Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 9, paragraphs 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.

Product name:
ODDO BHF Green Planet

Legal entity identifier:
549300XKOCFKWWDCFC63

Sustainable investment objective

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☒ Yes

☐ No

☒ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: 92.6%

☒ 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**: 0.0%

☐ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of N/A 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**

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.

To what extent was the sustainable investment objective of this financial product met?

The objective of the product is to invest in companies benefitting from the ecological transition but also companies contributing to the ecological transition through their products and/or services solutions.
To achieve its objective, during the financial year the product continuously invested in companies whose business model is contributing to the following four core themes, but non-exclusive: energy efficiency, sustainable mobility, low carbon energy, and the protection of natural resources.

	31/10/2025	
	Fund*	Benchmark*
Energy efficiency	13,780.9 $	6,104.7 $
Sustainable mobility	13,934.7 $	6,633.9 $
Clean Energy	28,462.4 $	3,442.7 $
Preservation of natural resources	37,444.2 $	1,327.3 $
Sustainable investments	92,6%	92,6%
EU taxonomy aligned investments (Turnover)	5,7%	15,1%
EU taxonomy aligned investments (CapEx)	5,7%	13,9%

**Revenues generated by a $1mm investment in the portfolio compared to the same investment in the benchmark*

As a result of its sustainable investments, this Fund may make investments in economic activities that contribute to the environmental objectives set out in the Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation: (a) climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, (b) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, (c) the transition to a circular economy, (d) pollution prevention and control, (e) the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.
Regarding the EU Taxonomy, at the date of the report, the six environmental objectives have been considered to compute the alignment and eligibility of the investments.

In addition, the fund complied with the ESMA guidelines on funds' name using ESG or sustainability-related terms.

The indicators have not been subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.

Sustainability indicators measure how the sustainable objectives of this financial product are attained.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Benchmark: MSCI All Countries World Index (Net Return, in EUR)
The benchmark is not intended to be aligned with environmental and social ambitions as promoted by the fund. The attainment of sustainable investment objective was measured using the criteria disclosed in SFDR pre-contractual annex. Sustainable investments were identified based on (a) related to company operations», (b) related to company revenues activities, and (c) sustainable bonds, where applicable. At least one of these criteria was met for each investment classified as sustainable, in line with the pre-contractual methodology.

	31/10/2025	
	Fund	Benchmark
Sustainable investments	92.6%	68.4%
Not sustainable investments (cash, derivatives, and other ancillary assets)	7.4%	31.6%
Green Share*	82.6%	44.4%

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.
*"Green Share" means the revenue share reported by MSCI ESG Research under the category "environmental impact solutions".

…and compared to previous periods?

	31/10/2024		31/10/2023		31/10/2022	
	Fund	Benchmark	Fund	Benchmark	Fund	Benchmark
Sustainable investments	91.6%	67.1%	95.2%	47.8%	90.3%	100.0%
Not sustainable investments (cash, derivatives, and other ancillary assets)	8.4%	32.9%	4.8%	52.2%	9.7%	0.0%
Green Share*	84.8%	40.9%	87.5%	45.9%	87.9%	N/A

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.
*"Green Share" means the revenue share reported by MSCI ESG Research under the category "environmental impact solutions".

How did the sustainable investments not cause significant harm to any sustainable investment objective?

The Manager applied its do not significant screening based on the following criteria:

- Rating exclusions: The Sub-Fund only invested in companies with a MSCI ESG Score of BB or better.
- Sector and norm-based exclusions:

- The Sub-Fund applied the common exclusion framework as detailed in the Management Company's exclusion policy, which is available at am.oddo-bhf.com.
- Other exclusions applied:

  - regarding energy-related activities (conventional oil and gas, coal,): see the Management
  - for other activities (adult entertainments, GMO, alcohol and Gambling) companies are excluded
  - if their involvement is greater than 5% of their revenues and for tobacco the exclusion threshold is at 0%;
  - the Paris Aligned Benchmark exclusions;
  - the French SRI Label exclusions.

