Article 10 (SFDR)

Publication on the website of information on Article 8 funds

Sustainable Planet

INDOSUEZ WEALTH MANAGEMENT

Product name: Sustainable Planet ("Sub-Fund")
Legal Entity Identifier: 9845007DFCBFB5AF4C30

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?	
☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___% ☐ in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics**, and while sustainable investment is not its objective, it will have a minimum proportion of 10% of sustainable investments ☐ with an environmental objective in economic activities that qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy ☐ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: __%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

A. Summary

This Sub-Fund is a feeder fund of Indosuez Objectif Terre, an investment fund (FCP) under French law authorised by the French Financial Markets Authority as a UCITS (the "Master Fund"). It is obliged to invest at least 85% of its assets in units of the Master Fund (Indosuez Objectif Terre) at all times. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in cash.

As a feeder Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund's characteristics are aligned with those of the Master Fund. It therefore aims to outperform the international equity markets as represented by the MSCI World index by investing in companies that respect socially-responsible investment (SRI) criteria and address environmental and climate challenges in two key ways: by combating climate change and preserving natural resources.

The Sub-Fund's investment strategy follows specific targeted sector exclusion policies covering the coal and tobacco industries. In addition, the non-financial dimension incorporated into the Master Fund's investment process combines three approaches (described below):

1. Standards-based and sectoral approach
2. Climate and environmental theme in accordance with the environmentally sustainable investment objective assigned to the Master Fund
3. Best-in-class approach prioritising issuers with the highest ESG ratings

The fund manager establishes an investment universe comprising companies with significant exposure to the themes of combating climate change and preserving natural resources drawn from the initial investment universe, which comprises the MSCI World index and companies identified by in-house or external research as being likely to be compatible with these themes. For investment themes covering activities included in the EU Taxonomy, the criteria set out in the Taxonomy take precedence.

Within the established investment universe, the investment team uses a non-financial analysis of each company according to ESG criteria to identify a pool of companies eligible for the portfolio.

This step in the analysis process involves the use of ESG research and ratings of issuers in the investment universe supplied by leading data providers. The ratings received are transformed by applying the management company's proprietary rating scale, which ranges from 0 (lowest rating) to 100 (highest rating).

Lastly, the Master Fund's management company has set up an ESG Committee responsible for implementing and monitoring the application of the ESG policy and the resulting exclusions. If appropriate, this Committee may apply any additional exclusions it deems compliant with the sustainable investment objective.

The Sub-Fund will use the following sustainability indicators to measure the achievement of the E/S characteristics mentioned above:

- Percentage of issuers covered by an ESG rating methodology (minimum 90%)
- The portfolio's average ESG rating
- The average ESG rating of the initial investment universe
- The share of investments involved in the excluded activities described below
- The share of the investment universe excluded following the application of the ESG strategy

Lastly, the Sub-Fund affirms that at least 10% of its investments will be sustainable. The objective of sustainable investments is to invest in target issuers that have two goals:

1. applying exemplary environmental and social practices; and
2. not generating any products or services that harm the environment or society.

It has been established that, for issuers, "contributing to long-term sustainability criteria" means that they are exemplary in their sector in terms of at least one environmental or social factor. The definition of an exemplary issuer in its sector is based on the ESG rating methodology applied, which aims to measure an issuer's ESG performance. To be deemed "exemplary", an issuer must rank in the top third of companies in its sector of activity for at least one environmental or social factor.
An issuer meets these long-term sustainability criteria if it is not materially exposed to activities that are incompatible with said criteria (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, and the production of meat, fertilisers, pesticides or single-use plastics).

This Sub-Fund intends to achieve sustainable investment objectives focused more specifically on two areas: combating climate change and preserving natural resources.

The following sub-themes are considered as contributing to the fight against climate change:

- alternative mobility solutions (mobility solutions that reduce emissions and energy use),
- energy efficiency solutions for buildings, infrastructure (smart grids) or processes,
- activities related to low-carbon energy solutions (renewable energy sources and equipment, biofuels, natural gas in certain regions where it is the energy source with the lowest carbon intensity).

The following sub-themes are considered as contributing to preserving natural resources:

- activities related to the circular economy for waste and resources (sustainable packaging, waste management and treatment, recycling),
- activities related to water management (infrastructure, water quality testing, wastewater treatment, smart water management systems),
- activities related to the responsible management of ecosystems (forests, farming).

The companies selected will generate at least 20% of their business (revenue, EBITDA, energy generation or investment, depending on the sector) from one of these sub-themes.

