PRODUCT NAME:
ODDO BHF China Domestic Leaders

LEGAL ENTITY IDENTIFIER:
969500YATZ5STI5LYC33

# *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**: N/A<br>☐ In economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy<br>☐ In economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy<br>☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: N/A | ☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments<br>☐ With an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy<br>☒ With an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy<br>☐ With a social objective<br>☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments** |

**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.

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

The Fund promotes environmental and/or social characteristics that are reflected in the construction and weighting of the Management Company’s external rating system.

As part of the ESG rating process, MSCI provides an assessment of companies’ exposure to the risks and opportunities associated with ESG criteria based on a rating scale, and also provides as score from 0 to 10 on each of the three aspects (Environmental, Social and Governance), as well as on various other criteria.

This initial ESG screening is revised quarterly in line with MSCI ESG Research. Should the Fund be invested in a company that no longer meets the criteria laid down in the Fund’s investment strategy, the Fund will divest completely within three months of noting the company’s exclusion from the investment universe.

As part of the company rating process, the following criteria, among others, are analysed:

- **Environmental**: energy consumption, water consumption, waste management, environmental certifications, products and services with environmental value-added, climate risk management, etc.
- **Social**: human capital (human resources management, executive team diversity, training, employee health and safety, etc.), supplier management, innovation, etc.

- **Governance**: corporate governance (preservation of minority shareholder's interests, composition of governance bodies, remuneration policy, etc.), fiscal responsibility, exposure to risk of corruption, etc.

The ESG analysis covers at least 90% of the Fund's assets (excluding cash). This ESG analysis is based exclusively on data from the external data provider MSCI.

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

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

The MSCI ESG rating model uses all of the characteristics and indicators referred to in the previous paragraph. The Fund's monthly ESG report currently includes the following indicators, which show the attainment of the characteristics promoted:
- the portfolio's weighted MSCI ESG rating used to measure the attainment of environmental, social and governance characteristics;
- the weighted MSCI score used to assess the quality of corporate governance;
- the weighted MSCI score used to assess human capital;
- the Fund's carbon intensity (total Scope 1 and 2 emissions divided by total revenue of the companies in which the Fund invests).

### WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS THAT THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT PARTIALLY INTENDS TO MAKE AND HOW DOES THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT CONTRIBUTE TO SUCH OBJECTIVES?

The Fund's sustainable investment objective is **environmental**: contribution to the environmental impact as defined by MSCI ESG research, and its "sustainability impact" field in relation to environmental objectives. It covers the impacts on the following categories: alternative energy, energy efficiency, eco-construction, sustainable water, pollution prevention and control, sustainable farming.

### HOW DO THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS THAT THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT PARTIALLY INTENDS TO MAKE NOT CAUSE SIGNIFICANT HARM TO ANY ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

The following approach is taken to comply with Article 2 (17) of the SFDR.

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.

- **Sectors excluded from investments:** The Management Company's exclusion policy is applied to eliminate sectors that have the most significant adverse impacts on sustainability objectives. The Fund applies sectoral exclusions to companies that do not respect the UN Global Compact, and sectoral exclusions for coal mining, coal-based power generation and development projects or infrastructure related to coal, non-conventional weapons, tobacco, the non-conventional production and processing of oil and gas, operations and production in the Arctic region, companies active in the palm oil industry that contravene sustainability principles and companies that have a history of involvement in serious breaches and environmental controversies. Please refer to the Fund's investment strategy for more information on these exclusions.

- **Controversies:** After the ESG has double-checked, companies that are the most controversial according to our MSCI ESG data will not be considered sustainable.

- **Consideration of the principal adverse impacts**: Doing no significant harm to the sustainability objectives, the Management Company sets (pre-trade) testing rules for selected significantly harmful activities: exposure to controversial weapons (zero tolerance), activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (zero tolerance) and serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (zero tolerance).

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

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 establishes certain areas of concern that may have an adverse impact ("PAI").

**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.

The Management Company applies pre-trade rules to three PAIs:

- exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and zero tolerance),
- activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas (PAI 7 and zero tolerance)
- serious violations of the principles of the UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and zero tolerance).

The Management Company also considers other PAIs in its ESG analysis for companies when the information is available, but without strict testing rules. PAI data is collected to determine the Management Company's final ESG rating.

ESG analysis covers monitoring of greenhouse gas emissions (PAI 1), exposure to fossil fuels (PAI 4), the share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (PAI 5), energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (PAI 6), lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11), the unadjusted gender pay gap (PAI 12) and board gender diversity (PAI 13). The Management Company also considers two other PAIs: deforestation policy (PAI 15) and lack of human rights policy (PAI 9).