- Principal adverse impact consideration: The Management Company defined controlling rules (pre-trade)

for some significantly harming activities selected: exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14 and 0 % tolerance), activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (PAI 7 and 0 % tolerance) and serious violations of UN Global

Compact principles and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (PAI 10 and 0 % tolerance).

- Dialogue, engagement and voting: our dialogue, engagement and voting policies support the objective of avoiding significant harm by identifying the most important risks and have our voice heard to generate change and improvement.
- Strong controversies according to MSCI: companies having sustainable investments according to MSCI ESG Research, but but with strong controversies will be excluded from the sustainable investment computation, The MSCI Controversies Score provides an assessment of controversial events and their severity on a scores range between zero (very severe) to 10 (no recent incidents). The investment universe of the Sub-Fund is restricted to companies with a MSCI ESG Controversies Score of 1 or above for Social and Governance characteristics, and 2 or above for environmental characteristics.

We confirm that all mandatory PAI from Table I of the RTS were taken into account and that we consider all provided that we have enough data on them.

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?

We confirm that all mandatory PAI from Table I of the RTS were taken into account and that we consider all provided that we have enough data on them. The Manager considered the adverse impact through the external rating methodology used, namely MSCI ratings, through their assessment of specific environmental, social and governance criteria in relation to the PAI indicators. For example, MSCI ratings integrated in its internal ESG methodology the carbon risk assessment through the evolution of the Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions for each company that is rated. It also looks at the gender diversity at the board and management level when analyzing the diversity criterion. The PAI result will therefore have an impact on the final ESG rating of the company. In addition, some indicators (PAI 7, PAI 10, PAI 14) were based on negative exclusion lists that prohibited any investments.

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

Yes, the investments were aligned with the UN Global compact based on an internal exclusion list relying on external and internal assessments. Nevertheless, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and human rights have not been directly considered, but indirectly through MSCI ESG ratings methodology. More information on the methodology is available here: https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/esg-investing/esg-ratings.

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

PAI indicators are integrated into the sustainability analysis framework and also are part of the DNSH screening. As described above, the DNSH screening is a binding analysis based on which companies' activities or practices may have significant negative impact: exclusions of activities, weak ESG ratings or UNGC breach are among the exclusions applied to screen DNSH. PAI indicators are continuously considered by these financial products.

The Fund obtained the following results for the PAI:

PAI	31.10.24	Coverage	31.10.25	Coverage
1. Scope 1 GHG emissions (tons CO2e)	2,717.9	91.1%	906.06	91.5%
1. Scope 2 GHG emissions (tons CO2e)	1,651.7	91.1%	841.09	91.5%
1. Scope 3 GHG emissions (tons CO2e)	19,721.4	89.6%	35,677.99	91.5%
1. Total GHG emissions (tons CO2e)	23,577.4	89.6%	36,950.09	91.5%
2. Carbon footprint (tons CO2e / EUR million Invested)	293.7	89.6%	541.39	91.5%
3. GHG intensity of investee companies (t/EUR million sales)	790.6	89.6%	1,191.12	91.5%
4. Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector (%)	3.2	91.1%	0.02	92.1%
5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production (%)	79.0%	91.1%	0.77	92.1%
6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector (GWh / EUR million sales)	3.6	7.3%	0.46	70.4%
7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas (number of companies)	0.2	88.7%	9.33	92.1%
8. Emissions to water (tons / EUR million invested)	0.0	0.0%	0.01	13.9%
9. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio (tons / EUR million invested)	0.8	87.9%	1.82	92.1%
10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	0.0	91.1%	0.00	92.1%
11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (%)	2.1	91.1%	0.00	92.1%
12. Unadjusted gender pay gap (%)	15.4	79.7%	0.00	83.7%
13. Board gender diversity (%)	36.2	91.1%	0.33	92.1%
14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons) (%)	0.0	91.1%	0.00	92.1%

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes the investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 01/11/2024 - 31/10/2025

