
Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A.	Torino
Itaù Unibanco S.A.	Sao Paulo
J & E Davy	Dublin
Jane Street Netherlands B.V.	Amsterdam
Jefferies GmbH	Frankfurt
Jefferies LLC	Los Angeles
JP Morgan AG	Frankfurt
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A.	New York
JP Morgan Corporaciòn Financiera S.A.	Bogotá
JP Morgan Dublin Plc	Dublin
JP Morgan Securities Asia Private Limited.	Singapore
JP Morgan Securities LLC	New York
Kepler Cheuvreux	Paris
KGI Securities Co. Ltd.	Taipei
Kotak Securities Limited	Mumbai
Lloyds Bank Corporate Markets Wertpapierhandelsbank GmbH	Frankfurt
MEDIOBANCA	Milan
Mizuho Securities Asia Limited	Hong Kong
Mizuho Securities Europe GmbH	Frankfurt
Morgan Stanley & Co. LLC	New York
Morgan Stanley Bank AG	Frankfurt
Morgan Stanley Bank, NA	Salt Lake City
Morgan Stanley Europe SE	Frankfurt
Morgan Stanley India Co. Pte Ltd.	Mumbai
Morgan Stanley Taiwan Limited	Taiwan
MPS Capital Services Banca per le Imprese S.p.A.	Firenze
MUFG Securities (Europe) N.V.	Amsterdam
Natixis S.A.	Paris
NatWest Markets N.V.	Amsterdam
Nomura Financial Products Europe GmbH	Frankfurt
Nomura Securities International Inc.	New York

Oddo BHF Sca	Paris
Optiver VoF	Amsterdam
Orient Securities Company Limited	Shanghai
Piper Sandler & Co.	New York
Raiffeisen Bank International AG	Vienna
RBC Capital Markets (Europe) GmbH	Frankfurt
RBC Capital Markets, LLC	New York
Robert W. Baird & Co. Inc.	Milwaukee
Royal Bank of Canada	Toronto
Samsung Securities Co. Ltd	Seoul
Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Llc.	New York
SG Securities (HK) Limited	Hong Kong
Shanghai Pudong Development Bank Co., Ltd.	Shanghai
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB	Stockholm
SMBC Nikko Capital Markets Europe GmbH	Frankfurt
SMBC Nikko Securities (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong
Société Générale S.A.	Paris
Standard Chartered Bank (China) Limited	Shanghai
Standard Chartered Bank (Hong Kong) Limited	Hong Kong
Standard Chartered Bank AG	Frankfurt
State Street Bank and Trust Company	Boston
State Street Bank International GmbH	Munich
Susquehanna International Securities Limited	Dublin
TD Global Finance unlimited	Dublin
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited	Hong Kong
The Northern Trust Company	Chicago
The Toronto Dominion Bank	Toronto
TPCG Financial Services Agente de Valores S.A.	Uruguay
Tradition Securities and Futures SA	Paris
UBS A.G.	Zurich
UBS Europe SE	Frankfurt
Unicredit Bank AG	Munich
Virtu Americas LLC	New York
VTB Bank Europe SE	Frankfurt

Wells Fargo Securities Europe SA	Paris
Westpac Banking Corporation	Sydney
XP Investments US, LLC	New York
Yuanta Securities Company Ltd.	Taipei
Zürcher Kantonalbank	Zurich