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

Product name:
Ofi Invest ESG Ethical European Equity

Legal entity identifier:
213800JF1KNTXF3XTW05

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 ESG Ethical European Equity (the "**Sub-Fund**") is divided in three mandates:

All mandates
The Sub-Fund promotes Environmental and Social characteristics by investing in companies that have good Environmental, Social and Governance practices. It invests in European equity securities with the best ESG performance.

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest Asset Management ("Ofi Invest AM")

The mandate promotes Environmental and Social characteristics by investing in equities displaying the best practices in terms of managing ESG issues specific to their sector of activity, in accordance with the Management Company's proprietary ESG rating methodology.

The characteristics taken into account in the review of ESG best practices are:

Environment:
- Climate change (Carbon emissions from the production process, upstream/downstream carbon emissions, Integration of the climate issue into insurance products).
- Natural resources (impact of activity on water, impact of activity on biodiversity, environmental impact of raw materials).

- Project financing (ESG impacts of financing and investments).
- Toxic releases (Toxic releases, packaging waste and recycling, electronic waste and recycling).
- Green products (Opportunities in green technologies).

Social:
- Human capital (Development of human capital, social relations, health, safety).
- Societal (Improvement of social practices among suppliers, socially controversial raw materials).
- Products and services (Product quality and safety, protection of personal data, SRI, management of emerging insurance risks, offer of better products, access to products and services).
- Communities and human rights (impacts on local communities).

Governance:
- Governance structure (Respect for the rights of minority shareholders, composition and functioning of the board of directors and committees, remuneration of executives, accounts, audit and taxation).
- Behaviour in the markets (Business practices).

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

The characteristics taken into account in the review of ESG best practices are:

- Environmental characteristics related to:
  - climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation in line with the Paris Climate Agreement;
  - protection of biodiversity and ecosystems;
  - transition to a circular economy.

  The environmental characteristics promoted by the mandate seek to contribute to the achievement of the climate goals of the Paris Agreement and the National Climate Agreement of the Netherlands (‘Klimaatakkoord’).

- Social characteristics related to:
  - decent work;
  - adequate living standards and wellbeing for end-users;
  - other social topics such as gender equality and broader diversity matters.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

The characteristics taken into account in the review of ESG best practices of the selected companies are:

- reduction in carbon emissions in line with the long-term global warming objectives of the Paris Agreement;

- climate change (environmental) and demographic (social) challenges by making sustainable investment in companies that contribute to industry, innovation and infrastructure (SDG 9) as defined by United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, which provide affordable and clean energy (SDG 7) or that take action to combat climate change (SDG 13), or that address quality education as highlighted in SDG 4;

- demographic challenges posed by human population growth which are threatening all the 17 SDG’s. The aim is to foster positive and empowering population solutions that contribute to address poverty, hunger, health & well-being, reduced inequalities or sustainable cities as defined by SDG 1, 2, 3, 10, and 11.

All mandates

The Sub-Fund does not have an ESG benchmark as a reference benchmark.

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?

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM

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

- The SRI score 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 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.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

Each company is assessed on a case-by-case basis using the Kempen ESG score to ensure good governance practices and minimum environmental and social safeguards.

The Kempen ESG score takes into account E, S, and G characteristics divided over sustainability indicators for which a number of underlying ESG metrics are used.

Companies are evaluated on the sustainability indicators that are material for the sector in which they are operating.

Each risk factor is scored from 1-5 resulting in an overall weighted score of 1-5.

Kempen Capital Management seeks to avoid investment in companies scoring low on a particular sustainability indicator.

Those companies will be subject to engagement on this particular indicator if there is room for improvement.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

Pre-Investment: The Investment Manager selects companies which drive and benefit from the ongoing paradigm shift driven by digital disruption, demographics and climate change. These thematic leaders will be selected on the basis of ESG/sustainability and impact factors. The mandate considers an investment as sustainable investment if it is aligned with:

- Reduction of carbon emissions.
- Promoting green technologies.
- Addressing of the demographic challenges.

Post-Investment: In that context, the Investment Manager aims to produce additional positive and tangible impacts by exercising its voting rights and by engaging directly with the portfolio companies.

- **Proxy Voting**
  Ensuring the exercise of the voting rights and providing full transparency on proxy voting decisions.

