

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

Template periodic 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

Product name: CARMIGNAC PORTFOLIO EMERGING PATRIMOINE
Legal entity identifier: 5493009DHKYYWDKLT418

Environmental and/or social characteristics

1. Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



It made **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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ____%



2. It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 37.0 % 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics by applying best-in-universe and best-efforts approaches to invest in a sustainable manner : 1) ESG integration, 2) Negative screening, 3) Positive screening applying a UN SDG alignment approach, 4) Active Stewardship to promote Environment and Social characteristics, 5) Monitoring of Principal Adverse Impacts.



No breach of environmental and social characteristics promoted have been identified during the year.



How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This Sub-Fund has used the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted :

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

1) **The coverage rate of ESG analysis:** ESG integration through ESG scoring using Carmignac's proprietary ESG platform "START" (System for Tracking and Analysis of a Responsible Trajectory) has been applied to more than 90% of issuers. In 2024, the coverage rate of ESG analysis was of 98.3% of issuers, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.

2) **Amount the universe is reduced by** (minimum 20% of the equities and corporate bonds section of the portfolio):

i) Firm-wide: Negative screening and exclusions of unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an international norms and rules-based approach on the following: (a) controversies against the OECD business guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and UN Global compact principles, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal mining, (d) power generation companies, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

ii) Fund-specific: Extended activity or stricter exclusion criteria cover oil and gas, weapons, gambling, alcohol, power generation, thermal coal mining, companies involved in factory farming, palm oil and companies on the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals ("PETA") list. In addition, corporate bonds with an overall START rating of "D" or "E" (rating from "E" to "A") are excluded of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. Companies having a START rating of E (rating from "E" to "A") on environmental or social pillars are excluded of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. Companies having an overall MSCI rating of "CCC" or "B" (rating from "C" to "AAA") are a priori excluded of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. Companies rated "CCC" or "B" on the overall MSCI rating (from "E" to "A") can reintegrate into the Sub-Fund's investment universe if START rating is C or above. The equity universe is further reduced by the number of companies deemed not aligned according to our SDG alignment assessment, as described below.

In 2024, the universe was reduced by 32.6% (for the equity section) and 25.3% (for the corporate bonds section) of the portfolio, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.

3) **Positive screening (Sustainable Investments):** The Sub-Fund makes sustainable investments whereby a minimum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in shares of companies that are considered aligned with relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are respectively 1% and 3% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Alignment is defined for each investment / investee company by meeting at least one of the following three thresholds:

- a) **Products and services:** the company derives at least 50% of its revenue from goods and services that are related to one of the following nine SDGs (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well Being, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; or
- b) **Capital expenditure:** the company invest at least 30% of their capital expenditure in business activities that are related to one of the following nine SDGs (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well Being, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; or
- c) **Operations:**
 - i. the company achieves an "aligned" status for operational alignment for at least three (3) out of all seventeen (17) of the SDGs, based on the evidence provided by the investee company of available policies, practices and targets addressing such SDGs. An "aligned" status represents an operational alignment score of ≥ 2 (on a scale of -10 to +10) as determined by the external scoring provider; and
 - ii. the company does not achieve a "misaligned" status for operational alignment for any SDG. A company is considered "misaligned" when its score is ≤ -2 (on a scale of -10 to +10), as determined by the external scoring provider.

In 2024, 15.0% of the Sub-Fund's net assets were invested in sustainable investments, on average, based on an average at the end of each quarter. The levels of sustainable investments with

environmental and social objectives were respectively 7.6% and 7.4% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, in 2024, on average, based on an average at the end of each quarter. In 2024, 64.5% had a sustainability score of 3/5, and 95.7% have a sustainability score of 2.6/5, on average, based on an average at the end of each quarter. The proportion of green, social or sustainability-linked bonds was 1.7% on average, calculated based on 4 quarters' end data.

4) Active stewardship: Environmental and social related company engagements leading to improvement in companies sustainability policies have been measured by the following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagements, (c) rate of voting and (d) participation at shareholder and bondholder meetings). In 2024, we conducted 70 engagements with 54 companies and 1 sovereign entity at Carmignac level, and 8 companies at the Sub-Fund level. At Sub-Fund level, we voted for 100% of the meetings where we have shareholder or bondholder rights to exercise.

5) Principal Adverse Impacts: the Sub-Fund has applied the SFDR level II 2019/2088 Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) annex 1 whereby 16 mandatory and 2 optional environmental and social indicators have been monitored to show the impact of such sustainable investments against these indicators : Greenhouse gas emissions, Carbon footprint, GHG intensity (investee companies), Exposure to companies in fossil fuel sector, Non-renewable energy consumption and production, Energy consumption intensity per high-impact climate sector, Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, Emissions to water, Hazardous waste ratio, Water usage and recycling (optional choice), Violations of UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Unadjusted gender pay gap (optional choice), Board gender diversity, Exposure to controversial weapons, Excessive CEO pay ratio. Sovereign bond issuers are monitored for Social violations and GHG intensity indicators.

