

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:
Ofi Invest ISR Actions Japon

Legal entity identifier:
969500ZBKJXW1KQHLLB43

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

☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ____ %

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

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

☐ It made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ____ %

☒ ☐ ☒ No

☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ____ % of sustainable investments

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

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

☐ with a social objective

☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**



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

The Ofi Invest ISR Actions Japon fund (hereinafter the “**Fund**”) promoted environmental and social characteristics through the implementation of two systematic approaches:

1. Regulatory and sector-based exclusions;
2. ESG integration through different requirements.

In fact, this SRI-labelled fund followed a best-in-class approach, enabling 20% of issuers in each sector to be excluded from the least virtuous investment universe in terms of ESG practice, and only companies integrating ESG practices to be kept in the portfolio. It also complied with the SRI label requirements for monitoring performance indicators.

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

• *How did the sustainability indicators perform?*

As at **31 August 2023**, the performance of the sustainability indicators used to measure attainment of the Fund's environmental and social characteristics is as follows:

- **The ESG score:** the portfolio's ESG score reached **7.47** out of 10.
- **The percentage of companies with the lowest ESG performance excluded according to the Best-in-Class approach:** 20%.

In addition, as part of the SRI Label awarded to the Fund, the following two ESG indicators promoting social and environmental characteristics were piloted at the level of the Fund and its SRI universe. Their respective performance as at **31 August 2023** is as follows:

- **Carbon intensity:** the portfolio's carbon intensity represents **89.25** tonnes of CO2 emissions equivalent per million dollars of turnover compared to its SRI universe whose carbon intensity represents **98.87** tonnes of CO2 emissions equivalent per million dollars of turnover.
- **The proportion of independent members on governance bodies:** the proportion of independent members on governance bodies is **49.22%** compared to its universe, of which the proportion is **48.26%**.

Monitoring of the indicators, mentioned previously, in management tools allows confirmation that there were no significant variations in the performance of the indicators throughout the reporting period in question, between **1st September 2022 and 31 August 2023**.

For more information on these sustainability indicators and their calculation method, please refer to the Fund's prospectus and pre-contractual annex.

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

This annex containing the annual information relating to the Fund in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 is the first to be published.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

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

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.

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 impact indicator | Metric | Impact [year n] | Impact [year n-1] | Explanation | Actions taken, and actions planned and targets set for the next reference period |
|--|--|---|--|-------------|--|
| Climate and other environment-related indicators | | | | | |
| Greenhouse gas emissions | 1. GHG emissions | Scope 1 GHG emissions | 4,802.58 Teq CO2 | | |
| | | Scope 2 GHG emissions | 2,298.46 Teq CO2 | | |
| | | Scope 3 GHG emissions | 62,588.09 Teq CO2 | | |
| | | Total GHG emissions | 69,689.14 Teq CO2 | | |
| | 2. Carbon footprint | Carbon footprint (Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG / EVIC emissions) | 721.27 Teq CO2/million EUR | | |
| | 3. GHG intensity of investee companies | GHG intensity of investee companies (Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG emissions / revenue) | 921.35 Teq CO2/million EUR | | |
| | 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector | Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector | 9.35% | | |
| | 5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production | Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources | - Share of non-renewable energy consumed = 86.53% - Share of non-renewable energy produced = 72.44% | | |
| | 6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector | Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact climate sector | 0.48 GWh/million EUR | | |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Biodiversity | 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 | 1.26% | | | |
| | | Share of turnover from activities resulting in substantial disruption of biodiversity | 1.72% | | | |
| Water | 8. Emissions to water | Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average | 601.46 (T/million EUR of revenue) | | | |
| Waste | 9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio | Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average | 16,765.59 (Tonnes) | | | |
| Indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters | | | | | | |
| Social and employee matters | 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 | 0% | | | |
| | 11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | "PAI not covered" | | | |
| | 12. Unadjusted gender pay gap | Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies | "PAI not covered" | | | |
| | 13. Board gender diversity | Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members | - Gender diversity = 17.75% - Average number of women and men = 2.22 and 10.33 - Total number of members = 12.55 | | | |
| | 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 | 0% | | | |

