

3/ Pre-contractual disclosure template (Article 9 SFDR)

Product name: Ofi Invest ESG Social Focus

Legal entity identifier: 213800L51WFQ2N88FA12

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 0%</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective: 40%</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> It 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 ___% of sustainable investments</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments</p>

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.



Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The Sub-Fund's sustainable investment objective is to invest in companies that make a positive contribution to or bring a benefit to the society, while meeting the Ofi Invest AM definition of sustainable investment.

Securities that qualify as a sustainable investment with a social objective are those that make a positive social contribution through:

- significant turnover (or other industry relevant metric) coming from activities contributing to sustainability goals; and/or
- their social practices, as assessed by OFI Invest AM.

Although the Sub-Fund is primarily socially oriented, sustainable investments with environmental objectives may be included in the portfolio, as these securities also meet the criteria for sustainable investments with social objectives and are subject to the Social Impact filter further described in 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?".

Securities that qualify as a sustainable investment with an environmental objective are those that make a positive environmental contribution through:

- significant turnover (or other industry relevant metric) coming from activities contributing to sustainability goals;
- significant CAPEX or OPEX aligned to the EU Taxonomy; and/or
- their environmental practices, as assessed by Ofi Invest AM

No public benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective, as there is currently no suited benchmark available.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of the sustainable objective of the Sub-Fund are:

- The percentage of the portfolio invested in securities that meet the Ofi Invest AM definition of sustainable investment.

- The percentage of the portfolio invested in securities that meet the Ofi Invest AM definition of sustainable investment with a social objective.
- The percentage of the portfolio invested in securities that meet the Ofi Invest AM definition of sustainable investment with an environmental objective.
- The Sub-Fund's average ESG score: for the method used to calculate this score, 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 average ESG score of the SRI universe: to verify that the average ESG score of the Sub-Fund outperforms the average ESG score of the SRI universe.

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

- Environmental indicator (PAI 2): Tons of CO2 per million euros invested (Scopes 1, 2, and 3 divided by EVIC).
- Social indicator (PAI 11): Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

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 do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

In order to ensure that the issuers under review Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) in terms of sustainability, OFI Invest AM analyses issuers in terms of:

- indicators for Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI indicators) for sustainability within the meaning of the SFDR;
- activities that are controversial or considered sensitive in terms of sustainability;
- the presence of controversies deemed to be very severe.

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

Issuers exposed to the following adverse impact indicators are qualified as non-sustainable investments:

- exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4);
- exposure to activities linked to typologies of controversial weapons, such as cluster bombs or anti-personnel mines, biological weapons, chemical weapons, etc. (PAI indicator 14);
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI indicator 10).

In addition, activities that are controversial considered sensitive in terms of sustainability are considered non-sustainable. Adverse impacts are analysed according to OFI Invest AM's sector-based policies (tobacco, oil and gas, coal, palm oil, biocides and hazardous chemicals) and norm-based policies (Global Compact and ILO fundamental conventions, controversial weapons), published on our website. Investments may not be made in companies with a negative screening.

Very severe controversies ("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, whose severity level is deemed to be very high or high, on all social, societal and environmental issues cannot be considered sustainable according to OFI Invest AM's definition.

More specifically, investments may not be made in issuers exposed to "level 4" (very high) environmental and societal controversies as well as "level 3" (high) for social and governance controversies, *i.e.*, the highest on our proprietary rating scale.

These E, S, and G issues bring together all themes covered by the OECD Guidelines and the Global Compact.

These exclusions apply to issuers qualified 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.

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

- Yes No



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)
Water	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
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
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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 Sub-Fund invests in European equity securities of socially responsible companies with good performance outlook and which are engaged with their stakeholders such as employees, suppliers, clients or governments. The Sub-Fund will base its investments on fundamental financial and extra-financial research in the selection of individual securities for long term positions.

The Sub-Fund intends to invest at least 90% of its total investments (and 100% of the stock equities invested in) in sustainable investments, of which a minimum of 40% with a social impact objective and a minimum of 0% with an environmental objective. The sustainable investment is analysed through a social impact score, the level of intention in social engagement and responsible practices (integration of the most relevant ESG criteria by sector).

Ofi Invest AM definition of sustainable investment is set out 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/politique-investissement-responsable.pdf>.

For more information on the investment strategy, please refer to Section 13. “Summary of the Sub-Funds”.

