

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Product name: ODDO BHF Active Small Cap

Legal entity identifier: 969500LOWA7AB7MPC981

DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT HAVE A SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

☒ ☒ ☐ Yes	☐ ☒ ☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective : N/A ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective : N/A	☒ It promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10.0% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective ☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but will not make any sustainable investments .

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 lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



WHAT ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS ARE PROMOTED BY THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics that are reflected in the construction and weighting of the Management Company's internal ESG rating system.

The internal ESG analysis process is twofold:

“best-in-universe”: the Management Company favours the highest-rated issuers regardless of their size or business sector.

“best effort”: the Management Company values the progress made over time by issuers, thanks to direct dialogue with them.

As part of the company rating process, the following criteria, among others, are analysed:

Close attention is paid to the analysis of human capital and corporate governance.

Finally, companies rated 1 out of 5 on our internal rating scale are also systematically excluded from this universe.

This internal ESG analysis results in an internal rating system on a scale of 1 (worst) to 5 (best): High ESG Opportunity (5), ESG Opportunity (4), ESG Neutral (3), Moderate ESG Risk (2) and High ESG Risk (1).

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 Management Company's ESG model uses all of the characteristics and indicators mentioned in the paragraph above, and the monthly ESG report currently shows indicators that demonstrate their attainment as follows:

The portfolio's weighted internal ESG rating to measure the overall attainment of environmental, social and governance characteristics.

The weighted internal rating to assess the quality of corporate governance;

The weighted internal rating to assess the quality of management;

The Fund's carbon intensity (total scope 1 and 2 CO₂ emissions divided by total revenue of the companies in which the Fund invests).

The brown share of the Fund's investments (exposure to fossil fuel industries according to MSCI ESG research).

The green share of the Fund's investments (exposure to green solutions according to MSCI ESG research).

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?

The Fund's sustainable investment objective is environmental: contribution to the environmental impact as defined by MSCI ESG research, and its "sustainability impact" field in relation to environmental objectives. It covers the impacts on the following categories: alternative energy, energy efficiency, eco-construction, sustainable water, pollution prevention and control, sustainable farming.

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?

The following approach is taken to comply with Article 2(17) of the SFDR.

Sectors excluded from investments: The Management Company's exclusion policy is applied to eliminate sectors that have the most significant adverse impacts on sustainability objectives. The Fund applies strict exclusions to companies that do not respect the UN Global Compact, and sectoral exclusions for coal mining, coal-based power generation and development projects or infrastructure related to coal, weapons (conventional and non-conventional), tobacco, the non-conventional production and processing of oil and gas, operations and production in the Arctic region, companies active in the palm oil industry that contravene sustainability principles and companies that have a history of involvement in serious breaches and environmental controversies.

Controversies: After the ESG team has double-checked, companies that are the most controversial according to our MSCI ESG data will not be considered sustainable.

Consideration of the principal adverse impacts: In order to ensure no significant harm to the sustainability objectives, the Management Company sets (pre-trade) testing rules for selected significantly harmful activities: exposure to controversial weapons (zero tolerance), activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (zero tolerance) and serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (zero tolerance).

HOW WERE THE INDICATORS FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT?

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishes certain areas of concern that may have an adverse impact ("PAI").

The Management Company applies pre-trade rules to three PAIs:

- exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and zero tolerance),

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.

- serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and zero tolerance).

The Management Company also considers other PAIs in its ESG analysis for companies when the information is available, but without strict testing rules. PAI data is collected to determine the Management Company's final ESG rating.

ESG analysis covers monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions (PAI 1), exposure to fossil fuels (PAI 4), the share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5), energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (PAI 6), lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11), the unadjusted gender pay gap (PAI 12) and board gender diversity (PAI 13). The Management Company also considers two other PAIs: deforestation policy (PAI 15) and lack of human rights policy (PAI 9).

If the Fund has sovereign investments, the manager's ESG model includes the two main PAIs in the ESG analysis: greenhouse gas intensity (PAI 15) and investee countries subject to social violations (PAI 16).

