

Product name : **Carmignac Absolute Return Europe**

Legal identity identifier : 96950047MB7CH61F0D32

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

Yes

No

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: __%

It promoted Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics and while it did not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a 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 promoted E/S characteristics, but did not make any sustainable investments

Data as of 31/12/2025

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

The Sub-Fund has promoted environmental and social characteristics by applying best-in-universe and best-efforts approaches to invest in a sustainable manner : 1) ESG integration, 2) Negative screening, 3) Active Stewardship and, 4) Monitoring of Principal Adverse Impacts.

No breach of environmental and social characteristics promoted have been identified during the year.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

This Sub-Fund has used the following sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted :

1) The coverage rate of ESG analysis: ESG integration through ESG scoring using Carmignac's proprietary ESG platform "START" (System for Tracking and Analysis of a Responsible Trajectory) has been applied to more than 90% of issuers. In 2025, the coverage rate of ESG analysis was of 97.48% of issuers, on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.

2) Negative Screening:

i) Firm-wide: Negative screening and exclusions of unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an international norms and rules-based approach on the following: (a) controversies against the OECD business guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and UN Global compact principles, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal mining, (d) power generation companies, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

ii) Fund-specific: : Extended activity or stricter exclusion criteria cover oil and gas extraction and companies involved in conventional weapons and gambling. Furthermore, companies having a START rating of E (rating from 'E' to 'A') on governance pillar are excluded of the SubFund's investment universe.

In 2025, the universe was actively reduced.

3) Active stewardship: Environmental and social related company engagements leading to improvement in companies sustainability policies have been measured by the following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagements, (c) rate of voting and (d) participation at shareholder and bondholder meetings).

In 2025, the active stewardship indicators achieved the following: a) case study example is listed in the section '' what actions have been taken to meet the environmental and/or social characteristics during the reference period?', b) 111 engagements were conducted at Carmignac level and 24 engagements at the Sub-fund level, c) we voted at 90% of the shareholders meetings of this Sub-Fund, and d) we participated in ~96% of the shareholders meetings we were eligible for at firm-level.

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 list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.



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

4) Principal adverse impacts: this Sub-Fund is committed to applying the SFDR level II 2019/2088 Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) annex 1 related to Principal Adverse Impacts whereby 14 mandatory and 2 optional environmental and social indicators (selected by the Sustainable Investment team for pertinence and coverage) will be monitored to show the impact of such sustainable investments against these indicators: Greenhouse gas emissions, Carbon footprint, GHG intensity (investee companies), Exposure to companies in fossil fuel sector, 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 ratio, Water usage and recycling (optional choice), Violations of UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Unadjusted gender pay gap, Board gender diversity, Exposure to controversial weapons, Excessive CEO pay ratio (optional choice).

Please find below the performance of the principal adverse impacts indicators for the year 2025, based on average quarter-end data, for the equity and corporate bond portions of the portfolio:

PAI Indicators	Based on company reported	Fund	Coverage
GHG Scope 1	Scope 1 GHG emissions	2,419.70	94.49%
GHG Scope 2	Scope 2 GHG emissions	882.03	94.49%
GHG Scope 3	From 1 January 2023, Scope 3 GHG emissions	33,471.62	94.00%
Total GHG	Total GHG emissions	36,811.73	94.00%
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	511.05	94.00%
GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee companies	949.45	94.47%
Exposure to fossil fuels	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	3.93%	94.47%
Non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	56.21%	94.89%
Energy consumption intensity - Total	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - Total	4.50 GWh/Meur	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector A	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)	0.00	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector B	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector B (Mining and quarrying)	75.00	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector C	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector C (Manufacturing)	55.61	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector D	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply)	151.05	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector E	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities)	0.00	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector F	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector F (Construction)	0.00	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector G	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	21.14	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector H	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector H (Transporting and storage)	46.71	94.97%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector L	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector L (Real estate activities)	100.00	94.97%
Biodiversity	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	8.50%	93.72%
Emissions to water	Tons of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 t/Meur	5.03%
Hazardous waste	Tons of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.30 t/Meur	94.69%
Water usage and recycling	Average amount of water consumed and reclaimed by the investee companies (in cubic meters) per million EUR of revenue of investee companies	0.00 t/Meur	5.03%
Violations of UNGC/OECD	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	96.30%
Processes to monitor UNGC / OECD compliance	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.81%	95.17%
Gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	12.80%	88.33%
Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	41.56%	94.11%
Controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00%	95.71%
Excessive CEO pay ratio	Average ratio within investee companies of the annual total compensation for the highest compensated individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-compensated individual)	115.95	88.24%

...and compared to previous periods?