The eligible investment universe will therefore be approximately 75% smaller than the initial universe, representing a maximum of 400 issuers.

B. No sustainable investment objective

This financial product promotes environmental or social characteristics but does not have a sustainable investment objective.

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

These indicators have been taken into account through monitoring (e.g. the issuer's greenhouse gas emission intensity). This monitoring is performed through a combination of indicators (e.g. the carbon footprint) and specific limits or rules (e.g. the issuer's carbon footprint may not be in the lowest decile for its sector). Besides these criteria, which are established specifically for this test, the fund manager takes into account certain Principal Adverse Impact indicators in its exclusion policy. This methodology does not currently take into account all the Principal Adverse Impact indicators set out in Annex 1 of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 22/2018 for this initial DNSH test, but it will progressively incorporate these indicators as the quality and extent of available data improve.

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights?

The alignment with these Guidelines and Principles is tested and ensured through the sustainable investment identification process. We analyse companies before including them in our investment universe using the ESG rating and our exclusion policy.

La taxinomie de l'UE établit un principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important» en vertu duquel les investissements alignés sur la taxinomie ne devraient pas causer de préjudice important aux objectifs de la taxinomie de l'UE et qui s'accompagne de critères spécifiques de l'UE.

Le principe consistant à «ne pas causer de préjudice important» s'applique uniquement aux investissements sous-jacents au produit financier qui prennent en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental. Les investissements sous-jacents à la portion restante de ce produit financier ne prennent pas en compte les critères de l'Union européenne en matière d'activités économiques durables sur le plan environnemental.

Tout autre investissement durable ne doit pas non plus causer de préjudice important aux objectifs environnementaux ou sociaux.

C. Environmental or social characteristics of the financial product

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

This Sub-Fund is a feeder fund of Indosuez Objectif Terre, an investment fund (FCP) under French law authorised by the French Financial Markets Authority as a UCITS (the "Master Fund"). It is obliged to invest at least 85% of its assets in units of the Master Fund (Indosuez Objectif Terre) at all times. The Sub-Fund may invest up to 15% of its assets in cash.

As a feeder Sub-Fund, the Sub-Fund's characteristics are aligned with those of the Master Fund.

It therefore aims to outperform the international equity markets as represented by the MSCI World index by investing in companies that respect socially-responsible investment (SRI) criteria and address environmental and climate challenges in two key ways: by combating climate change and preserving natural resources.

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 objective of sustainable investments is to invest in target issuers that have two goals:

1. applying exemplary environmental and social practices; and
2. not generating any products or services that harm the environment or society.

It has been established that, for issuers, "contributing to long-term sustainability criteria" means that they are exemplary in their sector in terms of at least one environmental or social factor. The definition of an exemplary issuer in its sector is based on the ESG rating methodology applied, which aims to measure an issuer's ESG performance. To be deemed "exemplary", an issuer must rank in the top third of companies in its sector of activity for at least one environmental or social factor.
An issuer meets these long-term sustainability criteria if it is not materially exposed to activities that are incompatible with said criteria (e.g. tobacco, weapons, gambling, coal, aviation, and the production of meat, fertilisers, pesticides or single-use plastics).

This Sub-Fund intends to achieve sustainable investment objectives focused more specifically on two areas: combating climate change and preserving natural resources.

The following sub-themes are considered as contributing to the fight against climate change:

- alternative mobility solutions (mobility solutions that reduce emissions and energy use),
- energy efficiency solutions for buildings, infrastructure (smart grids) or processes,
- activities related to low-carbon energy solutions (renewable energy sources and equipment, biofuels, natural gas in certain regions where it is the energy source with the lowest carbon intensity).

The following sub-themes are considered as contributing to preserving natural resources:

- activities related to the circular economy for waste and resources (sustainable packaging, waste management and treatment, recycling),
- activities related to water management (infrastructure, water quality testing, wastewater treatment, smart water management systems),
- activities related to the responsible management of ecosystems (forests, farming).

The companies selected will generate at least 20% of their business (revenue, EBITDA, energy generation or investment, depending on the sector) from one of these sub-themes.

The eligible investment universe will therefore be approximately 75% smaller than the initial universe, representing a maximum of 400 issuers.

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?

To ensure that the sustainable investments cause no significant harm to the sustainable investment objective, the Sub-Fund takes into account adverse impact indicators and ensures that its investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, as described in more detail below.

D. Investment strategy

What investment strategy does this financial product follow and how is it implemented in the investment process on an ongoing basis?

