

Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does no significant harm to 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 may or may not be aligned with the Taxonomy.

Product name: SYCOMORE SELECTION CREDIT
Legal entity identifier: 9695 001XM70M2WO1YD 25
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Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective: ___%**

In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy

It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective: ___%**

It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50% 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 environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

The Fund promotes environmental and social characteristics by relying on Sycomore AM's internal "SPICE" ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) methodology described below.

It is composed of at least 50% sustainable investments as defined below and described in the Management Company's ESG documentation.

It also aims to outperform its benchmark index with respect to two ESG indicators detailed in the following question.

No reference benchmark has been designated to determine whether this financial product complies with the environmental and/or social criteria it promotes.

● ***What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

The assessment of the Fund's attainment of the environmental and social characteristics it promotes is based in particular on the following sustainability indicators:

- **SPICE ratings of investee companies:** SPICE^[1] stands for Society & Suppliers, People, Investors, Clients, and Environment. This rating assesses the companies' sustainable performance. It integrates the analysis of economic, governance, environmental, social, and societal risks and opportunities into the commercial practices and product and service offerings of companies. The analysis takes into account a selection of criteria from which a score between 1 and 5 per SPICE letter is obtained. These 5 ratings are weighted such that environmental (SPICE rating E), social (SPICE Ratings S, P, & C) and governance issues (50% SPICE Rating I) each make up 20% of the final rating, with the weighting varying depending on the sector.
- **Minimum amount of sustainable investments:** The Fund invests partly in sustainable investments, i.e. economic activities that contribute to an environmental or social objective, provided that these investments do not significantly harm said objectives and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

Additionally, as part of the SRI Label, the Fund undertakes to outperform its financial benchmark with respect to the following two indicators:

- **Net environmental contribution (NEC)^[2]:** The NEC enables investors to measure to what extent a given business model contributes to the ecological transition. The score is calculated on a scale from -100%, for the activities that are the most damaging to the environment, to +100% for activities providing a strong positive environmental impact. The NEC targets five impact categories (challenges: climate, waste, biodiversity, water, air quality) by business group (areas of contribution: ecosystems, energy, mobility, construction, production).
- Carbon intensity.

^[1] More information is available in Sycomore AM's ESG integration policy, which is available on its website: <https://en.sycomore-am.com/esg-research-material>

^[2] Ibid

Sustainability indicators measure how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product are attained.

● ***What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product particularly intends to make and how do the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives?***

The Fund may partially make sustainable investments with a social or environmental objective. Investments are classified as sustainable if they are identified as contributing positively to environmental or social challenges through their products or services or through their practices.

In order for an investment to be classified as a sustainable investment, the following requirements must be met:

- 1) the achievement of a minimum score on at least one of the indicators of positive contribution set out in Sycomore AM's definition of sustainable investment;
- 2) absence of significant harm;
- 3) good governance practices.

These elements are detailed in Sycomore AM's [ESG integration policy](#).

● ***How do the sustainable investments that the financial product particularly intends to make not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?***

For investments classified as sustainable that the financial product may partially make, four elements are put in place to prevent sustainable environmental or social objectives from being significantly affected:

1. **Sycomore AM's SRI exclusion policy**^[3]: Certain activities are considered not sustainable due to their controversial social or environmental impacts, as defined in Sycomore AM's basic policy (applicable to all direct investments of Sycomore AM) and in the Socially Responsible Investment (SRI) policy (applicable to all UCITS, mandates and dedicated funds managed according to an SRI strategy).
2. **Companies affected by a serious controversy**^[4]: identified based on the Investment Manager's in-depth analysis of controversies. The most serious classification of controversy is regarded as a breach of one of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact.
3. **Minimum SPICE rating**: The SPICE methodology covers all environmental, social, and governance issues targeted by the adverse sustainability impact indicators listed in the Regulatory Technical Standards. A rating that is too low indicates a potentially lower sustainability performance on one or more adverse impacts.
4. **According to Sycomore AM's Principal Adverse Impact (PAI) policy**^[5]: A PAI policy to identify additional risks of significant impacts on the environmental and social issues covered by the PAI indicators listed in Table 1 of Annex I of the SFDR is implemented.