| Additional indicators related to social and environmental issues | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| Water, waste and material emissions | Investments in companies producing chemicals | Share of investments in companies producing chemicals | 0% | | | |
| Anti-corruption and anti-bribery | Cases of insufficient action taken to address breaches of standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery | Share of investments in investee companies with identified insufficiencies in actions taken to address breaches in procedures and standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery | 0.08% | | | |
| Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals | | | | | | |
| Environmental | 15. GHG intensity | GHG intensity of investee countries | Not applicable | | | |
| Social | 16. Investee countries subject to social violations | Number of investee countries subject to social violations (absolute number and relative number divided by all investee countries), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law | Not applicable | | | |

For more information, please refer to the “Statement on the Principal Adverse Impacts of Investment Decisions on Sustainability Factors”, which can be found on the Management Company’s website [in French]: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/finance-durable>.



What were the top investments of this financial product?

As at 31 August 2023, the Fund's top investments are as follows:

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

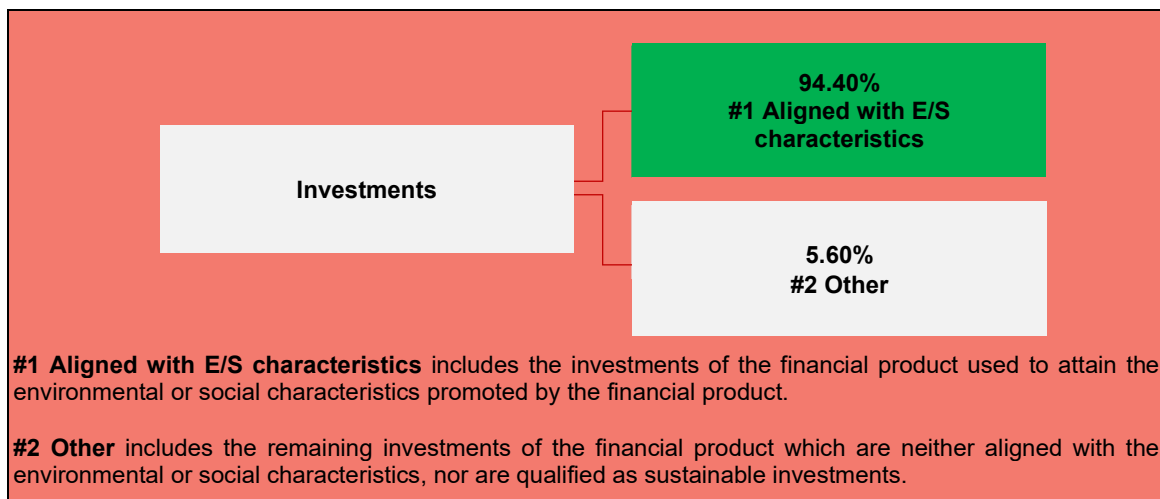
| Ofi Invest ISR Actions Japon | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------|
| Largest investments | Sector | % Assets | Country |
| TOYOTA MOTOR CORP | Consumer Discretionary | 5.21% | Japan |
| SONY GROUP CORP | Consumer Discretionary | 3.63% | Japan |
| MITSUBISHI UFJ FINANCIAL GROUP INC | Financials | 3.26% | Japan |
| KEYENCE CORP | Information Technology | 2.88% | Japan |
| NIPPON TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE | Communication Services | 2.85% | Japan |
| SUMITOMO MITSUI FINANCIAL GROUP IN | Financials | 2.22% | Japan |
| HITACHI LTD | Industrials | 2.07% | Japan |
| SOFTBANK GROUP CORP | Communication Services | 2.04% | Japan |
| NINTENDO LTD | Communication Services | 2.00% | Japan |
| SEVEN & I HOLDINGS LTD | Consumer Staples | 1.87% | Japan |
| TOKYO ELECTRON LTD | Information Technology | 1.62% | Japan |
| HOYA CORP | Health Care | 1.50% | Japan |
| RECRUIT HOLDINGS LTD | Industrials | 1.47% | Japan |
| DAIICHI SANKYO LTD | Health Care | 1.45% | Japan |
| KDDI CORP | Communication Services | 1.45% | Japan |



Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

• What was the asset allocation?