If the Fund has sovereign investments, the manager's ESG model includes the two main PAIs in the ESG analysis: greenhouse gas intensity (PAI 15) and investee countries subject to social violations (PAI 16).

More detailed information on the Management Company's consideration of PAIs is available at www.am.oddo-bhf.com

### HOW ARE THE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS ALIGNED WITH THE OECD GUIDELINES FOR MULTINATIONAL ENTERPRISES AND THE UN GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS? DETAILS:

The Management Company ensures that the Fund's sustainable investments are aligned by applying its UN Global Compact (UNGC) exclusion list, as indicated in the Management Company's exclusion policy.

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 EU criteria.

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

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

## DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT CONSIDER PRINCIPAL ADVERSE IMPACTS ON SUSTAINABILITY FACTORS?

☒ Yes, in accordance with the provisions of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on sustainability-related disclosures in the financial services sector

(SFDR), the Management Company takes sustainability risks into account by integrating ESG (Environmental and/or Social and/or Governance) criteria into its investment decision-making process, as set out in the "Investment Strategy" section. This process also makes it possible to assess the management team's ability to manage the adverse impacts of their business activities on sustainable development. For more information, please refer to the Fund prospectus, which is available on the Management Company's website: am.oddo-bhf.com.

☐ No

## WHAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT FOLLOW?

The **investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

The Fund aims to maximise long-term capital growth by investing at least 70% of its net assets in equities included in the MSCI China A Index ("A Shares") through QFII/RQFII. The Fund may also invest up to 30% of its net assets in equity securities issued by companies registered or listed in China, that primarily operate from China, have significant business in China, or that generate substantial revenues in China, or whose subsidiaries, affiliates or associates generate substantial revenues in China ("H Shares", "Red Chips", "P Chips", "ADRs" and "GDRs").

The Fund will not systematically hedge against currency risk and up to 105% of its net assets may be exposed to this risk.

The Fund's maximum exposure to all instruments (equities, funds and derivatives) is limited to 105% of net assets, it being understood that the maximum exposure is the sum of the net exposures to each of the markets to which the Fund is exposed (the sum of long and hedging positions).

In constructing the Fund's portfolio, the Investment Manager, under the Management Company's responsibility and with the Investment Advisor's assistance, applies the following selection process:

**Step 1: ESG filters**

The initial investment universe is based on the MSCI China All Shares Index, including A Shares, H Shares, Red Chips, P Chips and foreign listed shares. A filter is applied to take ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) criteria into account. In two parts, this ESG filter excludes at least 20% of companies from the initial investment universe with the lowest scores, based on the score supplied by MSCI ESG, using a "best in class" approach.

**I. Sectoral exclusions:**

Strict exclusions are applied to companies that do not respect the UN Global Compact, and sectoral exclusions are implemented for coal mining (exclusion of any company whose annual production exceeds 10 million tonnes as defined in Urgewald's Global Coal Exit List or, alternatively, whose production exceeds 5% of revenue. These thresholds will reach zero by 2030 for EU and OECD countries, and by 2040 for the rest of the world), coal-based power generation (exclusion of any company for which coal exceeds 25% of the production mix or, alternatively, 25% of installed capacity. These thresholds will be lowered to 20% in 2022, 15% in 2024, 10% in 2026, 5% in 2028 and 0% in 2030 for EU and OECD countries) and development projects or infrastructure related to coal (exclusion of any company operating in mining or coal-based power generation and developing new projects involving the use of thermal coal, regardless of the project's size; this also includes coal-related infrastructure projects such as port or road developments specifically facilitating coal production) as defined in Urgewald's Global Coal Exit List, non-conventional weapons (chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines and cluster bombs), tobacco (exclusion of any company generating more than 5% of its revenue from the production of tobacco), the non-conventional production and processing of oil and gas (exclusion of any energy company generating more than 5% of its revenue from the exploration-production and use of non-conventional oil and gas. This includes shale oil and gas, as well as tar sands), operations and production in the Arctic region (exclusion of any energy company generating more than 10% of its revenue from the exploration-production and use of conventional and non-conventional oil and gas in the Arctic region), companies active in the palm oil industry that contravene sustainability principles (exclusion of any company that generates more than 5% of its revenue from different activities in the palm oil industry and that contravenes sustainability principles as defined by certification bodies) as defined in Storebrand's Standard Unsustainable Palmoil list, and companies that have a history of involvement in serious environmental breaches and controversies.

