

Among the themes taken into account when reviewing good ESG practices of private issuers can include the following, for example:

- Environmental: Climate change – Natural resources – Project financing – Toxic waste – Green products.
- Social: Human capital – Societal – Products and services – Communities and human rights.
- Governance: Governance structure – Market behaviour.

The themes taken into account when reviewing the good ESG practices of public issuers are:

- Governance: Respect for citizens – Quality of management – Independence and stability – Ethics;
- Societal: Employment and labour market – Social equity – Education – Health;
- Environmental: Energy and carbon – Management of water and biodiversity – Limitation of toxic discharges – Development of green sectors.

The SRI comparison universe is consistent with the Fund's investment strategy.

- ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund are:

- **Percentage of the number of issuers of the Fund identified as being non-investable:** for the calculation method, please refer to the section "What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?";
- **The percentage of sustainable investment of the Fund;**

In addition, under the French SRI Label awarded to the Fund, the following three ESG indicators were also selected:

- **Environmental indicator (PAI indicator 2):** Tonnes of CO₂ per million euros invested (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 divided by EVIC).
- **Social indicator (PAI indicator 13):** Gender diversity on the Board of Directors (ratio of the number of women to the number of men).
- **The share of issuers from sectors subject to enhanced vigilance with a credible transition plan.**
- ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The Fund invests at least 20% of its net assets in securities that meet the Ofi Invest AM definition of sustainable investment.

To qualify as a sustainable investment, it must meet the following criteria:

- Make a positive contribution to or benefit the environment and/or society;
- Does not cause significant harm;
- Possesses good governance.

Our definition of sustainable investment is defined in detail in our responsible investment policy, available on our website at the following address: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/responsible-investment-policy.pdf>

- ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

In order to ensure that the issuers being reviewed do no significant harm (DNSH) with regard to sustainability, Ofi Invest AM analyses the issuers in terms of:

- indicators of adverse sustainability impacts within the meaning of the SFDR (Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation) known as "Principal Adverse Impacts" or PAIs;
- activities that are controversial or deemed sensitive in terms of sustainability;
- the presence of controversies deemed to be of very great severity.

• **How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?**

Issuers exposed to the following adverse impact indicators are considered to be non-sustainable investments:

- Exposure to fossil fuels (PAI indicator 4),
- Exposure to activities related to types of controversial weapons, such as cluster bombs or anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, chemical weapons (PAI indicator 14),
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI indicator 10)

Moreover, controversial activities or activities deemed to be sensitive in terms of sustainability are considered as unsustainable. Adverse impacts are analysed via Ofi Invest AM's sector-based (tobacco, oil and gas, coal, palm oil, biocides and hazardous chemicals) and norms-based policies (Global Compact and ILO fundamental conventions, controversial weapons), published on our website. Companies that do not pass these exclusion filters are therefore not investable.

Controversies deemed to be of very great severity ("level 4" environmental and societal controversies as well as "level 3" social and governance controversies) cannot be considered sustainable according to our definition.

• **How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?**

The exposure of issuers to controversies related to violations of fundamental human rights as described in the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI indicator 10) is a reason for exclusion (see above).

Issuers exposed to such controversies, the severity level of which is deemed to be great or very great, on any social, societal and environmental issues cannot be considered sustainable according to our definition.

More specifically, issuers exposed to "level 4" (very great) environmental and societal controversies as well as "level 3" (great) social and governance controversies, (i.e. the highest on our proprietary rating scale) are not investable.

These ESG issues tally with all the themes covered by the OECD guidelines and the Global Compact.

These exclusions apply to issuers considered as "sustainable", according to our definition, in addition to the norm-based exclusion policy on Non-Compliance with the Global Compact Principles and ILO fundamental conventions.

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 EU 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.



Does this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant

☒ Yes

☐ No

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 methods of assessment by the Management Company of investee companies, for each of the principal adverse impacts linked to sustainability factors, are as follows:

Adverse impact indicator		Metric
Climate and other environment-related indicators		
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions
		Scope 2 GHG emissions
		Scope 3 GHG emissions
		Total GHG emissions
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint (Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG / EVIC emissions)
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies (Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG / CA emissions)
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector
	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
	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
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
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
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
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
	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
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies

	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons
Climate and other environment-related indicators		
Water, waste and material emissions	9. Investments in companies producing chemicals	Share of investments in investee companies the activities of which fall under Division 20.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006
Additional indicators for social and employee, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters		
Anti-corruption and anti-bribery	16. 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
Indicators applicable to investments in sovereigns and supranationals		
Greenhouse gas emissions	15. GHG intensity	Carbon emissions (t CO ₂ e) Carbon intensity (t CO ₂ e/EUR million)
Social violations	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.

