

Periodic information for the financial products referred to in Article 8(1), (2) and 2(a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and in the first paragraph of Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Product name: EdR SICAV - European Catalysts

Legal entity identifier: 969500NX1IRN31KWC703

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?



Yes



No



At least ____% of its investments were **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



____% of its investments were **sustainable investments with a social objective**.



It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and, although sustainable investment was not an objective, 97.20% of 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?

More than 80% of the financial product's investments were in sustainable investments.

● **How did the sustainability indicators perform?**

Over the course of the reference period, the UCITS:

- promoted the environmental and social characteristics identified in our ESG analysis model;
- complied with the Management Company's standard and sector-specific exclusions
- complied with a higher average ESG rating than that of its benchmark.

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

Not applicable.

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.

Sustainability indicators assess the extent to which the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are achieved.

- ***What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product intended to make, and how did the sustainable investments contribute to such objectives?***

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.

The description of the sustainable investment methodology defined by Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) can be found on the management company's website:

<https://www.edmondrothschild.com/SiteCollectionDocuments/ResponsibleInvestment/QR%20ENGAGEMENT/FR/EdRAM-Definition-etmethodeInvestissement-durable.pdf>.

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

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 and non-conventional fossil fuels
- not investing in companies that violate the United Nations Global Compact.²¹

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.

PAI 10 (Violations of the UN Global Compact) and PAI 14 (Exposure to controversial weapons) are monitored as exclusion criteria.

All PAIs are currently being integrated into the portfolio monitoring tools of the Management team and the Risk Department.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle, which provides that Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives. The Taxonomy also contains specific EU 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.

All other sustainable investments must also do no significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

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.

²¹ *The United Nations Global Compact: A United Nations initiative launched in 2000 to encourage companies around the world to adopt a socially responsible attitude by committing to implement and promote several principles relating to human rights, international labour standards, the environment and anti-corruption.*



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 has taken into account the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by first applying the Edmond de Rothschild Asset Management (France) exclusion policy, particularly concerning thermal coal, tobacco, non-conventional fossil fuels and controversial weapons. The principal adverse impacts have also been taken into account within the framework of the proprietary or external 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
Swiss Re AG	Finance	3.78%	Switzerland
Siemens AG	Industry	3.72%	Germany
Intesa Sanpaolo SpA	Finance	3.57%	Italy
SPIESA	Industry	3.57%	France
FincoBank Banca Finco SpA	Finance	3.46%	Italy
Snam SpA	Utilities	3.24%	Italy
Roche Holding AG	Healthcare	3.22%	Switzerland
Novartis AG	Healthcare	3.09%	Switzerland
Cie Financière Richemont SA	Cons. discretionary	3.08%	Switzerland
SAP SE	Techno. de	3.04%	Germany
AXA SA	Finance	3.03%	France
Danone SA	Basic cons. goods	2.91%	France
Informa PLC	Telecommunications	2.90%	United Kingdom
ASR Nederland NV	Finance	2.87%	Netherlands
Cellnex Telecom SA	Telecommunications	2.83%	Spain

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?

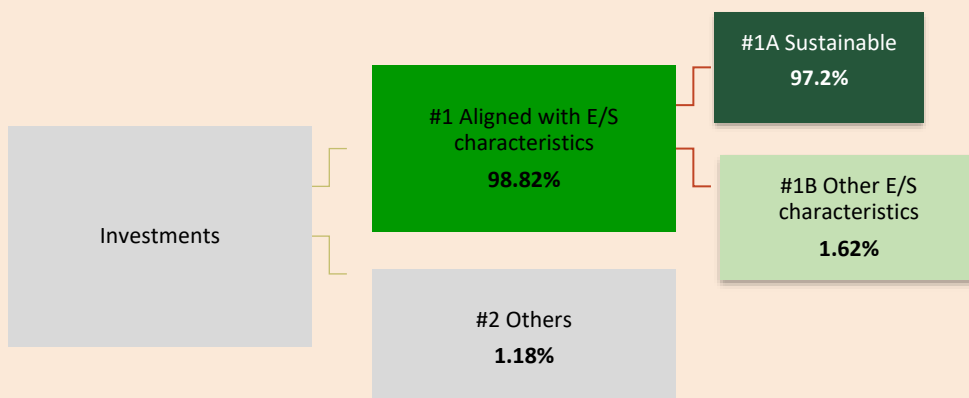
● What was the asset allocation?

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.