^[3] More information is available in Sycomore AM's exclusion policy, which is available on its website: <https://en.sycomore-am.com/esg-research-material>

^[4] More information is available in Sycomore AM's ESG integration policy, which is available on its website: <https://en.sycomore-am.com/esg-research-material>

^[5] More information is available in Sycomore AM's Principal Adverse Impact policy, which is available on its website: <https://en.sycomore-am.com/esg-research-material>

— ***How have the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors been taken into account?***

The indicators for adverse impacts are taken into account by the Management Company: The policy on taking into account indicators for principal adverse impacts is available on Sycomore AM's website.

Principal adverse impacts are the most significant negative impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors relating to environmental, social, and employee matters, as well as respect for human rights, anti-corruption and anti-bribery matters.

In particular, the SPICE methodology covers all environmental, social, and governance issues targeted by the indicators of adverse impacts on sustainability factors listed in the Regulatory Technical Standards.

More specifically, Sycomore AM's **SPICE fundamental analysis model** is an integrated model that provides a holistic view of companies in the investment universe. It has been developed taking into account the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. It fully integrates ESG factors in order to understand how companies manage adverse impacts as well as key sustainable opportunities using a dual materiality approach.

Sycomore AM's **Principal Adverse Impact policy** sets out how the issues covered by the PAI are covered by SPICE.

Furthermore, **Sycomore AM's exclusion policy** targets indicators of adverse sustainability impacts, including controversial weapons, exposure to thermal coal, production of chemical pesticides, and more generally, has been drafted to target companies that violate the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The development of Sycomore AM's 'SPICE' analytical framework and exclusion policy are based on the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Global Compact, International Labour Organization standards and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. To assess the fundamental value of a company, analysts systematically examine how a company interacts with its stakeholders. This fundamental analysis aims to understand the strategic issues, business models, quality of governance and degree of integration of sustainability considerations, as well as the risks and opportunities facing the company. Sycomore AM has also defined its human rights policy in accordance with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Despite the due diligence described above to identify potential violations of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, it is never possible to guarantee that the issuers analysed are in full compliance.

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 the financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Yes,

as indicated in the previous sub-section, the principal adverse impacts, as well as all other adverse impacts, are taken into account for any investment of the portfolio through the SPICE analysis and results, supplemented by Sycomore AM's exclusion policy.

Information on the principal negative impacts on sustainability factors will be published in the annual report of the Fund.

No



What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The Fund's investment strategy aims to continually expose the Portfolio between 60% and 100% (with a maximum of 20% to public issuers and equivalent) to rigorously selected euro-denominated bonds (including convertible bonds) and other debt or money market securities issued by public or private issuers. The management team will select securities issued by companies of all capitalisation sizes that are included in its global process of fundamental analysis, or securities issued by public entities (and equivalent), with any or no rating.

For more details on the Fund's investment strategy, please refer to the Fund's prospectus.

The sub-fund's investment strategy fully integrates ESG (environmental, social (including human rights), and governance) issues. This integration is carried out through the Management Company's proprietary "SPICE" methodology as described above and set out in the ESG integration policy made available on the website.

We aim to identify the risks and opportunities to which companies are exposed by following a dual materiality approach, and more specifically:

- On the Environment, Pillar E evaluates how companies take environmental protection into account in the conduct of their business as well as in their supply of products and services. It also looks at how the environment can affect the company's activities. It fully integrates analysis of transition risk and physical risk exposure;
- At a social level, Pillars P, S and C aim to understand how companies integrate risks and opportunities related to human capital, relations with suppliers and clients and society as a whole. In particular, respect for workers' rights, employee health and safety, the quality of the working environment, the societal contribution of products and services, the ability of companies to contribute to the creation of quality jobs and respect for human rights throughout the business value chain are key issues covered by the analysis.
- On governance, Pillar I examines how companies recognise the interests of all stakeholders by sharing value equitably. This includes shareholder structure analysis, the alignment of senior management with the strategy, and the quality of the integration of sustainability issues into the strategy.