**II. ESG rating:**

MSCI ESG provides an assessment of companies' exposure to risks and opportunities arising from ESG criteria, based on a rating scale from CCC (worst score) to AAA (best score). As part of the ESG rating process, MSCI also provides a score from 0 to 10 on each of the three aspects (Environmental, Social and Governance), as well as on various other criteria that are taken into account as follows:

(1) The MSCI ESG Controversies Score reflects an assessment of controversies and their severity on a scale from 0 (very serious) to 10 (no recent incidents). The Fund's investment universe is limited to entities whose MSCI ESG Controversies score is 1 or higher;

(2) any company having an MSCI ESG score of CCC will be excluded from the investment universe, and

(3) any company having an MSCI ESG score of B will be excluded from the investment universe if at least one of the E, S or G aspects is rated below 2. Otherwise, B scores are allowed.

This initial ESG screening is revised quarterly in line with MSCI ESG Research. Should the Fund be invested in a company that no longer meets these criteria, the Fund will divest completely within three months of noting the company's exclusion from the investment universe.

As part of the company rating process, the following criteria, among others, are analysed:

- **Environmental**: energy consumption, water consumption, waste management, environmental certifications, products and services with environmental value-added, climate risk management, etc.
- **Social**: human capital (human resources management, executive team diversity, training, employee health and safety, etc.), supplier management, innovation, etc.
- **Governance**: corporate governance (preservation of minority shareholder's interests, composition of governance bodies, remuneration policy, etc.), fiscal responsibility, exposure to risk of corruption, etc.

The ESG analysis covers at least 90% of the Fund's assets (excluding cash). This ESG analysis is based exclusively on data from the external data provider MSCI.

**Step 2: Reducing the investment universe with quantitative and liquidity filters**

The eligible universe is then filtered on the basis of an analysis carried out by the Investment Advisor, who prepares a score for each company based on a quantitative review of certain criteria including: market capitalisation, enterprise value, net earnings growth, change in the price/earnings-to-growth ratio, and return on equity. Qualitative adjustments are then made to determine whether the preselected company represents an investment opportunity for the Fund. Qualitative criteria that are taken into account include strength of business model, ability to generate positive cash flows over the long term, quality of management, and potential growth of the business. The aim of this analysis is to eliminate poor companies (weak business model, lack of transparency, etc.). The Investment Advisor also considers a number of companies that, in the Advisor's opinion, merit further study after failing to meet all of the quantitative criteria (companies undergoing restructuring, growth expected to be well above trend). After this second stage, 200 to 300 companies are looked at in more depth and then monitored. –

**Step 3: Top-down macroeconomic forecasts and sector-based allocation**

Numerous macroeconomic indicators are analysed to assess current economic and liquidity conditions, including growth indicators (e.g. PMI, retail sales), liquidity indicators (e.g. interbank rates, 10-year government bond yields, change in spreads, etc.), and inflation indicators (e.g. CPI, PPI, oil prices, etc.). The Investment Advisor also looks at the different sectors' valuations relative to the A Shares market, to other global equity markets, and to past levels, with an emphasis on the main drivers of long-term growth in China such as technological catch-up, population growth, and improving production processes. Consideration of these growth drivers is key to the strategic sector allocation.

Based on the analysis of macroeconomic indicators and sector valuations, and taking monetary and fiscal policies into account, the Investment Advisor draws up top-down macroeconomic forecasts. These forecasts, the aim of which is to guide positioning on the sectors most likely to outperform in the current macroeconomic environment, determine the Fund's sector allocation.

**Step 4: Stock selection**

The investment strategy is concentrated on the search for GARP (growth at a reasonable price) stocks.

To determine a company's ability to maintain its earnings trend over time, the Investment Advisor carries out a detailed fundamental analysis and precise financial modelling of preselected businesses. This bottom-up analysis, which is specific to each company, gives particular consideration to strategy, financial robustness, management quality, competitive positioning, potential growth, and valuation. It is supplemented with an analysis of operational, financial, strategic, political and investment risks. Each company is then recommended on the basis of an assessment of earnings growth, valuation, downside risk and expected volatility.

The Investment Advisor constantly provides the Investment Manager with a target portfolio that combines the best investment ideas with the adjustments needing to be made to the existing portfolio to reflect the new sector preferences and convictions about individual stocks. The weighting of each position in the target portfolio is determined according to fundamental convictions and active risk management to provide sufficient diversification. This selection process enables the Fund to take long-term positions and make a certain number of large bets without being forced to close positions in the event of excessive volatility.

