

3/ Pre-contractual disclosure template (Article 8 SFDR)

Product name: Ofi Invest Global Convertible Bond

Legal entity identifier: 213800KGDQ8QD787IR94

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.



Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It will make a minimum of **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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___ %

No

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 15% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics. In order to assess issuers' environmental, social and governance practices, the Management Company relies on the internal ESG score methodology.

The themes taken into account in reviewing good ESG practices are:

- 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 Sub-Fund does not have an ESG benchmark as a reference benchmark but is compared to four geographical sub-universes (USA, EMEA (Europe Middle East & Africa), AEJ (Asia ex Japan), Japan) on ESG characteristics.

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

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 Sub-Fund are:

- 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;
- The Sub-Fund's share of sustainable investments.

● ***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 Sub-Fund invests at least 15% of its net assets in securities that meet the definition of sustainable investment of Ofi Invest Asset Management (“Ofi Invest AM”).

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

- make a positive contribution to or bring a benefit to the environment and/or society;
- not cause significant harm;
- apply good governance.

Our 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>.

● ***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 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 our 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.

Principal adverse impact
are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision 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 EU criteria.

The 'do not significant harm' principle applies only to those investments underlying the Sub-Fund that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this Sub-Fund 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?

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 2 Carbon footprint 3. GHG intensity of investee companies 4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector 5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production 6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Scope 1 GHG emissions Scope 2 GHG emissions Scope 3 GHG emissions Total GHG emissions Carbon footprint (Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG / EVIC emissions) GHG intensity of investee companies (Scope 1, 2 and 3 GHG / CA emissions) Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector 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 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 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 that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or 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

	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
	13. Board gender diversity	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members
Climate and other environment-related indicators		
Water, waste and material emissions	9. Investments in companies producing chemicals	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons
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

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>.



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

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The investment universe is made up of all the underlying convertible bonds issued worldwide.

These are divided into 4 geographical sub-universes (USA, EMEA (Europe Middle East & Africa), AEJ (Asia ex Japan), Japan).

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

The Sub-Fund’s extra-financial policy is implemented through exclusion policies as well as the integration of ESG analysis in the investment decision.

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 Sub-Fund include:

- Ofi Invest AM’s exclusion policies (that are both sectorial and normative, as listed and summarized into the document entitled “Investment Policy: sector and norm-based exclusions”, available at the following address: https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/investment-policy_sectorial-and-norms-based-exclusions.pdf. These exclusion policies are also available in full on the website: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/policies-and-documents>.
- The average ESG score of the portfolio must be higher (i.e., better) than, and at least equal to the average ESG score of the initial universe.

To assess the ESG practices of the issuers, the Sub-Fund considers the following aspects:

- **Environmental:** Climate Change – Natural Resources – Project Financing – Toxic Waste – Green Products
- **Social:** Human Capital – Supply Chain – Goods and Services – Human rights and communities
- **Governance:** Governance Structure – Behaviour

The ESG analysis team defines a sectoral benchmark of key issues (ESG listed above), selecting the most important issues for each sector of activity. Based on this benchmark, an ESG score is calculated out of 10 for each issuer, which includes, on the one hand, the scores of the key E and S issues and, on the other hand, the G issues as well as any potential bonuses/penalties.

Among the indicators used to establish this ESG score are:

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

Issuers' ESG scores 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. This analysis is carried out using a dedicated proprietary tool for automating the quantitative processing of ESG data (mainly provided by ESG score agencies, but also by specialised agencies), combined with an analysis by the ESG analysis team.

The weighting of the E, S, and G pillars of each sector, as well as the justification in case of a weight below 20%, are detailed in the document available at the following address: <https://www.ofi-investam.com/fr/politiques-et-documents>.

However, one may face certain methodological limitations such as:

- a problem of missing or incomplete publication by some companies on information used as input for the rating model;
- a problem related to the quantity and quality of ESG data to be processed.

Details of the issuers' ESG score methodology are provided in the document entitled "Responsible Investment Policy". This document is available at: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/politique-investissement-responsable.pdf>.

Ofi Invest AM has also 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.

The exclusion policies are available in full 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 Sub-Fund does not commit to reducing the investment universe prior to the application of the investment strategy. Consequently, the Sub-Fund's investment strategy as well as the calculation of the comparison average ESG score of the initial universe are based overall initial SRI universe.

● ***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:
 - 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
 - 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"¹. 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.
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

¹ <https://pactemondial.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, primarily to UCIs exposed to equities.



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.

