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

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 Euro Credit Short Duration

Legal entity identifier:
AZEBJ8BY4JQK6HQX1N65

Environmental and/or social characteristics

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.

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

●● ☐ Yes	●○ ☒ No
☐ It made **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: N/A ☐ 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**: N/A	☒ It **promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of 26.80% 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**

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

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

The Sub-Fund promotes both environmental and social characteristics that are reflected in the Investment Manager's ESG internal rating system construction and weighting.
As part of the Investment Manager's rating process, the following criteria are notably analyzed:
- Environment: climate risk management, energy and water consumption, waste management, environmental certifications, products, and services with added environmental value, etc.
- Social: human capital (human resource management, diversity of management teams, employee training, health, and safety, etc.), supplier management, innovation ...
- Governance: corporate governance (protecting the interests of minority shareholders, composition of governance bodies, remuneration policy), tax liability, and exposure to the risk of corruption, etc.

Particular attention is paid to the analysis of human capital and corporate governance, which represent 30% and 25% respectively of the rating of each company, regardless of its size and sector of activity. Indeed, our conviction is that poor management of human capital or weak corporate governance pose a major risk in the execution of a company's strategy and therefore on its valuation.
The analysis of controversies (industrial accidents, pollution, convictions for corruption, anti-competitive practices, product safety, supply chain management, etc.) based on the elements provided by our external provider of extra-financial data, is integrated into the rating process and directly influences the ESG rating of each company.

This internal ESG analysis process results in an internal rating scale which is divided into five ranks (5 being the best and 1 the worst): Strong ESG opportunity (5), ESG opportunity (4), Neutral ESG (3), Moderate ESG Risk (2) and High ESG Risk (1).

ESG (Environment, Social and Governance) criteria are a complement to the credit analysis and are fully integrated into the investment process. The approach is based on two successive stages.
- Application of the ODDO BHF Asset Management exclusion policy (coal, UNGC list, unconventional oil and gas, controversial weapons, tobacco, loss of biodiversity, and the production of fossil fuels in the Arctic) as well as other Fund-specific exclusions.
- Second stage: It consists in assigning an ESG rating to a large majority of companies in the investment universe by combining two approaches:
1) "best-in-universe": the Investment Manager's management team favors the highest-rated issuers regardless of size and sector of activity;
2) "best effort": the Investment Manager's management team promotes progress over time with issuers, through direct dialogue with them.

For stocks not monitored by the Investment Manager's internal model, the Investment Manager relies on extra-financial data provided by an external service provider.
The ESG internal team will analyze the issuers selected by the Investment Manager's management team, consequently, at least 75% of the net assets of the Sub-Fund are subject to an internal ESG rating.

During the period covered by this report, the Fund complied with its environmental and social characteristics via the following action:
• The internal weighted ESG score of the portfolio to assess the overall achievement of environmental, social and governance characteristics.
• The internal weighted score to assess the quality of management.
• The CO2 intensity of the Sub-Fund (sum of CO2 emissions from scopes 1 and 2 divided by the sum of the revenues of the companies in which the Sub-Fund invests).
• The brown share of the Sub-Fund's investments (exposure to fossil fuel industries according to MSCI's ESG research).
• The green share of the Sub-Fund's investments (exposure to green solutions according to MSCI's ESG research).

This Fund's consideration of PAIs is based on negative screening for three PAIs (7, 10 and 14), and on ESG ratings, dialogue, engagement and voting for the other PAIs, as described in the PAI policy that is available in the regulatory information section of the ODDO BHF Asset Management website.

No reference benchmark has been designated for the purpose of attaining the sustainable investment objective.

97% of the fund investments were aligned with environmental & social characteristics as of 31/12/2023 and 2.5% aligned with the EU Taxonomy.

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

This Fund's consideration of PAIs is based on negative screening for three PAIs (7, 10 and 14), and on ESG ratings, dialogue, engagement and voting for the other PAIs, as described in the PAI policy that is available in the regulatory information section of the ODDO BHF Asset Management website.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

Benchmark: The fund follows the 100% ICE BOFA 0-5 years Euro Developed Markets High Yield 2% Constrained Index as its benchmark indices.
The benchmark is not intended to be aligned with environmental and social ambitions as promoted by the fund.

