Pre-contractual disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9(1) to (4a), of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 5, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

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.

Product name: CARMIGNAC EMERGENTS **Legal entity identifier:** 969500VVKKCHDLC43L73

Sustainable investment objective

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ **Yes**	☐ **No**
☒ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective:** 5% ☐ 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 it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of __% 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:** 35%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What is the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

The fund's sustainable investment objective consists in investing at least 80% of net assets in companies deemed to be aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets, respectively.

An investment/issuer is aligned when at least one of the following three thresholds is reached:

a. **Goods and services:** at least 50% of their revenue derives from goods or services linked to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Affordable and clean energy, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (11) Sustainable cities and communities and (12) Responsible consumption and production; or

b. **Capital expenditure (CapEx):** at least 30% of capital expenditure is on business activities related to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Affordable and clean energy, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (11) Sustainable cities and communities and (12) Responsible consumption and production; or

c. **Operations**:

   i. The issuer is given "aligned" status, in terms of operational alignment, for at least three of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, determined on the basis of evidence provided by the issuer regarding its policies, practices and objectives in line with these Sustainable Development Goals. "Aligned" status corresponds to an operational alignment score higher than or equal to +2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company; and

   ii. The issuer has not been given "non-aligned" status, for operational alignment, on any of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. "Non-aligned" status corresponds to an operational alignment score of less than or equal to -2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company.

   These thresholds represent significant commitment from the issuer with respect to its contribution. To find out more about the United Nations sustainable development goals, please visit https://sdgs.un.org/goals.

   Additional information on methodology:

First of all, in order to determine which companies are aligned **in terms of goods and services and CapEx,** the management company has identified a robust company classification system and mapped 1,700 different business activities. Furthermore, the management company uses the "SDG Compass", a resource created by the GRI ("Global Reporting Initiative"), the United Nations Global Compact and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, to identify the business activities that contribute to each Sustainable Development Goal. Carmignac has also created "investable themes" corresponding to business activities. The management company filters each business activity in the classification system on the basis of these themes, sorting the relevant business activities into Carmignac's "investable themes" and using sustainable development goal targets to verify their suitability. This approach has been reviewed by members of the Responsible Investment teams.

Then, to determine which issuers are aligned **for Operations**, the management company uses an external rating methodology to create an indicative operational alignment filter. Each issuer is assessed on each of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and its performance is rated on a scale of -10 to +10 for each of these Sustainable Development Goals. To calculate this score, for each Sustainable Development Goal there are (1) positive indicators linked to policies, initiatives and objectives with specific key performance indicators, which result in positive additions to the score, (2) negative indicators linked to controversies or adverse impacts, which result in subtractions from the score, and (3) performance indicators which assess the trajectory of the issuer's performance and which can increase or reduce the score. The three above-mentioned assessments are combined into a final score for each sustainable development goal on the above scale of -10 to +10. This means that each issuer receives 17 scores, one for each sustainable development goal, ranging from -10 to +10.

The above rating scale is subdivided into five result categories:

- Score above 5.0: strongly aligned;
- Score between 2.0 and 5.0 (inclusive): aligned;
- Score below 2.0 and above -2.0: neutral;
- Score below or equal to -2.0 and higher than -10: non-aligned;
- Score of -10: strongly non-aligned.

Once the alignment threshold is reached for goods and services, CapEx, and/or operations, the total weight of that holding is considered to be aligned.

In addition, the fund contributes, through its investments, to the following environmental objectives: climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation. The fund does not have a carbon footprint reduction target aligned with the Paris Agreement, but it does seek to achieve a monthly measurement of carbon intensity (tCO_2/$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)) 50% lower than that of its reference benchmark, which is the MSCI EM (USD) index, net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR.

The fund has no designated reference benchmark for demonstrating the attainment of the sustainable investment objective. This is an absolute objective to invest at least 80% of net assets in companies that are aligned with one of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals in relation to the pre-defined revenue, CapEx, or operational alignment thresholds.