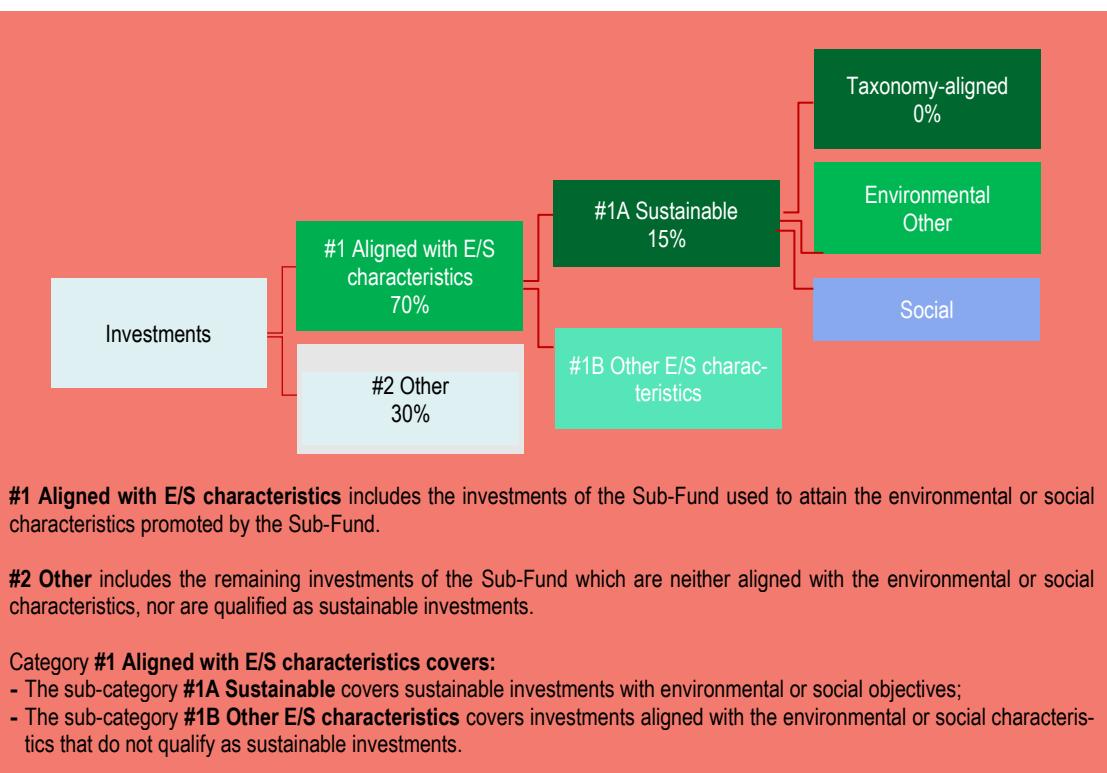
dialogue with certain companies, not only in order to have additional information on their CSR strategy, but also to encourage them to improve their practices, particularly in terms of governance.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 70% of the Sub-Fund's net assets consist of investments that are aligned with the environmental and social characteristics promoted (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics).

A maximum of 10% of its investments in transferable securities may not be subject to an ESG or SRI rating (#2 Other).

In addition, a maximum of 10% of the investments of Sub-Fund will be derivatives, cash and/or cash equivalent, and a maximum of 10% of monetary UCIs (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and managed by Ofi Invest AM) held for liquidity purposes (#2 Other).



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

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

Category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

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

● *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?

Not applicable.

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.

 are environmentally sustainable investments that do not take into account the criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.

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



Yes



In fossil gas

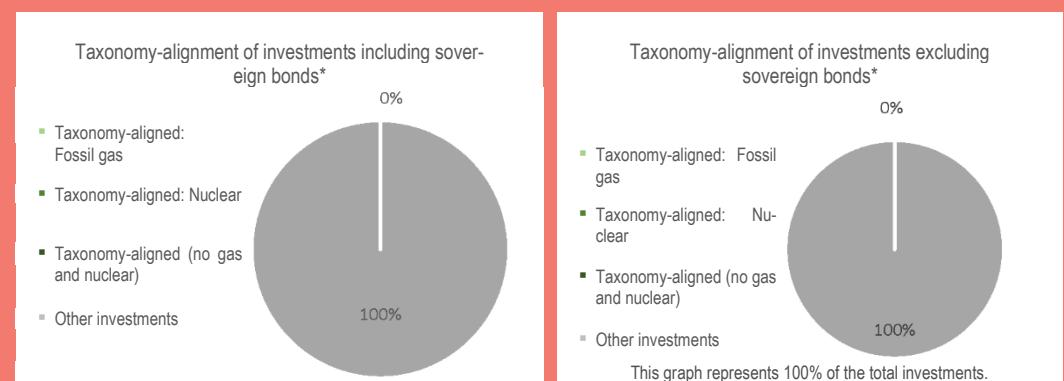


In nuclear energy



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 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?**

Not applicable



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

As outlined under the heading “*Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?*”, the Sub-Fund aims to invest at least 15% of its net assets in sustainable investments. However, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment on the weight of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

As outlined under the heading “*Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?*”, the Sub-Fund aims to invest at least 15% of its net assets in sustainable investments. However, the Sub-Fund does not make any commitment on the weight of sustainable investments with a social objective.



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 30% of the Sub-Fund's investments, will consist of:

- Cash, cash equivalents, monetary UCIs (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR and managed by Ofi Invest AM) and derivatives in order to allow occasional hedging against or exposure to market risks, within a total limit of 20%;
- all securities that do not have an ESG score up to a limit of 10%.

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.



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?

The Sub-Fund does not have an ESG benchmark as a reference benchmark but is compared to four geographical sub-universes (USA, EMEA (Europe Middle East & Africa), AEJ (Asia ex Japan), Japan) on ESG characteristics.

- **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/produit/ofi-fund-rs-global-convertible-bond-i-c-eur/LU0336374540>