More detailed information on the Management Company's consideration of PAIs is available at www.am.oddo-bhf.com

HOW ARE THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS ALIGNED WITH THE OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND THE UN GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS? DETAILED DESCRIPTION:

The Management Company ensures that the Fund's sustainable investments are aligned by applying its UN Global Compact (UNGC) exclusion list, as indicated in the Management Company's exclusion policy.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "do no significant harm" principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The other underlying investments do not take into account EU criteria on 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, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector (SFDR), the management company takes sustainability risks into account by integrating ESG (Environmental and/or Social and/or Governance) criteria into its investment decision-making process, as set out in the "Investment Strategy" section. This process also makes it possible to assess the management team's ability to manage the adverse impacts of their business activities on sustainable development. For more information, please refer to the Fund prospectus, which is available on the Management Company's website: am.oddo-bhf.com.

☐ No



WHAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT FOLLOW?

The Fund meets the PEA and PEA-PME eligibility criteria.

The Fund shall invest between 75% and 100% of net assets in shares of companies of all market capitalisations, and from all sectors, with at least 75% in small and mid caps issued by SMEs (small and medium-sized enterprises) or intermediate-sized enterprises (ETI) headquartered in the European Union or in the European Economic Area.

The Fund invests at least 51% of its total value in equity participations, within the meaning of Section 2 Para. 8 of the German Investment Tax Act (GITA) and as laid down in the “Tax regime” section of this Prospectus.

These companies will meet PEA-PME (French equity savings plan) eligibility criteria.

Initially, the management team takes into account non-financial criteria, thanks to a two-stage approach:

I. First stage: exclusions

It consists in applying the common exclusion framework as detailed in the Management Company’s exclusion policy, which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com. This framework covers coal, oil and non-conventional weapons, in particular.

II. Second stage: ESG rating

Issuers are awarded an ESG score using an internal ESG research model. This model combines a best-in-universe approach that favours companies with the highest scores irrespective of sector, and a best-efforts approach by developing a system of shareholder dialogue. Close attention is paid to the analysis of human capital and corporate governance. Finally, companies rated 1 out of 5 on our internal rating scale are also systematically excluded from this universe.

This internal ESG analysis results in an internal scoring system on a scale of 1 (worst) to 5 (best): High ESG Opportunity (5), ESG Opportunity (4), ESG Neutral (3), Moderate ESG Risk (2) and High ESG Risk (1).

The Fund adheres to the AFG Eurosif Code of Transparency for SRI funds open to the public, which is available from the website www.am.oddo-bhf.com. This Code describes in detail the non-financial analysis method, exclusions, exclusion thresholds and the SRI selection process applied.

There is a risk that the model for internal ESG scoring may not fully meet the purposes for which it has been developed.

The average portfolio score will therefore be higher than that of the benchmark on the basis of this internal scoring system. The management team takes into account the weighting of securities held in the portfolio when calculating the portfolio average. At least 75% of issuers in which the Fund invests have an ESG rating.

The management team takes into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria in its investment decisions but they are not the dominant factor. The investment decisions taken may therefore not be consistent with ESG criteria.

Secondly, the investment strategy implemented is one of discretionary management based on a stock-picking approach. It favours companies whose income growth is above the market average and is careful not to pay too much for these growth stocks (Growth at a Reasonable Price).

The stock-picking strategy is based on three types of positions:

- Long-term positions rely on the management team’s fundamental convictions. These fundamental convictions are built on the basis of a certain number of (non-exhaustive) criteria, including company management, the company’s competitive edge, the quality of the management team, business visibility,

financial solidity, as well as the potential for growth and, where applicable, for capital gains through a delisting of the stock (takeover bid, public exchange offer, etc.).

- Strategic and tactical positions invested as part of portfolio risk management, in order to correct factor, sector, or geographic biases. Tracking error management and risk management are integral parts of choosing to invest in these positions.

- Short-term tactical positions based on financial releases of company sales or earnings per share revisions, analyst recommendation changes, as well as flow analysis.

Depending on the market situation, assessed on a discretionary basis by the manager, the proportion of positions resulting from the implementation of strategies based on short-term, medium-term or long-term expectations varies (no pre-established range).

The portfolio's maximum exposure to the different asset classes (equities, debt securities, UCIs and derivatives) may not exceed 100%, it being understood that the maximum exposure is the sum of the net exposures to each of the markets (equity, fixed income, money, credit) to which the Fund is exposed (the sum of long and hedging positions).

The Fund shall be hedged against foreign exchange risk, with no more than 10% of the portfolio remaining unhedged.