**Step 5: Portfolio construction and risk/return optimisation**

Based on the target portfolio established by the Investment Advisor, the Investment Manager carries out a quantitative risk assessment to ensure that the Fund's risk/return ratio appears to be optimal, and is in keeping with the various risk control constraints. Once this optimisation is complete, the Investment Manager builds the final portfolio of 30 to 50 stocks. The Investment Manager also uses a number of proprietary applications to monitor the portfolio in order to manage any risk that may arise and determine whether certain positions should be sold, or alternatively strengthened to maximise the risk/return profile.

### 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 Fund applies strict exclusions to companies that do not respect the UN Global Compact, and sectoral exclusions are implemented for coal mining (exclusion of any company whose annual production exceeds 10 million tonnes as defined in Urgewald's Global Coal Exit List or, alternatively, whose production exceeds 5% of revenue. These thresholds will reach zero by 2030 for EU and OECD countries, and by 2040 for the rest of the world), coal-based power generation (exclusion of any company for which coal exceeds 25% of the production mix or, alternatively, 25% of installed capacity. These thresholds will be lowered to 20% in 2022, 15% in 2024, 10% in 2026, 5% in 2028 and 0% in 2030 for EU and OECD countries) and development projects or infrastructure related to coal (exclusion of any company operating in mining or coal-based power generation and developing new projects involving the use of thermal coal, regardless of the project's size; this also includes coal-related infrastructure projects such as port or road developments specifically facilitating coal production) as defined in Urgewald's Global Coal Exit List, non-conventional weapons (chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines and cluster bombs), tobacco (exclusion of any company generating more than 5% of its revenue from the production of tobacco), the non-conventional production and processing of oil and gas (exclusion of any energy company generating more than 5% of its revenue from the exploration-production and use of non-conventional oil and gas. This includes shale oil and gas, as well as tar sands), operations and production in the Arctic region (exclusion of any energy company generating more than 10% of its revenue from the exploration-production and use of conventional and non-conventional oil and gas in the Arctic region), companies active in the palm oil industry that contravene sustainability principles (exclusion of any company that generates more than 5% of its revenue from different activities in the palm oil industry and that contravenes sustainability principles as defined by certification bodies) as defined in Storebrand's Standard Unsustainable Palmoil list, and companies that have a history of involvement in serious environmental breaches and controversies.

The Fund also excludes entities whose MSCI ESG Controversies score is below 1 and any investment in companies having an MSCI ESG score of CCC from the investment universe, as well as any company having an MSCI ESG score of B if at least one of the E, S or G aspects is rated below 2. Otherwise, B scores are allowed.

#### WHAT IS THE COMMITTED MINIMUM RATE TO REDUCE THE SCOPE OF THE INVESTMENTS CONSIDERED PRIOR TO THE APPLICATION OF THAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY?

The management team takes into account non-financial criteria through a selectivity approach leading to the elimination of at least 20% of this universe. The approach described above reduces the scope of investments according to applicable sector exclusions and on the basis of the ESG scores provided by MSCI ESG.

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

ODDO BHF's Responsible Investment Policy describes our definition and assessment of good governance practices.

**Asset allocation** describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.

## WHAT IS THE ASSET ALLOCATION PLANNED FOR THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

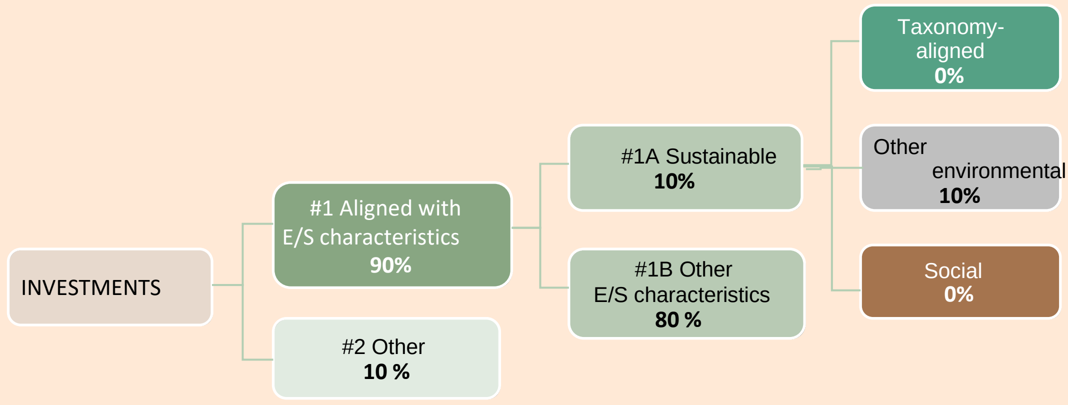
At least 70% of the Fund portfolio is permanently invested in equities that feature in the MSCI China A index. The Fund may invest up to 30% of its net assets in equity securities issued by companies registered or listed in China, that primarily operate from China, have significant business in China, or that generate substantial revenues in China, or whose subsidiaries, affiliates or associates generate substantial revenues in China ("H Shares", "Red Chips", "P Chips", "ADRs" and "GDRs").
The Fund will invest in company shares with a capitalisation of over CNY 5 billion when first added to the portfolio.