● **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?**

The binding elements of the investment strategy are:

- The exclusions resulting from the exclusion policies mentioned below.
- ESG “rating improvement” approach, which consists of obtaining an average ESG score for the holding which is higher than the average ESG score for the comparison SRI universe, including those securities comprising the STOXX Europe ex UK Total Market Index (BKXF), after eliminating 30% of the index weighting. These eliminated securities correspond to the exclusion of private issuers featuring on the management company’s sector-based and norm-based exclusion lists for the purposes of the SRI Label, as well as securities with the lowest ESG scores.
- The exclusion of Companies belonging to the last quintile of the social impact score are excluded from the universe (best in group), *i.e.*, 20%.
- At least 50% of the Sub-Fund’s assets must belong to the 1st quintile of the Social Impact Score.
- At least of 90% of the portfolio invested in securities that meet the OFI Invest AM definition of sustainable investment.
- At least of 40% of the portfolio invested in securities that meet the OFI Invest AM definition of sustainable investment with a social objective.

The Sub-Fund’s management process is as followed:

Step 1 - Definition of the investment universe and compliance with SRI Label rules

The initial investment universe is the STOXX Europe ex UK Total Market Index (BKXF). All the issuers in our benchmark index (Stoxx Europe 600 ex UK) are included in this STOXX Europe ex UK Total Market Index investment universe.

The STOXX Europe ex UK Total Market Index investment universe excludes:

- market capitalizations of less than €300m;
- companies not covered by the Management Company’s proprietary rating methodology.
- normative and sector exclusions, as listed and summarized into the document entitled “Investment Policy: sector and norm-based exclusions”. This document is available at: https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/politique-exclusions-sectorielles-et-normatives_ofi-invest-AM.pdf and includes the Climate Transition Benchmark (CTB) and Paris-Aligned Benchmark (PAB) exclusions in accordance with the ESMA Guidelines on funds’ names using ESG on sustainability-related terms.

In addition, the proportion of ESG-analysed securities in the portfolio must exceed 90% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets.

In this way, the Sub-Fund implements an ESG “rating improvement” approach, which consists of obtaining an average ESG rating for the portfolio that is higher than the average ESG rating of the SRI universe of comparison, comprising the stocks making up the STOXX Europe TMI index, after eliminating 30% of the index weighting. These eliminated stocks correspond to the exclusion of issuers on the sector and normative exclusion lists, as well as stocks with the lowest ESG ratings.



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

The Management Company considers the STOXX Europe ex UK Total Market Index to be a relevant benchmark for the Sub-Fund's ESG rating in line with its strategy.

As part of the SRI Label, the Sub-Fund undertakes to outperform two extra-financial indicators (one environmental and one social), in relation to its SRI universe, selected from the main negative impact indicators (PAI) defined by SFDR regulations:

- Social indicator - PAI 11: Lack of processes and mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC and OECD principles. The coverage rate for this social indicator will be at least 55% by the end of 2025 and at least 60% by the end of 2026;
- Environmental indicator - PAI 2: Tons of CO2 per million euros invested (Scopes 1, 2 and 3 divided by EVIC). The coverage rate for this environmental indicator will be at least 80% by the end of 2025 and at least 90% by the end of 2026.

Although the Management Company remains the sole judge of the investment decision to select securities according to the ESG approach, it relies on its proprietary ESG rating method.

To assess issuers' ESG practices, the Sub-Fund takes into account the following pillars and themes:

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

The ESG analysis team defines a sector benchmark of key issues (ESG listed above), selecting the most important issues for each business sector. Based on this frame of reference, an ESG rating is calculated out of 10 for each issuer, which includes the E and S key issues ratings on the one hand, and the G issues and bonus/malus ratings on the other.

Among the indicators used to establish this ESG rating, the following can be cited in particular:

- Scope 1 carbon emissions in tonnes of CO2, water consumption in cubic meters, nitrogen oxide emissions in tonnes for the environment pillar;
- information security policies in place and frequency of systems audits, number of fatal accidents, percentage of total workforce represented by collective bargaining agreements for the social pillar;
- the total number of directors, the percentage of independent board members, total remuneration as a % of fixed salary for the governance pillar.