Attainment of the sustainable investment objective is ensured on an ongoing basis through monitoring and controls, which are published on a monthly basis at www.carmignac.com.

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 the sustainable investment objective of this financial product?

This fund uses the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of its sustainable investment objective:

1) **Coverage rate of ESG analysis:** ESG integration, through ESG rating via Carmignac's proprietary "START" (System for Tracking and Analysis of a Responsible Trajectory) platform, which includes in-house and external ESG scores, is applied to at least 90% of securities (excluding cash and derivatives).

   START is a systematised platform that aggregates multiple sources of raw ESG data for use in Carmignac's proprietary rating systems for companies, ESG sovereign debt model, controversy analysis and alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. START rates companies from "E" to "A". The table below indicates the relationship between numeric scores and the START rating:

START lower limit		START rating		START upper limit
8	≤	A	≤	10
6	≤	B	<	8
4	≤	C	<	6
2	≤	D	<	4
0	≤	E	<	2

2) **Reduction of the investment universe**: the fund's investment universe prior to reduction comprises listed equities or issuers in emerging markets with a market capitalisation of over EUR 1 billion. This investment universe is reduced by a minimum of 25% by applying the exclusions set out below.

i. **Exclusions at management company level:** unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an approach based on international standards and rules in the following areas: (a) controversies concerning the OECD Guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal production, (d) energy producers, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

ii. **Exclusions specific to the fund:** extended or stricter exclusions include the oil and gas sector, conventional weapons, gambling, alcohol, energy production, thermal coal production (strict exclusion), palm oil, companies involved in factory farming, and companies on the list published by *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* ("PETA") of companies that test their products on animals, as well as those that do not have a permanent policy banning animal testing. The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, identified using the method set out above.

The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, identified using the method set out below.

Before the investment universe is reduced as described above, the equity and corporate bond universes are reweighted to eliminate any biases that could result in significant differences between the composition of the indices constituting these universes and that of the fund's portfolio. Each issuer is reweighted using the fund's historical weightings by sector, geographical region (emerging markets/developed markets) and capitalisation (small/mid/large), with authorised deviation of +/-5% for each of these characteristics. The weightings used are calculated annually whereas the universe components and the ESG data used to reduce the universe are updated quarterly. The reweighting is carried out using the fund's average historical weightings, observed over a period corresponding to the recommended investment horizon.

3) **Alignment with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals:** at least 80% of the fund's net assets are invested in the equities of companies that are positively aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals taken into consideration. The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets, respectively.

4) **Active stewardship:** companies' environmental and social engagement efforts contributing to heightened awareness and improvement in companies' sustainable development policies are measured using the following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagement efforts, (c) voting rate and (d) participation in shareholder (or bondholder) meetings.

5) **Low-carbon target:** The fund also seeks to achieve carbon emissions 50% lower than those of its reference benchmark (MSCI EM (USD), net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR), measured on a monthly basis by carbon intensity (tCO_2/$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)).

6) **Principal adverse impacts - PAI:** as regards monitoring principal adverse impacts, and in accordance with Annex 1 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, the fund monitors 16 mandatory environmental and social indicators, and 2 optional indicators to demonstrate the impact of sustainable investments with respect to these indicators: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, carbon footprint, GHG intensity of investee companies, exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio, water usage and recycling (optional choice), violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises,

unadjusted gender pay gap, board gender diversity, exposure to controversial weapons, excessive pay ratio (optional choice). Sovereign issuers are monitored for violations of social norms with respect to their GHG intensity.

How do sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective?

The management company uses the following mechanisms to ensure that the fund's responsible investments do not cause significant harm to any of the environmental or social sustainable investment objectives:

1) **Reduction of the investment universe** (minimum 25% of the portfolio's equity and corporate bond components):

   i) **Exclusions at management company level:** unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an approach based on international standards and rules in the following areas: (a) controversies concerning the OECD Guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal production, (d) energy producers, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

   ii) **Negative screening specific to the fund:** extended or stricter exclusions include the oil and gas sector, conventional weapons, gambling, alcohol, energy production, thermal coal production (strict exclusion), palm oil, companies involved in factory farming, and companies on the list published by *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* ("PETA") of companies that test their products on animals, as well as those that do not have a permanent policy banning animal testing. The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, identified using the method set out above.