Please find below the performance of the principal adverse impacts indicators for the year 2024, based on average quarter-end data, for the equity and corporate bond portions of the portfolio:

PAI Indicators	Based on company reported	Sub-Fund	Coverage
GHG Scope 1	Scope 1 GHG emissions	6,175.65	86.83%
GHG Scope 2	Scope 2 GHG emissions	1,918.60	86.83%
GHG Scope 3	From 1 January 2023, Scope 3 GHG emissions	53,544.13	86.83%
Total GHG	Total GHG emissions	60,456.60	86.83%
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	404.64	86.83%
GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee companies	1,120.42	94.71%
Exposure to fossil fuels	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	0.15	94.71%
Non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	0.82	90.96%
Energy consumption intensity - Total	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - Total	0.38	94.38%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector A	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)	-	94.38%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector B	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector B (Mining and quarrying)	1.22	94.38%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector C	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector C (Manufacturing)	0.28	94.38%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector D	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply)	0.73	94.38%
Energy consumption	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee	0	94.38%

intensity - NACE Sector E	companies - NACE Sector E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities)		
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector F	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector F (Construction)	0.02	94.38%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector G	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	0.05	94.38%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector H	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector H (Transporting and storage)	0	94.38%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector L	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector L (Real estate activities)	0.69	94.38%
Biodiversity	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0.20	94.49%
Emissions to water	Tons of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00	0.87%
Hazardous waste	Tons of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.39	83.28%
Water usage and recycling	Average amount of water consumed and reclaimed by the investee companies (in cubic meters) per million EUR of revenue of investee companies	0.00	21.68%
Violations of UNGC/OECD	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0	95.90%
Processes to monitor UNGC / OECD compliance	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00	94.65%
Gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	0.08	61.78%
Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	0.23	94.71%
Controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0	94.71%
Excessive CEO pay ratio	Average ratio within investee companies of the annual total compensation for the highest compensated individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-compensated individual)	166.14	30.92%
Greenhouse gas intensity (sovereign and supranational)	) GHG intensity of investee countries (tons of CO2e emissions per million EUR of the country's GDP)	751.74	96.41%
Social violations (sovereign and supranational)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (as an absolute number and in proportion to the total number of countries receiving investments), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0.75	96.41%

● ...and compared to previous periods?

This Sub-Fund has used the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted :

1) **The coverage rate of ESG analysis:** ESG integration through ESG scoring using Carmignac's proprietary ESG platform "START" (System for Tracking and Analysis of a Responsible Trajectory) has been applied to more than 90% of issuers. In 2023, the coverage rate of ESG analysis was of 97.9% of issuers, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.

2) **Amount the universe is reduced by** (minimum 20% of the equities and corporate bonds section of the portfolio):

i) **Firm-wide:** Negative screening and exclusions of unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an international norms and rules-based approach on the following: (a)

controversies against the OECD business guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and UN Global compact principles, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal mining, (d) power generation companies, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

ii) Fund-specific: Extended activity or stricter exclusion criteria cover oil and gas, weapons, gambling, alcohol, power generation, thermal coal mining, companies involved in factory farming, and companies on the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals ("PETA") list. In addition, corporate bonds with an MSCI rating below 1.4 (rating from "0" to "10") on environmental or social pillars or having an overall MSCI rating of "CCC" or "B" (rating from "CCC" to "AAA") are a priori excluded of the Sub-Fund's investment universe. Companies rated "C" or above on the START (rating from "E" to "A") are reintegrated into the Sub-Fund's investment universe after an ad-hoc analysis which may involve an engagement with the company. The equity universe is further reduced by the number of companies deemed not aligned according to our SDG alignment assessment, as described above.

In 2023, the universe was reduced by 52.0% (for the equity section) and 28.4% (for the corporate bonds section) of the portfolio, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.

3) Positive screening (Sustainable Investments): The Sub-Fund makes sustainable investments whereby a minimum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in shares of companies that are considered aligned with relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are respectively 1% and 3% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

Alignment is defined for each investment / investee company by meeting at least one of the following three thresholds:

- d) **Products and services:** the company derives at least 50% of its revenue from goods and services that are related to one of the following nine SDGs (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well Being, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; or
- e) **Capital expenditure:** the company invest at least 30% of their capital expenditure in business activities that are related to one of the following nine SDGs (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well Being, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; or
- f) **Operations:**
 - iii. the company achieves an "aligned" status for operational alignment for at least three (3) out of all seventeen (17) of the SDGs, based on the evidence provided by the investee company of available policies, practices and targets addressing such SDGs. An "aligned" status represents an operational alignment score of ≥ 2 (on a scale of -10 to +10) as determined by the external scoring provider; and
 - iv. the company does not achieve a "misaligned" status for operational alignment for any SDG. A company is considered "misaligned" when its score is ≤ -2 (on a scale of -10 to +10), as determined by the external scoring provider.

