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 established by regulation (EU) 2020/852, which lists **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. This regulation does not list socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective are not necessarily aligned with the taxonomy.

Pre-contractual information for financial products referred to in Article 8(1), (2) and (2a) of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and the first paragraph of Article 6 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

DNCA SERENITE PLUS **Legal entity identifier:** 9695004TH9RW1CPI7688

Environmental and/or social characteristics

Does this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ **Yes**	☒ **No**
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with an environmental objective**: ___%	☒ It **promotes environmental and social (E/S) characteristics** and, although it does not have sustainable investment as its objective, it will contain a minimum proportion of 20% sustainable investments
☐ in activities that are considered environmentally sustainable under the EU taxonomy	☐ 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	☒ with an environmental objective in economic activities that do not qualify as environmentally sustainable under the EU Taxonomy
	☒ with a social objective
☐ It will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: ___%	☐ It promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

What environmental and/or social features does this financial product promote?

Sustainability indicators assess the extent to which the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are taken into account.

The Fund promotes governance, environmental, social and societal characteristics.
The fund's management team uses a proprietary tool that integrates environmental, social and governance information: ABA *(Above and Beyond Analysis).*
In promoting these characteristics, the fund will take into account the following ESG issues:

- Environment: greenhouse gas emissions, air pollution, water pollution, water consumption, land use, etc.
- Social: excessive executive remuneration, gender inequality, health and safety issues, child labour, etc.
- Governance: monitoring corruption and bribery, tax evasion, etc.
- Overall ESG quality rating.

Within this framework, for private issuers, the investment process based on stock picking takes into account an internal Corporate Responsibility rating based on non-financial analysis using the proprietary tool developed by the management company (ABA), with a "best in universe" approach. There may be a sector bias.

For public-sector issuers, the investment and security selection process takes into account an internal rating linked to the responsibility of public-sector issuers such as countries on the basis of a non-financial analysis using a proprietary tool developed in-house by the management company, with a methodological approach based on minimum ratings.

The fund does not use a benchmark to achieve the ESG characteristics promoted by the fund.

What sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

The sustainability indicators used by the fund for private issuers are:

- Corporate Responsibility rating based on the proprietary ABA (Above and Beyond Analysis) tool: the main sustainability indicator used by the fund is the ABA rating (see investment strategy) of Corporate Responsibility, divided into four pillars: shareholder responsibility, environmental responsibility, societal responsibility and social responsibility.
- Rating the transition to a sustainable economy: the management company supplements its analysis with an assessment of companies' exposure to the transition to a sustainable economy. This rating is based on five pillars: demographic transition, health transition, economic transition, lifestyle transition and ecological transition.
- Exposure to the UN's Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): for each company, the management company assesses the proportion of revenues linked to one of the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals.
- Carbon data: carbon footprint (tonnes of CO_2/$M invested) of the fund's portfolio,
- Carbon intensity: (t CO_2/m$ revenue) of the fund's portfolio.

For public issuers, the sustainability indicators used are as follows:

- The ABA (Above and Beyond Analysis) proprietary tool: a model dedicated to rating public-sector issuers based on 4 pillars: governance, environment, social and societal.
- Climate profile: the management company supplements this analysis with a climate profile assessment based on the energy mix and its evolution, carbon intensity and resource stocks.
- Carbon data: carbon footprint (tonnes of CO_2/$M invested) of the fund's portfolio,
- Carbon intensity: (t CO_2/m$ revenue) of the fund's portfolio
- The proportion of the portfolio invested in controversial issuers on the basis of several criteria such as: respect for freedom, child labour, human rights, torture practices, money laundering, etc.

What are the objectives of the sustainable investments that the financial product partially intends to make and how does the sustainable investment contribute to such objectives?

The fund's sustainable investment objectives are the portfolio issuers' contributions to the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). The eligibility conditions for this point are as follows:

- Minimum 5% of sales contributing to the SDG and to a sustainable activity, according to the internal sustainable classification of sustainable transition activities (demographic transition and/or health transition and/or economic transition and/or lifestyle transition and/or ecological transition).
- Minimum Corporate Responsibility rating of 2 out of 10 (taking into account controversies and Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) combined with the exclusion policy, incorporating the principle of not causing significant harm to any environmental or social objective (see below),
- A minimum governance rating of 2 out of 10 (corporate governance practices).

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

The adverse impacts of issuers' activities on environmental and social objectives are directly integrated into the Corporate Responsibility rating in the ABA tool (integrating the Principal Adverse Impacts that could cause the ABA rating to fall below the minimum).
In addition to integrating the Principal Adverse Impacts into the Corporate Responsibility rating in the ABA tool, DNCA Finance has put in place a policy for managing adverse sustainability impacts and a climate trajectory.
In this context, the management company has implemented a policy of exclusion of:

- Thermal coal and unconventional hydrocarbons
- Controversial weapons
- Non-compliance with the United Nations Global Compact: issuers in serious breach of the principles of the United Nations Global Compact and included in the list of "worst offenders" maintained by the management company, and excluded from all the management company's portfolios.

