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.

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Product name: ODDO BHF Algo Global

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI): 5299008EMCSMFP10JA93

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 20.0% 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.**

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.

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

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

The fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics. This is reflected in the construction and weighting of the portfolio, as well as the ESG ratings.

ESG criteria are considered using an approach that can be broken down into two stages:

1. stage: Exclusions
The Fund applies general exclusions which are described in the Company's exclusion policy which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com. This exclusion policy specifically applies to coal, tobacco, non-conventional weapons and non-conventional oil and gas.

2. stage: ESG rating
The ESG rating of securities from the investment universe, which are to be allocated to the Fund, is considered. The basis is the ESG ratings of data provider MSCI ESG Research. In the event that an issuer does not have an MSCI ESG rating, there are two possibilities. Either the ESG rating assigned by the Company to the relevant security of the issuer or, if the Company has not assigned an ESG rating to that issuer's securities, the Company can substitute an ESG rating, determined among other things by an average based on the ESG ratings from MSCI according to field of activity, company size and the issuer's place of business. This substitute rating is no longer used if MSCI ESG Research generates its own rating for the issuer concerned or if an ESG rating is assigned by the Company. In addition, the Company can review an ESG rating provided by MSCI. This review is carried out by the ESG team and can result in replacement of the MSCI ESG rating with a new internal rating. Replacement of the MSCI ESG rating is limited to 10% of the weighted assets of the Fund portfolio.

The weighting of the securities held in the portfolio is taken into account when calculating the average ESG score of the Fund. In the event of a deterioration in the ESG ratings of the Fund securities or a change in the ESG rating methodology that affects the average ESG rating of the Fund, the average ESG rating of the Fund is restored to a level above that of the investment universe, taking the interests of unitholders and market conditions into account.

This approach has an impact on the portfolio structure in that it limits exposure to issuers with low ESG ratings and targets a certain ESG quality level for the portfolio as a whole. In particular, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio must be higher than that of the investment universe according to MSCI ESG Research.

At least 90% of the assets (excluding bank deposits) in the portfolio have an ESG rating, taking into account the weighting of the individual assets. Target funds with an ESG rating at fund level are also considered.

A benchmark index has not been defined to assess whether the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the financial product have been attained.

WHAT SUSTAINABILITY INDICATORS ARE USED TO MEASURE THE ATTAINMENT OF EACH OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The MSCI ESG rating model uses various features and indicators. The Fund's ESG reporting currently includes the following indicators that demonstrate these have been achieved as follows:
- The portfolio's weighted ESG score to assess the overall performance of environmental, social and governance characteristics,
- The Fund's carbon intensity (sum of Scope 1 and 2 carbon emissions divided by total sales of the companies in which the Fund invests),
- At least 90% of the assets (excluding bank deposits) in the portfolio have an ESG rating, taking into account the weighting of the individual assets. Target funds with an ESG rating at fund level are also considered.

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.

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?

In its ESG strategy, the Fund refers to the objectives described above, but does not try to select its investments solely on the basis of one or more of these objectives. The ESG strategy's sustainability indicators take account of the contributions to these objectives.

The Fund intends to consider two aspects of a company's contribution: 1. Its positive environmental and/or social contribution resulting from revenue generated from company products and/or services; and 2. Its contribution to environmental and/or social objectives resulting from the company's operating activities in the broader sense if these activities are consistent with environmental and/or social objectives.

To qualify as a sustainable investment, a company must meet one of the following criteria at a minimum:
a) criteria based on the company's activities:
- Implied Temperature Rise (ITR):
Company initiatives to achieve climate goals to limit the increase in temperature to 2°C or less – corresponding to the pathway to the Paris Agreement – will be regarded as a contribution to an environmental objective and thus as a sustainable investment. We use ITR data from MSCI to assess alignment with the temperature targets.