Largest investments	Sector*	% Assets**	Country
Microsoft Corp	Information Technology	3,3%	USA
Republic Services Inc	Industrials	3,2%	USA
Xylem Inc	Industrials	3,1%	USA
Linde Plc	Materials	3,1%	USA
Tetra Tech Inc	Industrials	2,9%	USA
American Water Works Co Inc	Utilities	2,7%	USA
Quanta Services Inc	Industrials	2,7%	USA
Hitachi Ltd	Industrials	2,6%	Japan
Hydro One Ltd	Utilities	2,5%	Canada
Eaton Corp Plc	Industrials	2,5%	USA
Waste Connections Inc	Industrials	2,5%	USA
Ecolab Inc	Materials	2,4%	USA
Compagnie De Saint Gobain	Industrials	2,3%	France
Iberdrola Sa	Utilities	2,3%	Spain
Air Liquide Sa	Materials	2,3%	France

* 31/10/2025, the Fund's total exposure to fossil fuels was 2.1% with coverage of 100.0%

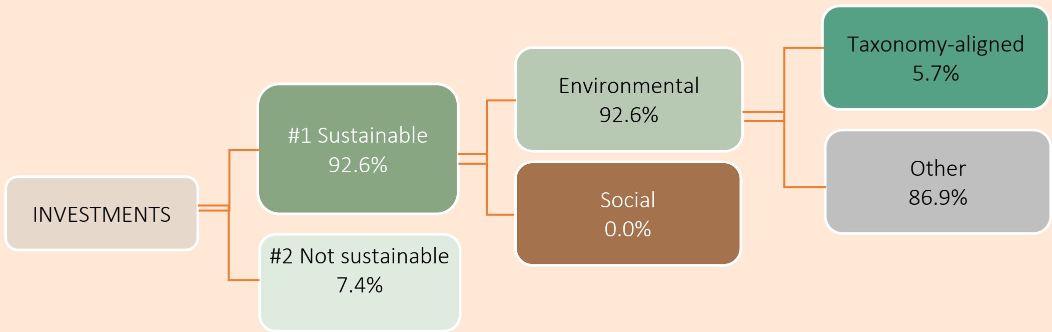
** Calculation method: Average of investments based on four inventories covering the reference financial year (3-month rolling)

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

92.6% of the fund investments were aligned with sustainable investments and 5.7% were aligned with the EU Taxonomy at end 31/10/2025. At end 31/10/2024, 91.6% of the fund's investments were aligned with sustainable investments and 6.2% were aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

Asset Allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

*What was the asset allocation?**



#1 Sustainable covers sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.
#2 Not sustainable includes investments which do not qualify as sustainable investments.

#2 Not sustainable include 7.4% cash, 0.0% derivatives and 0.0% investments that are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.

Taxonomy-aligned: Data published.

*Calculation of asset allocation: the denominator is the total net value of the portfolio (at the end of the financial year).

Historical comparisons of the asset allocation for article 9	FY2022	FY 2023	FY2024	FY2025
#1 Sustainable	90.3%	95.2%	91.6%	92.6%
#2 Not sustainable	9.7%	4.8%	8.4%	7.4%
Environmental	90.3%	95.2%	91.6%	92.6%
Social	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Taxonomy-aligned	0.0%	2.3%	6.2%	5.7%
Other	90.3%	92.9%	85.4%	86.9%

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors*	% Assets**
Electrical Components & Equipment	17.1%
Semiconductors	7.9%
Application Software	6.3%
Construction & Engineering	6.3%
Specialty Chemicals	4.8%
Electric Utilities	4.4%
Industrial Machinery & Supplies & Components	4.0%
Construction Machinery & Heavy Transportation Equipment	3.9%
Electronic Equipment & Instruments	3.9%
Building Products	3.9%
Industrial Conglomerates	3.5%
Environmental & Facilities Services	3.3%
Systems Software	3.2%
Automobile Manufacturers	2.8%
Industrial Gases	2.3%
Electrical Equipment	2.2%
Heavy Electrical Equipment	2.1%
Water Utilities	1.9%
Semiconductor Materials & Equipment	1.9%
Reinsurance	1.4%
Research & Consulting Services	1.3%
Automotive Retail	1.2%
Diversified Metals & Mining	1.2%
Paper & Plastic Packaging Products & Materials	1.0%
Automotive Parts & Equipment	0.5%
Cash	7.4%
Oil, Gas & Consumable Fuels	0.0%

* At 31/10/2025, the Fund's total exposure to fossil fuels was 2.1% with coverage of 100.0%.
**Calculation method: based on inventories as of fiscal year end.