In 2023, the Sub-Fund had 31.0% of the portfolio invested in sustainable investments as per our definition above mentioned on average, based on 4 quarters ends data. The levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are respectively 14.5% and 16.5% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data. Our sustainable investment definition changed in July 2023 to incorporate the SDG alignment to operations and a change to the capex alignment threshold to 50% from 30%. Therefore, the average percentage of sustainable investments given the above, reflects the sustainable investment definition in place at the time: using the previous SDG framework in Q1 and Q2 and the current SDG framework in Q3 and Q4 2023 respectively.

4) Active stewardship: Environmental and social related company engagements leading to improvement in companies sustainability policies have been measured by the following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagements, (c) rate of voting and (d)

participation at shareholder and bondholder meetings). In 2023, we engaged with 60 companies at Carmignac level, and 7 companies at the Sub-Fund level. At Sub-Fund level, we voted for close to 100% of the meetings where we have shareholder or bondholder rights to exercise.

5) Principal Adverse Impacts: the Sub-Fund has applied the SFDR level II 2019/2088 Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) annex 1 whereby 16 mandatory and 2 optional environmental and social indicators have been monitored to show the impact of such sustainable investments against these indicators : Greenhouse gas emissions, Carbon footprint, GHG intensity (investee companies), Exposure to companies in fossil fuel sector, Non-renewable energy consumption and production, Energy consumption intensity per high-impact climate sector, Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, Emissions to water, Hazardous waste ratio, Water usage and recycling (optional choice), Violations of UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Unadjusted gender pay gap (optional choice), Board gender diversity, Exposure to controversial weapons, Excessive CEO pay ratio. Sovereign bond issuers are monitored for Social violations and GHG intensity indicators.

In 2023, we switched to MSCI as our data provider to monitor the PAIs from Impact Cubed in 2022 because it offered more transparency and greater flexibility to build our own tools using the raw data provided by MSCI. Please find below the performance of the principal adverse impacts indicators for the year 2023, based on average quarter-end data, for the equity and corporate bond portions of the portfolio:

PAI Indicators	Based on company reported	Sub-Fund	Coverage
GHG Scope 1	Scope 1 GHG emissions	9294.05	82%
GHG Scope 2	Scope 2 GHG emissions	3014.03	82%
GHG Scope 3	From 1 January 2023, Scope 3 GHG emissions	44365.87	82%
Total GHG	Total GHG emissions	56822.07	82%
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	285.84	82%
GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee companies	1591.20	95%
Exposure to fossil fuels	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	19%	95%
Non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	78%	76%
Energy consumption intensity - Total	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - Total	1.14	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector A	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)	0.00	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector B	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector B (Mining and quarrying)	2.13	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector C	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector C (Manufacturing)	0.70	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector D	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply)	4.38	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector E	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities)	0.00	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector F	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector F (Construction)	0.01	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector G	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	0.01	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector H	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector H (Transporting and storage)	0.02	79%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector L	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector L (Real estate activities)	0.31	79%
Biodiversity	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	0%	95%

Emissions to water	Tons of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00	3%
Hazardous waste	Tons of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.73	24%
Water usage and recycling	Average amount of water consumed and reclaimed by the investee companies (in cubic meters) per million EUR of revenue of investee companies	0.00	4%
Violations of UNGC/OECD	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00	95%
Processes to monitor UNGC / OECD compliance	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.56	95%
Gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	33%	4%
Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	23%	95%
Controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00	95%
Excessive CEO pay ratio	Average ratio within investee companies of the annual total compensation for the highest compensated individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-compensated individual)	196.75	41%
Greenhouse gas intensity (sovereign and supranational)	GHG intensity of investee countries (tons of CO ₂ e emissions per million EUR of the country's GDP)	713.79	88%
Social violations (sovereign and supranational)	Number of investee countries subject to social violations (as an absolute number and in proportion to the total number of countries receiving investments), as referred to in international treaties and conventions, United Nations principles and, where applicable, national law	0.25	88%

● ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?***

The Sub-Fund makes sustainable investments whereby a minimum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's net assets, are invested in shares of companies that are aligned with relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are respectively 1% and 3% of the Sub-Fund's net assets.

As mentioned above, alignment is defined for each investment / investee company by meeting at least one of the following three thresholds:

- a) **Products and services:** derive at least 50% of their revenue from goods and services that are related to one of the following nine SDGs (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well Being, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; or
- b) **Capital expenditure:** invest at least 30% of their capital expenditure in business activities that are related to one of the following nine SDGs (1) No Poverty, (2) No Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well Being, (4) Quality Education, (6) Clean Water, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (11) Sustainable Cities and Communities, (12) Responsible Consumption and Production; or
- c) **Operations:**
 - i. the company achieves an "aligned" status for operational alignment for at least three (3) out of all seventeen (17) of the SDGs, based on the evidence provided by the investee company of available policies, practices and targets addressing such SDGs. An "aligned" status represents an operational alignment score of ≥ 2 (on a scale of -10 to +10) as determined by the external scoring provider; and

- ii. the company does not achieve a “misaligned” status for operational alignment for any SDG. A company is considered “misaligned” when its score is ≤ -2 (on a scale of -10 to +10), as determined by the external scoring provider.

