

Sustainable investment objective

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ YES	☐ NO
☒ It made sustainable investments with an environmental objective : 61.34%	☐ It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of ____% of sustainable investment
☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☐ 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	☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
☒ It made sustainable investments with a social objective : 37.44%	☐ with a social objective
	☐ It promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments



To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

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

The attainment of the sustainable investment objectives was measured through the following sustainability indicators:

- an overall portfolio alignment with a temperature scenario equal to or lower than 2.5 degrees. As the availability and reliability of company climate data evolves over time, the Sub-Fund aimed to be aligned with a temperature scenario equal to or lower than 2 degrees in 2025;
- investment of a higher share of total assets under management in high-stake companies than the Sub-Fund's reference Benchmark. High-stake companies are defined by the EU Climate Benchmark regulation as those belonging to one of the sectors considered to play the biggest role in achieving the Paris Agreement objectives;
- Eligible companies had a circularity score of at least 5 (on a scale from 1 to 10).

Moreover, the following indicators were monitored:

- OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, UN Global Compact: to ensure that there were no investments in companies that are in violation with the these principles;
- Candriam's Exclusion Policy: to ensure that there were no investments in companies that are on the Candriam's SRI Level 3 exclusion list as a result of the application of Candriam's Exclusion Policy;
- Number of holdings for which Candriam voted.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The Sub-Fund has been managed in accordance with its sustainability indicators as defined below.

For the selection of sustainable investments, the portfolio manager has taken into account ESG assessments of issuers, produced by Candriam's ESG analyst team.

For companies, these assessments are based on the analysis of the company's interactions with its key stakeholders and the analysis of its business activities and their impact, positive or negative, on key sustainability challenges such as climate change and resource depletion. In addition, Candriam's ESG analysis includes exclusion filters based on compliance with international standards and involvement in controversial activities.

Candriam's ESG research and analysis for sustainable investments also assesses the compliance of investments with the "do no harm" principle to a sustainable investment objective and with good governance practices.

This integration of Candriam's ESG research methodology has enabled the Fund to meet the minimum proportion of sustainable investments defined in the prospectus (minimum 80%). The proportion of sustainable investments in the Fund was therefore above this minimum threshold, as detailed in the section "What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?"

The Sub-Fund's reference benchmark has not been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.

*The Sub-Fund's reference benchmark does not qualify as an EU Climate Transition Benchmark or an EU Paris-Aligned Benchmark under Title III, Chapter 3a, of Regulation (EU) 2016/1011.

As part of Candriam's commitment to the NZAI, the Sub-Fund aimed to contribute to greenhouse gas emission reduction and the objectives of the Paris Agreement. However, at the Sub-Fund level this contribution was quantified through a temperature metric.

Sustainability KPI Name	Portfolio	Benchmark	New indicator
Portfolio Temperature - Corporate - Lower Than 2.5°C - Lower Than 2°C In 2025	1.95		
Exposure To High Stake Sectors - Corporate - Higher Than Bench	77.24%	59.67%	

● ... And Compared to Previous Periods?

The sub-fund has also been managed in line with its sustainability indicators.

Sustainability KPI Name	Year	Portfolio	Benchmark
Portfolio Temperature - Corporate - Lower Than 2.5°C - Lower Than 2°C In 2025	2024	2.22	
Exposure to High Stake Sectors - Corporate - Higher than bench	2024	74.56%	61.12%
Portfolio Temperature - Corporate - Lower Than 2.5°C - Lower Than 2°C In 2025	2023	2.38	
Exposure to High Stake Sectors - Corporate - Higher than bench	2023	76.21%	62.09%
Portfolio Temperature - Corporate - Lower Than 2.5°C - Lower Than 2°C In 2025	2022	2.49	
Exposure to High Stake Sectors - Corporate - Higher than bench	2022	80.90%	62.39%

The asset allocation of the financial product has evolved over the years.

Investment Category	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments
	2025	2024	2023	2022
#1 Sustainable	98.78%	97.48%	95.32%	92.84%
#2 Not sustainable	1.22%	2.52%	4.68%	7.16%

Investment Category	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments	Proportion of Investments
	2025	2024	2023	2022
Environmental	61.34%	64.39%	61.62%	61.56%
Social	37.44%	33.09%	33.70%	31.28%
Taxonomy-aligned	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other	61.34%	64.39%	61.62%	61.56%

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 did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?

