

Appendix XIV:

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.

Sustainable investment objective

Product name: ODDO BHF GREEN PLANET¹³

The ODDO BHF Green Planet („Sub-Fund”) is a sub-fund of SICAV ODDO BHF.

Legal entity identifier (LEI-CODE): 549300XKOCFKWWDCFC63

DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT HAVE A SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

●● ☒ **Yes**

●● ☐ **No**

- ☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: 90 %**
 - ☒ 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 N/A 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**



WHAT IS THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in global listed equities of companies benefiting mostly from the structural trend in favor of the ecological transition, « green planet » mega trend, i.e. whose business model significantly and positively contributes to the challenges of climate change around 4 different non-exclusive sub-themes, such as: clean energy, energy efficiency, natural resources preservation and sustainable mobility. The investment in the “green planet” megatrend is considered an environmental sustainable objective.

¹³ The Sub-fund complies with the ESMA ESMA34-1592494965-657 guidelines on funds' name using ESG or sustainability related terms- Notably, the Sub-Fund will exclude investments in companies referred to in Article 12(1)(a) to (g) of CDR (EU) 2020/1818.

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 THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE OF THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The Fund references the objectives described above in its ESG strategy but does not seek to select its investments on the basis of one or more of these objectives only. The contributions to these objectives are taken into account by the sustainability indicators used by the ESG strategy.

As such the Sub-Fund intends to capture both aspects of a company contribution: its positive environmental and/or social output contribution coming from 1/ companies' products and/or services revenues or 2/ its contribution to environmental and/or social objective thanks to companies' wide operations when aligned with environmental and/or social targets.

To be eligible as a Sustainable Investment, a company must pass at least one of the criteria detailed below:

a) Criteria "based on company operations":

- Implied Temperature Rise « ITR »:

Company operations for which climate targets initiatives are maintaining temperature rise below or equal to 2°C, in line with Paris Agreement's pathway of 2°C or below, is considered to contribute to an environmental objective and as such qualify as a Sustainable Investment. We use MSCI ITR data to assess the temperature alignment.

- SBTi approved emission targets:

Greenhouse gas emissions are mentioned as one possibility to measure an environmental objective. Our approach to measuring sustainable investments also includes companies that have their GHG emissions reduction targets approved by the Science-Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

b) Criteria "based on company revenue activities":

- Sustainable Solutions Revenues:

We assess how an economic activity contributes to specific environmental or social objectives. In that respect we use MSCI "Sustainable Impact Revenue" data field. The "Sustainable Impact Revenue" is between 0% and 100% and represents a specific share of companies' overall revenue.

- EU Taxonomy aligned revenue:

The EU Taxonomy is designed to identify economic activities that tackle environmental or social objectives. However, only two of the six defined environmental objectives are fully scoped for the time being. For a company, we will use the taxonomy alignment as reported as the percentage of revenue that are generated by taxonomy aligned activities.

- EU Taxonomy aligned capex:

For a company, we will use the taxonomy alignment as reported as the percentage of capital expenditures that are generated by taxonomy aligned activities.

- "Green percentage" of a firm patent:

This indicator helps us to identify companies that derived revenues and held patents on emission-reduction technologies and practices to be contributing to an environmental objective.

c) Additional criteria: Sustainable bonds:

We consider that green, social and sustainability bonds can qualify as sustainable investments as long as the use of proceeds are used to finance projects that contribute positively to an environmental and/or social objective.

Companies without sustainable impact revenue not aligned with the criteria mentioned above or with inconsistent data can be considered by the Manager's ESG team based on a second assessment in terms

of the revenue alignment of these companies with the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund, as long as they respect the Manager's DNSH approach.

HOW DO SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS NOT CAUSE SIGNIFICANT HARM TO ANY ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

The following approach is defined to respect the Article 2 (17) of the SFDR Regulation:

3. Rating exclusions: The Sub-Fund only invests in companies with a MSCI ESG Score of BB or better.
4. Sector and norm-based exclusions:
 - The Sub-Fund applies the common exclusion framework as detailed in the Management Company's exclusion policy, which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com.
 - Other exclusions:
 - regarding energy-related activities (conventional oil and gas, coal,): see the Management Company's exclusion policy;
 - for other activities (adult entertainments, GMO, alcohol and Gambling) companies are excluded if their involvement is greater than 5% of their revenues and for tobacco the exclusion threshold is at 0%;
 - the Paris Aligned Benchmark exclusions;
 - the French SRI Label exclusions.

