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 Carbon Impact Floating Rates

Legal entity identifier: 969500DRS3CBZZQ5RW46

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 extra-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 extra-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 adopts an ESG integration and selectivity approach to management, eliminating 25% of the lowest-rated issuers on the internal ESG score from its investable universe.

The objective of reducing the portfolio's carbon footprint by at least 50% compared to its carbon composite indicator 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 sub-fund seeks to capture the credit risk premium while minimising sensitivity to interest rate risk, by investing in floating or fixed rate adjustable debt instruments (fixed rate debt instruments swapped to floating rate). The Manager uses qualitative and quantitative criteria for the geographical allocation.

The management company of the sub-fund puts together an initial investment universe constructed from public issuers that are members of the OECD and private issuers that belong to the combination of the Bloomberg Global Aggregate Corporate Index and the ICE BofAML BB-B Global High Yield 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 a Carbon Impact score higher than the exclusion threshold in force for the universe and meet the investment criteria of the sub-fund.
Issuers are subject to the same requirements regardless of whether or not they belong to the index.

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 ESG 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 integration and 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 extra-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 of the portfolio

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

Stage 2: 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 extra-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 extra-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 extra-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.

When a company's quartile changes resulting in it being classified as a "laggard", a systematic review is carried out by the extra-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;
• The project selection and evaluation process: precise selection and description of projects financed by the green bond, governance put in place around the selection, definition of environmental objectives and impact measurements linked to these projects.
• Fund management: detail of funds allocated by project, ability to monitor funds used with a rigorous process
• Transparency and reporting: the issuer must communicate at least annually and transparently on 2 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 extra-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 extra-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 extra-financial data providers on issuers, which constitutes a limit to the analysis performed.

Stage 3: 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.

The extra-financial analysis rate must be greater than 90%. This rate is understood as the number of issuers in the net assets of the sub-fund. The sub-fund may invest up to 10% of its net assets in issuers that are not subject to extra-financial analysis.

The objective of reducing the portfolio's carbon footprint by at least 50% compared to its carbon composite indicator is monitored as follows.
Carbon emissions in tonnes of CO2eq 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 sub-fund invests in fixed or floating rate negotiable debt securities, certificates of deposit and money market instruments issued or guaranteed by an issuer in a member country of the eurozone or the OECD. The sub-fund may invest:

- up to 100% of its net assets in private debt
- up to 50% of its assets in securities issued by States or similar (semi-public, guaranteed, supranational) at fixed rate, floating rate or adjustable rate.

The sub-fund may invest in Investment Grade securities (with a rating higher than or equal to BBB- at Standard & Poor's or Baa3 at Moody's or the equivalent according to the analysis of the management company) and High Yield securities (between BB+ and B- at Standard & Poor's or between Ba1 and B3 according to Moody's or an equivalent rating of the management company). The management company shall not exclusively or automatically rely on external ratings but may, upon the issuance of such a rating, take it into consideration for its credit analysis.

The sub-fund may invest in, or have exposure to, the following investments up to the percentage of net assets indicated:

- Securities with an "Investment Grade" rating: 100%
- Securities with a "High Yield" rating: 50%
- Unrated securities: 20%
- Perpetual bonds (including contingent convertible bonds - "CoCo"): 10%
- Other UCITS/UCIs: 10%

The sensitivity range for interest rates in which the fund is managed	between 0 and 0.5
Geographical area of the issuers of securities to which the fund is exposed	Euro zone and OECD countries: 0-100%
Security denomination currencies in which the fund is invested	all currencies
Level of exchange risk borne by the fund	residual owing to imperfect hedging of currency positions.

CoCos are more speculative in nature and have a higher risk of default than a conventional bond, but these contingent convertible bonds will be sought after in the management of the sub-fund due to their theoretical higher return 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).

In the event of a downgrade in the rating of an issuer of a security already invested in the portfolio leading to non-compliance with the authorised limits, the Manager will, as soon as possible, sell the asset in accordance with the interests of the shareholders.

The manager may invest in securities denominated in euros and/or other currencies. Where securities are not denominated in euros, the manager will systematically hedge the exchange risk. A residual risk may nevertheless remain, as hedging cannot be perfect.

The sub-fund can invest up to a limit of 10% of its assets in the units or shares of UCITS governed by French or foreign law and/or in UCIs meeting the four criteria of Article R214-13 of the Monetary and Financial Code. They will be used to manage the cash flow. The sub-fund may invest in futures traded on French and foreign regulated markets or OTC: futures, swaps, forward exchange, credit default swaps (single name or index CDS) and credit derivatives.