Candriam ensured that its sustainable investments did not cause significant harm to any environmental and/or social sustainable investment objective by means of its ESG research and analysis of corporate and sovereign issuers. Based on its proprietary ESG Ratings and Scorings, Candriam's ESG methodology set clear requirements and minimum thresholds to identify those issuers that qualify as 'sustainable investment' and, in particular, do not cause significant harm to any environmental and/or social sustainable investment objective.

The 'Do not significant harm' principle, in particular, was assessed for corporates through:

- the consideration of "principal adverse impacts"
- the alignment with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Global Compact to ensure minimum environmental & social safeguards.

For more details, refer to the section below on the consideration of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors.

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

The consideration of adverse impacts is central to Candriam's sustainable investment approach. Principal adverse impacts were taken into account throughout the entire ESG research and analysis process and through a wide range of methods:

1. ESG rating of corporates: the ESG research and screening methodology considers and assesses the principal adverse impact on sustainability from two distinct, but interlinked, angles:

- the company's issuers' business activities and how they impact, either positively or negatively, key sustainable challenges such as climate change and resource depletion;
- company's interactions with key stakeholders.

2. Negative screening of companies, which includes a norms-based exclusion and an exclusion of companies involved in controversial activities.

3. Engagement activities with companies, through dialogue and voting activities, which contribute to avoiding or reducing the extent of the adverse impacts. The ESG analysis framework and its results feed our engagement process, and vice versa.

The integration of the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors has been based on the materiality or likely materiality of each indicator for each specific industry / sector to which the company belongs. The materiality is dependent on several factors, such as: type of information, data quality and breadth, applicability, relevance, and geographical coverage.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

The Sub-fund's investments were subject to a norms-based controversy analysis that considered the compliance with the international social, human, environmental and anti-corruption standards, as defined by the United Nations Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The International Labour Organisation and International Bill of Human Rights are part of the many international references integrated into our norms-based analysis and ESG model.

This analysis aimed to exclude companies that have significantly and repeatedly breached any of these principles.



How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

At Financial Product level, the principal adverse impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors were considered through one or several means: voting, dialogue, exclusions and/or monitoring (cfr. Candriam's PAI statement: <https://www.candriam.com/en/private/sfdr/>)

ENGAGEMENT

Candriam's engagement and voting policies are available on Candriam website [\[https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/investment-solutions/sustainability-documents/#engagement-activities\]](https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/investment-solutions/sustainability-documents/#engagement-activities).

VOTING

The Candriam's approach to Corporate Governance relies on internationally-recognized standards.

Candriam has exercised voting rights when available on positions of the portfolio. Shareholders' rights, equality of shareholders, board accountability, transparency and integrity of financial statements are core pillars of Candriam's voting policy. When exercising its votes Candriam pay a particular attention to the respect of pay-for-performance principle and to the board's independence level, diversity (PAI13) and expertise level.

In the context of Candriam's voting policy, specific guidelines are applied for a range of environmental- (e.g. climate (PAI1 to PAI6), biodiversity (PAI7)), social- (e.g. diversity, gender pay gap (PAI12), human rights (PAI10 PAI11)) and governance- related management or shareholder resolutions.

Candriam has an active approach to voting, in line with the consideration of the principle adverse impacts. Resolutions and voting opportunities are analysed in detail. Candriam always considers the relevance, consistence and feasibility of measures sponsored by any ESG resolution before casting vote. Thus, Candriam may vote against certain resolutions if they do not correspond to the principles defined in its voting policy or to the requirements relating to principle adverse impacts.

This year, Candriam voted at 54 meetings: for 98% of them Candriam cast at least once against management.

With respect to environmental or social related resolutions, management submitted 5 of which Candriam supported 100%.

In addition, and for any voted director-election items (383 resolutions), Candriam took into consideration Board Gender diversity aspects (PAI13).

In total 19 resolutions were filed by shareholders and Candriam supported 73% of them.

More specifically 2 were Human Rights, Climate or Diversity & Inclusion related: Candriam supported 100% of them.

