Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that it 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) 2020/8 52, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Product name: La Française Obligations Carbon Impact

Legal entity identifier: 969500ARZFRC8FM5QP57

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: N/A ☐ 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**: N/A	☒ It **promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50.0% 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 sustainable investments**

The percentage of sustainable investment is made on the basis of the fund's net assets.

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

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management's strategy is based on three stages of analysis in order to qualify an issuer as a Sustainable Investment:

1-Assess its contribution to the UN Sustainable Development Goals [SDGs].

- **For private issuers**, the analysis of the contribution to the SDGs is carried out using the elements provided by: the issuers (annual reports, surveys), third-party providers (e.g. ISS ESG) and proprietary research (proprietary ESG database). In addition to the systematic calculation, the non-financial analysis unit of Crédit Mutuel Asset Management may be asked to provide an additional assessment of an issuer's contribution to the SDGs. Predefined materiality thresholds (10% of revenue or investments for issuers in non-financial sectors and sustainability commitments for financial issuers) are used to qualify an issuer.

- **The method for public-sector entities** issuing financial securities is similar to the model used for companies, while adapting the four selectivity criteria. The contribution to the SDGs is analysed through the **SDG Index** published annually in the Sustainable Development Report.

2- Check that the principal adverse impacts associated with the issuer are limited.

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management has established its own methodology for measuring the principal adverse impacts. Issuers that meet all of the five so-called "mandatory" criteria will be considered eligible. There must then be at least four criteria out of the nine additional criteria for an issuer to be selected as a Sustainable Investment.

3- Ensure satisfactory governance.

The non-financial research unit assesses the governance practices of issuers, in particular on the basis of the following criteria: sound management structure, relations with employees, remuneration of staff, compliance with tax obligations.

These policies are available on the management company's website:

- Sustainable investment policy: Responsible Investment Policy | Crédit Mutuel Asset Management - Professionals (creditmutuel-am.eu)
- Sectoral policy: Sectoral Policy | Crédit Mutuel Asset Management - Professionals (creditmutuel-am.eu)

This financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by adopting an ESG score improvement approach. The portfolio’s ESG score (average weighted by the weight of the asset) must therefore be better than that of its ESG universe, less the 25% of issuers with the lowest ESG scores. This rate will be 30% from 1 January 2026.

In addition, it promotes environmental and social characteristics by aiming to outperform two sustainability indicators compared to its ESG universe.

Sustainability indicators are the carbon intensity and the ESG-Linked Bonus.

The objective of reducing the portfolio's carbon footprint by at least 50% compared to the carbon benchmark is monitored as follows:

Carbon emissions in tonnes of CO_2eq per invested euro are based on Scope 1 – direct emissions and Scope 2 – indirect emissions (note that for some sectors, the share of Scope 3 emissions is not taken into account here, but can account for a large share of total emissions), relative to the size of the enterprise (company value). This data is retrieved from the CDP database and in the event that a company does not provide it to CDP, a proprietary model for estimating emissions by industry and firm size is used. These footprints are then weighted by the weights in the portfolio. The management company uses data published by companies and collected by specialised suppliers.

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 consideration of non-financial environmental, social and governance criteria is based on a proprietary ESG analysis model; it is based on a combination of data from external data providers (Sustainalytics, ISS ESG, Ethifinance), covering companies and governments. This model is built on around forty non-financial indicators structured around three pillars: Environmental, Social and Governance, for a socially responsible approach. The ESG score thus makes it possible to assess and select companies or issuers in accordance with the environmental and social characteristics sought by the financial product. In addition, the assessment of revenue in connection with one or more Sustainable Development Goals, as well as the analysis of negative impacts and the main social standards are used to qualify the Sustainable Investment segment of the financial product, according to a methodology specific to Crédit Mutuel Asset Management.

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?

In addition to promoting environmental and social characteristics, at the heart of the financial product's investment proposal, it focuses on a minimum investment segment with the objective of investing in companies and/or issuers identified as 'sustainable' according to an internal methodology specific to Crédit Mutuel Asset Management. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are used as a reference framework to determine investments that can contribute to an environmental or social objective. The financial product thus seeks to encourage the companies and/or issuers that have the best record in terms of environmental, social and governance practices, while promoting and encouraging those that also

demonstrate a proven contribution to the achievement of environmental and/or social objectives, in particular through their activities.
The minimum quantitative thresholds that the management company has set for sustainable investment can be consulted in the Responsible Investment Policy available on the Crédit Mutuel Asset Management website.

