

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

Product name: **OUESSANT**

Legal entity identifier: **969500766ISKQBVB1L06**

## Environmental and/or social characteristics

### Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

It made **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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective: \_\_\_%**

No

It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion, on average over 2023, of 50% 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but **did 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 include a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



### To what extent were the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by this financial product met?

The fund only invests in issuers of negotiable debt securities or money market instruments issued by OECD countries with a high score (above 68). The proportion of debt securities issued by the most advanced OECD countries in terms of ESG compliance will fluctuate between 65.55% and 84.91% of the fund's net assets in 2023.

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

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

Issuers are classified into three categories according to their rating level: low (0 to 33), intermediate (34 to 67) and high (68 to 100).

All negotiable debt securities and money market instruments issued by OECD countries have been evaluated according to their ESG score and risk. The overall average ESG score of the securities in the portfolio was 78.15 in 2023, a high score, with the proportion of investments fluctuating between 65.55% and 84.91% over the year.

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

The overall average ESG rating of the securities in the portfolio was 78.84 in 2023, a high score, with the proportion of investments fluctuating between 78.19% and 87.32% over the 2022 financial year.

● **What were the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made and how did the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?**

The fund does not have sustainable investment objectives. It promotes environmental and social characteristics by investing in negotiable debt securities or money market instruments issued by the most advanced OECD countries in terms of ESG criteria.

● **How did the sustainable investments that the financial product partially made not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?**

The purpose of the extra-financial analysis model is to provide a synthetic view of issuers' compliance with each of the E, S and G criteria. The overall rating reflects all the climate commitments made by these issuers, as well as their adherence to universal values. The overall average ESG rating of the securities in the portfolio was 78.15 in 2023, a high score. However, there is currently no methodology for assessing a country's degree of alignment with the European taxonomy, other than that if a country's strategic decision concerning one of the three criteria were to have a negative impact on one or both of the other criteria, the issuer's overall rating would be adjusted accordingly.

*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 Union 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.*

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.

— — — *How were the indicators for adverse impacts on sustainability factors taken into account?*

The main negative impacts are measured using two indicators specific to sovereign and supranational assets:

- Greenhouse gas emissions intensity;
- Countries of investment that have committed social violations.

The average greenhouse gas emission intensity for the year was 144 tonnes / M€ of GDP.

The fund does not invest in countries that have committed violations of universal values such as freedom of expression, respect for human rights, the fight against corruption and the rule of law.

— — — *Were sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Details:*

The fund does not invest directly in equities, but is exposed to equity risk through financial futures contracts.



### How did this financial product consider principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors?

Vivienne Investissement integrates extra-financial analysis into the selection process for negotiable debt securities or money market instruments issued by OECD countries making up the fund, through a weighted ESG score that reflects an overall assessment of the issuer. This investment strategy takes into account the main negative impacts as described in the previous section.



### What were the top investments of this financial product?

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets	Country
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SPAIN 0% 2023-10-06 TB	<b>Sovereign</b>	10,18 %	Spain
BELGIUM 0% 2023-09-14 TB	<b>Sovereign</b>	8,79 %	Belgium
SPAIN 0% 2023-09-08 TB	<b>Sovereign</b>	8,54 %	Spain
AUSTRIA 0% 2023-07-15 TB	<b>Sovereign</b>	7,39 %	Austria
BELGIUM 2.25% 2023-06-22 TB	<b>Sovereign</b>	7,22 %	Belgium
SPAIN 0% 2023-10-06 TB	<b>Sovereign</b>	10,18 %	Spain

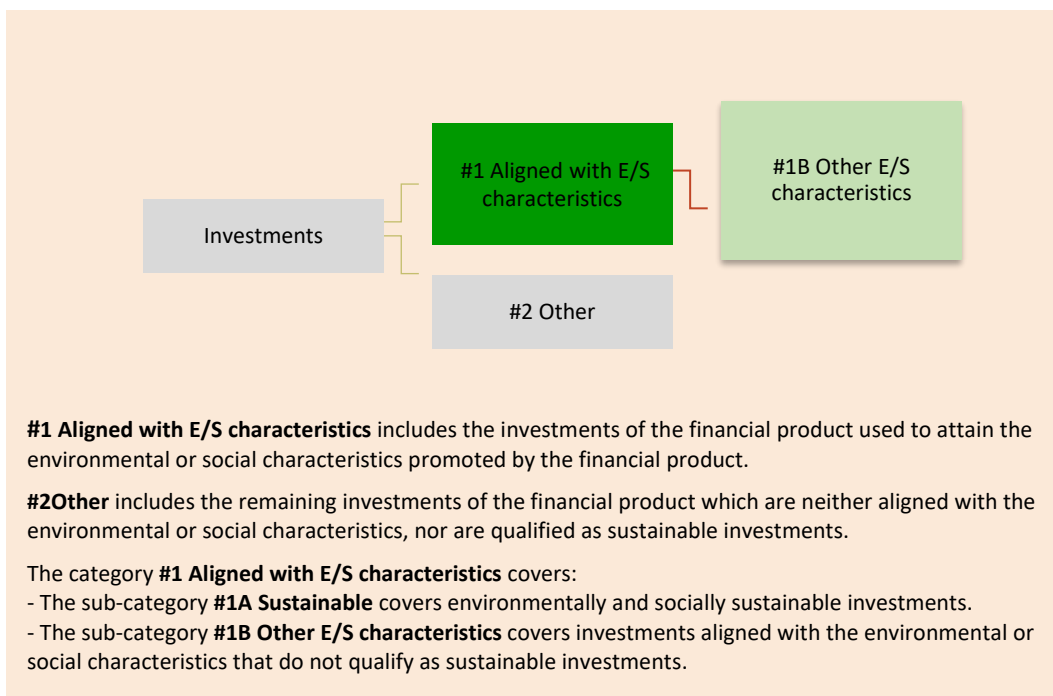
The list includes the investments constituting the greatest proportion of investments of the financial product during the reference period which is: 2023

## What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

The proportion of debt securities from the most advanced OECD countries in terms of ESG compliance will fluctuate between 65.55% and 84.91% of the fund's net assets in 2023.