The Sub-Fund follows specific targeted sector exclusion policies covering the coal and tobacco industries:

Coal sector policy

The following exclusion thresholds apply to all companies:

- Companies developing or intending to develop new thermal coal production capacities, throughout the value chain (producers, extractors, electricity power stations, transport infrastructure),
- Companies deriving more than 25% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction,
- Companies extracting 100 million tonnes or more of thermal coal with no plans to reduce this volume,
- All companies deriving more than 50% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction or thermal coal electricity production, without analysis,
- All companies deriving 25%-50% of their revenue from thermal coal extraction or thermal coal electricity production and which have a low energy transition rating.

Tobacco sector policy
Companies producing tobacco products (more than 5% of revenue) are excluded.

Specific exclusion filters related to the Master Fund's climate and environmental objective also apply. Accordingly, companies exposed to fossil fuels, with the exception of those involved in natural gas in certain regions, are excluded from the investment universe. Companies exposed to nuclear energy are not excluded.

Companies involved in serious environmental controversy are also excluded from the investment universe.

Incorporation of the non-financial dimension in the investment process

The non-financial dimension incorporated into the Master Fund's investment process combines three approaches (described below):

1. Standards-based and sectoral approach
2. Climate and environmental theme in accordance with the environmentally sustainable investment objective assigned to the Master Fund
3. Best-in-class approach prioritising issuers with the highest ESG ratings

The fund manager establishes an investment universe comprising companies with significant exposure to the themes of combating climate change and preserving natural resources drawn from the initial investment universe, which comprises the MSCI World index and companies identified by in-house or external research as being likely to be compatible with these themes. For investment themes covering activities included in the EU Taxonomy, the criteria set out in the Taxonomy take precedence.

Within the established investment universe, the investment team uses a non-financial analysis of each company according to ESG criteria to identify a pool of companies eligible for the portfolio.

This step in the analysis process involves the use of ESG research and ratings of issuers in the investment universe supplied by leading data providers. The ratings received are transformed by applying the management company's proprietary rating scale, which ranges from 0 (lowest rating) to 100 (highest rating).

Lastly, the Master Fund's management company has set up an ESG Committee responsible for implementing and monitoring the application of the ESG policy and the resulting exclusions. If appropriate, this Committee may apply any additional exclusions it deems compliant with the sustainable investment objective.

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 binding elements of the investment strategy used to select investees are:

- The sustainable investments chosen will generate at least 20% of their revenue in one of the Sub-Fund's themes: combating climate change and preserving natural resources,
- The Sub-Fund excludes companies that derive a non-negligible portion of their revenue from fossil fuels (a maximum of 10% is accepted) and those involved in severe environmental controversy,
- The theme-based investments are based on a rigorous selection of companies addressing climate challenges, excluding 75% of companies. It aims to outperform the international equity markets represented by the benchmark MSCI World (net dividends reinvested),
- The portfolio's average ESG rating must be higher than the benchmark's ESG rating after eliminating 20% of issuers (those with the lowest ratings),
- Minimum percentage of the portfolio with an ESG rating: 90%, excluding deposits, cash and cash equivalents and cash borrowings.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

Good governance practices are measured via issuers' ESG ratings. Governance is a key component of the rating.

Does this financial product consider indicators of principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

☒ Yes, the Sub-Fund considers the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors as follows:

#	Adverse impact indicator	Approach
1.	**GHG emissions (scopes 1, 2 & 3)**	ESG rating and voting policy
2.	**Carbon footprint**	ESG rating and voting policy

3.	**GHG intensity of investee companies**	ESG rating and voting policy
4.	**Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector**	ESG rating, exclusion policy and voting policy
5.	**Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production**	ESG rating and voting policy
6.	**Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector**	ESG rating and voting policy
7.	**Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas**	ESG rating
8.	**Emissions to water**	ESG rating
9.	**Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio**	ESG rating
10.	**Violations of UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**	Exclusion policy and voting policy
11.	**Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises**	Voting policy
12.	**Unadjusted gender pay gap**	Voting policy
13.	**Board gender diversity**	Voting policy
14.	**Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)**	Exclusion policy
15.	**GHG intensity**	ESG rating
16.	**Investee countries subject to social violations**	Exclusion policy

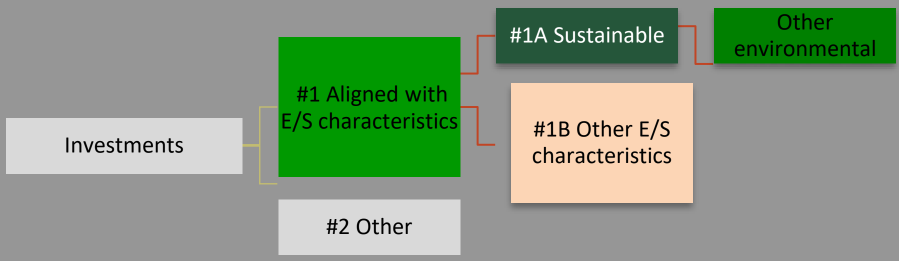
More information on how the principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors are taken into account will be provided in the Sub-Fund’s periodic reports.