ESG ratings of issuers are carried out on a quarterly basis, while the underlying data is updated at least every 18 months. Ratings may also be adjusted as a result of controversy analysis or engagement initiatives. This is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool that automates the quantitative processing of ESG data (supplied mainly by ESG rating agencies, but also by specialized agencies), combined with an analysis by the ESG analysis team.

The weighting of the E, S and G pillars for each sector, and the justification for any weighting below 20%, are detailed on our website: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/fr/politiques-et-documents>.

However, the Management Company may face certain methodological limitations, such as:

- missing or incomplete disclosure by certain companies of information used as input for the rating model;
- a problem linked to the quantity and quality of ESG data to be processed.

The methodology used to rate issuers on ESG criteria is described in detail in the document entitled Responsible Investment Policy. This document is available at the following address: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/politique-investissement-responsable.pdf>.

Step 2 - Definition of the social universe

The eligible universe of impact companies is constituted on the basis of a social impact indicator developed by OFI Invest AM's teams to filter the social performance of a company, whatever the sector of activity. It measures the contribution to the sustainable development goals (hereafter "**SDGs**") related to social issues:

- SDG 1: No poverty
- SDG 3: Good health and well-being
- SDG 4: Quality education
- SDG 5: Gender equality
- SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth
- SDG 10: Reduced inequalities

The objective is to measure the materiality of the social policy in its level of societal ambition, on the values of WORK, SOCIAL PROGRESS and the SHARING OF ADDED VALUE and SOCIAL INCLUSION, within the framework of its offer of basic products and services.

This social impact score is based on a proprietary methodology, built from historical data and qualitative analyses and around 5 pillars: intention, work, social progress, sharing of added value, social inclusion. Each pillar is broken down into issues and indicators (in total, about thirty indicators). For each indicator, a Z-score is calculated, which has the advantage of taking into account the deviation from the average, but also of being able to associate ratios of a different nature. Thus, a Z-score belonging to the interval [-1;1] is calculated per indicator and per pillar and an overall Z-score (Z-Score Social Impact) is obtained by aggregating the scores. Each of the stocks in the investable universe is assigned a social impact score, which is then used to rank them by quintiles.

Companies belonging to the last quintile of the social impact score are excluded from the universe (best in universe), *i.e.*, 20%.

Step 3 – Stock picking through fundamental analysis (financial and extra-financial criteria)

The analysis of the financial quality is a criterion that allows us to identify companies in good financial health.

Regarding the **selection of the stocks** in the portfolio, the objective is to select the most responsible and socially committed companies. The manager constructs his portfolio in a bottom-up manner without sector or geographical constraints: all the stocks in the investable universe are assigned a social impact score and ranked by quintiles, a minimum threshold of 50% of The Sub-Fund's assets must belong to the first quintile. Once the work on the overall score has been completed, a quantitative screening is also carried out separately on the scores of the three pillars: labour, social progress and sharing of added value. For the best values thereby selected, additional information is collected on each of the pillars, including on social inclusion (on disability or policy in favour of youth).

In exceptional cases representing a maximum of 10% of the portfolio at any given moment, the Social Impact score is not available because the data is not yet disclosed by the data provider (IPO, split, etc.). In this case, companies are selected on the basis of an extensive analysis including a direct dialogue with the management and a fast-track on the quality of governance.

The management team uses a specific proprietary tool ("RISE" for Corporate Social Responsibility and Impact) which includes all the elements of the Social Impact score, the SRI category with all ESG criteria and level of controversies and the financial quality of all the stocks in the investable universe. The qualitative data obtained during meetings with the companies is updated regularly. This tool allows the generation of ideas by screening the investment universe and the monitoring of the extra-financial performance of the portfolio.

The strategy is implemented in the investment process on a continuous basis:

- The social contribution of issuers is updated every quarter, and the underlying data is updated whenever new data is published by the issuers, that is at least once a year with the annual report.
- ESG research into companies' practices is revised every quarter, while the underlying data is updated at least once every 18 months (as per MSCI's policy, the data provider). It may also be revised in real time through analysis of controversies or following engagement initiatives.
- As part of the qualitative aspect of the analysis, meetings with companies are conducted on an ongoing basis to discuss specific social and/or environmental policy matters. The result of these meeting can lead to improvements or deterioration in bonuses.
- The RISE tool used by the management team is updated every quarter, in order to integrate potential changes in bonuses following the qualitative analysis.