### ● What was the asset allocation?



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

The Ouessant fund does not invest directly in equities. The only direct investments have been in issues of negotiable debt securities or money market instruments issued by OECD countries or supranational bodies.



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

States are not considered as falling within the scope of the European taxonomy, as there is currently no methodology for determining their alignment. For this reason, the proportion of investments aligned with the European taxonomy is 0%.

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

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

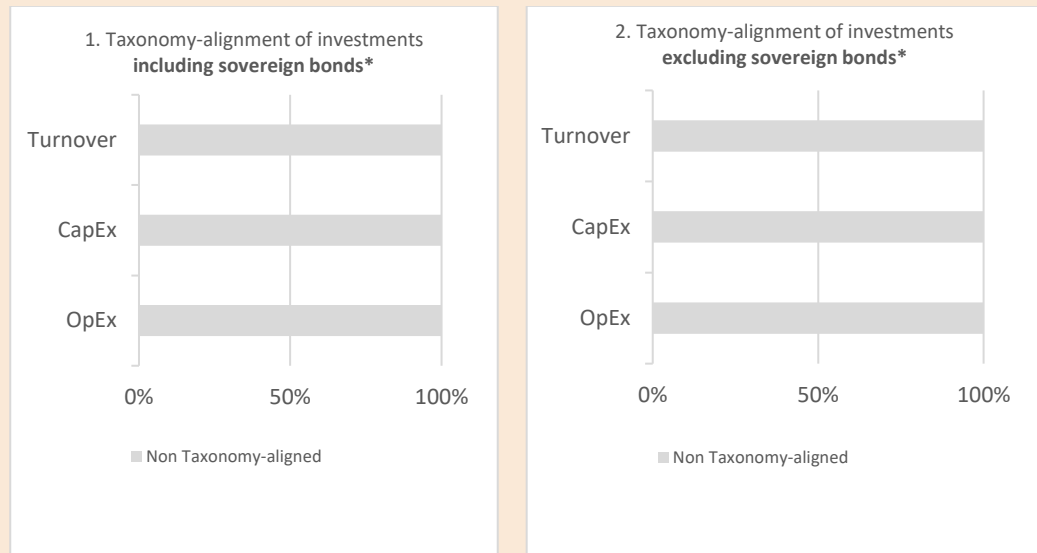
- **turnover** reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies, e.g. for a transition to a green economy.
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

● **Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy<sup>1</sup>?**

- Yes:
  - In fossil gas
  - In nuclear energy
- No

*The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were 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.*

It is difficult to assess the extent to which investments in sovereign bonds contribute to environmentally sustainable activities. However, the proportion of debt securities issued by the most advanced OECD countries in terms of ESG compliance fluctuated between 65.55% and 84.91% of the fund's net assets in the 2023 financial year.



\* For the purpose of these graphs, 'sovereign bonds' consist of all sovereign exposures.

● **What was the share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities?**


The Ouessant fund does not invest directly in equities. There is no methodology for estimating the share in transitional and enabling activities of states or supranational bodies.

<sup>1</sup> Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory note in the left hand margin. The full criteria for fossil gas and nuclear energy economic activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy are laid down in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

To comply with the EU Taxonomy, the criteria for **fossil gas** include limitations on emissions and switching to fully renewable power or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive safety and waste management rules.

**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.

 are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for environmentally sustainable economic activities under Regulation (EU) 2020/852.

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

● **How did the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?**

States are not considered as falling within the scope of the European taxonomy, as there is currently no methodology for determining their alignment. For this reason, the proportion of investments aligned with the European taxonomy is 0%, as in the previous year.



**What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?**

States are not considered as falling within the scope of the European taxonomy, as there is currently no methodology for determining their alignment. For this reason, the proportion of investments not aligned with the European taxonomy is 100%.



**What was the share of socially sustainable investments?**

The Ouessant fund does not invest directly in equities, and there is no methodology for estimating the share of socially sustainable activities of states or supranational bodies. For this reason, the minimum share of socially sustainable investments is 0%.



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

These are derivative instruments used for either exposure or hedging purposes, which are not currently covered by the various European regulations.



**What actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?**

The funds integrate extra-financial analysis into the selection process for negotiable debt securities or money market instruments issued by the OECD countries making up the fund, through a weighted ESG score that reflects an overall assessment of the issuer.

The fund only invests in issuers of debt securities with a high score (above 68). The proportion of debt securities from OECD countries with the most advanced ESG criteria will fluctuate between 65.55% and 84.91% of the fund's net assets in 2023.

Changes in the environmental or social characteristics of the investments making up the fund are monitored daily and published in the company's internal risk reports. The calculation of carbon emissions associated with the portfolio is updated monthly.



## How did this financial product perform compared to the reference benchmark?

- ***How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?***

No comparative index has been designated.

- ***How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?***

No comparative index has been designated.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the reference benchmark?***

No comparative index has been designated.

- ***How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?***

No comparative index has been designated.