

Periodic information for the financial products referred to in Article 9(1–4a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and in the first paragraph of Article 5 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: EdR SICAV - Euro Sustainable Equity

Legal entity identifier: 969500S4E6MQSLFLW250

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**. The 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

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



Sustainable investments with an environmental objective accounted for: 87.61%



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



Sustainable investments with a social objective accounted for: 86.45%



It promoted **environmental and/or social (E/S) characteristics** and, although sustainable investment was not an objective, __% its investments were 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **made no sustainable investments**



To what extent have the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product been achieved?

The fund's objective was to invest in companies that met the Group's definition of "sustainable investment". As such, it achieved its objective by investing only in companies that were deemed sustainable.

The Fund's sustainable investments aim to contribute positively to one or more of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in terms of environmental, social or societal criteria, while not causing any significant harm and respecting minimum governance standards.

A description of the sustainable investment methodology defined by Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) can be found on the management company's website at <https://www.edmondrothschild.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/ResponsibleInvestment/OUR%20ENGAGEMENT/FR/EdRAM-Definition-et-methodologieInvestissement-durable.pdf>

● How did the sustainability indicators perform?

As an SRI-labelled fund, the fund specifically measures two sustainability indicators:

- carbon intensity and

- climate trajectory

The fund outperformed its performance index on both indicators.

● **... and compared with previous periods?**

At 29/09/2023, sustainable investments accounted for 91.5% of total investments. At 29/09/2024, they covered 97.7% of investments, and at 30/09/2025 they covered 98%.

● **How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objectives?**

Sustainable investments made by the Sub-fund ensure that they do not cause significant harm to a sustainable investment objective, in particular:

- applying the Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) exclusion policy, which covers controversial weapons, tobacco, thermal coal, non-conventional fossil fuels, and palm oil.
- not investing in companies that violated the UN Global Compact.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product made not cause significant harm to any environmentally or socially sustainable investment objective?**

The exclusions applicable to controversial weapons, tobacco and thermal coal reduce the risk associated with investments that could cause significant harm to social objectives. The exclusions applicable to thermal coal, non-conventional fossil fuels and palm oil reduce the risk associated with investments that could cause significant harm to social objectives.

● **How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?**

Adverse impact indicators are an integral part of the fund's investment process. They also factor into our ESG rating model and our definition of sustainable investment.

During the period, PAI3 (GHG emissions intensity) was used as an ESG KPI that was tracked for the ESG label. KPIs 10 and 14 were tracked as exclusion criteria.

All of the PAIs have been incorporated in the portfolio monitoring tools and were tracked by the investment team and the Risk Department.

Furthermore, for SRI Label compliance purposes, issuers in the last quarter of our universe, with the most severe controversies, were excluded, thereby limiting all adverse impacts.

● **Did the sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?**

The managers selected sustainable investments in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guidelines on corporate social responsibility, excluding any company that violated the UN Guiding Principles.



How did this financial product take into consideration the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Principal adverse impacts correspond to the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors related to environmental, social and employee issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery.

The fund took the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors into consideration by first applying the Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) exclusion policy, particularly as regards thermal coal, tobacco, non-conventional fossil fuels, controversial weapons, and palm oil. The principal adverse impacts were also taken into account within the framework of the proprietary ESG analysis of issuers, and have an impact on the environmental and social scores as well as the overall ESG score.



What were the main investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments making up the **largest proportion of the financial product's investments** during the reference period, namely: From 01/10/2024 to 30/09/2025

Main investments	Sector	% of assets	Country
ASML Holding NV	Information technology	4.41%	Netherlands
SAP SE	Information technology	4.02%	Germany
Allianz SE	Finance	3.86%	Germany
KBC Group NV	Finance	3.66%	Belgium
Muenchener Rueckversicherungs-Gesellschaft	Finance	3.55%	Germany
CaixaBank SA	Finance	3.39%	Spain
Schneider Electric SE	Industry	3.05%	France
Hermes International SCA	Cons. discretionary	2.94%	France
Terna - Rete Elettrica Nazionale	Utilities	2.93%	Italy
Enel SpA	Utilities	2.88%	Italy
FincoBank Banca Finco SpA	Finance	2.86%	Italy
Deutsche Telekom AG	Telecommunications	2.59%	Germany
Kingspan Group PLC	Industry	2.55%	Ireland
L'Oreal SA	Basic cons. goods	2.55%	France
GROUPE EUROTUNNEL REGROUPT	Industry	2.45%	France

The data are calculated on the basis of restated fund assets in order to exclude derivative exposure and cash accounts.



What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

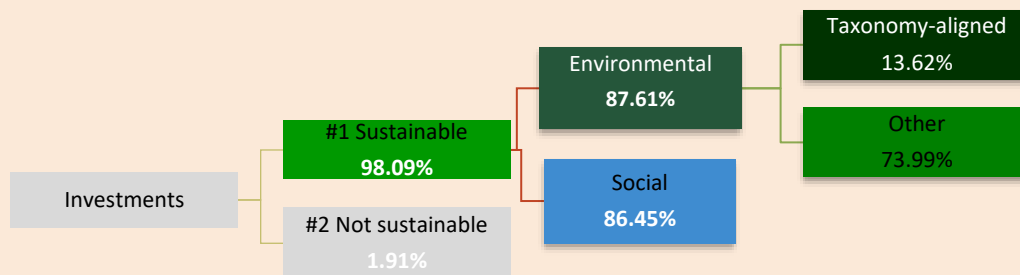
● What was the asset allocation?