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 the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmentally or social sustainable investment objective?

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management has established a framework for identifying the main adverse impacts to enable the assessment of significant harm that may weaken the sustainable investment proposal. It assesses the ability of the selected companies to manage the potential negative impact of their activities on sustainability factors E and S (Do No Significant Harm).

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

The PAI indicators taken into account are used to measure the potential negative impact of investments on sustainability. Pending thresholds specified by regulators, as indicated by the European Supervisory Authorities (ESAs) in their clarification statement of 2 June 2022, Crédit Mutuel Asset Management therefore relies on its internal analysis work and its proprietary ESG database to analyse a company's negative impact on the environment, social and societal issues. Our model thus makes it possible to codify (award of points) each company analysed according to the responses obtained on the selected criteria.
All the PAI indicators in the table of Annex 1 of the RTS are taken into consideration.

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

Involvement in a breach of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines for multinational companies is grounds for exclusion from issuers that qualify as sustainable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no 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 investment must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

☒ Yes, sustainability implications represent the impact that investment decisions may have on sustainability factors. These focus on the climate and, more broadly, environmental issues; social factors are also concerned, including employee rights, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption. These negative sustainability impacts are taken into account by the financial product in three ways: by applying sector exclusion policies, by internal ESG rating and by sustainable investment. Sectoral exclusion policies apply to all actively managed strategies, including this financial product, and controversial arms, tobacco, coal and hydrocarbons. They provide protection against exposure to high sustainability risks inherent in these sectors. The ESG rating is used to measure the overall ESG performance of a company or issuer and is based on a range of environmental, social, societal and governance indicators derived from an analysis of raw PAI data. Raw PAI data is monitored as part of the financial product management activity; this data is made available in the periodic report.

☐ No

What is the investment strategy of this financial product?

The investment strategy involves the discretionary management of a portfolio of bonds issued by private or public bodies (up to 10% of the net assets).

The management company of the sub-fund puts together an initial investment universe comprised of a portfolio of bonds issued by public issuers which are members of the JP Morgan Hedged Eur Unit GBI Global Index (JHUCGBIG Index) and private issuers which are members of the Bloomberg Euro Aggregate Total Return (LECPTREU Index), Ice Global BB EUR (HE1O Index) and Markit Iboxx EUR Contingent Convertibles (IBXXC2CO Index). Securities are selected mainly from this universe; they may also be selected from outside the universe, from European and international markets, including emerging markets, up to a limit of 10% of the investment universe, provided that these securities have an ESG score higher than the exclusion threshold in force for the universe and meet the investment criteria of the sub-fund.

This sub-fund promotes environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria within the meaning of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 known as the Sustainable Finance Disclosure (SFDR).
In its investment decisions, the management team endeavours to take into account the criteria of the European Union in terms of economic activities considered sustainable under the Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852. Based on the currently available issuer data, the minimum percentage of alignment with the European Union Taxonomy is 0%.
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.

The principal adverse impacts are also taken into account in the investment strategy and are based on policies for monitoring controversies and sector exclusions specific to Crédit Mutuel Asset Management as described below, the Carbon Impact and Sustainable Investment rating.
Pre-contractual information on the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the sub-fund is available in the appendix.
The investment process is based on an ESG selectivity approach in management and is broken down into three stages:

Stage 1: Legal and sectoral exclusion policies and controversy management
Starting with the initial investment universe, the management team will apply a filter linked to Crédit Mutuel Asset Management's sector exclusion policies that it implements for the management of its funds. In addition to the legal exclusions, sectoral exclusions are implemented concerning controversial weapons, tobacco, coal and hydrocarbons.

The controversy management of each security is subject to specific analysis, monitoring and rating. The management company will exclude all companies with major controversies. At the same time, an escalation process for controversies (analysis and handling) is set up by Crédit Mutuel Asset Management's financial and non-financial analysis unit to monitor the companies concerned and determine whether they are maintained or excluded.
Crédit Mutuel Asset Management classifies the issuers in which it invests according to their severity, repetition and management, particularly in terms of financial impacts, using the following codes:

- "green": authorised issuer in the portfolio
- "yellow": enhanced due diligence
- "orange": ban on buying, if the issuer is in the portfolio, the position is frozen
- "red": exclusion from the portfolio

Policies for monitoring controversies and sector exclusions are available on the Crédit Mutuel Asset Management website.