This fund uses sustainability indicators to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics it promotes:

1) Coverage rate of ESG analysis: ESG integration, through ESG rating via the proprietary "START" (System for Tracking and Analysis of a Responsible Trajectory) of Carmignac is applied to at least 90% of securities (excluding cash and derivatives). In 2024, the coverage rate of ESG analysis was 99.1% of issuers, on average, based on end-of-quarter data.

2) Reduction of the investment universe:

a. 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) production of thermal coal, (d) energy producers, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

b. Negative screening specific to the fund: i. the fund applies extended exclusions or stricter exclusion criteria on the gas and oil extraction, conventional weapons, and gambling sectors.

ii. The positions of the equity portfolio with an MSCI rating of less than 3.4 (on a rating scale from 0 to 10) on the governance pillar are excluded from the fund's investment universe. Companies with a START score of "C" or above (on a scale from "A" to "E") may re-enter the fund following an ad hoc analysis by the manager (which may involve a commitment to the issuer).

In 2024, the portfolio universe was actively shrinking.

3) Shareholder responsibility: companies' environmental and social commitments leading to the improvement of companies' sustainable development policies companies are measured by 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. In 2024, we made 70 commitments to 54 companies and 1 sovereign entity at Carmignac, and 14 companies at Carmignac Absolute Return Europe.

4) Principal adverse impacts (Pai): In addition, with regard to the monitoring of the main adverse impacts - Pai, and in accordance with Annex 1 to Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1288, the Fund monitors 14 mandatory environmental and social indicators, and 2 optional indicators to demonstrate the impact of sustainable investments with respect to these indicators: greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), 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-energy sector climate impact, activities negatively affecting sensitive areas on the biodiversity plan, releases to water, hazardous waste and waste ratio radioactive materials, water use and recycling (optional choice), violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for multinational companies, lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, unadjusted gender pay gap, gender diversity in governance bodies, exposure to controversial weapons, excessive pay ratio (optional choice).

Please find below the performance of the indicators for the main negative impacts for the year 2024, based on the average quarter-end data, for the equity and corporate bond portions of the portfolio:

PAI Indicators	Based on company reported	Fund	Coverage
GHG Scope 1	Scope 1 GHG emissions	1,333.62	94.90%
GHG Scope 2	Scope 2 GHG emissions	729.84	94.90%
GHG Scope 3	From 1 January 2023, Scope 3 GHG emissions	27,708.63	94.90%
Total GHG	Total GHG emissions	29,604.55	94.90%
Carbon footprint	Carbon footprint	456.58	94.90%
GHG intensity	GHG intensity of investee companies	969.74	94.90%
Exposure to fossil fuels	Share of investments in companies active in the fossil fuel sector	0.00%	94.90%
Non-renewable energy consumption and production	Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production of investee companies from non-renewable energy sources compared to renewable energy sources, expressed as a percentage	58.42%	94.90%
Energy consumption intensity - Total	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - Total	3.74 GWh/Meur	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector A	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector A (Agriculture, forestry and fishing)	0.00	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector B	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector B (Mining and quarrying)	127.00	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector C	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector C (Manufacturing)	43.57	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector D	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply)	0.00	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector E	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector E (Water supply; sewerage; waste management and remediation activities)	0.00	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector F	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector F (Construction)	88.00	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector G	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles)	8.38	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector H	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector H (Transporting and storage)	7.00	91.60%
Energy consumption intensity - NACE Sector L	Energy consumption in GWh per million EUR of revenue of investee companies - NACE Sector L (Real estate activities)	100.00	91.60%
Biodiversity	Share of investments in investee companies with sites/operations located in or near to biodiversity-sensitive areas where activities of those investee companies negatively affect those areas	14.27%	94.90%
Emissions to water	Tons of emissions to water generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.00 t/Meur	0.00%
Hazardous waste	Tons of hazardous waste generated by investee companies per million EUR invested, expressed as a weighted average	0.17 t/Meur	93.13%
Water usage and recycling	Average amount of water consumed and reclaimed by the investee companies (in cubic meters) per million EUR of revenue of investee companies	0.00 t/Meur	0.00%
Violations of UNGC/OECD	Share of investments in investee companies that have been involved in violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	97.06%
Processes to monitor UNGC / OECD compliance	Share of investments in investee companies without policies to monitor compliance with the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises or grievance /complaints handling mechanisms to address violations of the UNGC principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0.00%	94.90%
Gender pay gap	Average unadjusted gender pay gap of investee companies	14.05%	76.42%
Board gender diversity	Average ratio of female to male board members in investee companies	40.77%	94.90%
Controversial weapons	Share of investments in investee companies involved in the manufacture or selling of controversial weapons	0.00%	97.06%
Excessive CEO pay ratio	Average ratio within investee companies of the annual total compensation for the highest compensated individual to the median annual total compensation for all employees (excluding the highest-compensated individual)	142.00	88.24%

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

While the Sub-Fund did not commit to a minimum percentage of sustainable investments it could have had incidental exposure to sustainable investments as defined in the Carmignac SDG framework. In 2025, this fund invested 70% of its net assets in sustainable investments on average based on quarter end data. More information on the Carmignac's SDG framework can be found in Carmignac ESG Integration policy .

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

We used the following mechanisms to ensure our sustainable investments do not cause significant harm to any environmental or social sustainable investment objective:

1) Universe reduction process:

i) **Firm-wide:** Negative screening and exclusions of unsustainable activities and practices are identified using an international norms and rules-based approach on the following: (a) controversies against the OECD business guidelines, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and UN Global compact principles, (b) controversial weapons, (c) thermal coal mining, (d) power generation companies, (e) tobacco, (f) adult entertainment.

ii) **Fund-specific:** Extended activity or stricter exclusion criteria cover oil and gas extraction and companies involved in conventional weapons and gambling. Furthermore, companies having a START rating of E (rating from 'E' to 'A') on governance pillar are excluded of the SubFund's investment universe.. If such securities have a START rating of C or above (rating scale from A to E); they might be included in the portfolio once an ESG analysis (which might entail engagement with issuer) has been performed.

2) **Active stewardship:** ESG-related company engagements contributing to better awareness or improvement in companies' sustainability policies are measured by following indicators: (a) level of active engagement and voting policies, (b) number of engagements, (c) rate of voting and (d) participation at shareholder and bondholder meetings.

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

The Principal Adverse Indicators were monitored on a quarterly basis. Outlier adverse impacts were identified for degree of severity. After discussion with the investment team an action plan was established including a timeline for execution. Company dialogue was usually the preferred course of action to influence the company's mitigation of adverse impacts, in which case the company engagement was included in the quarterly engagement plan according to the Carmignac Shareholder Engagement policy. Disinvestment may be considered with a predetermined exit strategy within the confines of this aforementioned policy.

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

Carmignac applied a controversy screening process on OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights for all its investments across all Subfunds.

Carmignac acted in accordance with the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) principles, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) guidelines for multinational enterprises to assess companies' norms, including but not limited to human rights abuses, labour laws and standard climate related practices. This Sub-Fund applied a controversy screening process for all of its investments. Companies that have committed significant controversies against the environment, human rights and international labour laws to name the key infractions are excluded.

This screening process bases the identification of controversies on the OECD Business Guidelines and UN Global compact principles and is commonly called norms-based screening, integrating a restrictive screening monitored and measured through Carmignac's proprietary ESG system START. A company controversy scoring and research is applied using data extracted from ISS ESG as the research data base.