In addition, for cash management purposes, the Sub-Fund may invest up to 10% of its assets in monetary UCIs. These UCIs managed by OFI Invest AM are classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and apply the group's ESG integration strategy.

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

Several policies are implemented to evaluate the good governance practices of investee companies:

1. The analysis of governance practices within the ESG analysis (pillar G). For each Issuer, the ESG analysis includes an analysis of the company's governance, with indicators revolving around:
 - A) its governance structure: Respect for the rights of minority shareholders – Composition and functioning of Boards or Committees, Remuneration of Executives, Accounts, Audit and Taxation; and
 - B) its Market Behaviour: Business Practices.
2. The weekly monitoring of ESG controversies: the ESG analysis also takes into account the presence of controversies on the issues above-mentioned and their management by the issuers.
3. OFI Invest AM's exclusion policy related to the UN Global Compact, including to its 10th principle: "Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery"⁸. Under this policy, companies that face controversies of a high or very high level of severity with respect to the 10 Principles of the Global Compact, recurring frequently or repeatedly, and have inadequate remedial measures in place, are excluded from the investment universe.

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

⁸ <https://pactemondial.org/decouvrir/dix-principes-pacte-mondial-nations-unies/#utte-contre-la-corruption>

4. The voting and shareholder 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 dialogue with certain companies, not only in order to have additional information on their CSR strategy, but also to encourage them to improve their practices, particularly in terms of governance
5. The "MissionFor" Referential. As part of the impact strategy, the governance of the societal commitment is also analysed. Good governance practices are assessed through the analysis and entered into the "MissionFor" reference tool to complete the "Intention and Mission" pillar within the social contribution assessment. This specific qualitative analysis aims to measure the intentionality of companies in achieving the SDGs through the formalization of a Mission, its integration into the strategy and governance, and thus allows for the association of a general interest purpose with its economic performance.



What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund has at least 90% of its investments (and 100% of the stocks invested in) consisting in sustainable investments, of which with a minimum of 40% with a social objective and 0% with an environmental objective.



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.

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 Sub-Fund.



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

The Sub-Fund will make sustainable investments with an environmental objective but does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy⁹?

- Yes
- In fossil gas In nuclear energy
- No

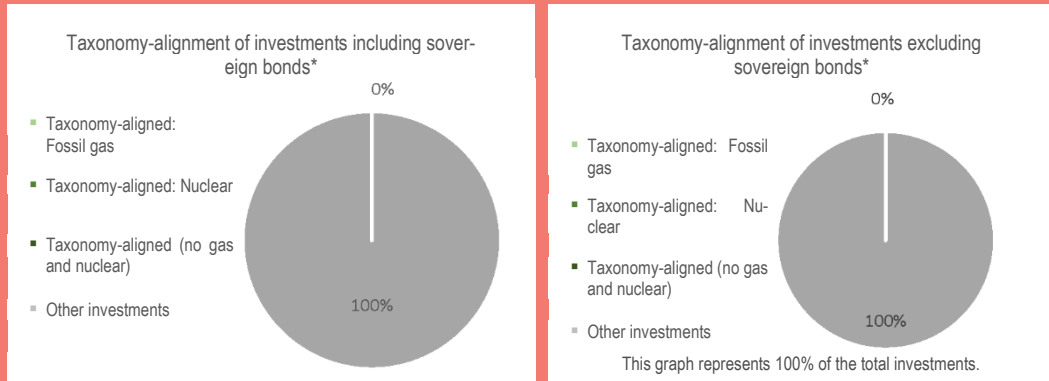
⁹ Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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.

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 Sub-Fund including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the Sub-Fund 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?**

There is currently no minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

The Sub-Fund commits to a minimum 0% of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with SFDR. These investments could be aligned with the EU Taxonomy but the Investment Manager is not currently in a position to specify the exact proportion of the product's underlying investments which take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. However, the position will be kept under review as the underlying rules are finalized and the availability of reliable data increases over time.



are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



● **What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective?**

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 40%.



● **What investments are included under “#2 Not sustainable”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

These investments, that represent a maximum of 10% of the NAV, will consist of cash and/or cash equivalent (excluding Monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and managed by OFI Invest AM), within a total limit of 10%.

No minimum environmental or social safeguards have been put in place.



● **Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable investment objective.

● **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 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/fund/ofi-invest-esg-social-focus/LU1209227344>