Stage 2: ESG filter

The non-financial analysis carried out according to the ESG securities selection process described below leads to at least 25% of the lowest-rated issuers being excluded from the initial investment universe covered.
This rate will be 30% from 1 January 2026.

Crédit Mutuel Asset Management's proprietary ESG analysis is based on three complementary pillars:

- Environment (e.g. CO2 emissions, electricity consumption, waste recycling)
- Social (e.g. quality of social dialogue, employment of people with disabilities, employee training)
- Governance (e.g. the percentage of women on boards of directors, transparency of executive compensation, and the fight against corruption).

The consideration of non-financial criteria is based on an ESG analysis model developed by Crédit Mutuel Asset Management based on selected providers of non-financial data. This model makes it possible to assess and rate issuers on performance indicators specific to each business sector.
Information on the operation of the ESG analysis model is available on the Crédit Mutuel Asset Management website.
A qualitative analysis supplements the non-financial analysis resulting from the model in order to validate the consistency of the information collected, in particular through interviews conducted with the various stakeholders.
In addition, the non-financial analysis unit has formalised a dialogue and engagement approach aimed at improving the consideration of the sustainable ESG issues (Corporate Responsibility and Sustainable Transition) of the companies in which the UCI invests. The engagement approach is based on dialogue with issuers and monitoring of commitments made and results obtained in Crédit Mutuel Asset Management's proprietary ESG analysis model. Dialogue is at the heart of this approach, aimed at encouraging best practices and, more generally, greater transparency on ESG issues.
This approach aims in particular to assess, over time, the ability of the issuer to integrate and innovate on the three pillars of our ESG integration approach in the selection of securities.
This approach makes it possible to exclude the 25% of issuers with the lowest ESG scores in the initial investment universe. This rate will be 30% from 1 January 2026.
All of these excluded issuers make up the ESG exclusion list. This list is drawn up on a monthly basis and identifies a minimum ESG score threshold below which the sub-fund cannot invest.

Stage 3: Carbon Impact filter

A "carbon" analysis and an analysis of the credit quality of the issuers that passed through the filter in stage 1 is carried out. After having reduced the universe on the basis of a credit analysis, a "carbon" analysis is carried out on criteria related to climate change. These criteria exist at various levels, such as the historical

performance of carbon emissions (based on Scope 1 – direct emissions, and Scope 2 – indirect emissions; for certain sectors, the share of emissions relating to Scope 3, which is not considered here, can account for a large share of total emissions), governance and climate risk management, and the strategy implemented by the company to participate in the transition. In order to measure companies' performance against these criteria, the management company uses data collected by the non-financial analysis unit from specialised data providers. A Carbon Impact score is awarded as a result of this analysis.
For issuers in the low-carbon financial sector (carbon intensity defined as carbon emissions divided by enterprise value), a qualitative analysis is performed in addition to the assigned Carbon Impact score. This score is between 0 and 10.

For highly carbon-intensive sectors such as electricity generation and distribution, oil, the automotive industry and materials, a qualitative analysis of the company's future carbon performance is carried out in addition to the assigned Carbon Impact score. This analysis corresponds to a "trajectory" calculation of the issuer's carbon emissions that we match with sectoral decarbonisation trajectories (as defined by the International Energy Agency). During this qualitative analysis, the non-financial analysis unit and the management team will estimate the ability of a company to meet its decarbonisation objectives in the face of current investments, past performance and the transformation of their portfolio of products sold. For example, for the Utilities sector, this takes the form of a carbon intensity based on the tonnes of CO2eq generated per MWh of electricity produced, reflecting the development of the production capacity in renewable energy compared to current capacity.
In addition, the non-financial analysis unit has formalised a dialogue and engagement approach aimed at improving the consideration of the sustainable transition issues of the companies in which the UCI invests. More details can be found on the management company's website
The companies are then classified by quartile within their respective sectors, according to the asset management company's methodology, subject to the limitations specified above, as follows:

- "low carbon", (1st quartile, top 25%)
- "transition on track with the sectoral decarbonisation trajectory", (2nd quartile)
- "transition requiring greater ambition" (with which the management company does not play an active role) (3rd quartile)
- "laggards" according to the Carbon Impact score assigned (last quartile)

No investments will be made in companies qualified as laggards, which represents a 25% selectivity rate on the fund's investable universe. This rate will be 30% from 1 January 2026.

