

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Product name: ODDO BHF US Mid Cap

Legal entity identifier: 969500PU8CLCM4PCIB49

DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT HAVE A SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE?

<input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="radio"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<input type="checkbox"/> It will make a minimum of sustainable investments with an environmental objective: N/A <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 of sustainable investments with a social objective: N/A	<input 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 N/A of sustainable investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy <input 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> 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.

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.



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

The Fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics which are reflected in the creation and weighting of the fund manager's internal ESG ratings.

The fund manager will take account of ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria when analysing companies. ESG ratings combine in a single date point that can be used to assess the activities and ESG attributes of issuing companies: environmental indicators (such as energy efficiency, carbon and pollution emissions, sustainable packaging and hazardous waste); social indicators (such as employee relations, product safety and supply chain management); and governance indicators (such as corruption, diversity of the board of directors, management remuneration, ownership structure and shareholder rights). The ratings are based on external and internal research, including discussions with companies. They may also be generated based on systematic processes which provide an assessment of the ESG profile of an issuer relative to its peers, or on fundamental research carried out by the fund manager's dedicated ESG team.

ESG ratings are attributed on a scale of 1 to 5, using a best-in-class approach. The best rating is 1, which means that the company is a leader among its peers in the management of significant E, S or G risks and the integration of ESG factors into its practices. The worst rating is 5, which means that the company is probably lagging its peers in the management of significant E, S or G risks and the integration of ESG factors into its practices. Issuers are allocated an individual rating for E, S and G characteristics and an overall ESG rating.

The importance of the different ESG factors is likely to vary by sector and between specific companies. The possibility to speak directly with an issuer's management and members of the board of directors may provide a more refined view or nuanced insight of the significant ESG challenges.

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

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

- The fund manager has weighted the portfolio’s ESG rating in order to assess the overall attainment of environmental and social characteristics.
- The Fund’s carbon intensity (total Scope 1 and 2 carbon 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 does not have a sustainable investment objective.

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 Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective.

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

The Fund does not consider PAIs.

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

The Fund does not have a sustainable investment objective.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a “do no significant harm” principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The “do no significant harm” principle applies only to those investments underlying the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The other underlying investments do not take into account EU criteria on 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 Investment Advisor takes sustainability risks into account by integrating ESG (Environmental and/or Social and/or Governance) criteria into its investment decision-making process. This process also makes it possible to assess the fund manager’s ability to identify the adverse sustainability impacts of their business activities. For more information, please refer to the Fund prospectus, which is available on the website: am.oddobhf.com.

No



WHAT INVESTMENT STRATEGY DOES THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT FOLLOW?

The investment objective is to outperform the benchmark index, the S&P MID CAP 400 (converted into euro), over the recommended investment period of five years or more.

The Fund is managed on a discretionary basis, applying the investment process established by the company to which financial management has been delegated:

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 process relies on an active management strategy based on stock-picking. The fund manager invests mainly in undervalued mid-cap companies with solid track records and strong medium-term growth potential.
- Mid-cap companies (market capitalisation of USD 2 billion to USD 15 billion) will be prioritised and will represent at least 60% of the net assets of the Fund. On an ancillary basis, the Fund may invest up to 10% of net assets in companies with a market capitalisation of less than USD 2 billion.
- The investment universe is primarily made up of the North American equity markets (US and Canada), but, to a lesser extent, also includes equity markets in non-OECD countries (emerging markets).
- The investment process is split into five stages:
 - I. First stage: sectoral exclusions.

The Fund applies the common exclusion framework as detailed in the Management Company's exclusion policy, which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com. This framework covers coal, oil and non-conventional weapons, in particular.

If the Fund were invested in a company that were to be subsequently removed from the investment universe, it would fully divest within 15 business days of the exclusion decision.

- II. Second stage: the manager filters the universe based on economic and financial performance indicators. The fund manager prioritises companies that are able, over a full cycle, to generate a higher ROCE than the sector average and positive free cashflow.

- III. Third stage: fundamental analysis, company visits. The fundamental analysis of stocks aims to verify that the fundamental elements underlying the financial profitability of a company will be preserved and even improved or regained in years to come.

Company visits: the fund manager will endeavour to validate the suitability and coherence of the company strategy, any foreseeable changes in the sector in which the company operates, the stock's sensitivity to the macroeconomic environment, or any other theme that may affect the company's fundamentals.