- SBTi-recognised emission target:
One way of measuring the environmental objective is greenhouse gas emissions. Our approach to assessing sustainable investments includes companies whose greenhouse gas emission reduction targets are recognised by the Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).

b) Criteria on the basis of the company's revenue from activities:
- Sustainable impact revenue:
We analyse how a commercial activity contributes to the achievement of certain environmental or social objectives. In this context, the MSCI indicator "Sustainable Impact Revenue" is used. The indicator goes from 0 to 100%, representing the percentage of the company's total revenue.

- EU Taxonomy-aligned revenue:
The EU Taxonomy is for identifying economic activities that pursue environmental or social objectives. Currently, however, only two of the six environmental objectives set out are fully covered. We base Taxonomy-alignment on the reported revenue from taxonomy-aligned activities for the company in question.

- EU Taxonomy-aligned investment spending:
At the company level, we calculate taxonomy-alignment as a percentage of investment spending generated by taxonomy-aligned activities.

- Percentage of "green" company patents:
This indicator enables us to identify companies that generate revenues and hold patents for technologies and practices to reduce emissions, which contribute to an environmental objective.

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 defined to be consistent with Article 2(17) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector ("SFDR").

- Sectors excluded from the investment: The Fund applies general exclusions which are described in the Company's exclusion policy which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com. This exclusion policy specifically applies to coal, tobacco, non-conventional weapons and non-conventional oil and gas.

- Controversies: The most controversial companies, which, according to MSCI ESG Research and following confirmation by the ESG team, are considered unsustainable based on a second review.

- Consideration of the principal adverse impacts: In order not to materially compromise its sustainability objectives, the fund manager sets control rules (prior to trading) on selected activities that do significant harm: Involvement in controversial weapons (0% tolerance) and serious violations of the UN Global Compact principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (0% tolerance).

- Dialogue, engagement and alignment: Our policy of dialogue, engagement and alignment supports the goal of avoiding significant harm by identifying key risks and making our voices heard to effect change and improvement.

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

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 defines certain areas that may have a significant adverse impact ("PAI").

The fund manager applies pre-trade rules to two PAIs:
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and 0% tolerance) and
- Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and 0% tolerance).

MSCI ESG ratings also incorporate environmental, social and governance issues when the use of other PAI data for companies and governments can support the ESG rating. For companies, ESG analysis includes, where data is available, monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions (PAI 1, PAI 2, PAI 3), activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (PAI 7), hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio (PAI 9), violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10), lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UNGC principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11), unadjusted gender pay gap (PAI 12) and board gender diversity (PAI 13). However, the Management Company does not set specific objectives or defined control rules for these other PAIs apart from the PAIs mentioned in the first paragraph.

For more information about MSCI ESG Ratings visit https://www.msci.com/data-and-analytics/sustainability-solutions/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? DETAILS:

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

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 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, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 in conjunction with Article 6 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), sustainability risks are taken into account by incorporating ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria into the investment decision-making process. The fund manager considers principal adverse impacts either via pre-trade exclusions or through the integration of ESG ratings, which reflect sustainability risks based on a number of criteria including data on principal adverse impacts.

Information on the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors is available in the Annual Report pursuant to Article 11(2) of the SFDR.

☐ No

WHAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT FOLLOW?

The objective of investing in ODDO BHF Algo Global is to participate in the performance of equities worldwide. To this end, the Fund invests in global equities. The Fund incorporates financial criteria and environmental, social and good governance (ESG) characteristics as part of its investment strategy. Equities are selected for the Fund on the basis of a proprietary quantitative model. The model assesses the attractiveness of the equities in the investment universe, incorporating and analysing comprehensive historical data to identify stable market conditions and derive buy and sell signals. Aside from the ESG aspect, there is no manual intervention in the investment decisions of the quantitative model (except in cases of major controversy). As part of our sustainable investment strategy, the sustainability activities of issuers are analysed and sustainability opportunities and risks are taken into account when making investment decisions, as well as the principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors. The investment universe of the Fund is the MSCI World (EUR, NR)*.