	31/10/2023	
	Fund	Coverage
Internal ESG Rating*	3.2	96.9
Average E rating	3.2	96.9
Average S rating	3.0	96.9
Average G rating	3.3	96.9
Weighted carbon intensity (tCO2e/ €m turnover)	118.9	100.0
Sustainable investments (%)	26.8	97.0
EU taxonomy aligned investments (%)	2.5	12.2
Fossil exposure (%)**	1.6	1.6
Green solutions exposure (%)***	27.7	28.2

* 1 is the rating with the highest risk and 5 is the best rating.
** Percentage of revenue generated from the use of fossil fuels, based on the MSCI coverage ratio at portfolio level.
*** Percentage of revenue generated by the use of zero carbon solutions (renewable energy, sustainable transport, etc.), based on the MSCI coverage ratio at portfolio level.

…and compared to previous periods?

	31/10/2022	
	Fund	Coverage (%)
Internal ESG Rating*	3.1	93.4
ESG coverage	93.4	93.4
Average E rating	3.2	93.4
Average S rating	3.0	93.4
Average G rating	3.1	93.4
Weighted carbon intensity (tCO2e/ €m turnover)	141.1	73.7
Sustainable investments (%)	19.5	19.5
EU taxonomy aligned investments (%)	0.0	0.0
Fossil exposure (%)**	0.8	73.7
Green solutions exposure (%)***	28.7	73.7

* 1 is the rating with the highest risk and 5 is the best rating.
** Percentage of revenue generated from the use of fossil fuels, based on the MSCI coverage ratio at portfolio level.
*** Percentage of revenue generated by the use of zero carbon solutions (renewable energy, sustainable transport, etc.), based on the MSCI coverage ratio at portfolio level.

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 sustainable investments pursued the following goals:
1. EU Taxonomy: contribution to climate change adaptation and mitigation, and to the other four environmental objectives of the EU Taxonomy. This contribution is measured by the sum of Taxonomy-aligned revenue for each of the portfolio's investments, according to its weighting and based on data published by investee companies. MSCI research may be used in the absence of data published by investee companies.
2. Environment: contribution to the environmental impact as defined by MSCI ESG Research, and its "sustainability impact" field in relation to environmental objectives. The following categories are concerned: alternative energy, energy efficiency, eco-construction, sustainable water, pollution prevention and control, sustainable farming.

Regarding the EU Taxonomy, at the date of the report, only two of the environmental objectives have been defined and only very limited activities are eligible to be screened against the EU technical screening criteria. The alignment of the economics activities of each company with the above objectives is measured to the extent that data is available to the Investment Manager. Depending on the investment opportunities available, the Fund may contribute to any of the above environmental objectives and may not at all times contribute to all of the objectives.

The Fund held 26.8% sustainable investments and 2.5% Taxonomy-aligned investments at the end of the financial year (the Taxonomy objective was introduced on 1 January 2023).
The Fund respected its sustainable investment objective by a commitment to hold at least 2.0% of sustainable investments and 0.2% of Taxonomy-aligned investments.
The investments were sustainable in that they contributed to the development of green business activities based on revenue: low-carbon energy, energy efficiency, eco-construction, sustainable use of water, pollution prevention and control, and sustainable farming. Although these economic activities are covered by the EU Taxonomy, a lack of data prevents us from demonstrating their Taxonomy-alignment. These investments are therefore classed as sustainable in the "Other environmental" category.

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

This principle, as applied to the Fund's sustainable investment objective, was checked through:

• Rating-related exclusions from the sustainable investment calculation: Companies rated 1/5 according to ODDO's internal methodology will not be considered sustainable due to the potential for significant harm to one or more other environmental or social sustainable investment objectives.
• Sectors excluded from investment: The Investment Manager's exclusion policy is applied to exclude sectors that have the most significant negative impacts on sustainability objectives. The Sub-Fund excludes companies in the sectors of unconventional weapons (chemical weapons, anti-personnel mines and cluster bombs, blinding laser weapons, incendiary weapons and non-detectable fragments weapons, Nuclear weapons manufactured by a company incorporated in a country that does not form part of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)), coal mining, coal-fired power generation, coal development projects or infrastructure, tobacco and production of adult entertainment. Details relating to the Investment Manager's Exclusion Policy containing further details on ESG integration and exclusion thresholds can be found at "am.oddo-bhf.com".
• Controversies: The most controversial companies according to our MSCI ESG data provider, and after confirmation by the ESG team for a second check, will not be considered sustainable.
• Consideration of major negative impacts: In order not to significantly undermine sustainability objectives, the Investment Manager defines control rules (pre-trade) for selected significantly harmful activities: exposure to controversial weapons (0% tolerance), activities that negatively impact biodiversity hotspots (0% tolerance), and serious violations of the UN Global Compact principles and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines for multinational enterprises (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.

