

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

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Product name: ODDO BHF Exklusiv: Polaris Dynamic

ODDO BHF Exklusiv: Polaris Dynamic (the "Sub-Fund") is a sub-fund of the umbrella fund ODDO BHF Exklusiv.

Legal Entity Identifier (LEI CODE): 529900JNJK6RERUTEI40

DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT HAVE A SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE??

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: N/A % <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective: N/A %	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input type="checkbox"/> with a social objective <input type="checkbox"/> It promotes E/S characteristics, but it will not make any sustainable investments.



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

The Sub-fund promotes environmental characteristics. This is reflected in the construction and weighting of the portfolio on the base of MSCI ESG Ratings, of exclusions and of the monitoring of controversies by the Fund Manager:

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

The MSCI ESG rating model uses all the features and indicators mentioned above. The Fund's monthly ESG report currently includes the following indicators that demonstrate that these have been achieved:

- The portfolio's weighted MSCI ESG rating to assess the global achievement of environmental and social characteristics;
- The weighted MSCI score to assess the quality of corporate governance;
- The weighted MSCI human capital score;
- The CO₂ intensity of the fund (sum of the CO₂ scope 1 and 2 emissions divided by the sum of the revenues of the companies in which the fund invests).

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.

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

Principal adverse impacts

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

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 sustainable investments of the Fund pursue the following objectives:

1. EU Taxonomy: The contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation and to the four other environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy. This contribution is demonstrated by the weighted sum of the EU taxonomy aligned revenues of each investment in the portfolio and based on data published by the companies invested in. In the absence of data from the companies invested in, MSCI research may be used.
2. environment: the contribution to environmental impact as defined by MSCI ESG Research through the "sustainable impact" section in relation to the environmental objectives. It includes impacts on the following categories: alternative energy, energy efficiency, green building, sustainable water supply, pollution prevention and control, sustainable agriculture.

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

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

1. rating exclusions: The Fund does not invest in companies with an MSCI ESG rating of 'CCC' or 'B'. The Fund does not invest in sovereign issuers with an MSCI ESG score of 'CCC' or 'B'.
2. sector and norm-based exclusions: The exclusion policy is applied to exclude the sectors that have the greatest negative impact on the sustainability goals.

This exclusion policy coincides with or complements the Fund's specific exclusions and includes coal, UNGC, unconventional oil and gas, controversial weapons, tobacco, biodiversity destruction and fossil fuel production in the Arctic.

3. consideration of key adverse impacts: The manager sets control rules (before trading) for some selected significantly adverse activities: exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and 0% tolerance), activities negatively impacting biodiversity sensitive areas (PAI 7 and 0% tolerance), CO₂ intensity of the fund (PAI 3 and lower than the benchmark) and serious violations of the UN Global Compact principles and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and 0% tolerance).

For the remaining adverse impacts (1. GHG emissions, 2. carbon footprint, 4. exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector, 5. share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, 6. energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sectors 8. emissions to water, 9. hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio, 11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, 12. unadjusted gender pay gap, 13. Board gender diversity, 15. GHG intensity, 16. investee countries invested subject to social violations), the manager has not set explicit control rules. These adverse impacts are only taken into account in the context of the MSCI ESG scores for the respective company or country, if applicable.

4. dialogue, engagement and votes: Our dialogue, engagement and voting policy supports the goal of avoiding significant harm by identifying key risks and making our voices heard to drive change and improvement.

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

Regulation (EU) 2020/852 defines certain areas that may in principle have a negative impact ("PAI"). The fund manager applies the pre-trade rules to three PAIs: Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and 0% tolerance), activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7 and 0% tolerance), CO₂ intensity of the Fund (PAI 3 and below the benchmark) and serious violations of the UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and 0% tolerance).

MSCI ESG ratings also incorporate environmental, social and governance issues when the use of other PAI core data for companies and governments can support their ESG rating. For companies, ESG analysis includes, where data is available, monitoring of GHG emissions (PAI 1), lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 11), and board gender diversity (PAI 13). For government issuers, GHG intensity per capita (PAI 15, usually based on GDP rather than per capita) and countries in which investments are made that are subject to social violations (PAI 16) are also taken into account.