These thresholds represent a significant intentionality of the company in regards to the contributing activity.

In 2024, the Sub-Fund had 37.0% of the portfolio invested in sustainable investments as per our definition above mentioned based on the end of quarter data. The levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are respectively 18.3% and 18.7% of the Sub-Fund’s net assets based on the end of quarter data.

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

We used the following mechanisms to ensure our sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective:

1) Universe reduction process:

i) Firm-wide exclusion: Negative screening and exclusions of unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an international norms and rules-based approach on the following: (a) controversies against the OECD business guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and UN Global compact principles, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal mining, (d) power generation companies, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

ii) Fund-specific negative screening: Extended activity or stricter exclusion criteria cover oil and gas, weapons, gambling, alcohol, power generation, thermal coal mining, companies involved in factory farming, palm oil and companies on the People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (“PETA”) list. In addition, corporate bonds with an overall START rating of “D” or “E” (rating from “E” to “A”) are excluded of the Sub-Fund’s investment universe. Companies having a START rating of E (rating from “E” to “A”) on environmental or social pillars are excluded of the Sub-Fund’s investment universe. Companies having an overall MSCI rating of “CCC” or “B” (rating from “C” to “AAA”) are a priori excluded of the Sub-Fund’s investment universe. Companies rated “CCC” or “B” on the overall MSCI rating (from “E” to “A”) can reintegrate into the Sub-Fund’s investment universe if START rating is C or above. The equity universe is further reduced by the number of companies deemed not aligned according to our SDG alignment assessment, as described above.

2) Active stewardship: ESG-related company engagements contributing to better awareness or improvement in companies’ sustainability policies are measured by following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagements, (c) rate of voting and (d) participation at shareholder and bondholder meetings.

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

According to Carmignac’s defined approach, the Principal Adverse Impacts indicators have been monitored on a quarterly basis. Adverse impacts are identified for their degree of severity. After internal discussion an action plan is established including a timeline for execution. Company dialogue is usually the preferred course of action to influence the company’s mitigation of adverse impacts, in which case the company engagement is included in the quarterly Carmignac Engagement plan according to the Carmignac Shareholder Engagement policy. Disinvestment may be considered with a predetermined exit strategy within the confines of this aforementioned policy.

Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:

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.

Carmignac applied a controversy screening process on OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights for all its investments across all Sub-funds.

Carmignac acted in accordance with the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGP), the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines for multinational enterprises to assess companies' norms, including but not limited to human rights abuses, labour laws and standard climate related practices.

This Sub-Fund applied a controversy screening process for all of its investments. Companies that have committed significant controversies against the environment, human rights and international labour laws to name the key infractions are excluded. This screening process bases the identification of controversies on the OECD Business Guidelines and UN Global compact principles and is commonly called norms-based screening, integrating a restrictive screening monitored and measured through Carmignac's proprietary ESG system START. A company controversy scoring and research is applied using data extracted from ISS ESG as the research data base.



The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do not significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the Union criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Carmignac has committed to apply the SFDR level II 2019/2088 Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) annex 1 whereby 16 mandatory and 2 optional environmental and social indicators will be monitored to show the impact of such sustainable investments against these indicators: Greenhouse gas emissions, Carbon footprint, GHG intensity (investee companies), Exposure to companies in fossil fuel sector, Non-renewable energy consumption and production, Energy consumption intensity per high-impact climate sector, Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, Emissions to water, Hazardous waste ratio, Water usage and recycling, Violations of UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Unadjusted gender pay gap, Board gender diversity, Exposure to controversial weapons, Excessive CEO pay ratio. In addition and where applicable, sovereign bond indicators: social violence and GHG intensity can also be monitored.

As part of its PAI strategy, Carmignac identifies companies that underperform the benchmark in terms of PAI Indicators. Our third party data provider, MSCI enables us to monitor the impact of our funds for each PAI.

The PAI values of the fund are compared to the values of the benchmark. When the fund PAI underperforms the benchmark PAI by a certain threshold, we look for the issuers that are the main contributors to the underperformance of the given PAI. Those companies are considered outliers.

Identifying outliers for each PAI indicator enables us to engage with companies in order to ensure they are committed to reducing their impact. We identified that Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) was one of the main contributors to the underperformance of Carmignac Portfolio Emerging in 2023. As a result, we engaged with Pemex in 2024 as part of our work as co-lead of the Climate Action (CA) 100 group. Following four years of engagement with Pemex, Carmignac has established strong dialogue with Pemex and the company responds constructively to concerns raised by the CA 100 group. Following our success in encouraging the company to create its first sustainability committee in 2023, Pemex approved and published its first sustainability plan, with input from lead investors as part of the CA 100 group.

In response to Carmignac and the CA 100 group's requests, the sustainability plan includes key disclosures such as quantified greenhouse gas emissions targets and related CAPEX implications, as well as an action plan on methane emissions. In addition, Pemex has committed to aligning its disclosures with ISSB S1 and S2 standards, which will bring the sustainability plan in line with TCFD requirements. A TCFD-aligned climate change risk report has also been published.