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

WHAT ARE THE BINDING ELEMENTS OF THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY USED TO SELECT THE INVESTMENTS TO ATTAIN EACH OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The Fund follows the management company's exclusion policy. Details about the Management Company's exclusion policy which give further information on ESG integration and exclusion thresholds are available at "am.oddo-bhf.com". The shared framework of this exclusion policy covers coal, oil and non-conventional weapons, in particular.

Furthermore, the Fund undertakes not to invest in securities rated High ESG Risk (1), and to ensure that the average portfolio score is higher than that of the benchmark on the basis of the internal scoring system.

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

WHAT IS THE COMMITTED MINIMUM RATE TO REDUCE THE SCOPE OF THE INVESTMENTS CONSIDERED PRIOR TO THE APPLICATION OF THAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY?

The Fund does not have a committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments prior to the application of that investment strategy. The investment team's fundamental analysis, which takes into account ESG factors, produces a narrower universe of companies that are eligible on the basis of ESG criteria. ESG integration has a direct impact on the portfolio's construction as the Fund seeks to maintain an average ESG score greater than that of its benchmark index. Negative ESG screening narrows down the investment universe.

WHAT IS THE POLICY TO ASSESS GOOD GOVERNANCE PRACTICES OF THE INVESTEE COMPANIES?

ODDO BHF's Responsible Investment Policy describes our definition and assessment of good governance practices.



WHAT IS THE ASSET ALLOCATION PLANNED FOR THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The Fund's net assets are made up of equities.

At least 80% of net assets must be aligned with environmental and social characteristics. The Fund may hold up to 20% of its net assets in the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The Fund has a minimum 10% of sustainable investments. However, the Fund may hold investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The Fund does not have a minimum Taxonomy alignment and/or social investments rate. However, the Fund may hold investments that present these characteristics. A minimum of 10% of the Fund's net assets are invested in other environmental investments.

At least 75% of the issuers in the portfolio are subject to an ESG rating after consideration of the weighting of each share.

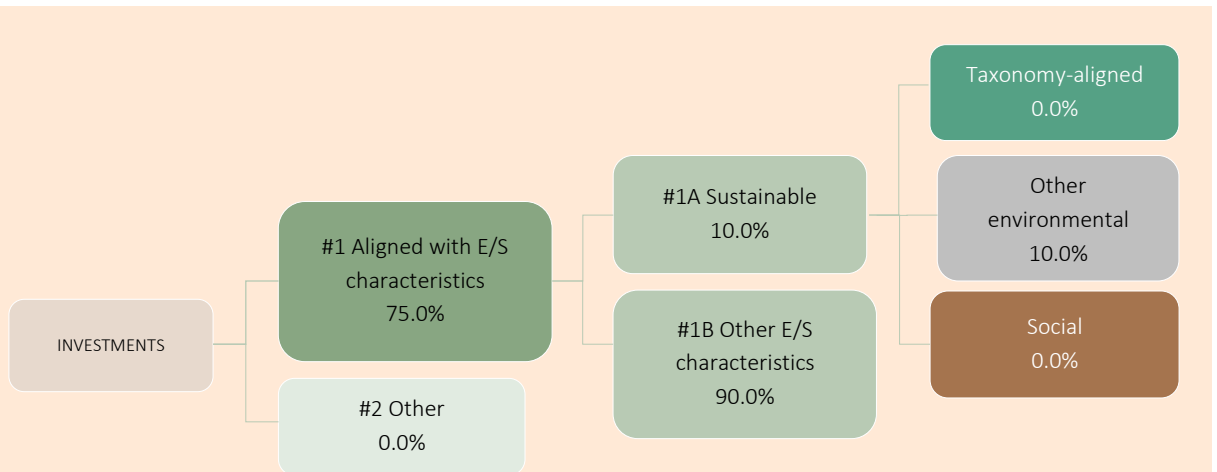
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.



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

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

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives;
- The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

HOW DOES THE USE OF DERIVATIVES ATTAIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

Derivatives are not used to improve ESG alignment or reduce ESG risk. As part of the investment strategy, the Fund is authorised to use derivatives for hedging and exposure purposes.