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.

As at 31 August 2023, 94.40% of the Fund's net assets are made up of investments contributing to the promotion of environmental and social characteristics (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The Fund has 5.60% of its net assets in component #2 Other. This category is made up of:

- 0% in cash;
- 0% in derivatives;
- 5.60% in securities or portfolio securities that do not have an ESG score.

The Fund therefore complied with the expected asset allocation:

- A minimum of 80% of the Fund's net assets belonging to the category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics;
- A maximum of 20% of the investments belonging to component #2 Other, including a maximum of 10% in securities or stocks that do not have an ESG score and a maximum of 10% in liquid assets and derivatives.

• In which economic sectors were the investments made?

As at 31 August 2023, the sector-based breakdown of assets invested is as follows:

| Ofi Invest ISR Actions Japon | |
|------------------------------|----------|
| Sector | % Assets |
| Industrials | 20.86% |
| Consumer Discretionary | 18.48% |
| Information Technology | 12.33% |
| Financials | 11.33% |
| Communication Services | 10.44% |
| Consumer Staples | 9.67% |
| Health Care | 7.69% |
| Real Estate | 3.78% |
| Materials | 3.65% |
| Energy | 0.99% |
| Utilities | 0.78% |



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

As at 31 August 2023, the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy in the portfolio is zero.

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

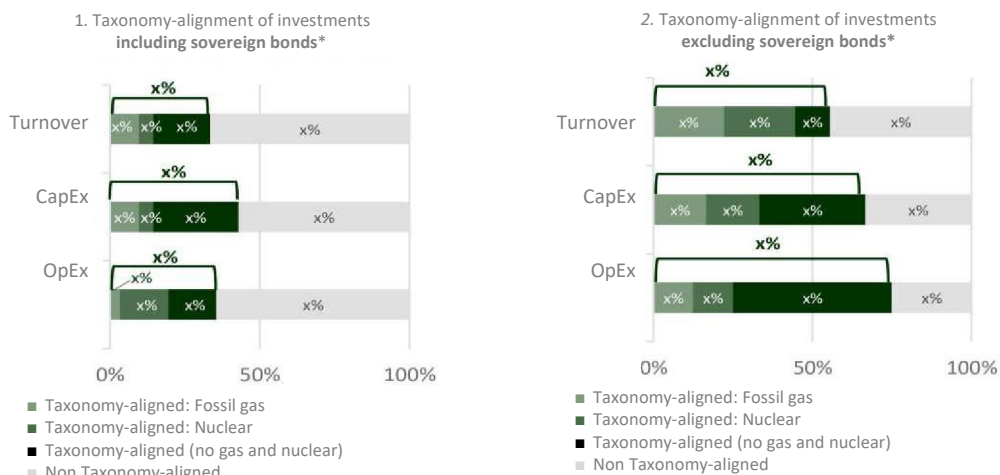
☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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 x% of the total investments.

* 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?

As at 31 August 2023, the share of investments in transitional and enabling activities in the portfolio is nil.

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.

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

This annex containing the annual information relating to the Fund in accordance with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 is the first to be published.

 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?

Not applicable.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



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

These investments, which were only made in specific situations, consisted of:

- Cash and derivatives limited to specific situations in order to allow occasional hedging against or exposure to market risks,
- Securities or stocks that do not have an ESG score.

Although this category does not have an ESG score and no minimum environmental and social guarantees were implemented, its use did not have the effect of significantly or permanently distorting the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.



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

In order to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period, all ESG data were made available to managers in the management tools, and the various ESG requirements were configured and tracked in these same tools.



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

Not applicable.

- **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.

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