The list includes the investments constituting the **greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:



What were the top investments of this financial product?

Please find below the average top investments based on 12 month end data for 2024 for the equity and bonds sections of the portfolio :

Largest investments (equity)	Sector	% Assets	Country
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR	Information Technology	6.02%	Taiwan
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS	Information Technology	4.70%	South Korea
CENTRAIS ELETRICAS BRASILEIRAS SA	Utilities	3.95%	Brazil
HYUNDAI MOTOR CO	Consumer Discretionary	1.81%	South Korea
GRUPO BANORTE	Financials	1.70%	Mexico
VIPSHOP HOLDINGS LTD	Consumer Discretionary	1.52%	China
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD	Financials	1.50%	India
JD.COM INC	Consumer Discretionary	1.27%	China
LG CHEM LTD	Materials	1.18%	South Korea
EMBASSY OFFICE PARKS REIT	Real Estate	1.16%	India
HONG KONG EXCHANGES & CLEARING LTD	Financials	1.05%	Hong Kong
DABUR INDIA	Consumer Staples	0.92%	India
ICICI LOMBARD GENERAL INSURANCE	Financials	0.88%	India
MINISO GROUP HOLDING LTD	Consumer Discretionary	0.87%	China
DIDI GLOBAL INC	Industrials	0.81%	China

Largest investments (fixed income)	Sector	% Assets	Country
OTP BANK NYRT 15/02/2028	Financials	1.00%	Hungary
CESKA SPORITELNA AS 14/11/2024	Financials	1.06%	Czech Republic
INDONESIA 7.50% 15/08/2032	Sovereign bond	1.07%	Indonesia
OTP BANK NYRT 04/03/2025	Financials	1.09%	Hungary
COLOMBIA 4.12% 15/11/2050	Sovereign bond	1.14%	Colombia
ROMANIA 2.88% 13/04/2042	Sovereign bond	1.16%	Romania
JPMORGAN CHASE & CO 22/02/2032	Financials	1.26%	United States
POLAND 1.25% 25/10/2030	Sovereign bond	1.27%	Poland
HUNGARY 3.00% 21/08/2030	Sovereign bond	1.28%	Hungary
SOUTH AFRICA 8.50% 31/01/2037	Sovereign bond	1.29%	South Africa
CZECH REPUBLIC 1.95% 30/07/2037	Sovereign bond	1.37%	Czech Republic
POLAND 2.00% 25/08/2036	Sovereign bond	2.10%	Poland
SOUTH AFRICA 8.00% 31/01/2030	Sovereign bond	2.41%	South Africa
IVORY COAST 6.88% 17/10/2040	Sovereign bond	2.57%	Ivory Coast
PETROLEOS MEXICANOS 4.75% 26/02/2029	Energy	4.35%	Mexico

Source: Carmignac, 31.12.2024

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

In 2024, the Sub-Fund had 37.0% of the portfolio's net assets invested in sustainable investments as per our definition above mentioned, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.

● *What was the asset allocation?*

A minimum proportion of 90% of the investments of this Sub-Fund is used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy. In 2024, 98.3% of issuers have been covered by ESG analysis thus 100% of issuers were aligned with this E/S characteristics.

The minimum proportion of sustainable investment was 10%, a limit which was respected. In 2024, the Sub-Fund had 37.0% of the portfolio invested in sustainable investments as per our definition set out above.

In addition, the minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives were respectively 1% and 3% of the Sub-Fund's net assets. In 2024, 18.3% of the Sub-Fund's net assets are invested in sustainable investments with environmental objectives, and 18.7% in sustainable investment with social objectives.

The #2 Other investments (in additional to cash and derivatives which may be used for hedging purposes, if applicable) were equity, corporate bonds or sovereign bonds investments which are not classified as sustainable investment. They were investments made strictly in accordance with the Sub-Fund's investment strategy with the purpose of implementing the Sub-Fund's investment strategy. All such investments were subject to ESG analysis (including through our ESG proprietary sovereign model for sovereign bonds) and for equity and corporate bonds were subject to a screening of minimum safeguards to ensure that their business activities are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. These instruments are not used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.