However, the fund manager does not set specific objectives or defined control rules for these other core PAIs apart from those mentioned in the first paragraph.

For more information about MSCI ESG Ratings visit <https://www.msci.com/zh/esg-ratings>

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 shall ensure that the Fund's sustainable investments are aligned to the UN Global Compact (UNGC) exclusion list as described in the management company's exclusion policy. Due to poor data quality, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights are currently not directly taken into account. However, individual aspects from the aforementioned guidelines and guiding principles are taken into account indirectly (via the ESG ratings of MSCI ESG Research).

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

The "do not 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 THE 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 fund manager takes sustainability risks into account by incorporating ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria into the investment decision-making process. This process also makes it possible to assess the management team's ability to manage the negative impacts of their business activities on sustainability. Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14), activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7) and serious violations of the UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10) is not tolerated and any such issuers are excluded from the portfolio.

Information pursuant to Art. 11 of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 can be found in the annual report of the umbrella fund, on the website "am.oddo-bhf.com" and upon request from the Management Company.

☐ No



WHAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT FOLLOW?

The sub-fund actively invests in equities worldwide.

In accordance with Article 8 of the SFDR**, the fund manager incorporates sustainability risks into the investment process by taking account of ESG (environmental, social and good governance) characteristics when making investment decisions, as well as material adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors. The investment process is based on ESG integration, normative screening (including UN Global Compact, controversial weapons), sector exclusions and a best-in-class approach. The Sub-Fund is therefore subject to environmental, social and ethical ("ESG" - Environmental, Social and Governance) restrictions with regard to assets. The management company observes and applies the United Nations Principles for Responsible Investment ("UN PRI") with respect to environmental, social and governance issues in its engagement activities, e.g. by exercising voting rights, actively exercising shareholder and creditor rights and through dialogue with issuers. Issuers that significantly violate the requirements of the UN Global Compact are excluded.

The Sub-Fund's initial investment universe for both equities and corporate bonds is companies in the MSCI ACWI Index ("Parent Index")***. The Sub-Fund may also invest in companies or issuers from OECD countries with a market capitalisation of at least EUR 100 million or with at least EUR 100 million in bonds issued. These are also subject to an ESG-analysis.

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

An ESG filter is applied, resulting in the exclusion of at least 20% of the companies included in the parent Index.

The ESG filter is based on the following ratings, among others:

1. The MSCI ESG score assesses companies' vulnerability to ESG-related risks and opportunities on a rating scale from "CCC" (worst rating) to "AAA" (best rating). The score is based on Environment, Social and Governance sub-scores with a rating scale from "0" (worst rating) to "10" (best rating).

The Sub-Fund does not invest in companies with an MSCI ESG score of "CCC" or "B". The Sub-Fund does not invest in government issuers with an MSCI ESG score of "CCC" or "B".

2. MSCI Business Involvement Screens provide analysis of revenue generation in potentially critical sectors for the companies in question. No securities will be acquired for the Sub-Fund from companies if they generate revenue from controversial weapons (biochemical weapons, cluster munitions, blinding lasers, land mines, etc.) or more than a certain amount of revenue from other weapons (proportion of total revenue from nuclear, conventional and civilian weapons), gambling, pornography, tobacco, coal mining or from the generation of electricity from coal.

3. The MSCI ESG Controversies Score analyses and monitors companies' management strategies and actual performance in terms of violations of international norms and standards. Among other things, compliance with the principles of the UN Global Compact is checked. Companies that violate these principles according to the MSCI ESG Controversies Score will not be acquired for the Sub-Fund.

4. If securities or bonds issued by governments are acquired directly for the Sub-Fund (direct investment), no securities issued by governments with an insufficient score according to the Freedom House Index are acquired. However, scoring according to the Freedom House Index is not taken into account for securities that are indirectly acquired as part of a target fund investment (no look-through).

Additional ESG assessments conducted by in-house research or by third parties may also be used.

At least 90% of the issuers are assessed with regard to their ESG record (excluding target fund investments, precious metals certificates and money market instruments). The focus is on companies and countries with a high sustainability performance. The target is an average sustainability rating of "A" for the Sub-Fund's assets.