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 following mandatory criteria apply to the Fund:

At the investment level:

When investing in companies, the following screening and exclusion filters apply to all investments in the financial product:

- **Selection filter:** The aim of this filter is, on the one hand, to favour companies with sustainable development opportunities and, on the other hand, to avoid ESG risks that are particularly material in terms of companies' ability to repay their debt. The filter combines several criteria from our SPICE methodology, focusing on the following themes:
 - **Environmental contribution of companies' products and services;**
 - **Happy@Work working environment;**
 - **Reputational risk and responsible marketing;**
 - **Risk associated with the quality and transparency of communication;**
 - **Bondholder risk.**

In addition to these specific criteria, there is a selection filter based on the **SPICE rating**.

- **Exclusion filter:** This filter excludes companies which present sustainability risks that could call into question those companies' competitiveness or that could be the source of serious adverse impacts. A company is thus excluded if:
 - it is involved in activities identified in **Sycomore AM's SRI exclusion policy** for their controversial social or environmental impacts;
 - it is affected by a **serious controversy**.
- The selection and exclusion filters described above ensure that, at all times, **the selectivity ratio is at least 30%** relative to the Fund's initial universe, as described in the prospectus.

For bonds, other international debt securities and short-term negotiable securities from public issuers: The selection is based on a rating of the issuing country across various criteria (environment, governance, economic health, corruption, human rights, inclusion), enabling the identification of countries deemed sufficiently supportive of sustainable and inclusive development.

At the product level, the management company aims to outperform the Fund's benchmark index in relation to the following two indicators:

- Net environmental contribution;
- Carbon intensity.

In addition, the Fund will continuously invest at least 50% of its net assets in sustainable investments that have either an environmental or a social objective. The sustainable investment definition applied by the Management Company in accordance with the EU Regulation known as SFDR is available in the ESG integration policy published on the website.

The main methodological limits of the non-financial approach are as follows:

- The availability of data for ESG analysis;
- The quality of the data used to assess the quality and impact of ESG as there are no universal standards for ESG information and third-party verification is not systematic;
- Data comparability because not all companies publish the same indicators;
- The use of proprietary methodologies that rely on the experience and expertise of the asset manager's staff.

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

As part of its investment strategy, the Fund's eligible investment universe is narrowed down by at least 30% compared to the initial universe (as described in the Fund prospectus).

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

Governance is part of the SPICE analysis, including a section dedicated to governance (section "G") in Pillar "I", which includes a significant focus on governance bodies, and integrates other governance elements from the other pillars, particularly employee relations and compensation within Pillar "P", as well as tax practices within Pillar "S". The overall governance of the issues associated with each type of stakeholder (Society & Suppliers, People, Investors, Clients, and Environment) is addressed in each of these pillars.

Other requirements to exclude from the investment universe insufficient governance practices in section "G", associated with a minimum threshold, are included in Sycomore AM's exclusion policy.