When a company's quartile changes resulting in it being classified as a "laggard", a systematic review is carried out by the non-financial analysis unit. If the downgrade is confirmed, the management company will sell the securities within a reasonable time, regardless of the price level of the security at the time of the transfer. This transfer can impact the financial performance of the fund.

The fund may also invest up to a maximum of 100% of its net assets in sustainable finance instruments. These instruments include the following categories:

- Green bonds;
- Sustainability bonds;
- Social bonds;
- Debt securities linked to performance on one or more sustainability objectives (sustainability-linked bonds).

  The analysis of green bonds is carried out along three axes and in addition to the steps described above, namely:
  1. Adherence to the four pillars of the Green Bond Principles
  • Use of funds: the funds are to be used to finance or refinance green projects in line with the taxonomy defined by the GBPs and with the new European taxonomy;

• Project selection and evaluation process: precise selection and description of projects financed by the green bond, governance put in place around the selection process, definition of environmental objectives and impact measurements linked to these projects.
• Fund management: details of funds allocated by project, ability to track funds used through a rigorous process
• Transparency and reporting: issuers must communicate at least once a year and in a transparent manner on two points: the allocation of funds (funds allocated and activities financed) and the impact of the projects, i.e. the direct contribution to the environment such as the reduction of carbon emissions (impact report, objectives)

2. The issuer's energy transition strategy and status
• A cross-analysis is carried out with the fundamental analysis of the issuer described previously

3. Analysis and measurement of the impact of funded projects
• special attention is paid to the choice of funded projects and their consistency with the issuer's more global energy transition strategy.
Finally, whether public or private, green bond issuers will be subject to the same financial and non-financial analyses and must pass the exclusion phase (stage 1) and the macro-economic/credit and carbon analysis phase (stage 2).

Information on the operation of the analysis model is available on the management company's website.
The non-financial performance analysis methodology developed by Crédit Mutuel Asset Management is dependent on the completeness, quality and transparency of the elements and information provided by non-financial data providers on issuers, which constitutes a limit to the analysis performed.

Stage 4: Financial analysis and portfolio construction

However, issuers with the highest Carbon Impact scores will not be automatically retained in the portfolio construction, as inclusion in the final portfolio is subject to the manager's discretion.

At least 90% of the underlying securities selected by the management team integrate non-financial criteria.

The objective of reducing the portfolio's carbon footprint by at least 50% compared to the carbon benchmark is monitored as follows:
Carbon emissions in tonnes of CO_2eq per invested euro are based on Scope 1 – direct emissions and Scope 2 – indirect emissions (note that for some sectors, the share of Scope 3 emissions is not taken into account here, but can account for a large share of total emissions), relative to the size of the enterprise (company value). This data is retrieved from the CDP database and in the event that a company does not provide it to CDP, a proprietary model for estimating emissions by industry and firm size is used. These footprints are then weighted by the weights in the portfolio.

The management company uses data published by companies and collected by specialised suppliers.

The financial analysis applies to issuers in the investment universe where the selection of securities and portfolio construction will be carried out on a discretionary basis according to an analysis of the issuers' financial statements, as well as the analysis of their solvency and liquidity situation, as well as related regulatory and sectoral changes. Credit institutions and their solvency are closely monitored using proprietary tools, and particular attention is paid to the subordination status of securities that may be included in the portfolio.

To achieve the management objective, the portfolio is invested up to 100% of its net assets in investment grade securities (rated above BBB-) and up to 15% of its net assets in securities issued by entities with a high yield rating (i.e. with a rating below BBB- on the Standard & Poor's scale or below Baa3 on Moody's scale, or an equivalent rating according to the management company's analysis).

The portfolio may invest up to 10% of its net assets in securities issued or guaranteed explicitly by governments and/or supranational entities, multilateral development banks, local and regional authorities.

The portfolio's total sensitivity is adjusted according to the manager's forecast of interest rate changes and the most appropriate maturities for the economic climate. The sub-fund's portfolio will be primarily invested in interest rate instruments, namely fixed or floating rate bonds, bonds, covered bonds (backed by a specific security), index-linked bonds, treasury bills, negotiable debt securities, commercial paper, certificates of deposit, BMTNs, repurchase agreements or UCITS/AIF (Alternative Investment Funds). Investments will be made in securities issued in different markets:

The sensitivity range for interest rates in which the fund is managed	between 2 and 7
Geographical area of the issuers of securities to which the fund is exposed	European Union, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Norway: 0–100% OECD (outside the European Union, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Norway): 0-20%
Security denomination currencies in which the fund is invested	euro
Level of exchange risk borne by the fund	None

Since investments are in euro-denominated instruments exclusively, shareholders in the eurozone are not exposed to exchange rate risk.