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 EU 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?

Carmignac has committed to apply the SFDR level II 2019/2088 Regulatory Technical Standards (RTS) annex 1 whereby 14 mandatory and 2 optional environmental and social indicators will be monitored to show the impact of such sustainable investments against these indicators: Greenhouse gas emissions, Carbon footprint, GHG intensity (investee companies), Exposure to companies in fossil fuel sector, Non-renewable energy consumption and production, Energy consumption intensity per highimpact climate sector, Activities negatively affecting biodiversity-sensitive areas, Emissions to water, Hazardous waste ratio, Water usage and recycling, Violations of UN Global Compact principles or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, Unadjusted gender pay gap, Board gender diversity, Exposure to controversial weapons, Excessive CEO pay ratio.

As part of its PAI strategy, Carmignac identifies companies that underperform the benchmark in terms of PAI Indicators. Our third party data provider, MSCI enables us to monitor the impact of our funds for each PAI. The PAI values of the fund are compared to the values of the benchmark. When the fund PAI underperforms the benchmark PAI by a certain threshold, we look for the issuers that are the main contributors to the underperformance of the given PAI. Those companies are considered outliers. Identifying outliers for each PAI indicator enables us to engage, when relevant and material, with companies in order to ensure they are committed to reducing their impact.



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

What were the top investments of this financial product?

Investment	Sector	% Assets	Country
PROSUS NV	Consumer Discretionary	10.24%	China
SIEMENS ENERGY AG	Industrials	7.04%	Germany
DELIVERY HERO AG	Consumer Discretionary	6.36%	Germany
ADYEN NV	Financials	6.24%	Netherlands
HELLOFRESH SE	Consumer Staples	4.09%	Germany
MTU AERO ENGINES HLDG	Industrials	4.05%	Germany
FRESENIUS SE & CO KGAA	Health Care	3.38%	Germany
ZALANDO SE	Consumer Discretionary	3.22%	Germany
QIAGEN N.V.	Health Care	2.63%	Netherlands
ASM INTERNATIONAL NV	Information Technology	1.96%	Netherlands
BAYER AG	Health Care	1.78%	Germany
E MERCK KG	Health Care	1.45%	Germany
PIRAEUS BANK SA	Financials	1.26%	Greece
ORANGE	Telecommunication Services	1.12%	France
DSV B	Industrials	1.11%	Denmark

Please find above the average top investments of the portfolio based on quarter end data for 2025.



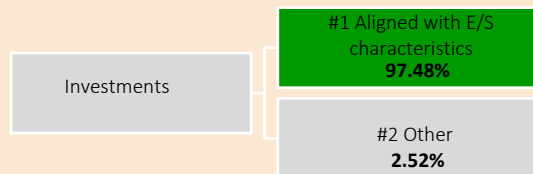
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation?

A minimum proportion of 90% of the investments of this Sub-Fund is used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product in accordance with the binding elements of the investment strategy. In 2025, 97.48% of issuers have been covered by ESG analysis (excluding Liquidity and derivatives), on average, based on 4 quarters ends data.

The #2 Other investments correspond to investments not included in the minimum 90% limit stated above. These instruments are not used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund and may not have been covered by ESG Analysis.



#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.

In which economic sectors were the investments made?

Please find below the average top sectors based on quarter end data for 2025 of the portfolio. The top sectors are rebased based on eligible assets which are corporate and sovereign issuers.

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

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.

Economic sectors	Weight
Consumer Discretionary	27.01%
Industrials	21.02%
Financials	16.5%
Health Care	14.17%
Consumer Staples	6.71%
Information Technology	5.3%
Telecommunication Services	3.94%
Materials	2.83%
Utilities	1.05%
Real Estate	0.86%
Energy Equipment & Services	0.59%



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

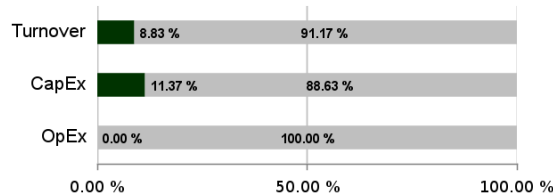
The Sub-Fund does not have an EU taxonomy alignment objective. As of 31/12/2025, the alignment with the EU Taxonomy is 8.83%.