Our controlling teams are responsible for controlling that the sustainable investments of the Fund respect our DNSH approach to be counted in the share of sustainable investments at the Fund's level. Our approach is based on controversies but also on exclusions (pre-trade).

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

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.

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. This Fund's consideration of PAIs is based on negative screening for three PAIs (7, 10 and 14), and on ESG ratings, dialogue, engagement and voting for the other PAIs, as described in the PAI policy that is available in the regulatory information section of the ODDO BHF Asset Management website.
Their consideration is based on exclusion lists (coal, UNGC list, unconventional oil and gas, controversial weapons, tobacco, loss of biodiversity, and the production of fossil fuels in the Arctic), and the use of ESG ratings, dialogue, voting and engagement. They may result from published data or, to a lesser extent, estimates.

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

Although the Fund does not have sustainable investment as its objective, 26.8% of its investments were sustainable, whereas the minimum proportion indicated in the pre-contractual appendix was 2.0%.
The Fund Manager ensures that the Fund's sustainable investments are aligned by applying its exclusion list based on the UN Global Compact (UNGC), as indicated in the Fund Manager's exclusion policy. The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises are considered in the internal or external ESG rating methodology (MSCI ESG Research) used by the Fund, as indicated in the pre-contractual disclosures.

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.

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

The financial product considered principal adverse impacts through exclusions based on pre-trade and post-trade checks, dialogue, engagement and ESG analyses.
This Fund's consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts is based on negative screening for three PAIs (biodiversity, breaches of the principles of the UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster bombs, chemical weapons and biological weapons)) and on ESG ratings, dialogue, engagement and voting for the other PAIs, as described in the PAI policy that is available in the regulatory information section of the ODDO BHF Asset Management website.

PAI	31.10.23	Coverage
1. Scope 1 GHG emissions	128,460.5	59.7%
1. Scope 2 GHG emissions	27,959.5	59.7%
1. Scope 3 GHG emissions	1,035,532.3	59.7%
2. Total GHG emissions	1,192,996.0	59.7%
3. Carbon footprint	808.7	59.7%
4. GHG intensity of investee companies	1,028.3	68.4%
5. Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	1.7%	70.6%
6. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production	73.9%	46.2%
7. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector	7.3	2.3%
8. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas	0.0	70.6%
9. Emissions to water	0.0	0.0%
10. Hazardous waste and radioactive waste ratio	1.6	23.7%
11. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.0%	69.8%
12. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	26.1%	70.6%
13. Unadjusted gender pay gap	14.2%	11.9%
14. Board gender diversity	33.8%	69.8%
15. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)	0.0%	70.6%

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: 01/11/2022 - 31/10/2023

Largest investments	Sector*	% Assets**	Country
Lkq Italia Bondco Spa 3.88% 04/2024	Consumer cyclical	1.8%	Italy
Netflix Inc 3.00% 06/2025	Communication	1.7%	USA
Sprint Corp 7.88% 09/2023	Communication	1.7%	USA
Iliad Holding Sas 5,13% 10/2026	Communication	1.6%	France
Parts Europe Sa 6,50% 07/2025	Consumer cyclical	1.5%	France
Ball Corp. 0,88% 03/2024	Capital goods	1.4%	USA
Silgan Holdings Inc 3.25% 03/2025	Capital goods	1.2%	USA
Ppf Arena 1 Bv 2.13% 01/2025	Communication	1.2%	Netherlands
Groupe Eurotunnel Sa 3.50% 10/2025	Transportation	1.2%	France
Orano Sa 4.88% 09/2024	Unsecured government bond	1.2%	France
Paprec Holding Sa 4.00% 03/2025	Capital goods	1.2%	France
Ppf Arena 1 Bv 3.50% 05/2024	Utilities	1.1%	Netherlands
Lhmc Finco Sarl 4.75% 05/2025	Consumer cyclical	1.1%	Luxembourg
Teva Pharmaceutical Finance Ne 6,00% 01/2025	Consumer non cyclical	1.1%	Netherlands
Iho Verwaltungs Gmbh 3.63% 05/2025	Consumer cyclical	1.1%	Germany