0.5% of the Sub-Fund's assets are invested in taxonomy aligned activities. The minimum proportion of sustainable investments of the sub-fund is 10%.

The Management Company also observes the CDP (Carbon Disclosure Project). It has also implemented a graduated disinvestment strategy as part of its exclusion policy, according to which no more investments are made in issuers from the coal sector above certain thresholds. The goal is to reduce the thresholds to 0 per cent by 2030 for issuers from EU and OECD countries and by 2040 for the rest of the world.

WHAT ARE THE BINDING ELEMENTS OF THE INVESTMENT STRATEGY USED TO SELECT INVESTMENTS TO ATTAIN EACH OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS PROMOTED BY THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

No securities will be acquired for the Sub-Fund from companies if they generate revenue from controversial weapons (biochemical weapons, cluster munitions, blinding lasers, land mines, etc.) or more than a certain amount of revenue from other weapons (proportion of total revenue from nuclear, conventional and civilian weapons), gambling, pornography, tobacco, coal mining or from the generation of electricity from coal.

The Sub-Fund does not invest in companies with an MSCI ESG score of "CCC" or "B". The Sub-Fund does not invest in government issuers with an MSCI ESG score of "CCC" or "B".

At least 90% of the issuers are assessed with regard to their ESG record (excluding target fund investments, precious metals certificates and money market instruments). The focus is on companies and countries with a high sustainability performance. The target is an average sustainability rating of "A" for the Sub-Fund's assets.

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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 considers extra-financial criteria through a selectivity approach that results in at least 20% of the MSCI ACWI Index*** universe being excluded. The approach described above reduces the size of the investments based on the applicable sector exclusions and based on the MSCI ESG rating performed and the ESG ratings assigned to the eligible issuers.

Good governance

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

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

The ODDO BHF Asset Management Global Responsible Investment Policy sets out our definition and assessment of good corporate governance and is published on the “am.oddo-bhf.com” website. A good indicator of the degree to which corporate strategies are aligned with sustainable aspects is their positioning on the UN Global Compact. If a company commits to the ten principles in the areas of human rights, labour, environment and anti-corruption, it sends a positive signal about its ambitions towards a long-term oriented financial ecosystem. The fund manager also checks whether the companies pursue a policy of sustainability or have defined corresponding goals. If this is the case, the fund manager further analyses which means are used to achieve these goals, who is in charge and whether there is a match with the remuneration of the top management.



WHAT IS THE ASSET ALLOCATION PLANNED FOR THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

At least 90% of the sub-fund's investments are focused on environmental or social characteristics, of which 80% are focused on other environmental or social characteristics and at least 10% are sustainable investments. A maximum of 10% of the Sub-Fund's investments are other investments. For further details, please refer to the Prospectus, section "Investment Objective and Policy".

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

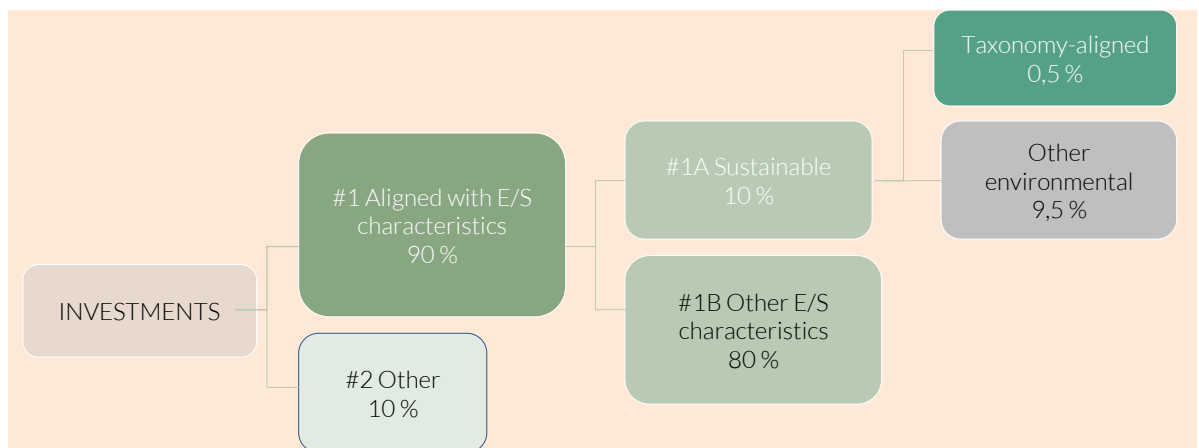
Derivatives are not actively used to improve ESG alignment or reduce ESG risk.