For more detailed information about Candriam Voting policy evolution, votes and associated rationales, please refer to Candriam's voting dashboard [\[https://vds.issgovernance.com/vds/#/NDA0Nw==/\]](https://vds.issgovernance.com/vds/#/NDA0Nw==/)

DIALOGUE with non corporate issuers

This financial product is invested in non corporate issuers Candriam engages with. For non-corporate issuers, such as sovereigns, agencies or supranationals, large majority of Candriam's engagement is done through collaborative dialogues and statements. Climate (PAI1 to PAI6) and biodiversity (PAI7) are the topics Candriam predominantly engages on with them. For more information, please refer to Candriam Engagement Annual review under Candriam website [\[https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/investment-solutions/sustainability-documents/#engagement-activities\]](https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/investment-solutions/sustainability-documents/#engagement-activities).

DIALOGUE with corporate issuers

This financial product is invested in corporate issuers. Below statistics refer to engagement activities Candriam have performed with these corporate issuers.

Climate (PAI1 to PAI6) is obviously central in Candriam's exchanges with companies. Priorities of Climate-engagement on the corporate side are identified taking into account :

- issuers presenting a weak transition profile (proprietary risk transition model), and/or still highly carbon intensive (Scope 1-2) or with large Scope 3 emissions,
- issuers from financial sectors still largely exposed to fossil fuel and with a key role in financing the transition
- relative exposure of managed portfolios to the above issuers.

Candriam has joined in November 2021 the Net Zero Asset Management Initiative [\[https://www.netzeroassetmanagers.org/signatories/candriam/\]](https://www.netzeroassetmanagers.org/signatories/candriam/). Through engagement, Candriam's objective is to encourage companies to publicly report on how they align with a 1.5D trajectory and to encourage such an alignment. We expect issuers in particular to explain how their strategy and capital expenditures plan serve their decarbonisation commitment. We usually combine individual and collaborative dialogue.

Candriam also actively participate to several collaborative initiatives such as Climate Action 100+ or IIGCC & ShareAction Climate initiatives on Financials. These initiatives contribute not only to increase the level of transparency on Greenhouse gas emissions and related strategy, but also to gain fundamental leverage for supporting strategic changes. Outcomes of these engagements are detailed in Candriam's annual engagement & voting report, available on Candriam's public website (Publications | Candriam) [\[https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/insight-overview/publications/#sri-publications\]](https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/insight-overview/publications/#sri-publications).

While above mentioned PAI are prevalent when considering engagement performed for this financial product in 2025, other PAI such as biodiversity-related ones may also have been addressed in Candriam's dialogues with issuers. For more information, please refer to Candriam Engagement Annual review under Candriam website [\[https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/investment-solutions/sustainability-documents/#engagement-activities\]](https://www.candriam.com/en/professional/investment-solutions/sustainability-documents/#engagement-activities).

EXCLUSIONS

PAI3

In addition to companies involved in the thermal coal, oil and gas activities (PAI 4), electricity-generating companies with a carbon intensity greater than 279 gCO₂/kWh (PAI 3), are considered risky for inclusion in sustainable investments, even if they are not universally controversial. Given that emissions vary according to electricity generation sources, it is important to assess the carbon footprint per kilowatt-hour (kWh) to determine how closely companies are aligned with the 2 degrees Celsius trajectory.

This is why Candriam includes the carbon intensity of energy producers in its sustainability assessment. Where carbon intensity data is not available, Candriam's ESG analysts use other indicators to assess alignment with the Paris Agreement, such as

progress in the energy transition in line with Paris Agreement targets and integration of a 1.5°C limit scenario, taking into account investment plans and the credibility of carbon neutrality targets. These indicators are forward-looking and evolve over time to reflect the progress made by companies in their transition.

The carbon intensity (PAI 3) threshold for the product in 2025 was established at 279 gCO₂/kWh. Over the reference period, no additional issuer(s) became ineligible for the financial product due to exceeding this threshold, in addition to those previously excluded.

PAI4

Exposure to fossil fuels (PAI 4) undergoes stringent exclusions across all Candriam sustainable funds. Thermal coal, recognized for its detrimental impact and serious financial and sustainability implications, poses systemic and reputational risks that financial benefits cannot outweigh.

Companies directly involved in coal extraction are excluded regardless of the level of sales/revenues.

Companies generating more than 5% of revenues from the exploration, processing, transportation and distribution of thermal coal are also excluded.