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 investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment strategy of this Fund consists of investing in public or private issuers of the eurozone or OECD that take environmental, social and governance (ESG) issues into account.

For more information on the investment strategy, please refer to the section on investment strategy in the prospectus.

The investment strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund are as follows:

The fund adopts a “Best-in-universe” ESG approach, which consists in excluding 30% in number of the SRI comparison universe, including the securities comprising the monetary universe. These non-investable securities correspond to the exclusion of private issuers appearing on the management company’s sector-based and norm-based exclusion lists for the purposes of the SRI Label, as well as securities obtaining the lowest ESG scores.

The share of ESG analysed securities in the portfolio must exceed 90% of the fund’s net assets (excluding cash, UCIs and derivatives).

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.

The monetary universe is defined as follows:

- Bank of America Merrill Lynch Euro Corporate Index (ER00);
- Companies with an issuance programme with the Banque de France on money market instruments;
- The additional list of issuers from eligible OECD member countries, based on financial investment criteria, but who might not be represented by the groups described above.

In assessing private issuers' ESG practices, the Sub-Fund considers the following pillars and themes:

- Environmental: climate change, natural resources, project financing, toxic waste, green products;
- Social: employees, customers, suppliers and civil society, with reference to universal values (including human rights, international labour standards, environmental impact and anti-corruption measures, in particular), human capital, supply chain, products and services;
- Governance: governance structure, market behaviour.

The ESG analysis team defines a sector-based reference for key issues (ESG issues listed above), by selecting the most important issues for each sector of activity. Based on this benchmark, an ESG rating is calculated out of 10 for each issuer, which includes, first, the E and S key issue ratings and, second, ratings for G key issues, as well as potential bonuses/penalties.

Among the indicators used to produce this ESG rating, the following can be mentioned:

- Scope 1 carbon emissions in tonnes of CO₂, water consumption in cubic metres, and nitrogen oxide emissions in tonnes for the environmental pillar;
- the information security policies in place and the frequency of system audits, the number of fatal accidents, and the percentage of the total workforce covered by collective agreements for the social pillar;
- the total number of directors, the percentage of independent members on the board of directors, and the total remuneration in % of the fixed salary for the governance pillar.

The themes taken into account when reviewing the good ESG practices of public issuers are:

- Governance: Respect for citizens – Quality of management – Independence and stability – Ethics;
- Societal: Employment and labour market – Social equity – Education – Health;
- Environmental: Energy and carbon – Management of water and biodiversity – Limitation of toxic discharges – Development of green sectors.

To be part of the eligible investment universe, countries must not appear in the lowest 30% of the countries category of the investment universe, according to the Management Company's proprietary ESG rating as applied to sovereign issuers.

The Fund's exposure to sovereign securities that have not undergone an ESG analysis may not exceed 50% of the net assets.

Both countries and private issuers are facing long-term non-financial risks, risks associated with their governance, social risks and environmental risks. These different risks affect their political and social stability, and their economic and financial health. Taking these factors into account while assessing countries helps to produce an estimate of how likely they are to be able to fulfil their commitments in the future.

The ESG analysis of issuers is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool for automating the quantitative processing of ESG data, combined with a qualitative analysis by the ESG team (data mainly from ESG rating agencies, but also from specialised agencies).

Issuers' ESG ratings are calculated quarterly, while underlying data are updated at least every 18 months. Ratings can also be adjusted by analysis of controversies or as a result of engagement initiatives. It is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool for automating the quantitative processing of ESG data (mainly provided by ESG rating agencies but also by specialised agencies), combined with an analysis by the ESG analysis team.

If the ESG score of a security is downgraded, thereby leading to it changing from investable to non-investable status, sales transactions must be started as soon as this category is confirmed, in accordance with the process described in the Responsible Investment Policy available on the Ofi Invest AM website.

The weighting of ESG pillars for each sector, as well as the justification in case of weighting below 20%, are detailed in the document available at the following address: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/policies-and-documents>.

However, we could face certain methodological limitations such as:

- No disclosure or incomplete disclosure by certain companies of the information that is used as input to the ratings model;
- A problem related to the quantity and quality of ESG data to be processed.

The ESG rating methodology for issuers is detailed in the document titled Responsible Investment Policy. This document is available online at <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/responsible-investment-policy.pdf>

In line with Ofi Invest Asset Management's desire to reduce risks associated with the adverse impacts of climate change, and as per the requirements of the SRI label and the Fund's sustainable investment policy, the credibility of climate transition plans is systematically assessed for issuers from sectors subject to enhanced vigilance, as set out in Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288 of the SFDR.