This initial ESG filter is quarterly reviewed according to the MSCI ESG Research. In the event that the Sub-Fund was invested in a company that is excluded from the investment universe, the Sub-Fund will proceed to a total divestment within 12 months of its exclusion.

5. Principal adverse impact consideration: The Management Company defines controlling rules (pre-trade) for some significantly harming activities selected: exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and 0 % tolerance), activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7 and 0 % tolerance) and serious violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and 0 % tolerance).
6. Dialogue, engagement and voting: our dialogue, engagement and voting policies support the objective of avoiding significant harm by identifying the most important risks and have our voice heard to generate change and improvement.
7. Strong controversies according to MSCI: companies having sustainable investments according to MSCI ESG Research, but with strong controversies will be excluded from the sustainable investment computation, The MSCI Controversies Score provides an assessment of controversial events and their severity on a scores range between zero (very severe) to 10 (no recent incidents). The investment universe of the Sub-Fund is restricted to companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 1 or above for Social and Governance characteristics, and 2 or above for environmental characteristics.

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 HAVE THE INDICATORS FOR ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS BEEN TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT?

The EU Taxonomy Regulation (EU) 2020/852 defines certain areas of concern which can cause principle adverse impact ("PAI"). The Management Company applies pre-trade rules on three PAI: exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and 0 % tolerance), activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7 and 0 % tolerance), and serious violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and 0 % tolerance).

Furthermore, MSCI ESG Ratings integrate environmental, social and governance themes where the collection of other core PAI data for corporates and sovereigns may support their ESG rating. The ESG analysis includes for corporates, when the data is available, the monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions (PAI 1), the lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11), and board gender diversity (PAI 13). It also includes for sovereign issuers greenhouse gas intensity per capita (PAI 15 normally based normally on gross domestic product and not on capita) and investee countries subject to social violations (PAI 16).

Nevertheless, the Management Company does not fix specific objectives or defined controlling rules on these other core PAI except the ones mentioned in the first paragraph.

More information on MSCI ESG Ratings: <https://www.msci.com/zh/esg-ratings>

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

The Management Company ensures that the sustainable investments of the Sub-Fund are aligned by applying its United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) exclusion list as detailed in the Management Company's exclusion policy. Proven violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and/or the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights will also result in exclusion.



DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT CONSIDER PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS?

☒ Yes, the Management Company takes sustainability risks into account by integrating ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria into its investment decision-making process, as set out above. This process also makes it possible to assess the management team's ability to manage the adverse sustainability impacts of their business activities. Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14), to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4), activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7), and serious violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10) is not tolerated and any such issuers are excluded from the portfolio.

☐ No



WHAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT FOLLOW?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in global listed equities of companies benefiting mostly from the structural trend in favor of the ecological transition, «green planet» mega trend, i.e. whose business model significantly and positively contributes to the challenges of climate change around 4 different non-exclusive sub-themes, such as: clean energy, energy efficiency, natural resources preservation and sustainable mobility. The investment in the «green planet» megatrend is considered an environmental sustainable objective. An extra-financial analysis is conducted in parallel to favor

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

companies whose ESG characteristics (Environment, Social, Governance) best contribute to limiting operational execution risks and encouraging sustainable practices.

The initial investment universe is based on the MSCI ACWI NR index** and global companies with a market capitalization greater than 500 million USD, on which an ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) screening is applied.

As part of the investment process, the Management Company has full discretion over the composition of the Sub-Fund's portfolio and may deviate from the investment universe.

Companies without sustainable impact revenue or with inconsistent data can be considered by the Manager's ESG team based on the revenue alignment of these companies with the sustainable investment objectives of the Sub-Fund, as long as they respect the Manager's DNSH approach.

The Benchmark is broad market index that do not necessarily consider in their composition or calculation methodology the ESG characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund. For a description of the method used to calculate the Benchmark, see: <https://www.msci.com/>.

This ESG filter, which consists of a "best-in-class" approach, is based on MSCI ESG Research using the following methodology:

(1) MSCI ESG Score provides an assessment on companies' exposure to ESG-related risks and opportunities, leading to a rating scale from CCC (worst score) to AAA (best score). The investment universe of the Sub-Fund is restricted to companies with a MSCI ESG Score of BB or better.