Asset allocation

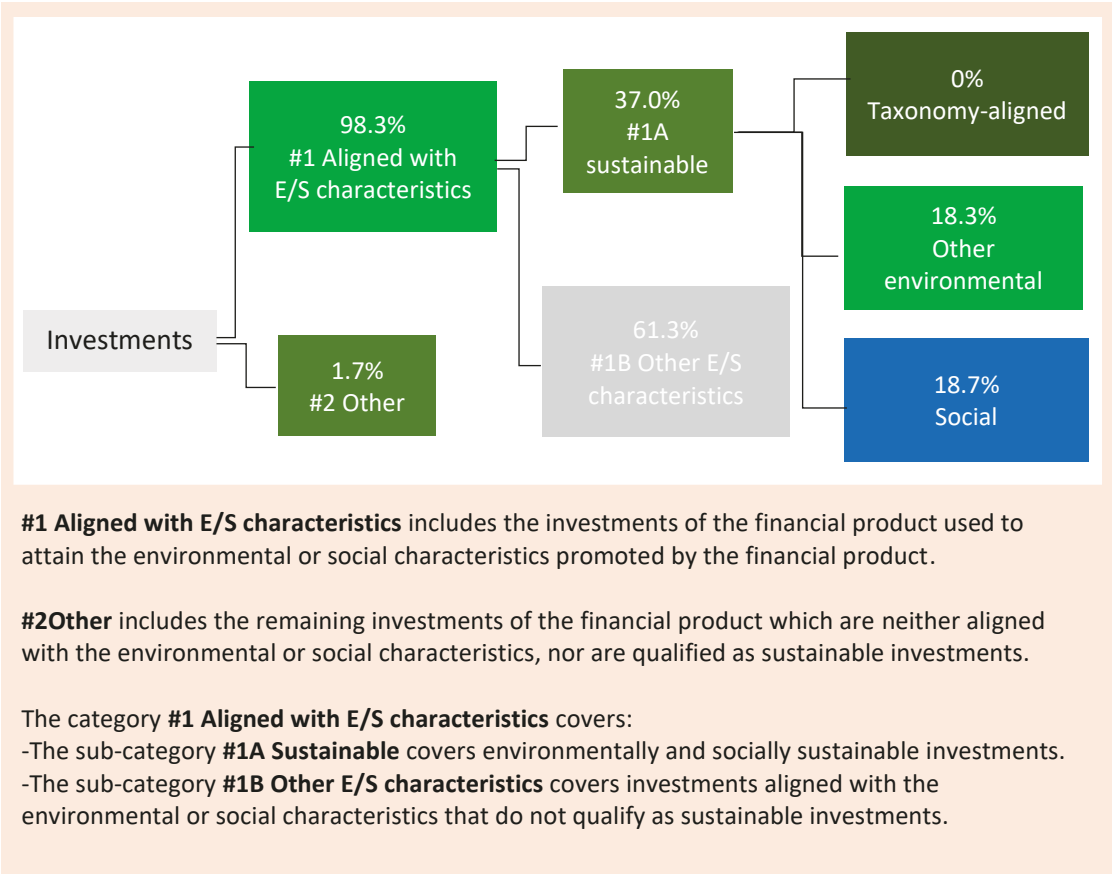
describes the share of investments in specific assets.

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is:

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.

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.



● ***In which economic sectors were the investments made?***

Please find below the average top sectors based on 12 month end data for 2024, for the equity and corporate bonds sections of the portfolio :

Largest economic sectors (equity)	% Assets
Information Technology	11.97%
Consumer Discretionary	8.43%
Financials	6.14%
Utilities	4.19%
Real Estate	2.55%
Materials	1.25%
Consumer Staples	1.16%
Industrials	0.86%
Health Care	0.86%

Telecommunication Services	0.64%
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Largest economic sectors (fixed income)	% Assets
Sovereign bonds	42.17%
Energy Energy Equipment & Services	10.39%
Energy Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	5.51%
Consumer Discretionary	2.18%
Telecommunication Services	0.85%
Industrials	0.34%
Materials	0.23%
Information Technology	0.16%
Utilities	0.15%
	0.11%

The remainder of the portfolio comprises derivatives with an exposure of -0.15%.

Source: Carmignac, 31.12.2024



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

In 2024, 0% of the sustainable investments with an environmental objective were aligned with the EU Taxonomy.



Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?

☐

Yes:

☐

In fossil gas

☐

In nuclear energy



No:

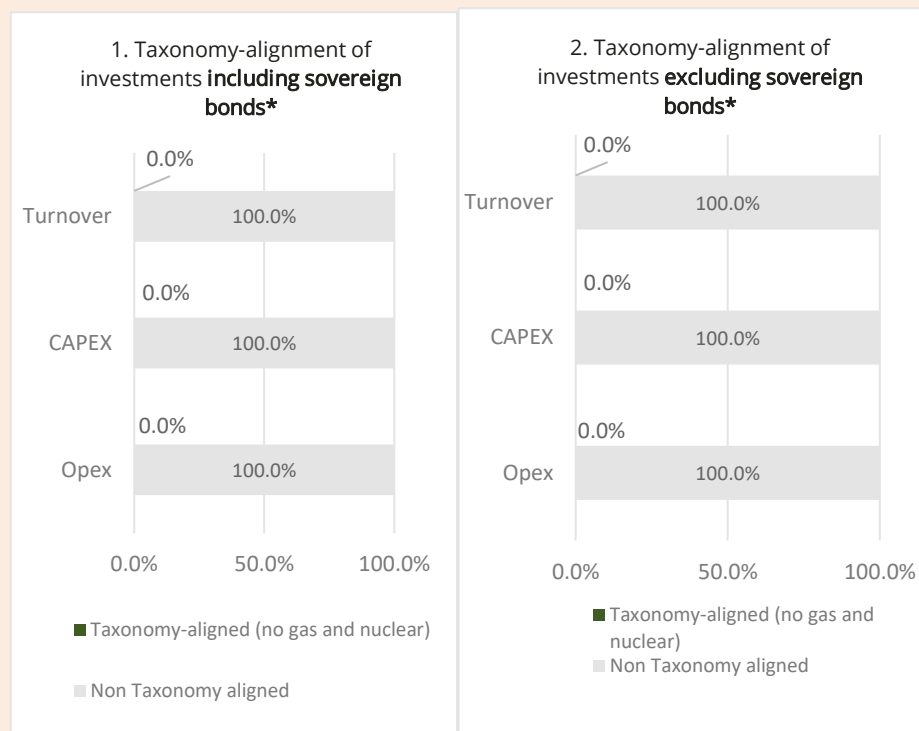
¹ Fossil gas and / or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objectives - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

