

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

Product name: Ofi Invest Biodiversity Global Equity

Legal entity identifier: 213800QGZ58ECL39170

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes **No**

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

in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

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

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of ___% of sustainable investments

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**



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

Ofi Invest Biodiversity Global Equity (the “Fund”) invests in responsible, active and committed companies, in the fight against the erosion of biodiversity and in favor of the protection of nature and the restoration of ecosystems.

In addition, the Fund promotes additional Environmental and Social characteristics by investing in companies that have good Environmental, Social and Governance practices.

The Fund promotes the above-mentioned environmental and social characteristics by excluding certain sectors, and using an ESG rating.

The Fund does not have designated a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted.

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

● **What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The sustainability indicators used to measure the attainment of each environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are:

- The Biodiversity Score of the Fund, calculated in the process of the investment strategy. The methodology to calculate the SRI score is detailed in the “investment strategy” section.
- The percentage of the portfolio belonging to each quintile defined by the Biodiversity scoring (see the Investment Strategy below) from which the last quintile is excluded from the investment universe.
- at least 70% of the fund's assets must belong to companies:
 - who exert high pressure in the first quintile
 - exerting medium pressure in the first two quintiles
 - exerting low pressure in the first three quintiles

- The SRI score of the Fund calculated in the process of the investment strategy.
- The percentage of the investee companies falling in the exclusion criteria of the companies “under-surveillance” (as per the SRI filter further described), so as to measure the attainment of the exclusionary screening.

The methodology to calculate the Biodiversity Score and the SRI score is detailed in the “investment strategy” section.

- **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?**

Not applicable.

- **How do the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make, not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

Not applicable.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a ‘do not significant harm’ principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The ‘do not significant harm’ principle applies only to those investments underlying the 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 investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

Principal adverse impact are the most significant negative impacts of investment decision on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social and employee matters, respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.



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

Yes

Adverse sustainability indicator		Metric
INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO INVESTMENTS IN INVESTEE COMPANIES		
Greenhouse gas emissions	1. GHG emissions	Scope 1 GHG emissions Scope 2 GHG emissions Scope 3 GHG emissions Total GHG emissions
	2. Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint Carbon footprint
	3. GHG intensity of investee companies	GHG intensity of investee companies
	4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector
	5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and non-renewable energy production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage of total energy sources
	6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies, per high impact

		climate sector
Biodiversity	7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas
Water	8. Emissions to water	Tonnes of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
Waste	9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	Tonnes of hazardous waste and radioactive waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average
INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS		
Social and employee matters	10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
	11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance/complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
	12. Unadjusted gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies
	13. Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies, expressed as a percentage of all board members
	14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons
ADDITIONAL CLIMATE AND OTHER ENVIRONMENT-RELATED INDICATORS		
Water, waste and material emissions	9. Investments in companies producing chemicals	Share of investments in investee companies the activities of which fall un-

		der Division 20.2 of Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1893/2006
ADDITIONAL INDICATORS FOR SOCIAL AND EMPLOYEE, RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS, ANTI-CORRUPTION AND ANTI-BRIBERY MATTERS		
Anti-corruption and anti-bribery	16. Cases of insufficient action taken to address breaches of standards of anti-corruption and antibribery	Share of investments in investee companies with identified insufficiencies in actions taken to address breaches in procedures and standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund invests in responsible, active and committed companies, in the fight against the erosion of biodiversity and in favor of the protection of nature and the restoration of ecosystems.

The investments to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund are selected as it follows:

Biodiversity Investment Universe definition

The definition of the Biodiversity Investment Universe is based on the purpose to have significant exposure to sub-industries that have a relevant exposure to biodiversity loss. Some sub-industries considered by SBTN/Encore (Science Based Target Network) with limited impact on the issues of biodiversity are excluded. It allows us to restrict the weight of sub-industries with limited impact (low pressure) to less than 25% of the investment universe (in number of issuers). The Biodiversity Investment Universe may evolve depending on the development of the sub-sector analysis by the IPBES (Intergovernmental Science Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) upon the 5 pressures on biodiversity: land and sea use change, resource exploitation, pollution, climate change invasive species.

As a result, the Biodiversity Investment Universe is at least compound of 75% of sub-industries with material negative impact on the biodiversity erosion (medium and high pressures).

Based on the Biodiversity investment erosion, the “**Eligible Investment Universe**” is a result of (A) exclusion policies, (B) ESG integration policies and (C) SRI rating on biodiversity.

(A) Exclusion policies

The Fund include OFI Invest Asset Management (“**OFI Invest AM**”) exclusion policies, that are both sectorial and normative, as listed and summarized into the document entitled “Investment Policy: sector and norm-based exclusions”, available at the following address: https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/pdf/principes-et-politiques/sector-and-norm-based-exclusions-policy_ofi-invest-AM.pdf. These exclusion policies are also available in full on the website: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.com/en/policies-and-documents>.