As part of this ESG rating process, the following criteria are analyzed in particular:

Environment: climate risk management, energy consumption, water consumption, waste management, environmental certifications, products and services with added environmental value

Social: human capital (human resources management, diversity of management teams, employee training, health and safety, etc.), supplier management, innovation...

Governance: corporate governance (preservation of minority shareholder interests, composition of governance bodies, compensation policy), fiscal responsibility, exposure to corruption risks, etc.

The relative weight of environment, social and governance in the final ESG score is based on a materiality assessment of MSCI.

(2) MSCI Controversies Score provides an assessment of controversial events and their severity on a scores range between zero (very severe) to 10 (no recent incidents). The investment universe of the Sub-Fund is restricted to companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 1 or above for social and governance, and 2 or above for environmental characteristics.

(3) MSCI Business Involvement provides an analysis of the companies to exclude according to the Fund's exclusions.

This initial ESG filter is quarterly reviewed according to the MSCI ESG Research. In the event that the Sub-Fund was invested in a company that is excluded from the investment universe, the Sub-Fund will proceed to a total disinvestment within 12 months of its exclusion.

In the event that an issuer has not been rated by MSCI ESG Research, the Management Company has two options:

- o Firstly, it may use the ESG rating assigned to the securities of the issuer concerned by the Management company.

- o Secondly, if the management company has not assigned an ESG rating to the securities of the issuer concerned, it may generate a substitute ESG rating, which is defined, among other things, by an average based on MSCI's ESG ratings according to the sector of activity, the size of the company and the country of domicile. The use of this substitute rating ends when MSCI ESG Research generates its own ESG rating for the issuer concerned or when an ESG rating is assigned by the management company.

In addition, the management company may review an ESG rating provided by MSCI . This review is carried out by the ESG team and may result in the replacement of the MSCI ESG rating with a new internal ESG rating. This substitution is limited to 10% of the weighted fund positions.

The management team takes into account the weighting of the securities held in the portfolio when calculating the average ESG score of the Sub-Fund. In the event of a deterioration in the ESG ratings of the securities in the Sub-Fund or a change in the ESG rating methodology affecting the average ESG rating of the Sub-Fund, the average ESG rating of the Sub-Fund will be restored to a level higher than that of the benchmark index, taking into account the interests of unitholders and market conditions. Controversies on names held in the portfolio are closely followed by the ESG team.

A minimum of 90% of the issuers in the portfolio have an ESG rating after considering the weighting of each security, with the support of an external ESG research provider. Target funds with an ESG rating on fund level are also considered.

The Sub-Fund is actively managed and references a benchmark, the MSCI ACWI NR USD Index (the “Benchmark”), by seeking to outperform it and for performance fee calculation purposes, if any. This Benchmark captures companies of all capitalizations across 23 developed markets and 26 emerging markets countries. The Sub-Fund aims to outperform its Benchmark rather than replicate it precisely and may deviate from it considerably in both positive and negative terms. As part of the investment process, the Management Company has full discretion over the composition of the Sub-Fund’s portfolio. The weighted average ESG score of the portfolio is higher than the weighted average ESG score of the Benchmark, after excluding the 25%¹⁴ lowest -rated values based on ESG ratings and exclusions applied by the Sub-Fund.

In terms of indicators, the Sub-Fund aims at outperforming its benchmark on the following Principal Adverse Impact indicators:

- Investment in companies without water management policy, as natural resources preservation is one of the funds’ sub-themes objectives;
- Investments in companies without supplier code of conduct, as embarking suppliers is key to enable companies achieve an overall positive impact.

Details relating to the Investment Manager’s Exclusion Policy and the French SRI Transparency Code containing further details on ESG integration and exclusion thresholds can be found at “am.oddo-bhf.com”.

● WHAT ARE THE BINDING ELEMENTS OF THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY USED TO SELECT THE INVESTMENTS TO ATTAIN THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

An extra-financial analysis is conducted in parallel to favor companies whose ESG characteristics (Environment, Social, Governance) best contribute to limiting operational execution risks and encouraging sustainable practices. Based on this screening, the Management Company excludes companies from the investment universe according to the following rules:

Sector and norm-based exclusions:

¹⁴ The increase in the rate used to identify the lowest rated assets in the improvement of rating approach will be applied progressively:

- From January 2025: 25%
- From January 2026: 30%

- The Sub-Fund applies the common exclusion framework as detailed in the Management Company's exclusion policy, which is available at am.oddobhf.com.