Each instrument addresses hedging or exposure strategies (except for CDS and credit derivatives used solely for hedging purposes) aiming to (i) hedge the entire portfolio or certain asset classes held within it against market risk (ii) synthetically rebuild specific assets, or (iii) increase the fund's exposure to certain risks in the market.

The sub-fund may also use Total Return Swaps (TRS) up to a maximum of 25% of the net assets for hedging purposes only. The expected proportion of assets under management that shall be subject to TRS may be 10%. The TRS underlying assets may be corporate bonds and sovereign bonds.

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

What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy to select investments in order to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

For funds with significant exposure, the extra-financial analysis carried out according to the ESG stock selection process described below results in the exclusion of at least 20% of the lowest-rated issuers, companies or businesses from the initial investment universe covered.

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 20% reduction in the investment scope.

What is the policy implemented to assess good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests?

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?

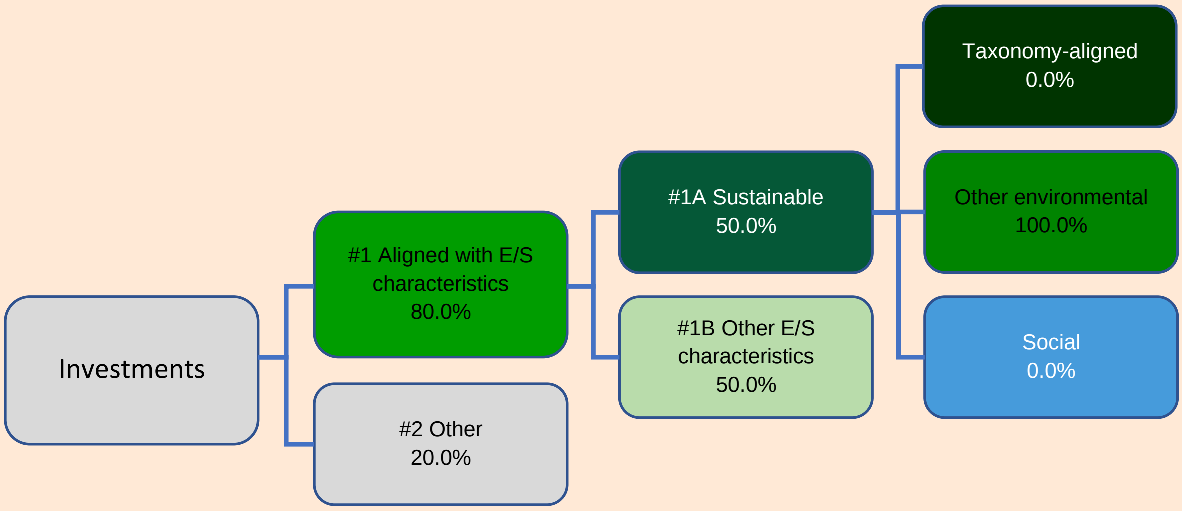
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from the green activities of companies in which the financial product invests;

- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by the companies in which the company invests, e.g. for a transition to a green economy;

- **operational expenditures** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of the companies in which the financial product invests.



#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.
Category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes:
- 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 fuels and/or nuclear energy activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil fuels ☐ In nuclear energy

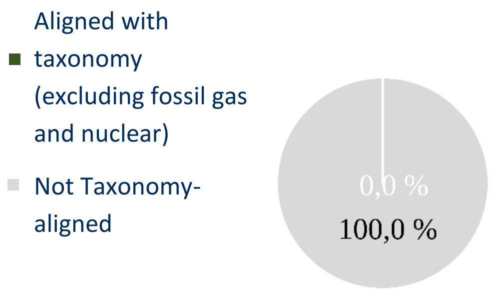
☒ No

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

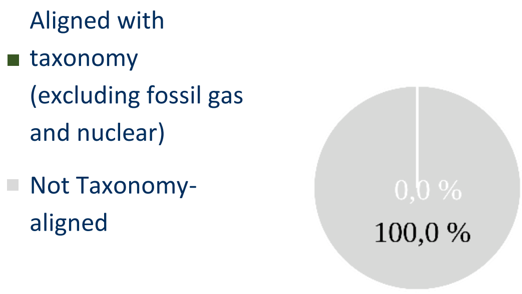
Transitional activities are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology for determining the Taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment with respect to all financial product investments, including sovereign bonds, while the second graph represents the Taxonomy alignment only with respect to financial product investments other than sovereign bonds.

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



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **not including sovereign bonds**



This graph represents 50.0% 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) and/or incorporating extra-financial considerations 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 market index is traditional and representative of the strategy's profile.

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)