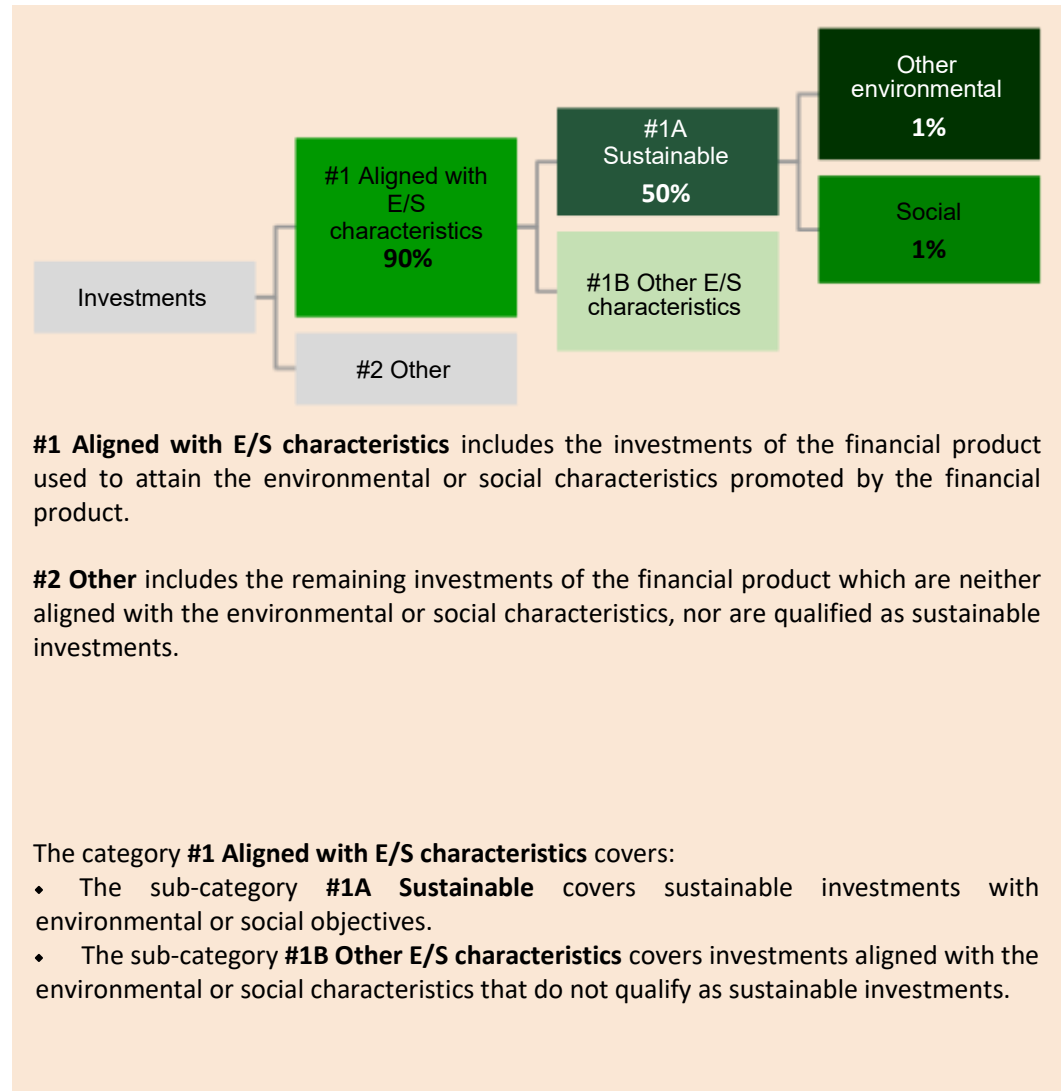
Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance.



What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The binding elements described herein apply to any of the Fund's investments (excluding cash and derivatives used for hedging).

The asset allocation figures shown below are pre-contractual minima expressed as a percentage of net assets and are not indicative of a target allocation. For information on the percentages achieved, please refer to the annual report.



The objective for the remaining portion of investments, including a description of minimum environmental or social guarantees, is set out in the following questions: “What investments are included under “#2 Other”, what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?”

● **How does the use of derivatives help attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?**

The policy for using derivatives, whose underlying assets are subject to the SPICE analysis process, is compatible with the objectives of the Fund and consistent with its inclusion in a long-term perspective. It is not intended to significantly or permanently distort the ESG selection policy. The use of derivatives is limited to techniques allowing for efficient management of the portfolio of securities in which the Fund is invested. The Fund may not hold a short position in any asset selected as ESG, according to its own method of ESG asset selection.

The **asset allocation** describes the portion of investments in specific assets.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of: **turnover** reflecting the proportion of revenue derived 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 the green operational activities of investee companies.

The Fund's use of derivatives for exposure, apart from efficient and marginal management, is necessarily of a temporary and exceptional nature.



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

The investments underlying the financial product that take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities represent a minimum commitment of alignment of 0% of investments.