- **Engagement**
  Providing transparency on portfolio companies and the results of engagement initiatives undertaken with the objective of establishing a dialogue with companies in portfolio within three years; The Investment Manager reports the successes and the non-achievements of its engagement activities. To evaluate the engagement progress, the Investment Manager measures the engagement level of each company. Only when a company reaches level 5, signifying that it has acted on one of its recommendations, the Investment Manager considers that it has achieved a desired impact.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives?

Not applicable.

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.

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.

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

☐ Yes

☒ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM

The mandate investment strategy is based on the conviction that issuers that integrate Environmental, Social and Governance ("**ESG**") issues into their strategy offer better long-term prospects.

Taking into account the ESG impacts of their activities enables them to identify areas of risk, but also opportunities for development (particularly in green technologies). ESG risks faced by issuers may impact their ability to produce, the tangible or intangible value of their assets, or expose them to regulatory risks leading to the payment of fines or taxes.

This consideration of ESG risks and opportunities is the foundation of our ESG analysis. In addition, the analysis of ESG controversies is a key element of our risk analysis.

Therefore, the investment strategy of this mandate consists of investing in equities issued by companies displaying convincing practices in terms of managing ESG issues specific to their sector of activity and excluding companies demonstrating insufficient of these issues or belonging to a sector of activity presenting a high risk on one or more sustainability issues.

In addition, we act as responsible shareholders by establishing a constructive dialog with companies on improving the consideration of their social responsibility.

This dialog, as well as the SRI selection process of the companies in the portfolio, aims to achieve an improvement in the Environmental, Social and Governance performance of the issuers in the portfolio.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

The Sub-Fund offers an actively and professionally managed portfolio of smaller listed European companies, while at the same time complying with strict exclusion and sustainability criteria.

The Sub-Fund follows the ESG policy which is aimed at the promotion of environmental and/or social characteristics.

This ESG policy is implemented in the Sub-Fund's strategy's investment process across the following pillars:

1) Exclusion & Avoidance: Not investing in companies involved in controversial activities or conduct.

2) ESG Integration: Ensuring sustainability risks and opportunities are adequately considered in our investment analysis and processes.

3) Active ownership: Being responsible stewards of our clients' capital and using our influence through engagement and voting to improve corporate behaviour on specific ESG issues and achieve positive change.

4) Positive impact: Investing with an objective to achieve positive real world outcomes and impact, such as contributing to the UN Sustainable Development Goals.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

The sustainable investment objective is attained by the implementation of the Investment Manager's Buy & Care® strategy.

Pre-investment:

The selection process rests primarily on fundamental analysis. The Investment Manager uses a methodology based on five important criteria, which lead them to get a better understanding of the companies' sustainable competitive advantage, their long-term growth prospects, the quality of their management, their profitability via margin analysis and potential for economic value creation and finally the strength of their balance-sheet and their cash-flow generation.

The following ex-ante strategies are used to identify the sustainable investments contributing to the mandate's sustainable objective:

- ESG integration.
- Sectors exclusions.
- Best-in-class approach.
- Thematic investing.

The Investment Manager is financing and fostering the transition to a more sustainable economy in all sectors which can contribute to:

- Climate adaptation.
- Climate mitigation.
- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources.
- The transition to a circular economy
- Waste prevention and recycling.
- Pollution prevention and control and the protection of health ecosystems

Post-investment:
The Manager's investment process is completed by an active engagement with portfolio companies to ensure the effective achievement of targeted results.

The following ex-post strategies are used to foster further progress on the sustainability characteristics of the underlying emitters:

- Proxy Voting.
- Engagement on PAI, DNSH and key ESG parameters.
- Engagement to foster positive social impacts through partnerships in particular regarding peace and stability. Supported by a network of experts in the field of "Peace and Stability", the Sub-Fund maintains a shareholder dialogue aimed at encouraging companies to strengthen their strategies for adapting to the complex and conflictual environments in which they operate. By assessing and supporting these strategies, the sub-und believes that it cannot only strengthen the position and impact of its portfolio companies, but also contribute to strengthening the fragile communities in which they operate.

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?