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

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.

The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*

-  **What was the 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?**

In 2023, 0.33% of investments were aligned with the EU Taxonomy .
-  **What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

In 2024, 18.3% of the portfolio’s net assets was invested in companies aligned with environmentally oriented SDGs, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.
-  **What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**

In 2024, 18.7% of the portfolio’s net assets was invested in companies aligned with socially oriented SDGs, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.



What investments were included under “other”, what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The remaining portion of the portfolio (outside the minimum proportion of 90%) may also promote environmental and social characteristics but are not systematically covered by ESG analysis. Such assets may include unlisted securities or securities that have been subject to an initial public offering, the ESG analysis of which may be carried out after the acquisition of said financial instrument by the sub-fund.

At issuer level (for equities and corporate bonds), all assets are examined for adherence to global norms on environmental protection, human rights, labor standards and anti-corruption, through controversy (“norms-based”) screening. The investments are subject to a screening of minimum safeguards to ensure that their business activities are aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

Environmental, social and governance considerations were integrated in synthetic instruments through the derivatives framework detailed below. The approach depended on the type of derivatives instrument used by the Sub-Fund: single name derivatives or index derivatives.

Single name derivatives

The Sub-Fund may enter into derivatives with a short exposure to a single underlying security (“single name”) only for hedging purposes, i.e. covering the long exposure on that same company or issuer. Net short positions, i.e. situations where the short exposure on the underlying company or issuer is greater than the long exposure of the Sub-Fund on that same company or issuer, are prohibited. The use of short derivatives for purposes other than hedging is prohibited.

Derivatives with a long exposure to a single underlying company or issuer are subject to the same ESG integration policy as physical long equity and/or corporate debt positions, as applicable. These instruments must satisfy the same ESG integration and criteria, as described in this annex.

Index derivatives

Index derivatives, whether with a long or short exposure, may go through additional checks to ensure they are suitable for the Sub-Fund, depending on their purpose.

- Hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes: index derivatives purchased for hedging purposes are not analysed for ESG purposes.
- Exposure purposes: an index derivatives may be purchased by the Sub-Fund for exposure to the extent it meets the following characteristics, if it is to be held for more than one month:
 - Concentrated index (5 or less components in the underlying index): The index must not have any of its components in the Sub-Fund’s exclusion list.
 - Broad-based index (more than 5 components): the index must be composed in significant majority (>80% in exposure) of companies that are not in the Sub-Fund’s exclusion list.

In addition, the weighted average ESG rating of the index must be above BBB (MSCI) or C (START), and the ESG coverage of the index (either MSCI or START) must be greater than 90%. The reference indicator of the Sub-Fund remains out of scope of this index derivatives framework, and is not considered for ESG purposes. The Sub-Fund applies compensation calculation (netting of a long position with an equivalent issuer short positions using derivatives) for the purpose of measuring adverse impacts.

In 2024, no derivatives were used to meet the Environmental and/or Social characteristics promoted by the Sub-fund.

What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?

The below listed actions were conducted at Carmignac in 2024 in order to support our overall investment process in meeting environmental /social characteristics :

ESG Integration

In 2024, we introduced a new framework, for selected funds only, to meet the objectives of the Paris Agreement. Portfolio climate targets have been set to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 50% in 2030, 70% by 2040 and achieve net zero by 2050. The baseline year for the portfolio climate targets is 2018.

In 2024, we also improved our universe reduction process by reweighting each issuer in the initial universe of the fund. The investment universe is reweighted to eliminate market capitalisation, geographical and sectoral biases which could lead to significant differences between the composition of these indices and that of the Sub-Fund's portfolio.

In 2024, we also formalised our ESG integration process for CLO ("collateralised loan obligation") instruments. ESG analysis is performed for a significant portion of new CLO instruments. Adhoc analysis of the environmental and/or social characteristics of the eligible securitisation vehicles is carried out by the portfolio manager. Funds using this framework cannot invest in the worst scoring instruments.

We have developed and launched a holistic approach to evaluating sustainable bonds which include Use-of Proceeds (green, social, sustainability) and sustainability-linked bonds. These bonds are no longer considered sustainable investments by default, but must rather be analysed on a look through basis using specific criteria.