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.

- **operating expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes 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.

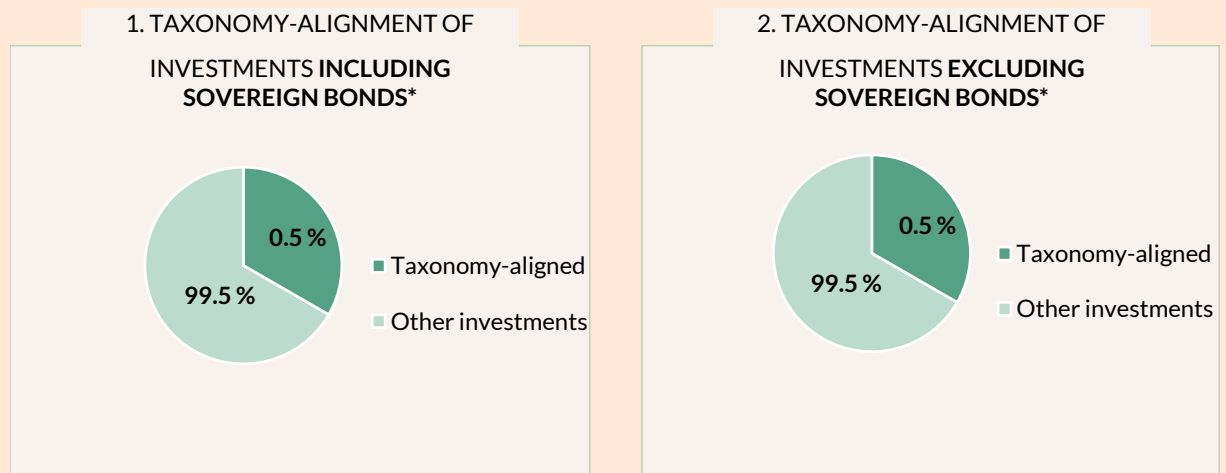


TO WHAT MINIMUM EXTENT ARE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE ALIGNED WITH EU TAXONOMY?

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 minimum share is 0.00 %.



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

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective must be at least 9.5%.



WHAT IS THE MINIMUM SHARE OF SOCIALLY SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS?

The minimum share is 0.00 %.

WHAT INVESTMENTS ARE INCLUDED UNDER "#2 OTHER", WHAT IS THEIR PURPOSE AND ARE THERE ANY MINIMUM ENVIRONMENTAL OR SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS?

The investments included in "#2 Other" are derivatives and other auxiliary investments, such as money market instruments and certificates on precious metals. There are no minimum environmental or social safeguards for investments qualified as "Other".



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?

No specific index has been designated for the Sub-Fund as a reference benchmark to determine whether the Sub-Fund is aligned with the promoted environmental and/or social characteristics.



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

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

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

The reference benchmark indices used by the Sub-fund are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

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

The environmental and social characteristics are covered by the fund's ESG investment strategy.

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

The environmental and social characteristics are covered by the fund's ESG investment strategy.

WHERE CAN THE METHODOLOGY USED FOR THE CALCULATION OF THE DESIGNATED INDEX BE FOUND?

The environmental and social characteristics are covered by the fund's ESG investment strategy.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE PRODUCT SPECIFIC INFORMATION ONLINE?

MORE PRODUCT-SPECIFIC INFORMATION CAN BE FOUND ON THE WEBSITE:

Further product-specific information can be found on the website: am.oddo-bhf.com

** Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 on sustainability-related disclosure requirements in the financial services sector

*** MSCI ACWI is a registered trademark of MSCI Limited.