2) **Active stewardship:** companies' ESG engagement efforts contributing to a heightened awareness and improvement in companies' sustainable development policies are measured using the following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagement efforts, (c) voting rate and (d) participation in shareholder (or bondholder) meetings.

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

Indicators for adverse impacts are monitored on a quarterly basis. Adverse impacts are identified based on severity. After discussion with the investment team concerned, a plan of action including an execution schedule is drawn up.

In general, dialogue with the company is the preferred plan of action in order to influence the mitigation of adverse impacts by the company concerned. In such cases, engagement with the company is included in Carmignac's quarterly engagement plan, in accordance with Carmignac's engagement policy. Divestment may be an option, with an exit strategy determined in advance within the limits of this policy.

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

The management company applies a screening process for controversies regarding the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights to all of the fund’s investments.

The management company acts in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines allowing multinational enterprises to assess the standards applicable to them, including, but not limited to, violations of human rights, employment law and standard practices relating to climate.

The fund applies a controversy screening process to all its investments. Companies implicated in major controversies regarding the environment, human rights and international employment law, among other infractions, are excluded. The screening process identifies controversies on the basis of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact. This is generally referred to as “standards-based screening” and it includes restrictive screening controlled and measured using Carmignac’s proprietary ESG system “START”. Company controversies are researched and rated using data extracted from the ISS ESG database.

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

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.

☒ **Yes**, the management company is committed to applying the regulatory technical standards (RTS) referred to in Annex 1 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, which define 16 mandatory environmental and social indicators, and two optional indicators to demonstrate the impact of sustainable investments with respect to these indicators: greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, carbon footprint, GHG intensity of investee companies, exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector, share of non-renewable energy consumption and production, energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector, activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, emissions to water, hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio, water usage and recycling (optional choice), violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, unadjusted gender pay gap, board gender diversity, exposure to controversial weapons, excessive pay ratio (optional choice).

To mitigate the adverse impacts detected, a more in-depth assessment is carried out to identify a strategy for engaging with or potentially divesting from the company, as set out in Carmignac's engagement and principal adverse impacts policies.

The principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors are set out in the PAI Integration Policy on the management company's website. This information is disclosed in the annual reports.

☐ No

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

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

At least 60% of the fund's net assets are exposed to equity markets, with no restrictions by region or capitalisation type. Up to 40% of net assets may be invested in bonds, transferable debt securities and money market instruments. At least two thirds of the issuers of equities and bonds held by the fund have their registered office, conduct the majority of their business, or have business development prospects in emerging (including frontier) countries. Up to 30% of the fund's net assets may be invested in Chinese domestic securities.

As regards its sustainable investment objective, the fund invests at least 80% of net assets in the equities of companies aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets, respectively.

An investment/issuer is aligned when at least one of the following three thresholds is reached:

i. **Goods and services:** at least 50% of their revenue derives from goods or services linked to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Affordable and clean energy, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (11) Sustainable cities and communities and (12) Responsible consumption and production; or

ii. **Capital expenditure (CapEx):** at least 30% of capital expenditure is on business activities related to at least one of the following nine United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, out of 17: (1) No poverty, (2) Zero hunger, (3) Good health and well-being, (4) Quality education, (6) Clean water and sanitation, (7) Affordable and clean energy, (9) Industry, innovation and infrastructure, (11) Sustainable cities and communities and (12) Responsible consumption and production; or

iii. **Operations:**

a. The issuer is given "aligned" status, in terms of operational alignment, for at least three of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, determined on the basis of evidence provided by the issuer regarding its policies, practices and objectives in line with these Sustainable Development Goals. "Aligned" status corresponds to an operational alignment score higher than or equal to +2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company; and

b. The issuer has not been given "non-aligned" status, for operational alignment, on any of the 17 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. "Non-aligned" status corresponds to an operational alignment score of below or equal to -2 (on a scale from -10 to +10), as determined by the external rating provider selected by the management company.