The portfolio's fund managers will take account of ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria when analysing companies. ESG ratings combine in a single date point that can be used to assess the activities and ESG attributes of issuing companies: environmental indicators (such as energy efficiency, carbon and pollution emissions, sustainable packaging and hazardous waste); social indicators (such as employee relations, product safety and supply chain management); and governance indicators (such as corruption, diversity of the board of directors, management remuneration, ownership structure and shareholder rights). The ratings are based on external and internal research, including discussions with companies. They may also be generated based on systematic processes which provide an assessment of the ESG profile of an issuer relative to its peers, or on fundamental research carried out by the fund manager's dedicated ESG team.

ESG ratings are attributed on a scale of 1 to 5, using a best-in-class approach. The best rating is 1, which means that the company is a leader among its peers in the management of significant E, S or G risks and the integration of ESG factors into its practices. The worst rating is 5, which means that the company is probably lagging its peers in the management of significant E, S or G risks and the integration of ESG factors into its practices. Issuers are allocated an individual rating for E, S and G characteristics and an overall ESG rating.

The importance of the different ESG factors is likely to vary by sector and between specific companies. The possibility to speak directly with an issuer's management and members of the board of directors may provide a more refined view or nuanced insight of the significant ESG challenges.

At least 75% of the issuers in the portfolio are subject to an ESG rating after the weighting of each share is taken into account. Selected UCIs with an ESG rating at fund level are also taken into account. Currently, issuers may not be rated by the fund manager if (1) one or more of the elements provided by third parties in the rating process do not include the issuer, or (2) it proves complicated to identify with certainty the parent company of the issuer of the securities under consideration. The ESG ratings correspond solely to the fund manager's assessment and other investment companies or data providers may have different opinions.

The fund manager assesses the governance practices of companies in the portfolio in accordance with the Good Governance Assessment Policy of Wellington Management, for which more information is available at: <https://www.wellington.com/en/legal/sfdr>.

IV. Fourth stage: valuation. Companies are valued using two methods: peer-based (P/E ratio, yield, EV/sales, EV/EBIT, etc.) and discounted cashflows (DCF) based on two scenarios: one optimistic, the other pessimistic. These valuations determine the buy and sell thresholds.

V. Fifth stage: portfolio construction and assessment of the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI). Scope 1 emissions cover direct emissions from sources that an organisation owns or controls. Scope 2 emissions cover indirect emissions that are derived from the production of the electricity that the reporting company purchases, or the steam, heating and air conditioning that it consumes.

Carbon intensity can be calculated by dividing Scope 1 and 2 emissions by the turnover of the companies held by the Fund.

After a strictly bottom-up process, the fund managers compare the sector allocation and carbon intensity of the portfolio with those of the benchmark index, the MSCI US MID CAP. The fund manager ensures that the carbon intensity calculation (measured in weighted average carbon intensity) includes at least 90% of the portfolio. The fund managers ensure that the thematic and sector diversification of the portfolio do not result in a tracking error that is too high and that the portfolio's carbon intensity (measured in weighted average carbon intensity) remains at least 25% below that of the MSCI US MID CAP. Only Scope 1 and 2 emissions are taken into account.

If this undertaking is not respected due to an increase or fall in the value of the assets held by the Fund as a result of market movements or forces, or the exercise of subscription rights within the Fund, the management team will endeavour to rectify this as soon as possible – within 15 business days in normal circumstances.

The management team takes into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) criteria but this is not the main factor underlying its investment decisions. Accordingly, investment decisions may not be consistent with ESG criteria. The Fund's maximum exposure to all instruments (equities, debt securities, investment funds and derivatives) may not exceed 105% of the Fund's net assets, it being understood that the maximum exposure is the sum of the net exposures to each of the markets (equity, fixed income, money) to which the Fund is exposed (the sum of long and hedging positions).

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

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

Sectoral exclusions:

The Fund applies the common exclusion framework as detailed in the Management Company's exclusion policy, which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com. This framework covers coal, oil and non-conventional weapons, in particular.

If the Fund were invested in a company that were to be subsequently removed from the investment universe, it would fully divest within 15 business days of the exclusion decision.