B) ESG integration policies

The Eligible Investment Universe is defined by excluding from the 30% of securities which do not have the best sustainable and socially responsible investments ratings compared to the other securities which have been selected. To assess the ESG practices of the issuers, the Fund considers the following aspects:

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

For each stake, several indicators are taken into account. Some examples, non-exhaustive, are shown below:

- Climate change: Carbon emissions of the production process; Carbon emissions, upstream and downstream
- Natural resources: activity’s impact on water resource; activity’s impact on biodiversity
- Human capital: Health and security; human capital development
- Goods and services: private data protection; healthier goods offer
- Governance structure: minority shareholder’s rights respect; executives’ remuneration

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

The way these criteria are taken into account varies according to the sector of activity (which criteria are considered as “core” and their weight in the ESG rating).

How is the SRI score calculated?

Based on the sector benchmark of key issues, an ESG rating is calculated for each issuer, which includes the Environmental and Social (E and S) key issues ratings on the one hand and the Governance G issues on the other.

Governance issues include a fixed weighting of 30% for corporate governance and a variable weighting of 10% to 40% reflecting the level of risk induced by the behavior of the company or its managers. This level varies according to the sector of activity.

The overall weighting of E and S issues is then determined. The weighting of Environmental, Social and Governance issues is specific to each business sector.

These scores may be subject to:

- a. Possible malus linked to controversies not yet integrated into the ratings of key issues.

This system of malus allows the most significant controversies to be taken into account quickly, pending their integration into the analysis of key issues. The evaluation scale is as follows:

- Very serious and/or structural controversy, repetition of serious controversies: Malus of 0.75
- Severe controversy or repetition of major controversies: Malus of 0.5
- Important controversy: Malus of 0,25

The total number of controversies is capped at 0.75. When the controversy is included in the analysis of the key issues - and therefore in the score of the issue - this Malus is removed.

- b. Any bonuses or maluses assigned by the analyst in charge of the sector in the event of a discrepancy in the rating agency's assessment of an issue.

The ESG ratings of companies are used to establish an SRI score corresponding to the issuer's ESG rating ranking in relation to other players in its ICB super sector (level 2). The SRI score is established on a scale of 0.5 to 5, with 5 being the highest ESG score in the sector.

Companies are classified into categories, based on their SRI Score. Each SRI category covers 20% of the issuers in the universe analyzed. The categories are as follows:

- Under surveillance: issuers that are lagging behind in addressing ESG issues
- Unclear: issuers whose ESG issues are poorly managed
- Followers: issuers whose ESG issues are moderately managed
- Committed: issuers that are active in taking ESG issues into account
- Leaders: issuers that are the most advanced in taking ESG issues into account

The calculation of the ratings, scores and categories of companies is updated once every quarter

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

C/ SRI rating on biodiversity

The Eligible Investment Universe is defined by excluding the last quintile according to the biodiversity score.

The biodiversity score is constructed using indicators linked to the following 5 pressures:

- Change in land and sea use
- Overexploitation of resources
- Climate change
- Pollution
- Invasive alien species

These indicators make it possible to assess the following 3 dimensions for each of the 5 pressures:

- Politics and governance
- The company's objectives in terms of preserving biodiversity

- The results

The Biodiversity Score is established on a scale ranging from a score of 0 to 2 minimum to a score between 8 and 10 maximum depending on the level of pressure of the sector of activity on biodiversity.

In addition, a bonus (between 0 and 2) is granted to “providers of solutions”. This bonus is determined according to a criterion assigned to each sector (such as the level of turnover (calculated in %) on an activity identified as a solution for the protection or restoration of biodiversity) by MSCI or Moody’s ESG. In addition, the sectors to which issuers belong are judged according to the degree of exposure to each of the pressures and their negative intensity on biodiversity (high pressure, medium pressure, low pressure according to the ENCORE benchmark (Exploring Natural Capital Opportunities, Risks and Exposure /SBTN - Science Based Targets for Nature).

Once the Biodiversity Score has been determined for each company, they are then classified into company quintiles.

The last quintile (the 20% of companies lagging in taking biodiversity issues into account (the so-called “Best-In-Universe” approach) is excluded.

The Fund’s portfolio is always made up and up to a minimum of 70% (in securities) of securities which carry out:

- high pressure in the first quintile;
- medium pressure in the first two quintiles;
- low pressure in the first three quintiles.

- **What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?**

The investment strategy leads to the exclusion of 30% of the worst rated SRI securities from the investment universe.