TO WHAT MINIMUM EXTENT ARE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE ALIGNED WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

DOES THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT INVEST IN FOSSIL GAS AND/OR NUCLEAR ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES THAT COMPLY WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear

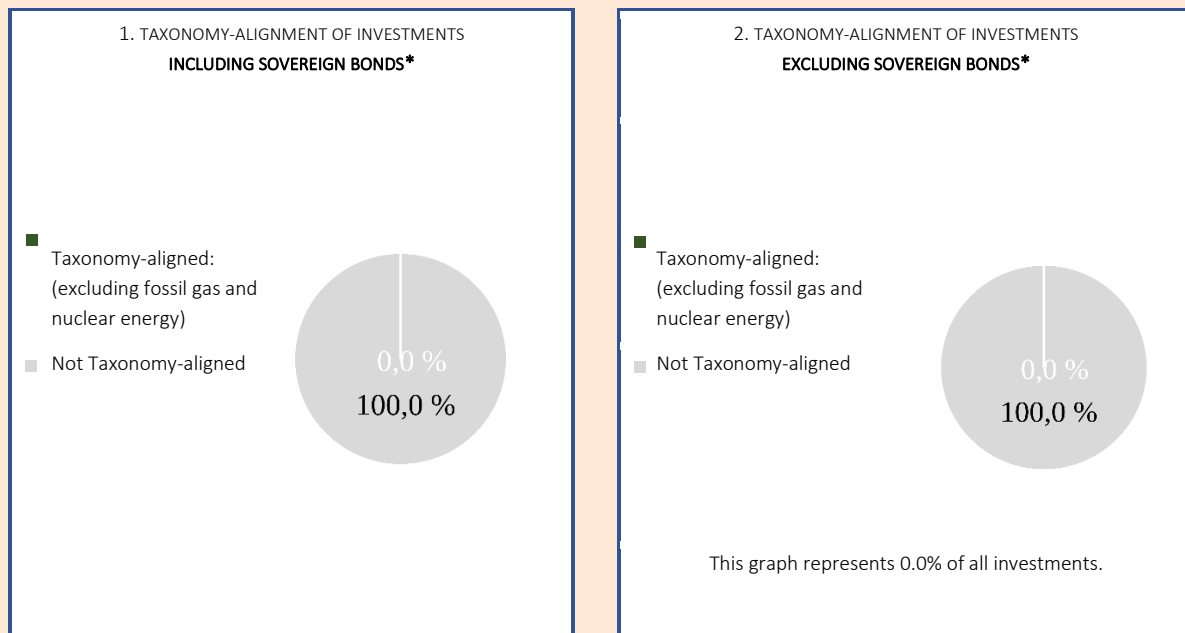
☒ No

The Fund management team analyses the portfolio's positions on the basis of ESG criteria. The Fund does not rule out investing in nuclear energy and/or fossil gas activities. A minimum share of EU Taxonomy-aligned activities within the field of fossil gas and/or nuclear energy is not planned for the Fund.

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.

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.



*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 percentage is not yet known.



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 MINIMUM SHARE OF SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE THAT ARE NOT ALIGNED WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

There is no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective, but the Fund may make investments with an environmental objective.



WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS?

There is no minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective, but the Fund may make investments with a social objective.



WHAT INVESTMENTS ARE INCLUDED UNDER "#2 OTHER", WHAT IS THEIR PURPOSE AND ARE THERE ANY MINIMUM ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS?

Investments included under "#2 Other" are derivatives and other ancillary assets.



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?

The benchmark is the "MSCI Europe Small Cap" index in euro.

MSCI Limited is the administrator of this benchmark.

This index is a broad market index that does not necessarily reflect, in its composition or method of calculation, the ESG characteristics promoted by the Fund.

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

HOW IS THE REFERENCE BENCHMARK CONTINUOUSLY ALIGNED WITH EACH OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The benchmark is not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. Environmental and social characteristics are covered only by the Fund's ESG investment strategy.

HOW IS THE ALIGNMENT OF THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY WITH THE METHODOLOGY OF THE INDEX ENSURED ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS?

The benchmark administrator does not check ESG compliance of the index or its components. Issuers' ESG risks and their efforts to promote ESG objectives are factored into the Fund through its investment strategy.

HOW DOES THE DESIGNATED INDEX DIFFER FROM A RELEVANT BROAD MARKET INDEX?

The above index is a broad market index that does not necessarily reflect, in its composition or method of calculation, the ESG characteristics promoted by the Fund.

WHERE CAN THE METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE DESIGNATED INDEX BE FOUND?

For a description of the method used to calculate the index, please visit the MSCI website at www.msci.com.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE PRODUCT SPECIFIC INFORMATION ONLINE?

More detailed information on the product is available at: am.oddo-bhf.com