These assessments are based on a proprietary methodology built around three pillars:

- i. greenhouse gas emission reduction targets;
- ii. exposure to climate risks and incentives implemented;
- iii. long-term transition prospects, accompanied by a qualitative analysis of sectoral feasibility.

Accordingly, the Fund shall ensure that at least 15% of issuers from sectors subject to enhanced vigilance have a credible transition plan. Furthermore, if fewer than 35% of the issuers in question present a credible transition plan, a limited commitment period of three years may be implemented. At the end of this period, if the issuer has not published a credible transition plan, it will be divested and removed from the scope of the Fund's investment.

Moreover, Ofi Invest Asset Management has identified risk areas for its investments in relation to certain business sectors and international benchmarks. Therefore, the Management Company has introduced exclusionary policies to minimise these risks and manage its reputational risk.

This way, the Fund complies with the policies summarised in the document titled "Investment Policy: Sector-based and Norm-based Exclusions". In line with and as a part of the implementation of the ESMA Guidelines, the Fund applies the PAB exclusions summarised in our "Investment Policy – Sector-based and Norm-based Exclusions" document. This document is available at: https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/investment-policy_sectorial-and-norms-based-exclusions.pdf

The exclusion policies are available in full online at <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com>

● ***What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?***

The minimum commitment rate corresponds to the exclusion at any time of 30% of issuers from the Fund's investment universe.

● ***What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?***

Several methods are implemented to assess good governance practices of the investee companies:

1. Analysis of governance practices within the ESG analysis (pillar G). For each Issuer, the ESG analysis incorporates an analysis of corporate governance, with indicators based around:
 - Its governance structure: Respect for minority shareholder rights – Composition and operation of boards or committees, Remuneration of executives, Accounts, audits and taxation;
 - And its market behaviour: Business practices.
2. Weekly monitoring of social and environmental controversies, carried out by the Management Company's teams.
3. The Management Company's exclusion policy related to the UN Global Compact, including its Principle 10: "Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery"¹. Companies which are dealing with serious and/or systemic controversies on this principle on a recurrent or frequent basis, and which have not implemented appropriate remedial measures, are excluded from the investment universe.
4. The voting and shareholder² engagement policy. This policy is based on the most rigorous governance standards (G20/OECD Principles of Corporate Governance, AFEP-MEDEF Code, etc.). Firstly, in connection with the voting policy, the Management Company may have recourse to several actions in the context of general meetings (dialogue, written questions, filing of resolutions, protest votes, etc.). In addition, the engagement policy is reflected in a dialogue with certain companies, not only to gain additional information on their CSR strategy, but also to encourage them to improve their practices, particularly in terms of governance.

¹ <https://pactemonial.org/decouvrir/dix-principes-pacte-mondial-nations-unies/#lutte-contre-la-corruption>

² This policy applies according to the asset class of the UCIs and therefore mainly to equity-linked funds.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

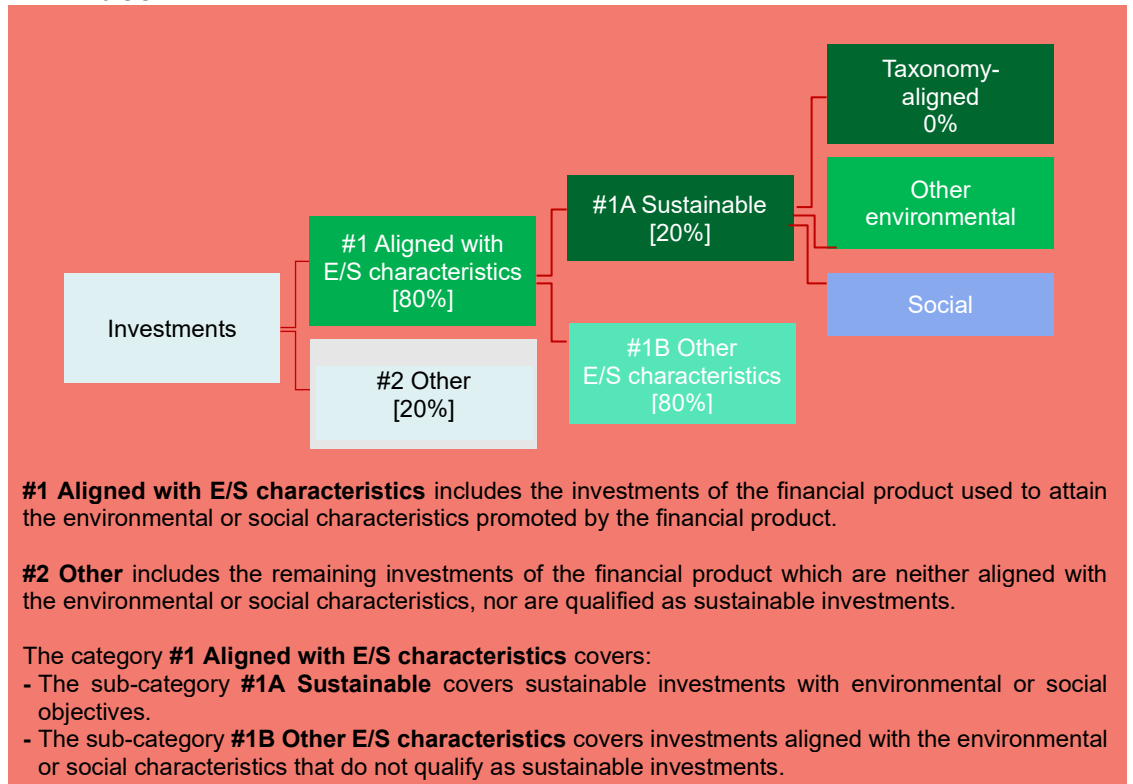
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **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.