Up to 10% of the Fund may be invested in the units or shares of investment funds.

The Fund has the discretion to invest in financial futures or options traded on regulated or organised markets or over-the-counter in France and other countries, subject to the limit of 100% of the net assets. The Fund may use futures or options to hedge or increase the portfolio's exposure to equities, business sectors or market indices, in order to achieve the specified investment objective. It may also use forward currency contracts or currency swaps (used to hedge the currency risk linked to holding assets denominated in foreign currency).

HOW DOES THE USE OF DERIVATIVES ATTAIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

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.




**#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** includes the investments of the financial product used to attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

**#2 Other** includes the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives;

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

HOW DOES THE USE OF DERIVATIVES ATTAIN THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

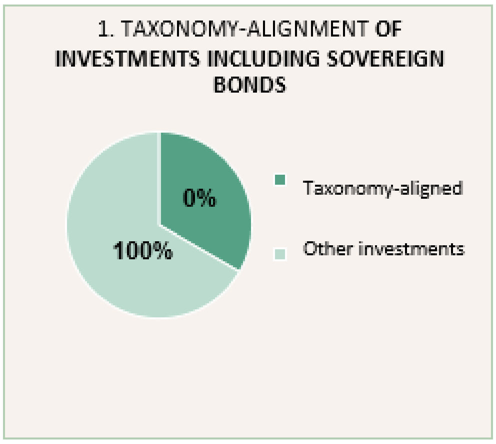
Derivatives are not used to improve ESG alignment or reduce ESG risk. As part of the investment strategy, the Fund is authorised to use derivatives for hedging and exposure purposes.

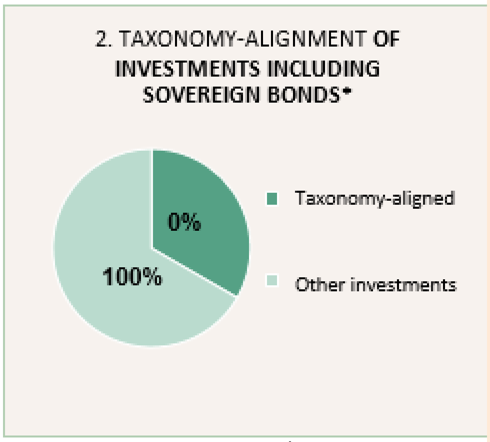
TO WHAT MINIMUM EXTENT ARE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE ALIGNED WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

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

**Transitional activities** are activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and among others have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the Taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product including sovereign bonds, while the second graph shows the Taxonomy alignment only in relation to the investments of the financial product other than sovereign bonds.




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

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF INVESTMENTS IN TRANSITIONAL AND ENABLING ACTIVITIES?

The percentage is not yet known.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE THAT ARE NOT ALIGNED WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

There is no minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective, but the Fund may make investments with an environmental objective.

WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS?

There is no minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective, but the Fund may make investments with 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 under "#2 Other" are derivatives and other ancillary assets.

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?

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

The benchmark index is MSCI China A Index (net dividends reinvested “net return”). MSCI is the administrator of this benchmark. This index is a broad market index that does not necessarily reflect, in its composition or method of calculation, the ESG characteristics promoted by the Fund.

HOW IS THE REFERENCE BENCHMARK CONTINUOUSLY ALIGNED WITH EACH OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The benchmark is not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product. Environmental and social characteristics are covered only by the Fund’s ESG investment strategy.

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

The benchmark administrator does not check ESG compliance of the index or its components. Issuers' ESG risks and their efforts to promote ESG objectives are factored into the Fund through its investment strategy.

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

The above index is a broad market index that does not necessarily reflect, in its composition or method of calculation, the ESG characteristics promoted by the Fund. For a description of the method used to calculate the index, please visit the MSCI website at www.msci.com.

### WHERE CAN I FIND MORE PRODUCT SPECIFIC INFORMATION ONLINE?

Additional information on the application of ESG criteria by the Management Company shall be available in the Fund's annual report and on the Management Company's website: www.am.oddo-bhf.com.