The fund may also invest up to a limit of 10% in shares or equities of UCITS governed by French or European law and/or AIFs governed by French law which meet the criteria set out in article R214-13 of the French Monetary and Financial Code, solely for the purpose of cash flow management.

Up to 10% of the net assets may be invested in contingent convertible bonds ("CoCos"). CoCos are more speculative in nature and have a higher risk of default than a conventional bond, but these convertible contingent bonds will be sought after in the management of the sub-fund due to their theoretical higher yield compared to a conventional bond. The purpose of this remuneration is to compensate for the fact that these securities can be converted into equity (shares) or suffer a capital loss in the event that the contingency clauses are triggered by the financial institution concerned (exceedance of a capital threshold predetermined in the prospectus of the subordinated bond).

On an exceptional and temporary basis in the event of a significant number of redemption requests, the manager may borrow cash up to a limit of 10% of its net assets.

The fund will preferably use derivative instruments on organised futures markets, it reserves the right to enter into OTC contracts where these are better suited to the management objective or offer lower trading costs.

The fund may use Total Return Swaps (TRS) up to a limit of 25% maximum of the net assets. The expected proportion of assets under management that shall be subject to TRS may be 10%. The assets underlying the TRS may be credit indices. Securities whose performance is exchanged via a TRS on a non-temporary basis (more than one month) shall not taken into account for the evaluation of the materiality of the non-financial strategy.

The fund reserves the right to trade on all European and, secondarily, international futures markets.

All the risks associated with the assets will be hedged or exposed by derivative financial instruments such as futures, forwards, options, swaps on indices, currency swaps.

The fund will mainly trade on the interest rate futures markets in order to hedge or expose the portfolio so as to hedge exchange risk or in order to enhance the fund's sensitivity within a limit of 2 to 7.

Since the portfolio's total exposure including derivative financial instruments is a maximum of 200% of net assets, exposure to derivatives does not exceed 100% of the UCITS assets.

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?

For funds with significant exposure, the non-financial analysis carried out according to the ESG stock selection process described below results in the exclusion of at least 25% of the lowest-rated issuers, companies or businesses from the initial investment universe covered. This rate will be 30% from 1 January 2026.
Up to a maximum of 10% of the assets may be selected companies or issuers not covered by the internal ESG analysis as well as those in the penultimate quintile. In addition, sectoral exclusions are implemented concerning controversial weapons, tobacco, coal and hydrocarbons. Companies or issuers identified as having severe controversies ("red controversy" according to the internal classification) are also excluded from the investment universe for all of Crédit Mutuel Asset Management's financial products.

An additional constraint applies to the minimum Sustainable Investment segment of the financial product, in which only investments identified as 'sustainable' (according to an internal methodology specific to Crédit Mutuel Asset Management) may be selected.

What is the minimum proportion by which the financial product commits to reducing its investment scope before this investment strategy is implemented?

The selectivity mechanism leads to a minimum 25% reduction in the investment scope. This rate will be 30% from 1 January 2026.

Good governance practices relate to sound management structures, staff relations, staff remuneration and compliance with tax obligations.