* 31/10/2023, the Fund's total exposure to fossil fuels was 1.6% with coverage of 1.6%

** Calculation method: Average of investments based on four inventories covering the reference financial year (not used: 3-month rolling.)

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

Asset Allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

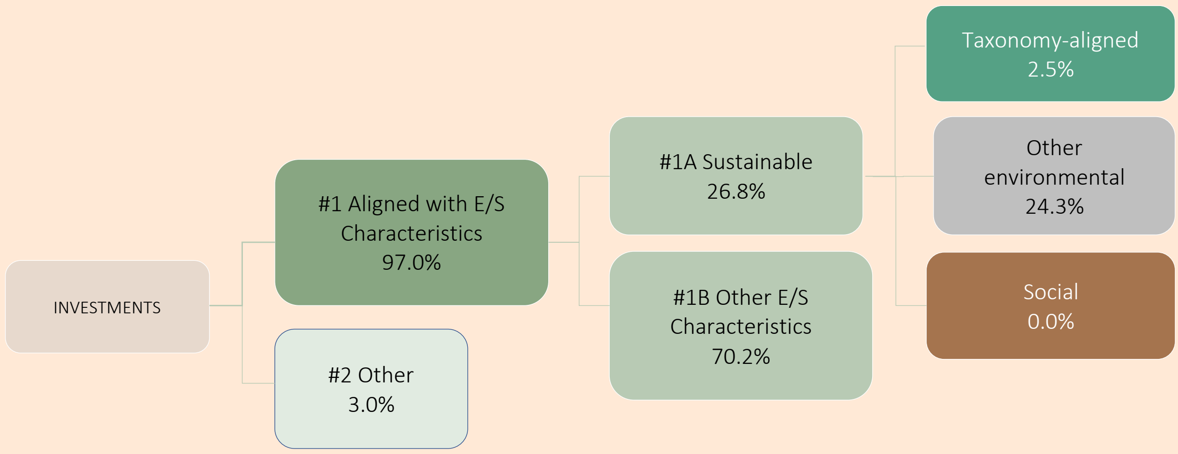
97.0% of the fund investments were aligned with environmental and social characteristics of which 26.8% were categorized as sustainable investments and 2,5% aligned with the EU Taxonomy in comparison with the previous financial year, when 97.2% of the fund's investments were aligned with environmental and social characteristics, of which 19.5% were classified as sustainable investments and 0% were aligned with the EU taxonomy.

*What was the asset allocation?**

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



#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.
#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.
The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:
The sub-category **#1A Sustainable** covers environmentally and socially sustainable investments.
The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

#2 Other include -0.4% cash, 0.0% derivatives and 3.4% investments that are neither aligned with the environmental or social characteristics, nor are qualified as sustainable investments.
*Calculation of asset allocation: the denominator is the total net value of the portfolio (at the end of the financial year).

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Sectors*	% Assets 31/10/2023
Consumer cyclical	30.9%
Communication	20.0%
Consumer non cyclical	16.4%
Capital goods	11.1%
Basic industry	5.7%
Transportation	5.1%
Banking	3.5%
Technology	2.7%
Sovereign	2.2%
Unsecured government bond	1.6%
Electric	0.8%
Industrial other	0.3%
Energy	0.2%
Cash	-0.4%

* At 31/10/2023, the Fund's total exposure to fossil fuels was 1.6% with coverage of 1.6%.

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

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.