The exclusion of companies developing new projects in coal extraction, coal power generation and coal transportation is appreciated without a minimum revenue threshold.

Additionally, companies involved in the exploration, production, refining or transport of oil & gas (>5% revenues), providing services and equipment dedicated to oil & gas production (>25% revenues), or with expansion or exploration plans for new oil and gas projects are excluded. This applies for both conventional and unconventional oil & gas activities.

Over the reference period, no additional issuer(s) became ineligible for the financial product due to exceeding threshold of exposure to thermal coal activities, supplementing the previously excluded entities.

Furthermore, no additional issuer(s) lost their eligibility due to surpassing the threshold of exposure to conventional oil and gas activities, while no additional issuer(s) lost their eligibility for exceeding the threshold of exposure to unconventional oil and gas activities.

PAI10

In accordance with PAI10 Candriam's normative analysis determines whether a company complies with the 10 principles of the United Nations Global Compact for each of the main categories: Human Rights (HR), Labor Rights (LR), Environment (ENV) and Anti-Corruption (AC). Our norms based analysis incorporates various international references, including the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Fundamental Conventions, and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, ensuring comprehensive coverage of human rights, labor standards, corruption, and discrimination.

In Candriam's "Level 3" SRI exclusion policy, companies with severe to very severe violations of the UN Global Compact principles are excluded. This list focuses on a strict interpretation of violations of the UN Global Compact, as assessed by Candriam's ESG analysts.

Over the reference period, no additional issuer(s) directly covered became ineligible for the financial product, in addition to those previously excluded, for significant and repeated breaches of international social, human, environmental and anti-corruption standards, as defined by the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

PAI14

Candriam is firmly committed to excluding from all its investments companies directly involved in the development, production, testing, maintenance and sale of controversial weapons (anti-personnel landmines, cluster bombs, depleted uranium weapons and armor, chemical weapons, biological weapons and white phosphorus weapons). Candriam considers these damaging activities to present systemic and reputational risks.

Over the reference period, no additional issuer(s) directly covered became ineligible for the financial product, in addition to those previously excluded, due to their involvement in these activities.

MONITORING: calculation and evaluation of the principal adverse impact indicators

Some of these indicators may have explicit targets and can be used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of the Financial Product. See below the results of the indicators of this Financial Product

PAI indicators	Value	Coverage (% rated / total assets)	Eligible assets (% eligible assets / total assets)
Scope 1 GHG Emissions	7,092.50	98.79%	98.79%
Scope 2 GHG Emissions	2,627.62	98.79%	98.79%
Total GHG Emissions	9,720.12	98.79%	98.79%
2 - Carbon Footprint	41.08	98.79%	98.79%
3 - GHG intensity of investee companies	168.97	98.79%	98.79%
4 - Exposure to companies active in fossil fuel sector	3.54%	97.40%	98.78%
10 - Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	98.79%	98.79%
13 - Board gender diversity	36.17%	97.40%	98.78%
14 - Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0.00%	98.79%	98.79%



What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:
01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025.

Largest investments	Sector	% of Assets	Country
Microsoft Corp	Internet And Internet Services	6.17%	United States (u.s.a.)
Waste Management Inc	Environmental Services And Recycling	3.96%	United States (u.s.a.)
Cisco Systems Inc	Office Supplies And Computing	3.46%	United States (u.s.a.)
Waste Connections Inc	Environmental Services And Recycling	2.96%	Canada
Ecolab Inc	Chemicals	2.93%	United States (u.s.a.)
Nextera Energy Inc	Energy And Water Supply	2.59%	United States (u.s.a.)
Wabtec Corp	Machine And Apparatus Construction	2.37%	United States (u.s.a.)
Autodesk Inc	Internet And Internet Services	2.35%	United States (u.s.a.)
Cadence Design Sys Inc	Internet And Internet Services	2.30%	United States (u.s.a.)
Dell Technologies -C	Office Supplies And Computing	2.30%	United States (u.s.a.)
Procter & Gamble Co/the	Miscellaneous Consumer Goods	2.26%	United States (u.s.a.)
Novonesis (novozymes) B	Chemicals	2.22%	Denmark
Dover Corp	Machine And Apparatus Construction	2.21%	United States (u.s.a.)
Schneider Electric Se	Electrical Engineering	2.04%	France
Asml Holding Nv	Electronics And Semiconductors	1.93%	Netherlands