☐ No

E. Proportion of investments

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

At least 60% of assets will be invested in issuers aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted (#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics); among these investments, those considered to be sustainable investments will account for at least 10% of assets (#1A Sustainable) The remaining assets (<40%) will comprise cash and cash equivalents and non-filtered investments and will not be aligned with the E/S characteristics promoted (#2 Other).



The category #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.

Category #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.

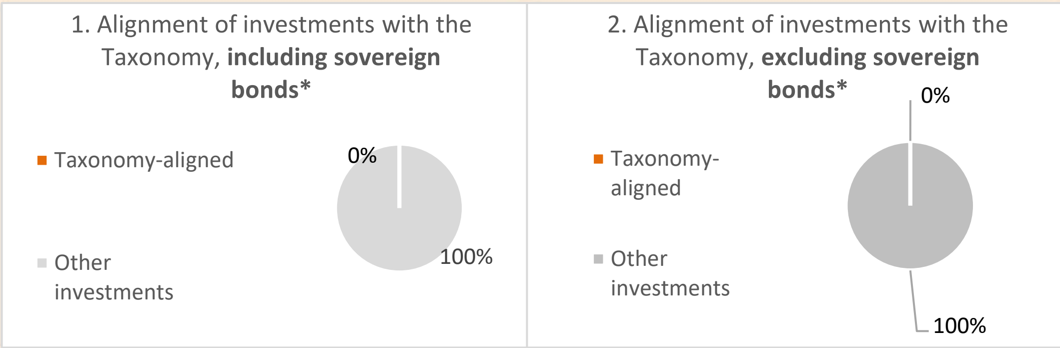
Category #1 Aligned with E/S characteristics covers:

- the sub-category #1A Sustainable covering sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives;
- the sub-category #1B Other E/S characteristics covering investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy? (Include the methodology used to calculate the alignment with the EU Taxonomy and why; and the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities)

The Sub-Fund does not currently undertake to make sustainable investments within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, only within the meaning of sustainable financing disclosures (SFDR). However, this position remains under review while the underlying rules are finalised and as the availability of accurate data improves over time. As a result, the alignment of this Sub-Fund's investment with the EU Taxonomy has not been calculated and was considered as representing 0% of the portfolio.

Les deux graphiques ci-dessous font apparaître en vert le pourcentage minimal d'investissements alignés sur la taxinomie de l'UE. Étant donné qu'il n'existe pas de méthodologie appropriée pour déterminer l'alignement des obligations souveraines* sur la taxinomie, le premier graphique montre l'alignement sur la taxinomie par rapport à tous les investissements du produit financier, y compris les obligations souveraines, tandis que le deuxième graphique représente l'alignement sur la taxinomie uniquement par rapport aux investissements du produit financier autres que les obligations souveraines.



** Aux fins de ces graphiques, les «obligations souveraines» comprennent toutes les expositions souveraines.*

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The Sub-Fund undertakes to invest at least 10% of net assets in sustainable investments whose environmental objective is aligned with the SFDR. These investments may be Taxonomy-aligned, but the fund manager is not currently able to specify the exact portion of the Sub-Fund's underlying assets that consider EU criteria for environmentally sustainable activities. However, this position remains under review as the underlying rules are finalised and the availability of accurate data improves over time.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The category #2 "Other" comprises cash and cash equivalents held on an ancillary basis.

On an ancillary basis, the Master Fund may invest in companies that are not part of the two themes/six sub-themes mentioned above but which have incorporated market best practice for the adverse environmental impacts of their business model.

F. Control of environmental or social characteristics

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The Sub-Fund will use the following sustainability indicators to measure the achievement of the E/S characteristics mentioned above:

- Percentage of issuers covered by an ESG rating methodology (minimum 90%)
- The portfolio's average ESG rating
- The average ESG rating of the initial investment universe
- The share of investments involved in the excluded activities described below
- The share of the investment universe excluded following the application of the ESG strategy

How are the environmental or social characteristics and sustainability indicators verified throughout the financial product's life cycle and what is the corresponding internal/external control mechanism?