Details of the fund manager's Exclusion Policy and additional information on the integration of ESG criteria and exclusion thresholds are available on the website: am.oddo-bhf.com Portfolio construction and assessment of the weighted average carbon intensity (WACI):

After a strictly bottom-up process, the fund manager compares the sector allocation and carbon intensity of the portfolio with those of the benchmark index, the MSCI US MID CAP. The fund manager will ensure that the carbon intensity calculation (measured in weighted average carbon intensity) includes at least 90% of the portfolio. The fund manager ensures that the thematic and sector diversification of the portfolio do not result in a tracking error that is too high and that the portfolio's carbon intensity (measured in weighted average carbon intensity) remains at least 25% below that of the MSCI US MID CAP.

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

There is no minimum rate.

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 Global Sustainable Investment Policy describes our definition and assessment of good governance practices based on the quality of the management team, sustainable development strategy, minority shareholders’ rights, anti-corruption processes, and the company’s track record, amongst other criteria. A good indicator of companies’ degree of strategic alignment with sustainability considerations is their stance on the United Nations Global Compact. By committing to uphold 10 principles on human rights, labour, the environment and anti-corruption measures, the business sends positive signals about having strong ambitions to promote a financial ecosystem that focuses on the long term. The management team also checks whether companies have applied a sustainable development policy or have set targets in this area. If this is the case, then it also analyses the resources employed to reach these targets, the individuals responsible for them, and any linking to executive pay.



WHAT IS THE ASSET ALLOCATION PLANNED FOR THIS FINANCIAL PRODUCT?

The net assets of the Fund comprise equities, debt securities and money market instruments, held directly or via UCIs

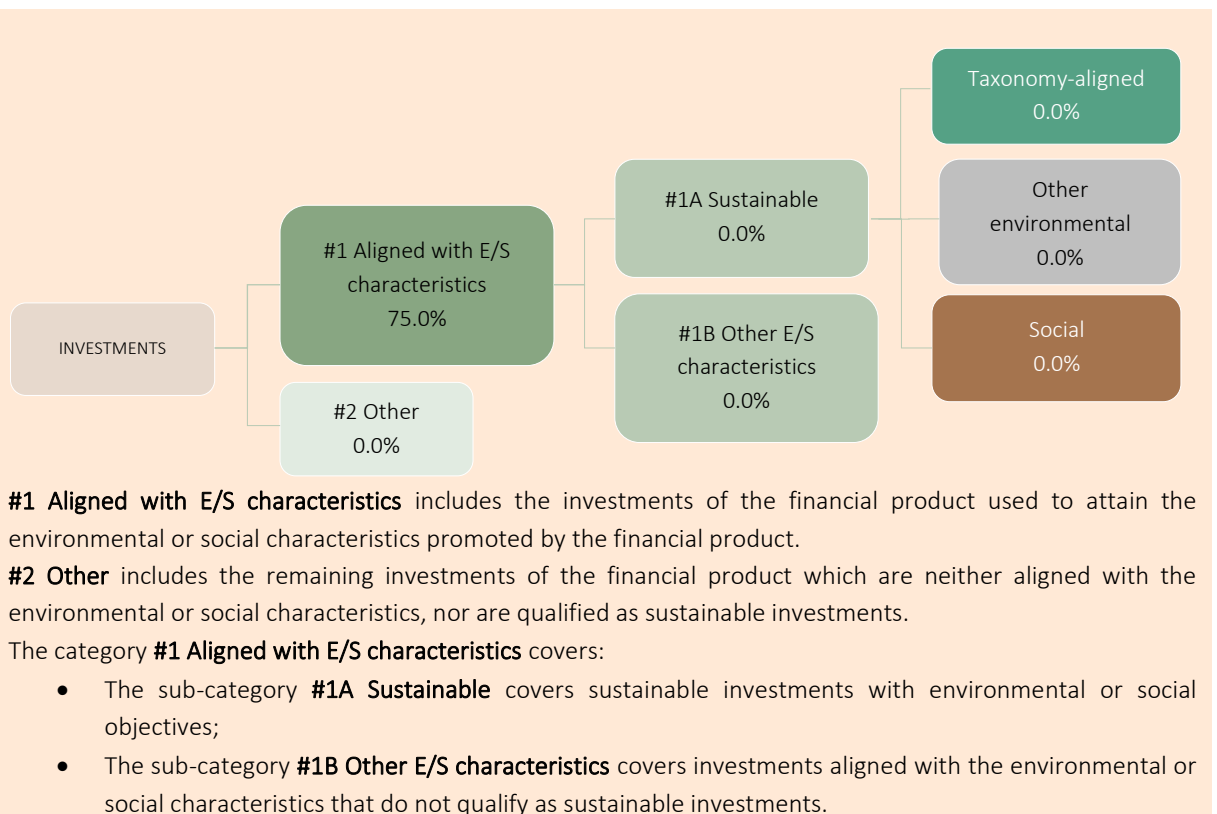
At least 75% of net assets must be aligned with environmental and social characteristics.