These thresholds represent significant commitment from the issuer with respect to its contribution. To find out more about the United Nations sustainable development goals, please visit https://sdgs.un.org/goals.

The investment universe is assessed in light of the ESG risks and opportunities recorded in Carmignac's proprietary ESG platform, START. Non-financial analysis is applied as part of the investment strategy through the following processes, which actively reduce the fund's equity and corporate bond investment universe by at least 25%. The full procedure for reducing the investment universe is described in the corresponding transparency codes, which are available in the "Responsible Investment" section at www.carmignac.com.

The investment universe is reduced as follows:

i) **Exclusions at management company level:** unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an approach based on international standards and rules in the following areas: (a) controversies concerning the OECD Guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the principles of the United Nations Global Compact, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal production, (d) energy producers, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

ii) **Negative screening specific to the fund:** extended or stricter exclusions include the oil and gas sector, conventional weapons, gambling, alcohol, energy production, thermal coal production (strict exclusion), palm oil, companies involved in factory farming, and companies on the list published by *People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals* ("PETA") of companies that test their products on animals, as well as those that do not have a permanent policy banning animal testing. The investment universe is reduced even further by excluding companies that are not aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, identified using the method set out above.

The fund cannot invest more than 10% of its net assets outside its investment universe after the reduction (by at least 25%).

In addition, the aim of shareholder engagement with companies on environmental and social matters is to improve their sustainability policies (level of active engagement and voting policies, number of engagements, rate of attendance at shareholder and bondholder meetings in relation to the 100% target).

Lastly, the fund seeks to achieve carbon emissions 50% lower than those of its reference benchmark (MSCI EM (USD), net dividends reinvested, converted into EUR), measured on a monthly basis by carbon intensity (tCO_2/$m of revenue converted into euro, aggregated at portfolio level (scopes 1 and 2 of the GHG Protocol)).

The portfolio's climate targets: The fund aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) by 50% in 2030 and 70% in 2040, and to achieve net zero by 2050. To monitor this target, the fund uses an aggregation of the emissions financed by each individual company, calculated using the following formula: (market value of the investment / value of the company including cash) x (Scope 1 GHG emissions + Scope 2 GHG emissions).

The reference year for the portfolio's climate targets is 2018. The fund's chosen methodology may depend on the establishment of adequate regulatory incentives by governments, on consumer behaviour (i.e. favouring the most suitable options), and on technological innovation to deliver affordable and scalable solutions to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain the sustainable investment objective?

The binding elements of the investment strategy used to select investments, and to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product, are:

1) at least 80% of the fund's net assets are invested in the equities of companies that are positively aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (as listed above).

2) The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund's net assets, respectively.

3) The equity investment universe is actively reduced (i) by at least 25%, and (ii) by the number of companies not aligned with the sustainable development goals.

4) ESG analysis is applied to at least 90% of securities (excluding cash and derivatives).

5) Carbon emissions, as measured by carbon intensity, are 50% lower than those of the fund's reference indicator.

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

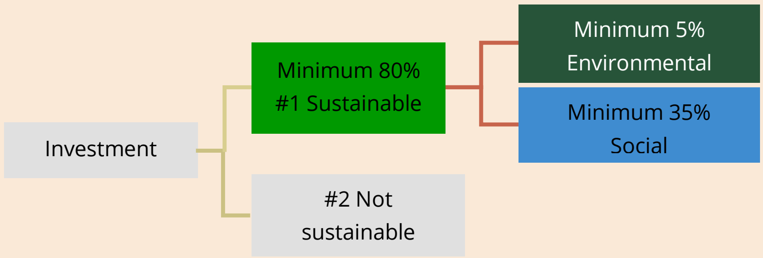
What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

To assess good governance practices, the fund uses Carmignac's proprietary ESG system ("START"), which collates automated key indicators on governance for over 7,000 companies, including: 1) percentage of independent members of the audit committee, average term of office for members of the board of directors, gender diversity on the board of directors, size of the board of directors, independence of the remuneration committee as regards sound management structures, and 2) director remuneration, sustainability incentives for directors, and the highest remuneration in terms of staff remuneration.