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the Fund include OFI Invest Asset Management (“OFI Invest AM”) are:

- the exclusion of the sectors detailed in the section related to the investment policy of the Fund, as well as the exclusion of companies that seriously or repeatedly violate one or more of the ten principles of the United Nations Global Compact without providing an appropriate response or remediation measures; and
- the exclusion of securities which do not have the best sustainable and socially responsible investments ratings compared to the other securities which have been selected following the methodology detailed in the section related to the investment strategy of the Fund.

- **What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?**

The minimum commitment rate corresponds to exclusion from the investment universe of:

- Companies benefiting from the SRI category “Under supervision” (i.e., 30% of each sector)
- Companies belonging to the last quintile (Q5) as defined by the Biodiversity Score.

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

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

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

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



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

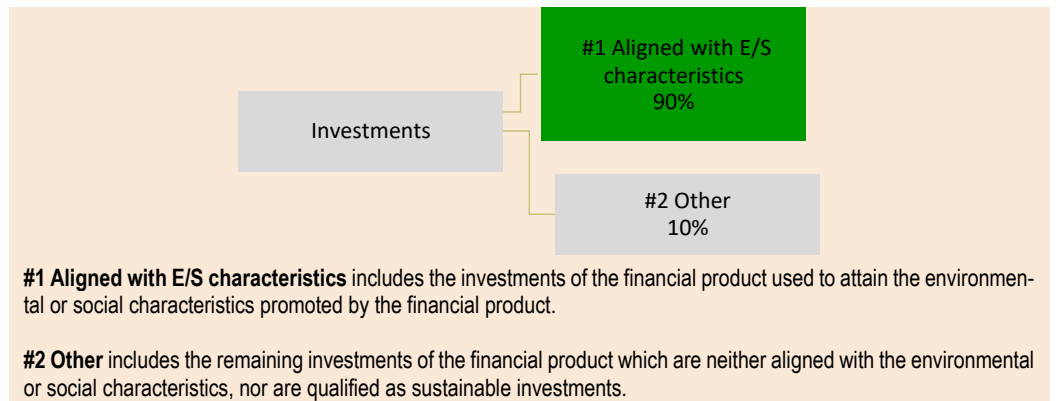
The Fund has at least 90% of its investments used to attain the environmental and social characteristics promoted (**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics**).

A maximum of 10% of its investments in equity securities may not be subject to an ESG or SRI rating, and will therefore not be aligned by the E/S characteristics promoted by the Fund. (**#2 Other**). Within this maximum of 10% of **#2 Other** investments there will be derivatives and cash held for liquidity purposes (**#2 Other**).

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



● **How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

Not applicable.



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

While the Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, it does not aim at making sustainable investments. Therefore, its commitment to make “sustainable investments” within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy is set at 0%.

● **Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?**

Yes

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

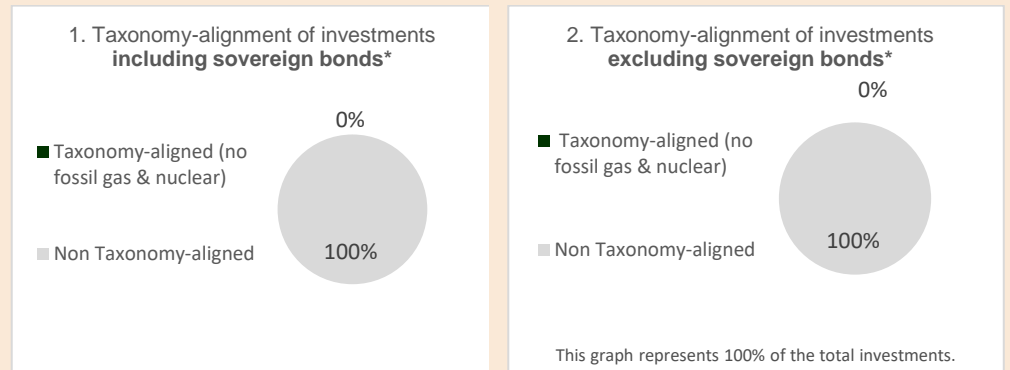
¹Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change (“climate change mitigation”) and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective – see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and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

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

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

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

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the 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.*



* 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 Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund does not commit to a minimum extent of sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy, neither to a minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities.



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

The Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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



● **What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?**

Not applicable.



● **What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?**

These investments, that represent a maximum of 10% of the NAV, include:

- Cash and/or cash equivalent (excluding Monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to SFDR regulations and managed by OFI Invest AM); and
- Derivatives held for liquidity purposes; and
- Non ESG-rated assets

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



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?
Not applicable.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the environmental or social characteristics that they promote



Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: <https://www.ofi-invest-am.fr/produits>