Did the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy related activities complying with the EU Taxonomy¹?



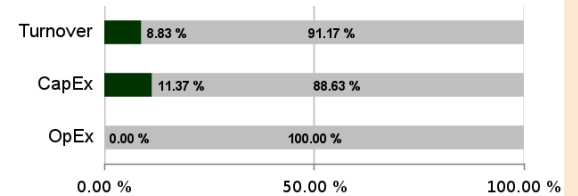
The graphs below show in green the percentage of investments that were aligned with the EU Taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology to determine the taxonomy-alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows the Taxonomy alignment in relation to all the investments of the financial product 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 100.00% of the total investments.

* 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?

Not Applicable.

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

As of 31/12/2024, the alignment with the EU Taxonomy is 3.1%.

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 objectives - 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.

 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 that were not aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

Not Applicable.



What was the share of socially sustainable investments?

Not Applicable.



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

The remaining portion of the portfolio (outside the minimum proportion of 90%) may also promote environmental and social characteristics but are not systematically covered by ESG analysis. Such assets may include unlisted securities or securities that have been subject to an initial public offering, the ESG analysis of which may be carried out after the acquisition of said financial instrument by the sub-fund. Cash (and cash equivalent), as well as derivatives (used either for hedging purposes) are also included under “#2 Other”.

Environmental, social and governance considerations were integrated in synthetic instruments through the derivatives framework detailed below. The approach depended on the type of derivatives instrument used by the Sub-Fund: single name derivatives or index derivatives.

Single name derivatives

Derivatives with a short exposure to a single underlying security do not go through an additional ESG related checks. The underlying issuer may be present in the Sub-Fund's exclusion lists on the basis that signalling a lack of confidence in a business with poor ESG characteristics through shorting their security(ies) is considered reasonable in the pursuit of balancing shareholders' investment objectives. Such derivatives are not subject to a START rating. The use of short derivatives for purposes other than hedging is prohibited. Derivatives with a long exposure to a single underlying company or issuer are subject to the same ESG integration policy as physical long equity and/or corporate debt positions, as applicable. These instruments must satisfy the same ESG integration and criteria, as described in this annex.

Index derivatives

Index derivatives, whether with a long or short exposure, may go through additional checks to ensure they are suitable for the Sub-Fund, depending on their purpose.

- Hedging and efficient portfolio management purposes: index derivatives purchased for hedging purposes are not analysed for ESG purposes.
- Exposure purposes: an index derivatives may be purchased by the Sub-Fund for exposure to the extent it meets the following characteristics, if it is to be held for more than one month: x Concentrated index (5 or less components in the underlying index): The index must not have any of its components in the Sub-Fund's exclusion list.
- Broad-based index (more than 5 components): the index must be composed in significant majority (>80% in exposure) of companies that are not in the Sub-Fund's exclusion list.

In addition, the weighted average ESG rating of the index must be above BBB (MSCI) or C (START), and the ESG coverage of the index (either MSCI or START) must be greater than 90%. The reference indicator of the Sub-Fund remains out of scope of this index derivatives framework, and is not considered for ESG purposes. The Sub-Fund applies compensation calculation (netting of a long position with an equivalent issuer short positions using derivatives) for the purpose of measuring adverse impacts.

100% of equity assets apply negative sectorial and norms-based screens and exclusions ensuring minimum environment and social safeguards.

In addition, the do no significant harm, exclusionary process and adverse impacts are monitored for all the Sub-funds' assets. In 2025, no derivatives were used to attain the Environmental and/or Social characteristics promoted by the Sub-Fund.



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

The below listed actions were conducted at Carmignac in 2025 in order to support our overall investment process in meeting environmental /social characteristics :

ESG Integration

In 2025, we introduced a new ESG framework to assess sovereign debt. The model incorporates +25 E/S/G indicators applicable to both Developed and Emerging Markets. The model aims to inform investment decisions and better integrate ESG considerations into our sovereign exposure. The model uses a range of quantitative data from third party sources and incorporates a qualitative adjustment performed by the Fixed Income Investment Team in collaboration with the ESG Analysts. The model aims to reduce income bias by incorporating the Kuznet Overlay. The final score is used to inform the investment decisions and align with the ESG commitments of the funds in scope.