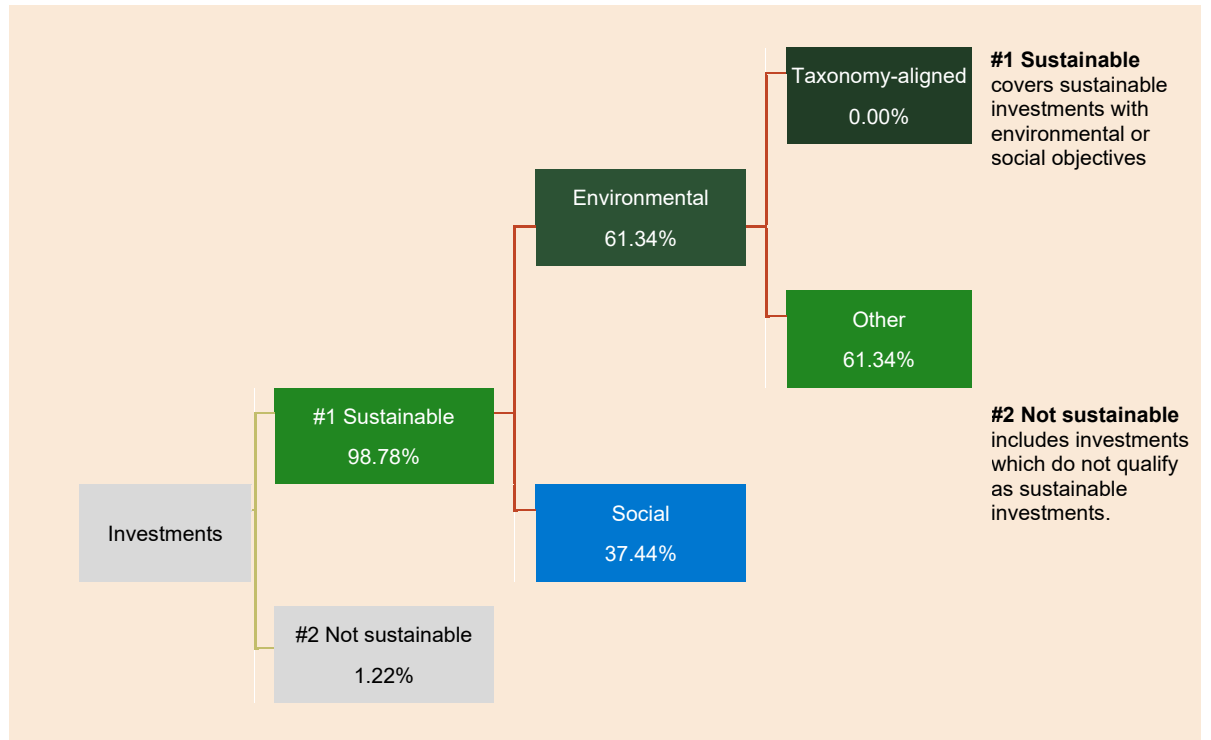
Data based on the main investments held on average during the reference period. This data is not comparable with those presented in the "Investment portfolio" section of the annual report.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the asset allocation?



● **In which economic sectors were the investments made?**

Top sector	% of Assets
Internet And Internet Services	14.01%
Environmental Services And Recycling	11.16%
Electronics And Semiconductors	9.05%
Chemicals	6.70%
Energy And Water Supply	6.67%
Office Supplies And Computing	5.76%
Machine And Apparatus Construction	5.01%
Building Materials And Building Industry	4.90%
Electrical Engineering	4.86%
Pharmaceuticals - Cosmetics - Med. Products	4.35%
Miscellaneous Consumer Goods	3.65%
Including Foods And Also Retail Trade	3.32%
Retail Trade And Department Stores	3.25%
Packaging Industries	3.16%
Textiles - Garments - Leather Goods	2.57%
Financial - Investment - Other Diversified Comp.	2.48%

Data based on the main investments held on average during the reference period. This data is not comparable with those presented in the "Investment portfolio" section of the annual report.