These considerations inform the management company's actions with respect to companies and its votes in favour of greater transparency, for example via support for shareholder resolutions.

What is the asset allocation and the minimum share of sustainable investments?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

A minimum share of 80% of the fund’s net assets is used to attain the fund’s sustainable objective, in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy.

The minimum levels of sustainable investments with environmental and social objectives are 5% and 35% of the fund’s net assets, respectively.

How does the use of derivatives attain the sustainable investment objective?

The fund does not use derivatives to achieve its sustainable investment objective.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

N/A

Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities that comply with the EU Taxonomy?

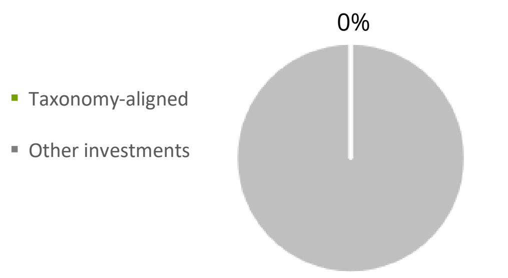
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

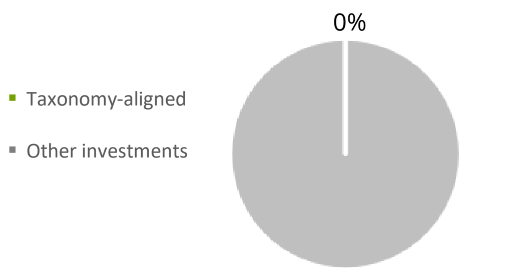
☒ No

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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including sovereign bonds***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **including 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?

N/A

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 sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU Taxonomy is 5% of the net assets.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

The minimum share of sustainable investments with a social objective is 35% of the net assets.

What investments are included under "#2 Not sustainable", what is their purpose and are any minimum environmental or social safeguards applied to them?

In addition to sustainable investments, the fund may invest in cash (and equivalent instruments) for cash management purposes.

The fund may also invest in derivatives for hedging purposes. In addition to sustainable investments, the fund may invest in cash for cash management purposes. The fund may also invest in derivatives for hedging purposes. Environmental, social and governance considerations in the synthetic exposure have been integrated through the framework applied to derivative instruments, as detailed below. The approach will depend on the type of derivative instrument used by the fund: a derivative on a single underlying or a derivative on an index.

Derivatives on a single underlying

The fund may also invest in derivatives with short synthetic exposure to a single underlying for hedging purposes, i.e. to hedge long exposure to the same issuer. Net short positions, i.e. situations where the fund's short exposure to the underlying issuer is greater than its long exposure to the same issuer, are prohibited. Derivatives may not be used to create short positions other than for hedging purposes.

Derivatives on an underlying index

Index derivatives acquired for hedging purposes are not analysed on the basis of ESG criteria.

The fund's reference indicator remains outside the scope of application of this framework that is applicable index derivatives, and is not taken into account for ESG purposes.

The fund applies a netting calculation (netting a long position against equivalent short positions in the relevant issuer) in order to measure adverse impacts.

Has a specific index been designated as a reference benchmark to determine whether the sustainable investment objective is met?

N/A

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

- ***How does the reference benchmark take into account sustainability factors in a way that is continuously aligned with the sustainable investment objective?***

  N/A.

- ***How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?***

N/A.

- ***How does the designated index differ from a relevant broad market index?***

N/A.

- ***Where can the methodology used for the calculation of the designated index be found?***

  N/A.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

More product-specific information can be found online on the website: www.carmignac.com, in the “Funds” and “Responsible Investment” sections.