<u>All mandates</u>

For each of the three mandates, the following are excluded from the investment universe:

- Companies involved in the following activities:
  - weapons and ammunition;
  - gambling, casinos and equivalent companies;
  - pornography, prostitution;
  - tobacco;
  - alcoholic beverages (except beer and wine);
  - thermal coal mining;
  - energy producers developing coal-fired power stations;
  - nuclear power and radioactive materials; and
  - oil sands, shale gas, Arctic drilling.

<u>Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM</u>
The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the mandate include Ofi Invest AM exclusion policies, that are both sectorial and normative:

Moreover, the less performing emitters in terms of ESG practices are excluded. To assess the ESG practices of the issuers, the Sub-Fund considers the following aspects:

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

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

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

The way these criteria are taken into account varies according to the sector of activity (wich 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:

1. 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.

2. 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. Assets with an ESG rating or SRI score will represent at least 90% of the assets, averaged over 12 months.

The eligible investment universe is defined by excluding from the investment universe private issuers presenting the SRI category "Under Surveillance". This means that, as part of the securities selection process, the Sub-Fund excludes from the investment universe the 20% of securities which do not have the best sustainable and socially responsible investments ratings compared to the other securities which have been selected.

In addition, for cash management purposes, the Sub-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 and apply the group's ESG integration strategy.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

ESG Integration:
ESG integration means that the Sub-Fund ensures that sustainability risks and opportunities are adequately considered in the investment analysis and processes.

In the investment process the ESG profile of each company is assessed to ensure minimum environmental and social safeguards as well as adherence to good corporate governance practices. Each company is assessed on a case-by-case basis, taking into account material risks in a given industry in combination with the company's risk exposure, governance practices and disclosure.

Active Ownership:
Active ownership is about being responsible stewards of our clients' capital and using our influence through engagement and voting to improve corporate behavior on specific ESG issues and achieve positive change. The mandate believes in engagement with its investee companies with the aim to achieve positive change on specific ESG topics (active ownership). In case of equity investments, the Sub-Fund uses its voting rights on Annual General Meetings as another instrument to encourage companies to improve their ESG policies

and practices. Investee companies that show insufficient results and improvement of their performance with respect to ESG related criteria may be excluded.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

From a pre-investment (Buy) perspective, the key binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective are the sustainability indicators and associated DNSH, PAI, and good governance criteria mentioned previously.

Specific positive binding components are simultaneously described in the section above: "What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?".

From a post-investment perspective (Care), the mandate will also be providing full transparency on portfolio companies and the results of engagement initiatives undertaken with the objective of establishing a dialogue with companies in portfolio within three years and achieving tangible impact within five years for said companies.

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

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM
The Sub-Fund applies exclusion criteria as defined in the previous question. The Sub-Fund then commits to excluding a minimum of 20% of the investments considered through the exclusion run by the ESG filter.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management
Not applicable

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie
Not applicable

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

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

Mandate managed by Ofi Invest AM
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. The Management Company's exclusion policy linked to the United Nations Global Compact, in particular its principle n°10: "Companies are invited to act against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribes"1. Companies that face serious and/or systemic controversies on a recurring or frequent basis on this principle and which have not put in place appropriate remedial measures, are excluded from the universe. of investment.

4. The voting and shareholder engagement policy, for securities invested in shares. It is based on the most rigorous governance standards (principles of corporate governance of the G20 and the OECD, AFEP MEDEF governance code, etc.). On the one hand, within the framework of the voting policy, the Management Company may have recourse to several actions within the framework of general meetings (dialogue, written question, filing of a resolution, protest vote, etc.) level of the ESG rating (application of a bonus or malus). In addition, the engagement policy translates into dialogue with certain companies to not only obtain additional information on its CSR strategy, but also to encourage it to improve its practices, particularly in terms of governance. This engagement policy is subject to an escalation process, which may also result in a filing of a resolution or a protest vote or an impact on the ESG rating.

Mandate managed by Kempen Capital Management

In the investment process ESG profile of a company is assessed. Kempen Capital Management look at each company on a case-by-case basis, taking into account material risks in a given industry in combination with the company's respective risk exposure, practices and disclosure.

This includes an assessment of good governance practices.

The investee companies are rated for governance aspects using external research as well as making internal assessments.