The alignment of the economics activities of each company with the above objectives is measured to the extent that data is available to the Investment Manager. Based on data from investee companies and the Fund Manager's data provider (MSCI), Taxonomy-aligned investments amounted to 2.5% at the end of the financial year if we include sovereign, supranational and central bank bonds, and 2.5% if we exclude these securities.
These investments' compliance with the requirements of Article 3 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 was not checked by any auditor or third party.
Given the low level of coverage of the information currently provided by companies, the measurement of information for each of the environmental objectives set out in Article 9 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 does not allow for a relevant presentation this year.

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:

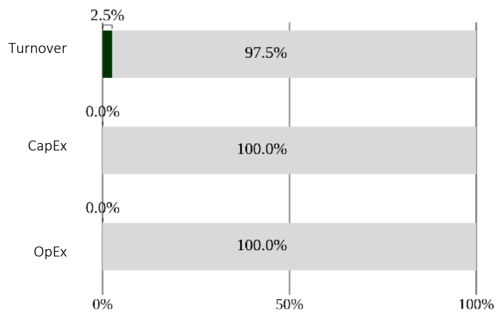
- **turnover**, reflecting the share of revenue from green activities of investee companies

- **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.

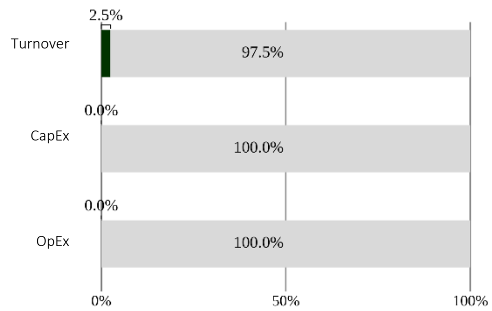
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy.As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product 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.

1. Taxonomy-alignment Of Investments Including Sovereign Bonds*



- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned

2. Taxonomy-alignment Of Investments Excluding Sovereign Bonds*



- Taxonomy-aligned: Fossil gas
- Taxonomy-aligned: Nuclear
- Taxonomy-aligned (no fossil gas & nuclear)
- Non Taxonomy-aligned

This graph represents 97.8% of the total investments.

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

[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.

What was the share of in vestments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The share of investments made in transitional and enabling activities was 0%.

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

This investment did not comply with the minimum percentage aligned with EU taxation due to a lack of data and because this assessment, mentioned in the pre-contractual report, only came into force in 2023 for this sub-fund.

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.

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

The share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy was: 24.3% as the minimum proportion indicated in the pre-contract was 2.0%.

What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

There were no socially sustainable investments.

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

The Fund aims at investing only investments promoting environmental and social characteristics. For technical or hedging purposes, the Fund may hold cash or cash equivalents and derivatives for currency risk management purposes. Due to the technical and neutral nature of the asset, such instruments are not considered as investments and thus no minimum safeguards have been put in place.

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

To promote environmental and social characteristics, the following elements have been respected:
• The internal weighted ESG score of the portfolio to assess the overall achievement of environmental, social and governance characteristics.
• The internal weighted score to assess the quality of management.
• The CO2 intensity of the Sub-Fund (sum of CO2 emissions from scopes 1 and 2 divided by the sum of the revenues of the companies in which the Sub-Fund invests).
• The brown share of the Sub-Fund's investments (exposure to fossil fuel industries according to MSCI's ESG research).
• The green share of the Sub-Fund's investments (exposure to green solutions according to MSCI's ESG research).

In addition the fund applies the Investment Managers exclusion policy.

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

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

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

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

The fund follows the 100% ICE BOFA 0-5 years Euro Developed Markets High Yield 2% Constrained Index as its benchmark indices.
This is a broad market index whose composition and method of calculation do not necessarily reflect the ESG characteristics 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 environmental or social characteristics promoted?

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.

	31/10/2023			
	Fund	Coverage	Benchmark	Coverage
Internal ESG Rating	3.2	96.9	3.0	80.7
Average E rating	3.2	96.9	3.2	80.7
Average S rating	3.0	96.9	2.8	80.7
Average G rating	3.3	96.9	3.1	80.7
Weighted carbon intensity (tCO2e/ €m turnover)	118.9	100.0	158.7	100.0
Sustainable investments (%)	26.8	97.0	39.1	80.7
EU taxonomy aligned investments (%)	2.5	12.2	4.3	18.5
Fossil exposure (%)	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.3
Green solutions exposure (%)	27.7	28.2	33.9	34.0