The fund manager monitors the portfolio's sustainability indicators throughout the Sub-Fund's life cycle. Independent verifications are performed by the management company to ensure the commitments are observed.

G. Methods

What method is used to measure the attainment of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product using sustainability indicators?

The ESG rating used to calculate the ESG score is broken down into seven ratings from A (the highest rating) to G (the lowest rating). In the ESG rating scale, securities rated G are on the exclusion list. For corporate issuers, ESG performance is measured globally and in terms of relevant criteria by comparison with the average performance of the business sector, combining the three ESG dimensions.

- Environmental dimension: this measures issuers' capacity to manage their direct and indirect environmental impact by limiting their energy consumption, reducing their greenhouse gas emissions, combating the depletion of natural resources and protecting biodiversity;
- Social dimension: this measures how issuers operate with respect to two separate concepts: their strategy for developing its human capital and how they respect human rights in general;
- Governance dimension: This measures issuers' ability to implement the foundations for effective corporate governance and to generate value over the long term.

The ESG rating methodology draws on 38 generic criteria (applied to all companies regardless of their business) and sector-based criteria weighted by sector and measured according to their impact on the issuer's reputation and operating efficiency and regulations. The ESG ratings may be awarded globally for the three dimensions (E, S, G) or individually for any environmental or social factor.

H. Data sources and processing

What data sources are used to measure each environmental or social characteristic, including details of the measures taken to ensure data quality, how the data are processed and the proportion of estimated data used?

The ESG scores are determined with the help of external ESG analysis and a rating methodology. The following data sources are used to determine the ESG scores: Moody, ISS-Oekem, MSCI and Sustainalytics.

Data quality

A dedicated unit verifies the quality of the data produced by external data providers. Checks are made at different stages in the value chain, for example pre-integration and post-calculation checks of exclusive scores.

Data processing

External data are gathered and verified by the aforementioned unit and are then input into the SRI module.

The SRI module is an exclusive tool used for the collection, quality control and processing of ESG data received from external sources. It also calculates issuers' ESG ratings by applying the rating methodology. ESG ratings are displayed in the SRI module for consultation by portfolio managers, risk management, reporting and ESG teams in a transparent and user-friendly manner (issuer ESG rating, criteria and the weighting of each criterion).

For ESG ratings, at each step in the calculation process, scores are standardised and converted into Z-scores (difference between the issuer's score and the average score for its sector, measured in standard deviations). As such, each issuer is assessed and assigned a score in terms of its sector average, which identifies issuers with the best and worst practices at sector level (best-in-class approach). At the end of the process, each issuer is assigned an ESG score (from approximately -3 to +3) and the equivalent on a scale of letters ranging from A to G, where A is the highest score and G the lowest.

The data are then published on a platform for portfolio managers and are verified by the risk management team.

Proportion of estimated data

The ESG scores are calculated based on data from external providers, ESG studies/assessments or from recognised regulated third parties reputed for providing professional ESG scores and assessments. If the issuer is not required to publish ESG reports, estimates are an essential part of data providers' methodology.

I. Method and data limitations

What are the limitations of the methods and data sources? (Include how these limitations do not influence the production of environmental or social characteristics and the measures taken to overcome them)

Methodological limitations are intrinsically linked to the use of ESG data. The ESG data universe is currently coming up to standard, which can impact the data quality. Data coverage is another limitation. Current and future regulations will improve the quality of standardised reports and the corporate information used to produce ESG data.

A combination of approaches is used to mitigate these limitations: monitoring of controversies, the use of different data providers, a qualitative assessment of ESG scores structured by the ESG research team, and strong governance.

J. Due diligence

What due diligence is performed on the underlying assets and what internal and external controls are in place?

The ESG scores are recalculated each month using a quantitative methodology. The result of this calculation is reviewed by the ESG analysts, who perform “sample-based testing” of quality by sector based on various verifications such as (non-exhaustive list): the main significant changes in the ESG score, the list of new names with a low score, the main differences in score between two providers. After this review, the analyst can replace a score with the calculated score, which is then approved by team management and documented via a note recorded in the database.

Investee investment policies

Companies in which the issuer actually or potentially invests are involved in this process, regardless of the type of investment (shares and bonds). The issuers involved are mainly selected based on their exposure to the investee concerned, since environmental, social and governance issues can have a major impact on the company, in terms of both risks and opportunities.

K. Engagement policy

Is shareholder engagement part of the social or environmental investment strategy?

☒ Yes

☐ No

L. Designated benchmark

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?

☐ Yes

☒ No