The Fund may hold up to 25% of its net assets in the remaining investments of the financial product which are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

The Fund has a minimum 0% of sustainable investments. However, the Fund may hold investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

The Fund does not have a minimum Taxonomy alignment and/or environmental or social investments rate. However, the Fund may hold investments that present these characteristics.

At least 75% of the issuers in the portfolio are subject to an ESG rating after the weighting of each share is taken into account. Selected UCIs with an ESG rating at fund level are also taken into account.



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 its investment strategy, the Fund is authorised to use derivatives for hedging purposes.



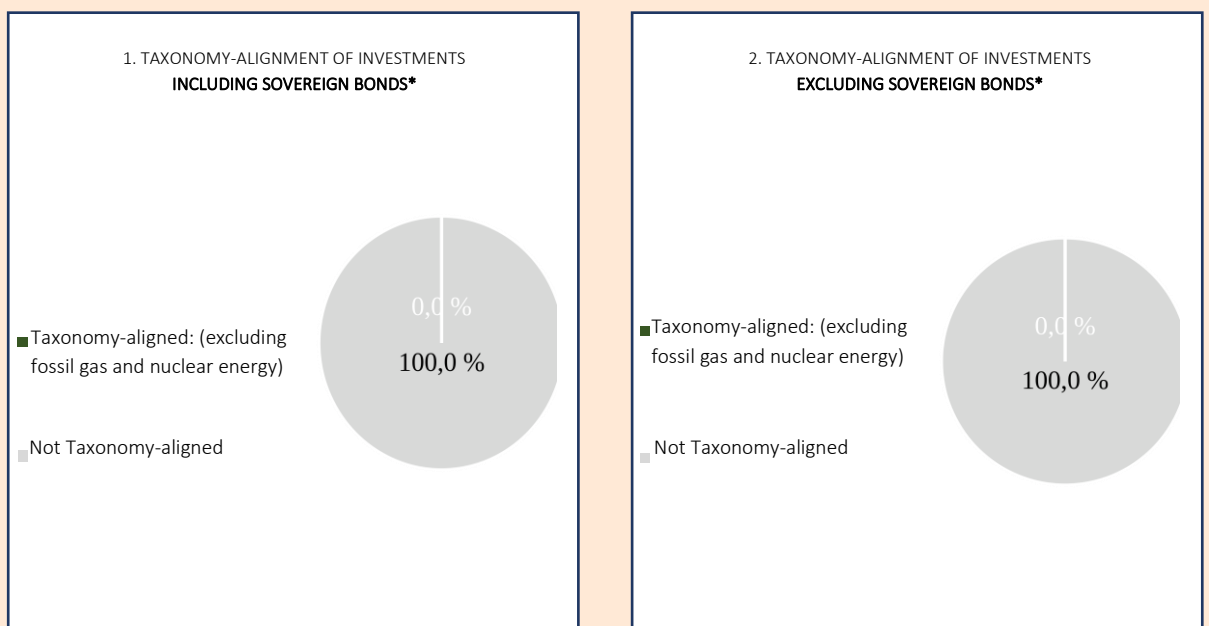
TO WHAT MINIMUM EXTENT ARE SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS WITH AN ENVIRONMENTAL OBJECTIVE ALIGNED WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

DOES THE FINANCIAL PRODUCT INVEST IN FOSSIL GAS AND/OR NUCLEAR ENERGY RELATED ACTIVITIES THAT COMPLY WITH THE EU TAXONOMY?

- Yes
- In fossil gas In nuclear
- No

The Fund management team analyses the portfolio’s positions on the basis of ESG criteria. The Fund does not rule out investing in nuclear energy and/or fossil gas activities. A minimum share of EU Taxonomy-aligned activities within the field of fossil gas and/or nuclear energy is not planned for the Fund.

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 of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.



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.



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



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?

The benchmark is not intended to be aligned with the environmental and/or social 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?

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE PRODUCT SPECIFIC INFORMATION ONLINE?

More detailed information on the product is available at: am.oddo-bhf.com

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