In 2025, we have also increased the % universe reduction of some of our funds from 25% to 30% to meet the requirements of the French ISR Label.

We have also updated our proprietary ESG Rating system, START. The revamped system, referred to as START 2.0, now includes 80 ESG indicators, up from ~30 indicators previously. The new indicators, including forward-looking and market sentiment data, will provide a more comprehensive view of ESG risks and opportunities for companies being analysed. We have also enriched the model with traditional ESG indicators which have grown in relevance since the first version of the proprietary model was released in 2020; examples of such indicators include: scope 3 emissions, historical CO2 reduction trajectories, SBTi approved targets, biodiversity metrics, etc

Transparency

We have continued to provide comprehensive information as to our ESG approach, policies and reports on the Carmignac website: <https://www.carmignac.com/en-fr/sustainable-investment/overview>

In our 2025 TCFD report, we have continued to provide more clarity around various climate metrics, such as Climate VAR and transition and physical risks metrics. Our latest TCFD report is available on our website: https://carmidoc.carmignac.com/SRICA_FR_en.pdf

We have also fine tuned our exclusions policy to include new sectors such as Nuclear Power Producers for certain funds in scope. Our exclusion policy can be accessed at https://carmidoc.carmignac.com/SRIEXP_FR_en.pdf.

Finally, we have also published our 2025 UNPRI Assessment, where Carmignac received a 5-star rating. The full report is available on Carmignac website.

Stewardship

Voting: in 2025 we succeeded in voting in 96% of all the votable meetings

Stewardship code: We were once again approved by the FRC as a signatory of the Stewardship Code by complying with all principles, as formalised in our annual Stewardship Report: https://carmidoc.carmignac.com/SWR_FR_en.pdf

Regulatory Consultations: We participated in several industry or regulatory-led consultations with local industry bodies or the European Commission on topics such as defence, energy, SFDR, ESMA and sustainability labels.

Carmignac sees value in both direct and collaborative engagement, and it is the combination of both which leads to the most influential and effective stewardship. It is by joining forces that investors can most effectively influence investee companies on material ESG issues, including market-wide and systemic risks, and ultimately help improve the functioning of markets. With this in mind, we have increased our involvement with Climate 100+, in particular for the collective engagement with Pemex as bondholder of the company.

More specifically regarding engagements, our fiduciary responsibility involves the full exercise of our rights as shareholders and engagement with the companies in which we are invested. Dialogue is maintained by financial analysts, portfolio managers and ESG team. We believe that our engagement leads to a better understanding of how companies manage their extra-financial risks and significantly improve their ESG profile while delivering long-term value creation for our clients, society and the environment. Our engagement may concern one of five considerations: 1) ESG risks, 2) an ESG theme, 3) a desired impact, 4) controversial behaviour, or 5) a voting decision at a General Meeting. Carmignac may collaborate with other shareholders and bondholders when doing so would help influence the actions and governance of companies held in the portfolio. In order to ensure that the company correctly identifies, foresees and manages any potential or confirmed conflict of interest situation, Carmignac has put in place and maintains policies and guidelines. For more information on our engagement policies, please visit the website.

In 2025, we conducted 111 engagements at Carmignac level, and with 24 companies in this particular fund.

Carmignac engaged with Microsoft in 2025 on responsible AI governance through bilateral meetings and a collaborative investor initiative (CIC for Ethical AI). Microsoft strengthened its AI oversight, expanded testing, formalised pre-deployment reviews, and published a Generative AI Human Rights Impact Assessment in 2025. Microsoft is viewed as a sector leader, with engagement ongoing given the fast-evolving risk landscape.



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

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

- **How does the reference benchmark differ from a broad market index?**
Not Applicable.
- **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?**
Not Applicable.
- **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?**
Not Applicable.