- Other exclusions:

- regarding energy-related activities (, conventional oil and gas, coal,): see the Management Company's exclusion policy;
- for other activities (adult entertainments, GMO, Alcohol and Gambling) companies are excluded if their involvement is greater than 5% of their revenues and for tobacco the threshold exclusion is at 0%;
- the Paris Aligned Benchmark exclusions;
- the French SRI Label exclusions.

The Management Company also considers sustainability safeguards through its own Exclusion Policy that excludes specific sectors because of the materiality of their sustainability risks and through the exclusion of companies that do not respect the Principles of the United Nations Global Compact. The Management Company has signed the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment and also the CDP (previously known as Carbon Disclosure Project). The Management Company takes into account the likely impact of sustainability risks on the return of the product and the risk of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors (E, S and G) of each investment. Finally, the Management Company exercises the voting rights when equities are held by the Sub-Fund.

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

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

The ODDO BHF Global Sustainable Investment Policy details our definition and assessment of good governance and requires that good governance practices rely on the quality of the management team, the sustainable development strategy, minority shareholders' rights, the anti-corruption processes and track record, as well as other criteria. A good indicator for the degree of alignment of companies' strategies with sustainable aspects is their positioning regarding the UN Global Compact. By committing to the ten principles on human rights, labor, environment, and anticorruption, the company sends a positive signal of strong ambitions towards a long-term oriented financial ecosystem.



WHAT IS THE ASSET ALLOCATION AND THE MINIMUM SHARE OF SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS?

The Sub-Fund aims to invest in global listed equities of companies benefiting mostly from the structural trend in favor of the ecological transition, « green planet » mega trend, i.e. whose business model significantly and positively contributes to the challenges of climate change around 4 different non-exclusive sub-themes, such as: clean energy, energy efficiency, natural resources preservation and sustainable mobility.

A minimum of 90 % of the Sub-Fund's net asset value is invested in sustainable investments.

The Sub-Fund may also hold up to 10% in "not sustainable", as defined below, which includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

There is a minimum of 90 % of sustainable investments with an environmental objective and the Sub-Fund may hold social investment without minimum.

The Sub-Fund has 0,5% of the net assets – weighted by the proportion of revenue aligned with the taxonomy for each issuer - invested in activities aligned with the taxonomy.

A minimum of 89,5% of the net assets will be invested in other investment.

At least 90% of the issuers in the portfolio have an ESG rating after taking into account the weighting of each security. Target funds with an ESG rating on fund level are also taken into account.

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

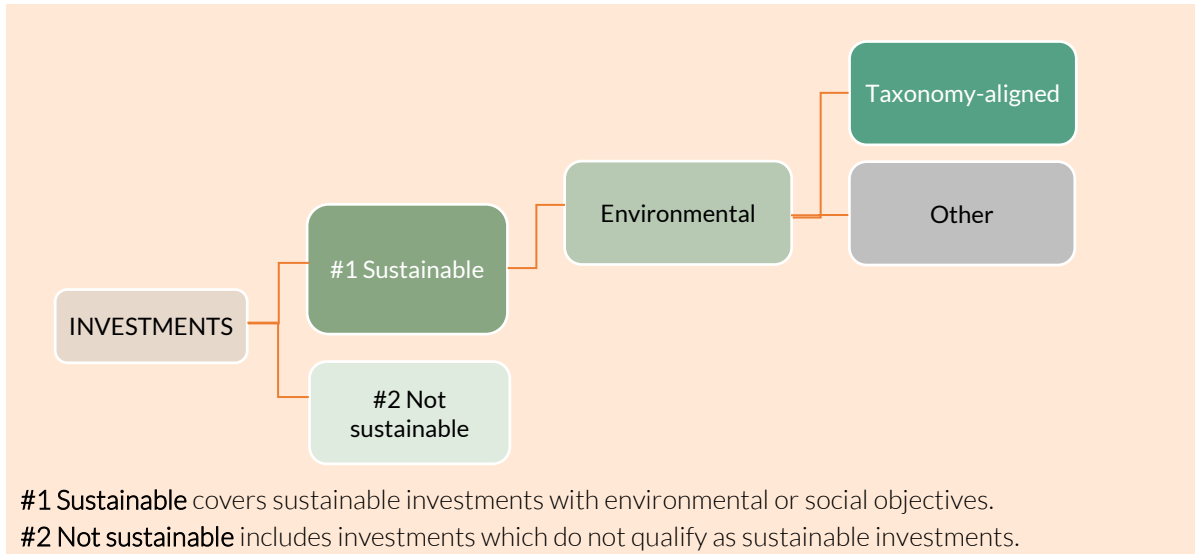
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