Asset allocation

describes the share of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a percentage of:

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



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The category **#2 Not sustainable** includes investments which are not considered as having environmental or social objectives.

● In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Breakdown by sector at
30/09/2025*

Sector	% Assets
Finance	24.14%
Industry	21.88%
Information technology	12.43%
Cons. discretionary	8.33%
Materials	6.39%
Utilities	5.91%
Telecommunications	5.25%
Basic cons. goods	5.03%
Real estate	2.77%
Energy	2.04%
Healthcare	2.03%
Cash and cash equivalents	1.98%
Healthcare	1.82%

* Established based on the underlying funds of the Edmond de Rothschild Group.



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

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

Transitional activities are those for which low-carbon alternatives do not yet exist and, among other things, whose greenhouse gas emission levels are on a par with the best achievable performance.

Not applicable.

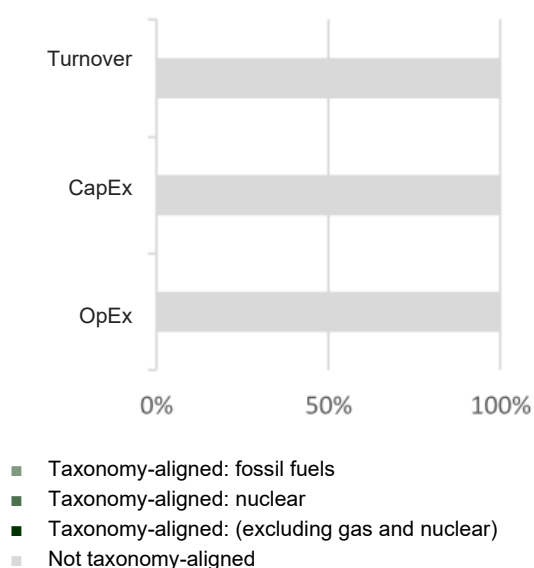
● Has the financial product invested in EU Taxonomy-compliant fossil fuels and/or nuclear energy activities? ³

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ In fossil fuels ☐ In nuclear energy
- ☒ No

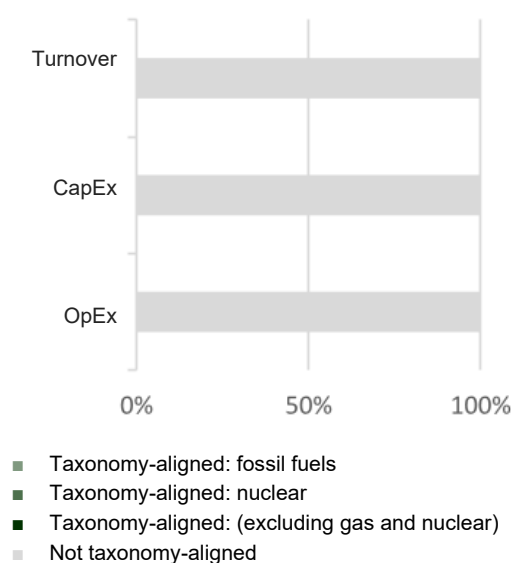
Given the current level of non-financial information provided by companies, we are not able at this stage to accurately identify and convey the underlying investments in fossil fuel and/or nuclear energy activities in accordance with the EU Taxonomy.

The percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy are shown in green in the charts below. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment of all of the financial product's investments taken together, including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment of all of the financial product's investments, excluding sovereign bonds.*

1. Alignment of investments with the taxonomy, **including sovereign bonds***



2. Alignment of investments with the taxonomy, **excluding sovereign bonds***



* For the purposes of these charts, "sovereign bonds" include all sovereign exposures.

The taxonomy alignment rate for the reference year is 0%.

¹ Fossil-fuel and/or nuclear activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy if they contribute to climate change mitigation and do no harm to any objective of the EU Taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. All of the criteria that apply to EU Taxonomy-compliant economic activities in the fossil fuel and nuclear energy sectors are set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

- **What was share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**

Not applicable.

- **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

Not applicable.



The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU Taxonomy.



What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not applicable.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The share of sustainable investments with a social objective was 86.5%



What investments were included under "Not sustainable", what was their purpose, and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The category "not sustainable" comprised cash and cash equivalents only.



What measures have been taken to comply with the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The managers paid close attention to ensuring that they made only sustainable investments, even though doing so was not a key management requirement.



Benchmark indices are indices that are used to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.

How did this financial product perform against the benchmark index?

No benchmark was designated for the purposes of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

- ***How does the benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

Not applicable.

- ***How has this financial product performed in relation to the sustainability indicators designed to determine the alignment of the benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics being promoted?***

Not applicable.

- ***How did this financial product perform against the benchmark index?***

Not applicable.

- ***How has this financial product performed against the broad market index?***

Not applicable.