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

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

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.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy? ¹

☐ Yes

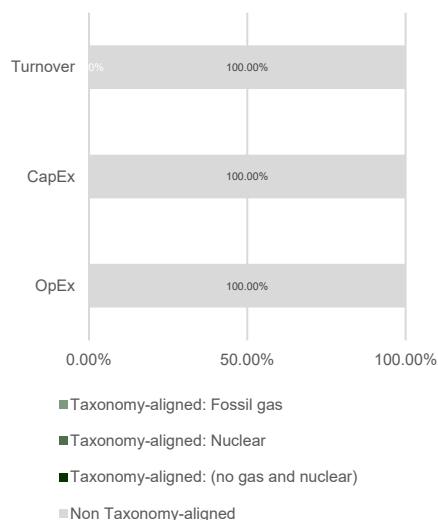
☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

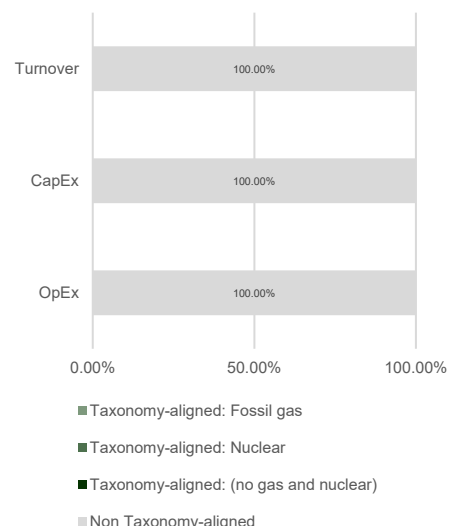
☒ No

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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 100.00% of the total investments.

* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures

¹Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives -see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

The Sub-Fund is unable to publish a percentage of alignment with the Taxonomy, nor on the transitional and enabling activities, as very few companies at global level provide the data necessary for a rigorous assessment their alignment with the Taxonomy.

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Year	% EU Taxonomy Aligned
2025	0.00%
2024	0.00%
2023	0.00%
2022	0.00%

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

● **What is the breakdown of the proportion of the investments per each of the EU Taxonomy to which those investments contributed?**

The Sub-Fund is unable to publish a percentage of alignment with the Taxonomy, as very few companies at global level provide the data necessary for a rigorous assessment of their alignment with the Taxonomy.

Therefore, this percentage is considered as nul.

 What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund had a share of 61.34% in sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU taxonomy.

Indeed to date, only two of the six objectives have entered into force in 2025 and very few companies at global level provide the data necessary for a rigorous assessment of their alignment with the Taxonomy.

 What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Sub-Fund had a share of investments with a social objective of 37.44%

 What investments were included under “not sustainable”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The investments included under "Not sustainable" are present in the Sub-fund for 1.22% of the total net assets.

These investments include one or more of the following assets:

- Cash: Cash at sight, cash deposit, reverse repo needed to manage the liquidity of the Sub-fund following subscriptions/redemptions and/or being the result of the market exposure decision of the Sub-fund.
- Investments with issuers considered as sustainable investments at the moment of the investment and that are not fully aligned anymore with the Candriam sustainable investment criteria. These investments have been sold during the period.
- Non single name derivatives used for exposition and hedging purposes;

These investments do not affect the delivery of the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund as they represent a minor proportion of its assets.



What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

The financial product is principally focused on investing in issuers that make a demonstrable, positive contribution to the goals outlined by the Paris Agreement. Consequently, it seeks to maintain a temperature metric of 2.5 degrees or less. During the reporting period, the financial product recorded a temperature of 1.95°C. In contrast with the previous year, this temperature metric reflects an improvement, as it is lower. The achievement of the objective was primarily facilitated through an increased allocation toward issuers that clearly support the aims of the Paris Agreement. Similarly, the financial product strives to dedicate a greater proportion of total assets under management to high stake issuers relative to its benchmark. For the period under review, the financial product invested 77.24% of its net assets in high stake issuers, representing a 29.45% increase compared to its benchmark. Notably, this figure is higher than in the previous year, illustrating a progression in the allocation of net assets

to high stake issuers. The financial product successfully met its objective by placing a higher proportion of investments in high stake issuers in comparison with its benchmark.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference sustainable benchmark?

No specific index is designated as a reference sustainable benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objectives.

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