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

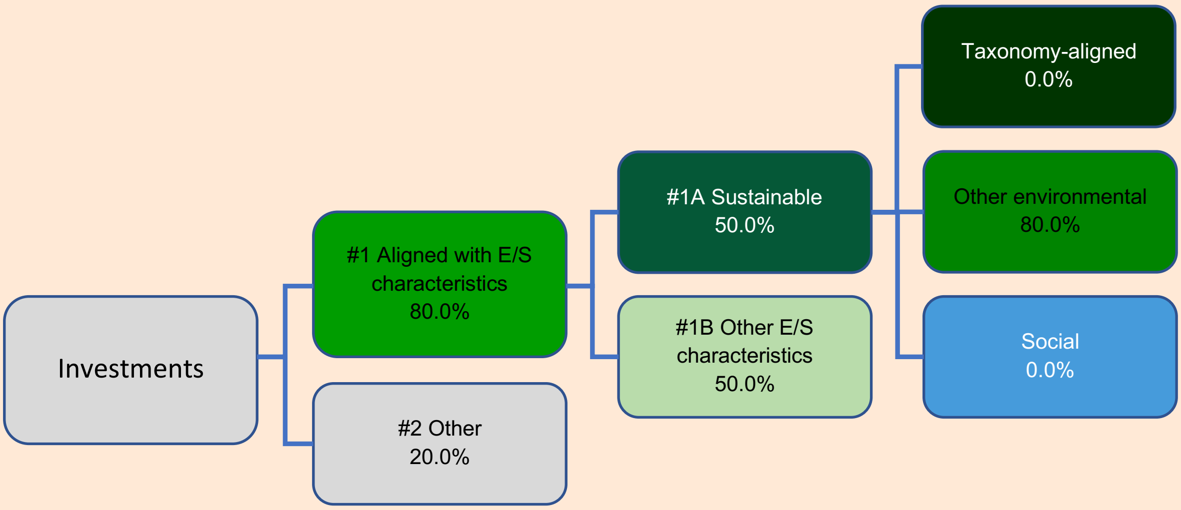
The policy of assessing good governance practices of investee companies, including sound management structures, employee relations, staff remuneration and compliance with tax obligations, is measured through the Governance pillar of the proprietary methodology through a series of specific criteria that Crédit Mutuel Asset Management examines as part of the overall ESG assessment. A firm exclusion is made when all the criteria have not been met.
For private companies and issuers, the management team relies on an assessment of the minimum social standards implemented and applied in the various entities, notably through the adoption of a number of policies (anti-corruption, respect for human rights, protection of whistleblowers, training, code of conduct, equal opportunities, etc.) and practices (independence of the Board of Directors, composition of committees, balance of powers between management bodies, climate strategy, etc.). These criteria are based on universal texts, such as the United Nations Global Compact, the OECD guidelines on corporate governance and the Paris Agreement.

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 percentage 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 expenditures** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



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

#2 Other includes the remaining investments in the financial product which are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The 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 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 financial product may use derivatives. The use of futures to actively manage the asset allocation of the financial product remains without impact on the ESG profile of the fund.

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

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

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

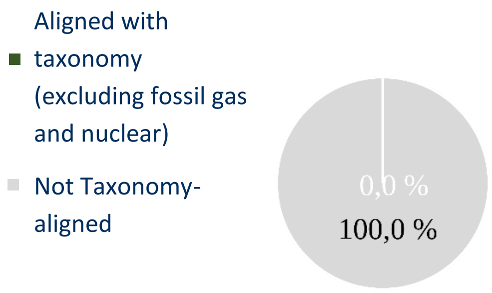
☒ No

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

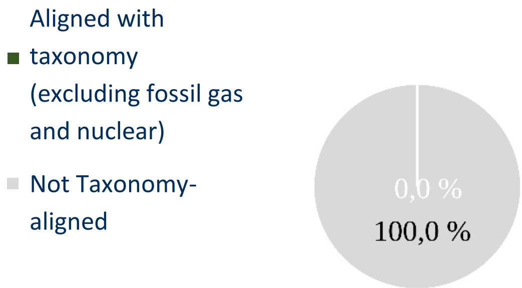
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments 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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds ***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



This graph represents 90.0% of total investments.

* 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?

The minimum share in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

The symbol represents 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 an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

This financial product does not include a commitment to the EU Taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

This financial product does not provide for a minimum proportion of sustainable investment with a social objective.

What investments are included in the “#2 Other” category, what is their purpose and are there any applicable minimum environmental or social safeguards?

This financial product may invest, within the limit provided for in the prospectus, in French or foreign UCITS. A proportion of cash (via money market funds, for example) ensures a liquidity reserve and anticipates any movements related to subscriptions/redemptions by unitholders.

For the sake of consistency, the manager selects funds with an SRI label (or equivalent) in order to ensure that environmental, social and governance considerations are taken into account and thus minimise the sustainability risks arising from exposure to the underlying liquidity.

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.

How is the benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?

The benchmark is used to define the investment universe. The index is not specifically constructed to promote environmental or social characteristics.

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

This strategy is active, not passive, so we do not guarantee alignment with the index methodology

How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?

This composite of market indices is traditional and representative of the profile of the strategy.

Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?

The methodology of index construction is the responsibility of the index provider.

Where can I find more product-specific information online?

Additional information and documents are available on the Crédit Mutuel Asset Management website, and in particular on the pages dedicated to Sustainable Investment and the various products: Our fund selection | Crédit Mutuel Asset Management - Professionals (creditmutuel-am.eu)