ESG criteria are considered using an approach that can be broken down into two stages:

1. stage: Exclusions
The Fund applies general exclusions which are described in the Company's exclusion policy which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com. This exclusion policy specifically applies to coal, tobacco, non-conventional weapons and non-conventional oil and gas.

2. stage: ESG rating
The ESG rating of securities from the investment universe, which are to be allocated to the Fund, is considered. The basis is the ESG ratings of data provider MSCI ESG Research. In the event that an issuer does not have an MSCI ESG rating, there are two possibilities. Either the ESG rating assigned by the Company to the relevant security of the issuer or, if the Company has not assigned an ESG rating to that issuer's securities, the Company can substitute an ESG rating, determined among other things by an average based on the ESG ratings from MSCI according to field of activity, company size and the issuer's place of business. This substitute rating is no longer

used if MSCI ESG Research generates its own rating for the issuer concerned or if an ESG rating is assigned by the Company. In addition, the Company can review an ESG rating provided by MSCI. This review is carried out by the ESG team and can result in replacement of the MSCI ESG rating with a new internal rating. Replacement of the MSCI ESG rating is limited to 10% of the weighted assets of the Fund portfolio.

The weighting of the securities held in the portfolio is taken into account when calculating the average ESG score of the Fund. In the event of a deterioration in the ESG ratings of the Fund securities or a change in the ESG rating methodology that affects the average ESG rating of the Fund, the average ESG rating of the Fund is restored to a level above that of the investment universe, taking the interests of unitholders and market conditions into account.

This approach has an impact on the portfolio structure in that it limits exposure to issuers with low ESG ratings and targets a certain ESG quality level for the portfolio as a whole. In particular, the weighted average ESG rating of the portfolio must be higher than that of the ESG investment universe according to MSCI ESG Research.

At least 90% of the assets (excluding bank deposits) in the portfolio have an ESG rating, taking into account the weighting of the individual assets. Target funds with an ESG rating at fund level are also considered.

All direct investments acquired for the Fund are subject to the minimum exclusions applicable to the Fund, which guarantee a minimum level of environmental or social safeguards. However, there is no look-through for individual financial instruments (no look-through at the assets of a target fund or certificates).

MSCI World (EUR, NR) is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited

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 INVESTMENTS TO ATTAIN EACH OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The binding elements of the investment strategy ensure that investments correspond to the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted. The binding elements are:
- The Fund applies the exclusions described in the Company's exclusion policy. This exclusion policy specifically applies to coal, tobacco, non-conventional weapons and non-conventional oil and gas.
- The portfolio's weighted ESG score to assess the overall performance of environmental, social and governance characteristics,
- The Fund's carbon intensity (sum of Scopes 1 and 2 carbon emissions divided by total sales of the companies in which the Fund invests);
- At least 90% of the assets (excluding bank deposits) in the portfolio have an ESG rating, taking into account the weighting of the individual assets.

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?

Non-financial criteria are taken into account using a selectivity approach. The above approach reduces the eligible investment universe based on the applicable exclusions, ESG analysis that is carried out, and the ESG ratings assigned to potential issuers. However, no minimum rating has been set for this.

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

The ODDO BHF Asset Management Responsible Investment Policy sets out our definition and assessment of good corporate governance ("Good governance practices"), and is available at am.oddo-bhf.com.

WHAT IS THE ASSET ALLOCATION PLANNED FOR THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

At least 80% of the Fund's net asset value is aligned with environmental and/or social characteristics. The Fund may also hold up to 20% of its net asset value in "Other", 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.

At least 20% of the Fund’s net asset value is invested in sustainable investments. The Fund may also hold assets aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments. There is no minimum commitment for Taxonomy-aligned investments and other environmental or social investments.