● ***Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy¹?***

Yes:

In fossil gas

In nuclear energy

No

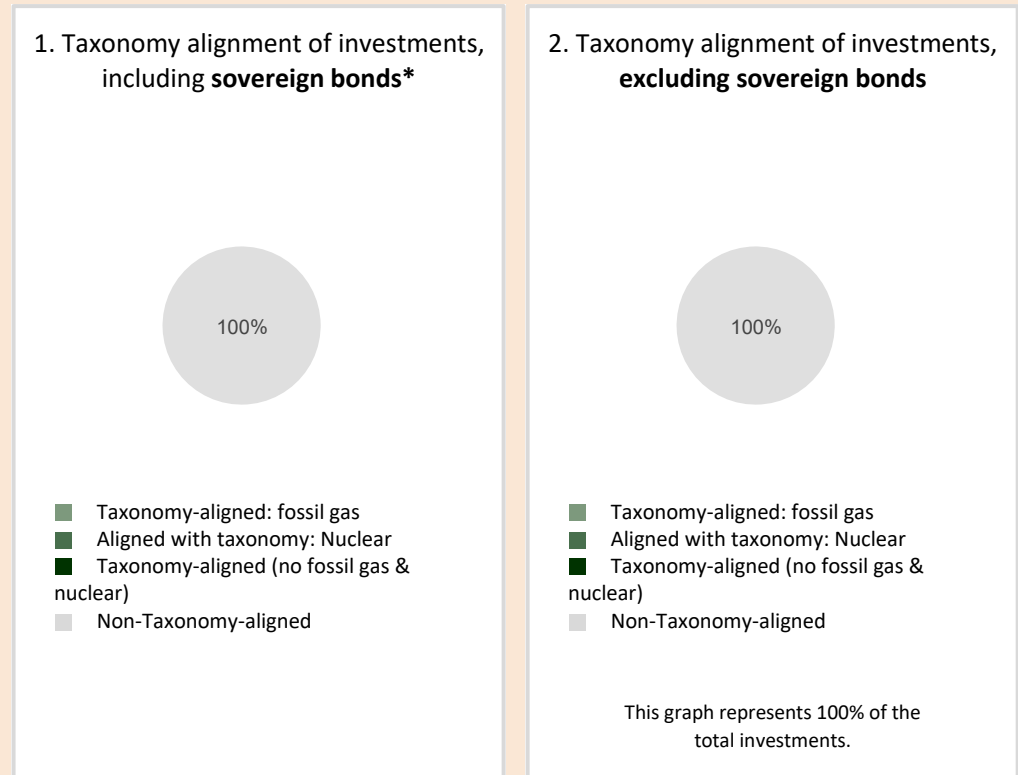
1. Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ('climate change mitigation') and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left-hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy related economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down 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 fully renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

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 possible 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.



* For the purpose of these graphs, "sovereign bonds" include all sovereign exposures.

● **What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?**

N/A

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



What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Fund makes a commitment regarding a minimum proportion of investments in sustainable investments with an environmental objective (1%).

However, the Fund will continuously invest at least 50% of its net assets in sustainable investments that have either an environmental or a social objective.



What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund makes a commitment regarding a minimum proportion of investments in sustainable investments with a social objective (1%).

However, the Fund will continuously invest at least 50% of its net assets in sustainable investments that have either an environmental or 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 in the “#2 Other” category are related to derivative instruments used for hedging purposes, cash held on an ancillary basis, or cash equivalents such as government bonds.

Other cash equivalents and similar instruments held on an ancillary basis, as well as derivatives held for hedging purposes, are not subject to minimum environmental or social guarantees.



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?

There is no 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.

- ***How is the reference benchmark aligned at all times with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?***

N/A

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the index methodology guaranteed on an ongoing basis?***

N/A

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

N/A

- ***Where is more information available on the calculation method used for the chosen index?***

N/A



Where can I find more product specific information online? More product-specific information can be found on the website:

<https://en.sycomore-am.com/funds/18/sycomore-selection-credit>