We established a new framework to integrate ESG analysis into derivative exposures across all our funds. The underlying issuers of single name derivatives as well as index derivatives which are held for exposure purposes are now subject to ESG analysis. Single name derivatives held for exposure purposes are now being held to the same ESG integration criteria as long positions. Additionally, ESG integration criteria have been developed as described in the above document for index derivatives. Derivatives held for hedging or efficient portfolio management purposes can still be held in the portfolio without undergoing ESG analysis. The policy has been developed and implemented by the Sustainable Investment Specialists team, and is overseen by the firm's Risk function.

Throughout 2024 we enhanced our ESG sovereign model to incorporate additional E/S/G KPIs into our analysis. This new model is expected to be launched by Q1 2025.

Transparency

We have continued to provide comprehensive information as to our ESG approach, policies and reports on the Carmignac website: https://www.carmignac.fr/en_GB/sustainable-investment/overview

In our 2024 TCFD report, we introduced a climate Value at Risk (VAR) disclosure to our reporting. The climate VAR disclosure quantifies the economic value that would potentially be at risk under different climate scenarios. The climate VAR disclosure is available as part of our more comprehensive TCFD report and can be accessed at https://carmidoc.carmignac.com/SRICA_FR_en.pdf

Carmignac recognises that it is as important to 'walk the talk' as it is to 'talk the talk'; which is why we published our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) policy in 2024. Our CSR approach is based upon 5 key pillars: our operational environmental footprint, fostering an engaged workforce and inclusive environment, our societal commitment, our commitment to the arts via the Carmignac Foundation and our responsible business conduct. Our CSR policy can be accessed at https://carmidoc.carmignac.com/CSR_FR_en.pdf

In 2024, we also revamped our exclusion policy to further increase transparency for our investors. The policy now includes the rationale behind each exclusion, the revenue threshold used for these exclusions as well as a table detailing the funds in scope per exclusion criteria. In addition, we have enhanced the policy to further clarify our integration of UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights into our controversies monitoring processes. Our exclusion policy can be accessed at https://carmidoc.carmignac.com/SRIEXP_FR_en.pdf.

Stewardship

100% Voting Target: in 2024 we succeeded in participating in 98.15% (95% in 2023) of all possible annual general meeting votes at Carmignac level.

Stewardship code: We were once again approved by the FRC as a signatory of the Stewardship Code by complying with all principles, as formalised in our annual Stewardship Report: https://carmidoc.carmignac.com/SWR_FR_en.pdf

Regulatory Consultations: We have taken part in industry roundtables on ESG issues facing our industry, products and the sector as a whole, and additionally contributed to consultations and discussions prompted by our regulators, including at EU level, the UK's FCA and France's AMF either directly, or through our fund associations working groups such as AI UK, Alfi Luxembourg and AFG, France.

Carmignac sees value in both direct and collaborative engagement, and it is the combination of both which leads to the most influential and effective stewardship. It is by joining forces that investors can most effectively influence investee companies on material ESG issues, including market-wide and systemic risks, and ultimately help improve the functioning of markets. With this in mind, we have increased our involvement with Climate 100+, in particular for the collective engagement with Pemex as bondholder of the company. In 2024, we joined collaborative engagements initiative with Nature 100+, on biodiversity topics. We also joined the WBA collective impact coalition on ethical AI.

More specifically regarding engagements, our fiduciary responsibility involves the full exercise of our rights as shareholders and engagement with the companies in which we are invested. Dialogue is maintained by financial analysts, portfolio managers and ESG team. We believe that our engagement leads to a better understanding of how companies manage their extra-financial risks and significantly improve their ESG profile while delivering long-term value creation for our clients, society and the environment. Our engagement may concern one of five considerations: 1) ESG risks, 2) an ESG theme, 3) a desired impact, 4) controversial behaviour, or 5) a voting decision at a General Meeting. Carmignac may collaborate with other shareholders and bondholders when doing so would help influence the actions and governance of companies held in the portfolio. In order to ensure that the company correctly identifies, foresees and manages any potential or confirmed conflict of interest situation, Carmignac has put in place and maintains policies and guidelines. For more information on our engagement policies, please visit the website.

In 2024, We conducted 70 engagements with 54 companies and 1 sovereign entity on ESG specific topics at Carmignac level, and with 8 companies in this particular Sub-Fund.

In 2024, we engaged with Anta Sports on their approach surrounding responsible sourcing of cotton as we noted that the company has quit the Better Cotton Initiative, and we wanted to clarify whether the company will continue to source cotton produced Northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The company explained that they do not source cotton directly, and this is done through tier 2-3 suppliers. They acknowledge that human rights in the supply chain is a material risk for the company, and they perform ESG analysis before onboarding suppliers as well as supplier audits. They have also cut ties with controversial suppliers which have been named in NGO reports. Since our discussion, the company has improved its reporting on supply chain management, and they have published a list of suppliers on their website. Therefore, we believe that the company is mitigating the risk as much as possible.



How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

Not Applicable

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

Not Applicable

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

Not Applicable

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

Not Applicable

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

Not Applicable

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