Category **#1 Aligned with E/S Characteristics** includes investments made by the financial product to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, as at 30/09/2025.

Category **#2 "Other"** includes the remaining investments undertaken by the financial product that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics, nor considered sustainable investments as at 30/09/2025.

Category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes:

- the subcategory **#1A Sustainable**, which covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives as at 30/09/2025;
- the subcategory **#1B Other E/S characteristics**, which covers investments that are aligned with environmental or social characteristics, but not considered as sustainable investments as at 30/09/2025.

#2 Other: Investments that are not aligned with environmental or social characteristics, or which are not covered in internal or external non-financial research. This category includes investments for hedging and cash-holding purposes.

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

Breakdown by sector at 30/09/2025*

Finance	23.51%
Industry	20.46%
Cons. discretionary	9.43%
Basic cons. goods	9.35%
Healthcare	7.24%
Information technology	6.79%
Materials	6.34%
Energy	5.34%
Telecommunications	4.97%
Utilities	3.51%
Real estate	2.26%
Cash and cash equivalents	0.80%
Total	100%

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

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.



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

Not applicable.

● **Has the financial product invested in EU Taxonomy-compliant fossil fuels and/or nuclear energy activities?** ²²

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil fuels

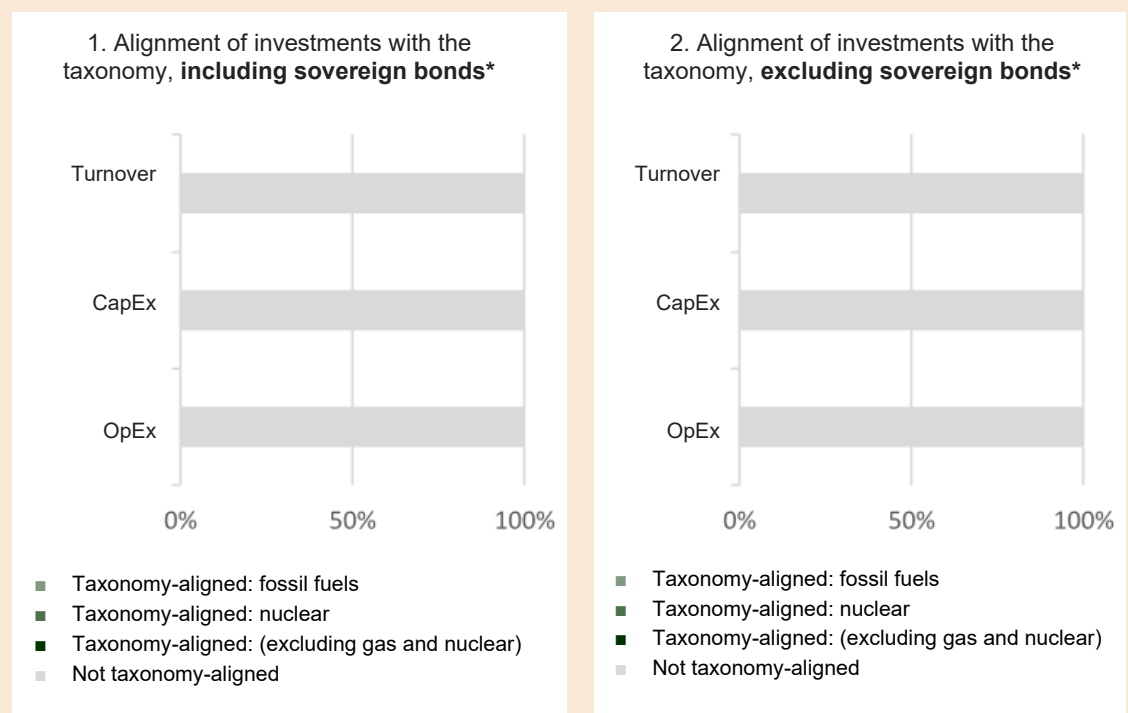
☐ In nuclear energy

☒ 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.

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.

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.



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

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

● **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?



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not applicable.



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

The category “#2 Others” includes investments for hedging purposes and cash held.



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

During the period, the managers sold companies that did not meet the definition of sustainable investment and, when making sustainable investments, made sure that doing so did not impose significant management constraints.



How did this financial product perform against the benchmark index?

Not applicable.

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

- ***How does the benchmark differ from a broad market index?***
- ***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?***
- ***How did this financial product perform against the benchmark index?***
- ***How has this financial product performed against the broad market index?***