At least 80% of the Fund's net assets are made up of investments contributing to the promotion of environmental and social characteristics, including Article 8 and Article 9 UCIs (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

The #2 Others component may not exceed a maximum of 20% of the net assets of the Fund, made up of:

- Portfolio securities without an ESG score;
- Liquidity instruments;
- Derivatives;
- Article 6 UCIs under the SFDR.



• How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The use of derivatives will not aim to attain E/S characteristics. However, their use will not have the effect of significantly or permanently impinging on the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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



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

The Fund does not currently make any minimum commitments to align its activities with the Taxonomy Regulation. Accordingly, the minimum investment percentage aligned with the EU Taxonomy to which the Fund commits is 0%.

• Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy³?

☐ Yes

- ☐ In fossil gas
- ☐ In nuclear energy

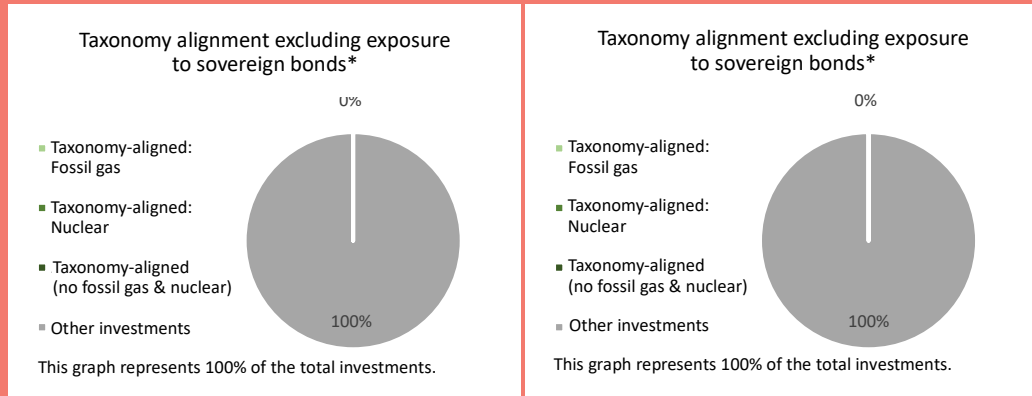
³ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas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

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.

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are 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 not 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 is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

Not applicable.



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

As stated in the "Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?" section, this product aims to invest at least 20% of its net assets in sustainable investments. However, the product makes no commitment on the weighting of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

As stated in the "Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?" section, this product aims to invest at least 20% of its net assets in sustainable investments. However, the product makes no commitment on the weighting of social sustainable investments.



What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

These investments, which are made only in specific situations and represent a maximum of 20% of the Fund's net assets, will consist of:

- Portfolio securities without an ESG rating;
- Liquidity instruments;
- Derivatives;
- Article 6 UCIs under the SFDR.

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



Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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

The SRI comparison universe (monetary universe as defined above) is consistent with the Fund's investment strategy.

- **How is the reference benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**
Not applicable.
- **How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?**
Not applicable.
- **How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?**
Not applicable.
- **Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?**
Not applicable.



Where can I find more product specific information online?
More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/produits>