-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.

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.



● HOW DOES THE USE OF DERIVATIVES ATTAIN THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

Derivatives are not actively used to enhance ESG alignment or decrease ESG risk. As part of the investment strategy, the Sub-Fund is allowed to enter into derivatives for investment and hedging purposes.

DOES THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT INVEST IN FOSSIL GAS AND /OR NUCLEAR ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES COMPLYING WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?¹⁵

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas

☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

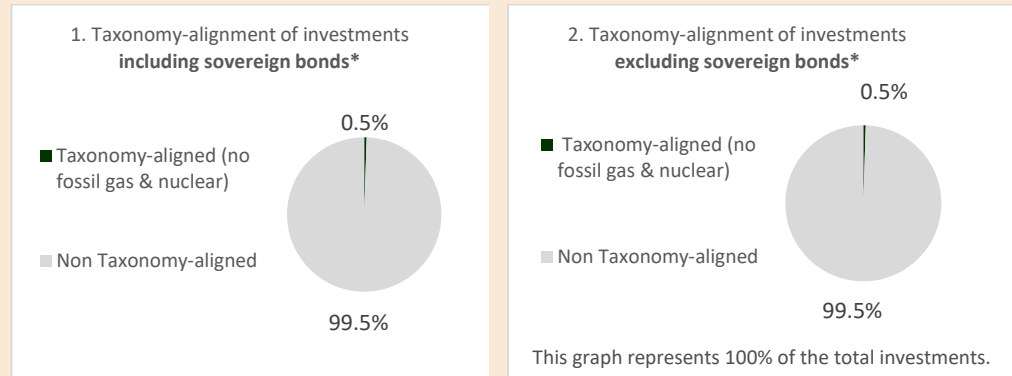
The fund manager analyses the portfolio positions according to ESG criteria. Investment in fossil gases is not excluded for the Sub-Fund. A minimum proportion of activities connected with fossil gases that correspond to the Taxonomy is not intended for the Sub-Fund.

¹⁵ 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 not on 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 WHAT MINIMUM EXTENT ARE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE ALIGNED WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

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.

On 15.05.2025, the graph 2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments excluding sovereign bonds represents 100% of the total investments. This percentage may fluctuate up or down.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF INVESTMENTS IN TRANSITIONAL AND ENABLING ACTIVITIES?

The minimum percentage is 0%.



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

There is a minimum of 89.5 % of sustainable investments with an environmental objective, which are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH A SOCIAL OBJECTIVE?

The minimum of sustainable investments with a social objective is 0%, but the fund may have investments with a social objective.



WHAT INVESTMENTS ARE INCLUDED UNDER “#2 NOT SUSTAINABLE”, WHAT IS THEIR PURPOSE AND ARE THERE ANY MINIMUM ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS?

The investments included under “#2 Other” are derivatives and other ancillary assets like money market instruments with no minimum environmental or social safeguards applied. These assets are considered neutral to the sustainable investment objective of the Sub-Fund.



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



IS A SPECIFIC INDEX DESIGNATED AS A REFERENCE BENCHMARK TO MEET THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

No specific benchmark is designated as sustainable benchmark to meet the sustainable investment objective.

- HOW DOES THE REFERENCE BENCHMARK TAKE INTO ACCOUNT SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS IN A WAY THAT IS CONTINUOUSLY ALIGNED WITH THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

Non applicable.

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

Non applicable.

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

Non applicable.

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

Non applicable.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE PRODUCT SPECIFIC INFORMATION ONLINE?

More product-specific information can be found on the website: am.oddo-bhf.com

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