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 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 economic activities for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and that have greenhouse gas emission levels corresponding to the best performance.

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

To assess the alignment with the Art. 3 of the EU Taxonomy we use MSCI data on Taxonomy.
Regarding substantial contribution to environmental objectives, we use MSCI Sustainable Impact Metrics designed to identify companies that derive revenue from products or services with a positive impact on society and the environment. Issuers that are considered for inclusion in the screen must generate revenue from products and services that address one or more of the six environmental objectives within the EU Taxonomy.
Regarding DNSH: As mentioned above we use MSCI Taxonomy screening module. MSCI methodology ensures that technical screening criteria inside the Delegated Act of each climate Taxonomy objective are considered for the substantial contribution and the specific ones for DNSH step.
MSCI ESG Research is enhancing its DNSH estimation model by adding an "ESG practice" screen to its existing "ESG controversy" screen with the aim of providing a more precise assessment of companies' alignment with the EU Taxonomy DNSH technical screening criteria beyond a simple entity-level controversy screen.
It reviews and analyses each DNSH criterion published in the EU Taxonomy Delegated Acts, and mapped them to existing MSCI ESG policy, program and process indicators.
The MSCI ESG Research DNSH estimation model only applies to companies that derive more than 0% of their revenues from any of the MSCI Sustainable Impact Metrics subcategories mapped to the economic activities defined in the Climate Delegated Acts.
In addition, the ESG Practices screen or the ESG Controversies screen must be met for the company to pass the DNSH filter. Also, to pass the DNSH filter, we screen:
• Companies on the exclusion lists defined for the PAI 10 (UN Global Compact exclusion list) or the PAI 14 (controversial weapons exclusion list)
• Companies with very severe controversies: 0/10 for social and governance, 0/10 or 1/10 for environment according to MSCI.
Regarding Eligibility: we use MSCI EU Taxonomy module to target company's revenue eligible with the EU Taxonomy.
Regarding minimum safeguards we comply by aligning our investments with the UN Global compact and OECD guidelines based on an internal exclusion list relying on external and internal assessments. More information on the methodology is available here: https://www.msci.com/our-solutions/esg-investing/esg-ratings.

As a result of its sustainable investments, this Fund may make investments in economic activities that contribute to the environmental objectives set out in the Article 9 of the Taxonomy Regulation: (a) climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation, (b) sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, (c) the transition to a circular economy, (d) pollution prevention and control, (e) the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

	31/10/2025	
	Fund (%)	Coverage (%)
Climate change mitigation	3.36	12.79
Climate change adaptation	0.00	0.00
Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources	0.00	0.00
Transition to a circular economy percentage	0.93	3.09
Pollution prevention and control percentage	0.00	0.00
Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems	0.00	0.00

Taxonomy-aligned investments amounted to 5.7% at the end of the financial year based on revenue.

The indicators have not been subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU taxonomy[1]?

☐ Yes

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

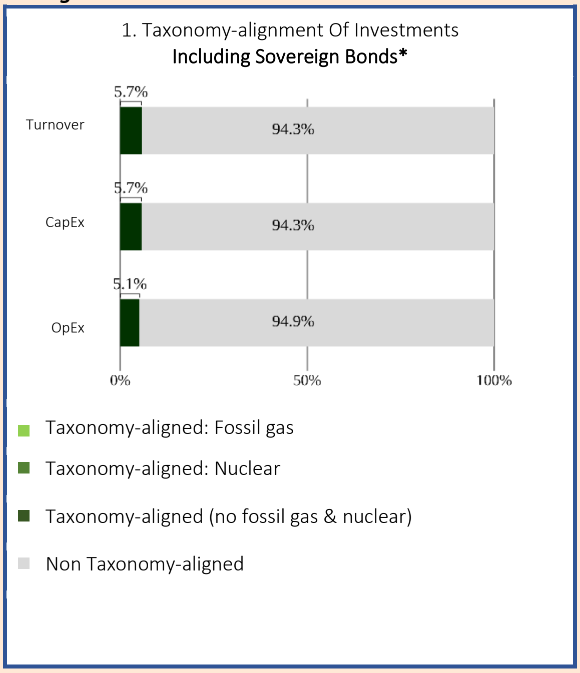
Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of:

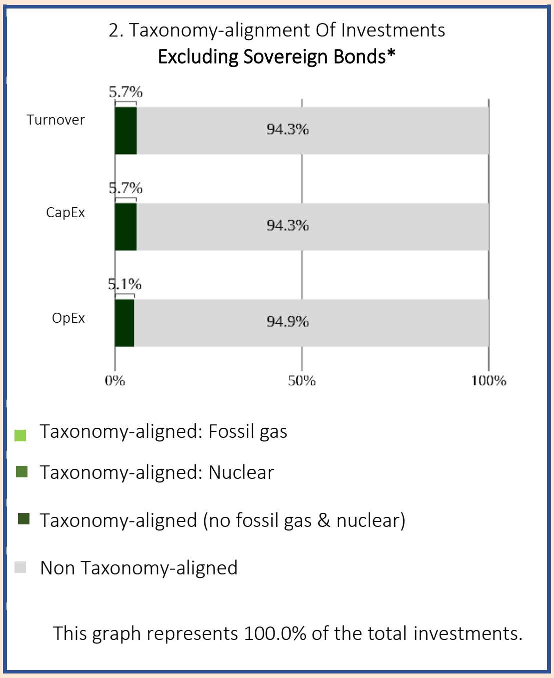
- **turnover**, reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- **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.

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.





* 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 proportion of investments made in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

How did the percentage of investments aligned with the EU Taxonomy compare with previous reference periods?

Historical comparisons	FY2022	FY 2023	FY2024	FY2025
Taxonomy-aligned	0.0%	2.3%	6.2%	5.7%

[1] 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 not on 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.

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

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

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was 86.9%.

The Fund does not commit to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned to the EU Taxonomy.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

The Fund did not have any socially sustainable investments.

What investments were included under "not sustainable", what was their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The Fund aims at investing only in equity securities qualifying as sustainable investment.

For technical or hedging purposes, the fund may, up to 10% of its total assets, hold Cash Equivalents appropriate to provide for redemptions or to meet other liquidity needs and derivatives for currency risk management purposes.
Due to the technical and neutral nature of the asset, such investments are not considered as investment and thus no social or environmental safeguards are applied.

What actions have been taken to attain the sustainable investment objective during the reference period?

During the reporting period, the Sub-Fund:

- Identified the most impactful companies regarding the identified sustainability themes;
- Led a regular dialogue with the underlying investments to address sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
- Our engagement and voting policies, as well as our engagement and voting report available on our website detail the concrete engagements and voting actions taken over the year at ODDO BHF Asset Management level. At the Sub-Fund level, the investment team or the ESG team met Iberdrola, Tetra Tech, Novonesis to discuss sustainability related topics covered by our sustainable investments assessment methodology: decarbonization strategy, business opportunities linked to a low-carbon transition and sustainability-driven research and development.

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

Please refer to the table below for an overview of performance.

Reference benchmarks are indexes to measure whether the financial product attains the sustainable objective.

How did the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?

The Sub-Fund follows the MSCI All Countries World Index (Net Return, in EUR) as its benchmark. This is a broad market index whose composition and method of calculation do not necessarily reflect the sustainable objectives promoted by the Fund.

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the sustainable investment objective?

The reference benchmarks are not aligned with the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Fund, so may contain companies excluded by the Fund Manager. Also, these reference benchmarks are not drawn up on the basis of environmental or social factors.

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

Not applicable.

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

To assess overall performance, please refer to the table below.

	Fund	Benchmark
Sustainable investments	92.6%	68.4%
MSCI ESG rating	AA	A
ESG coverage	100.0%	97.3%
Green Share	82.6%	44.4%
Green Share coverage	100.0%	96.8%

The sustainability indicators were not subject to an assurance provided by an auditor or a review by a third party.