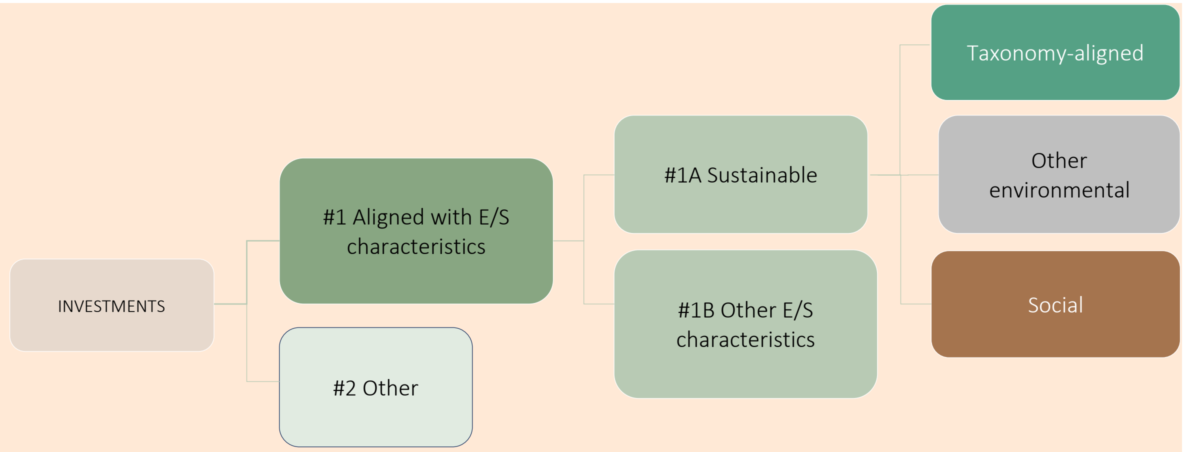
At least 90% of the weighted assets (excluding bank deposits) in the portfolio have – taking into account the weighting of the individual assets – an ESG rating. Target funds with an ESG rating at fund level are also considered.

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 actively used to improve ESG alignment or reduce ESG risk.

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

No Taxonomy-aligned investments are made by the Fund. The minimum share is 0%. Any Taxonomy data included in the analyses used to manage the Fund is provided by an external data provider. it is not certified by an auditor or verified by a third party. Currently, there is no method to determine the share of Taxonomy-aligned investments for government bonds. Therefore, no data are available on this.

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

The Fund Manager analyses portfolio positions based on ESG criteria. Investments in nuclear energy and fossil gases are not excluded for the fund. A minimum proportion of Taxonomy-aligned activities connected with nuclear energy and/or fossil gases is not intended for the fund.

[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 economic activities in the field of fossil gas and nuclear energy which are aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined 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 renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy,** the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

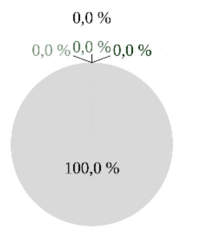
Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to an environmental objective.

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.

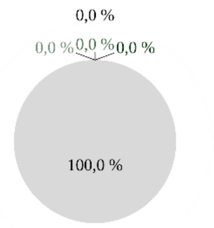
1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **INCLUDING SOVEREIGN BONDS***

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **EXCLUDING GOVERNMENT BONDS***

- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no gas and nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned



This graph represents 100.0% of the total investments.

* 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?

There is no minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities but the Fund may hold such investments.

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?

Sustainable investments are made by the Fund. However, there is no minimum share for sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS?

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

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

The investments included in “#2 Other” are cash, derivatives, securities, target funds and other investments for which ESG data and ratings are not available. All direct investments acquired for the Fund are subject to the minimum exclusions applicable to the Fund, which guarantee a minimum level of environmental or social safeguards. However, there is no look-through at the assets of a target fund or certificates.

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 fund has not been designated a specific index to use as a reference benchmark to determine whether the fund is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes.

Reference benchmarks are indexes 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?

See above.

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

See above.

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

See above.

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

See above.

WHERE CAN I FIND MORE PRODUCT SPECIFIC INFORMATION ONLINE?

Further product-specific information is available at: am.oddo-bhf.com