Furthermore, Kempen Capital Management look into the company's exposure to past controversies and future ESG opportunities. Based on the fundamental ESG analysis we form an opinion on the quality of a company's ESG profile and award a score (1-5).

The investment manager apply adequate due diligence measures when selecting the assets and such due diligence measures take into account ESG related risks as it could help to enhance long-term risk adjusted returns for investors, in accordance with the investment objectives of the Sub-Fund.

Mandate managed by De Pury Pictet Turrettini & Cie

Good governance is specifically addressed through the criteria used within the Investment Manager's ESG assessment. These include:

- The effectiveness of a company's management body (composition, balance, remuneration practices and oversight of the company's operations);
- Whether a company's audit, risk and compliance controls meet best practice standards;
- The company's overall compliance with tax, anti-money laundering, antibribery and environmental standards; and the company's commitment to employment rights.
- Considerations about human rights and employment issues in the company's supply chains in the Due Diligence.

Similarly, governance controversies are constantly monitored through the Investment Manager's proxy voting practice. Companies which do not respect basic governance practices, and which are confronted with governance controversies will be excluded from the investment universe.

The Investment Manager analyses how efficiently corporate executives allocate capital and how strong corporate governance is.

Maturity, track-record, size and geographical location also play a role in the Investment Manager's final decision. The task of analysing management quality is made easier by the visits and discussions of the Investment Manager, which enhances the ability to evaluate the consistency between a company's statements and its concrete actions.

By going beyond the company's reporting and meeting its management, the Investment Manager sharpens its investment convictions.

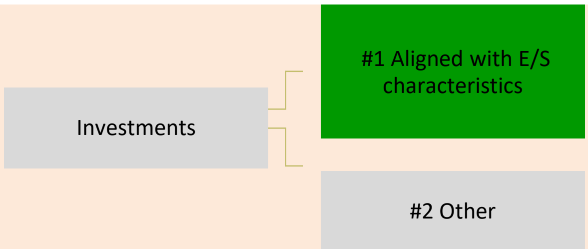
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The Sub-Fund has at least 80% 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 (#2 Other).

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



#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.

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

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 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.

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

While the Sub-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 Taxonomy[1]?

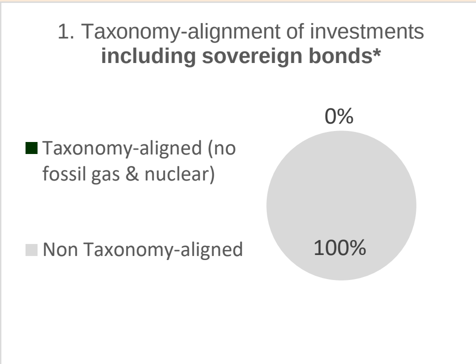
☐ Yes

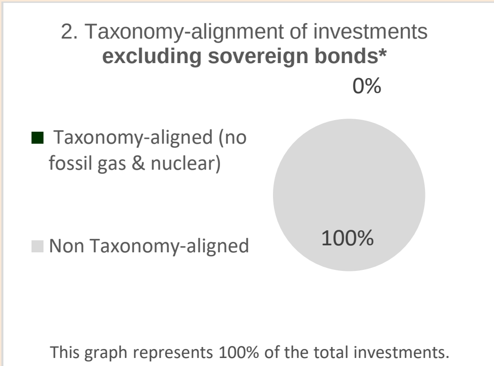
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

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

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 Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics, but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-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 Sub-Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics but does not commit to making any sustainable investments. As a consequence, the Sub-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, represent a maximum of 20% of the Sub-Fund's investments, will consist of:

-Derivatives, cash, and/or cash equivalents (excluding monetary UCIs classified as Article 8 according to the SFDR and managed by OFI Invest AM) to allow for hedging or occasional exposure to market risks within a total limit of 10%,

-Non ESG-rated assets, within a total limit of 10%.

Although this category does not have an ESG rating and no minimum environmental and social guarantee has been put in place, its use will not result in significantly or permanently distorting the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted. By the Sub-Fund.

Is a specific index designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics that it promotes?

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 of the Sub-Fund: https://www.ofi-invest-lux.com/fund/ofi-invest-esg-ethical-european-equity-class-i-eur/LU0185497350