The minimum rating of 2 out of 10 (Corporate Responsibility from the ABA tool) is therefore consistent with the objective of not causing significant harm to social and environmental objectives.

The Principal Adverse Impacts correspond to the most significant adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors related to environmental, social and personnel issues, respect for human rights and the fight against corruption and bribery.

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

The Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) are among the performance indicators collected as part of the analysis. A high level of adverse impact adversely affects the ABA rating used in the investment process. Issuers in serious breach of the principles of the UN Global Compact - but not included in the list of "worst offenders" - will be rated unfavourably for Corporate Responsibility in the ABA tool.

To what extent do sustainable investments comply with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Detailed description:

Issuers that do not respect the principles of the UN Global Compact are rated unfavourably for Corporate Responsibility in the ABA tool.
Issuers that are controversial or in serious breach of the Global Compact principles (e.g. human rights, anti-corruption, etc.) are excluded from the portfolio via the "Worst Offenders" list after internal analysis.

The internal approach described below enables the management company to define a list of companies identified as being in breach of OECD and human rights standards, and qualified as being in "severe violation" by the ethics committee. As a result, these companies are included in a "Worst Offender" exclusion list, barred from investment.

To carry out the analysis, the Management Company uses data from external data providers to:
1) Extract companies with "Norms-based" alerts,
2) Filter out irrelevant companies,
3) Perform qualitative analysis of infringements within the Ethics Committee,
4) Include companies qualified as in "severe violation" in the "Worst Offender" list.

The EU taxonomy establishes a "no significant harm" principle whereby taxonomy-aligned investments should not cause significant harm to the objectives of the EU taxonomy, and is accompanied by specific EU criteria.

The "no significant harm" principle only applies to investments underlying the financial product that take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities. The investments underlying the remaining portion of this financial product do not take into account the European Union's criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities.

Nor should any other sustainable investment cause significant harm to environmental or social objectives.

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

✖ Yes, ______

For private issuers, the fund takes into account the Principal Adverse Impacts on sustainability factors:

- The Principal Adverse Impacts are included in the Corporate Responsibility rating (see below),
- The management company has put in place a sustainability impact management policy that measures the Principal Adverse Impacts. The policy aims first and foremost to monitor and reduce contributions to climate change (CO_2 emissions, carbon intensity, implied temperatures), in the context of DNCA Finance's Climate Trajectory objectives.

For public issuers, the fund takes into account the Principal Adverse Impacts on sustainability factors:

- Analysis of the Principal Adverse Impacts is included in the country rating (see below),
- The management company has put in place a sustainability impact management policy that measures the Principal Adverse Impacts. The policy aims to monitor contributions to climate change (CO_2 emissions, carbon intensity, implied temperatures), social issues (countries subject to social rights violations, average income inequality score) and corruption (average corruption score).

Further information is available in the fund's annual report.

☐ No

The Investment Strategy guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

In brief, the investment process can be broken down into 3 successive stages:

- Selecting the universe using a dual financial and non-financial approach, in particular by excluding stocks with a risky corporate responsibility profile (rated below 2/10 in the proprietary ESG model) or exposed to major controversies;
- Calibration of modified duration and the Fund's overall credit risk and cash level based on analysis of the macroeconomic environment and interest rates;
- Fundamental analysis, taking into account ESG criteria and the valuation of selected securities.

ABA rating: a proprietary Corporate Responsibility analysis and rating tool
Corporate Responsibility analysis enables us to anticipate the risks faced by companies, particularly in their interactions with their stakeholders: employees, suppliers, customers, local communities, shareholders... whatever their sector of activity.
Corporate Responsibility is analysed according to 4 ESG criteria:

- Shareholder responsibility (including accounting risks, board quality, management quality, etc.)
- Social responsibility (including working conditions, diversity policy, accident rate, training policy, etc.)
- Societal responsibility (tax optimisation, corruption, respect for local communities and personal data)
- Environmental responsibility (including environmental management policy, consideration of biodiversity issues, etc.).

Each pillar is rated independently by the Management Company and weighted according to its importance in relation to the target company. Each pillar is broken down into a set of criteria, selected according to reality (correlation with the company's economic performance), of which there are around 25 in total (as listed in the table below). These criteria can include the quality of board evaluation, CEO remuneration, impact on biodiversity, climate policy and energy efficiency, etc.

Responsibility criterion	Criteria	Indicators
Shareholder Responsibility	*Respect for minority shareholders*	*Control structure*
		Anti-takeover measure, voting restrictions
	Management quality	*Size and composition of Executive Committee*
		Rotation of managers, existence of checks and balances
		Quality of the strategy
	Independence of the Board and its committees	*Degree of independence of the Board and its committees*
		Separation of powers CEO/Chairman
		Composition and size of the Board, directors' fees
	CEO remuneration	*Transparent remuneration*
		Variable in line with objectives and results
		Relevance of bonus criteria, AGM conflict
	Accounting Risks	*History of accounting disputes (10 years)*
		Change of accounting method/reporting
		Statutory Auditor independence
	Quality of financial communication	*Trust in guidance and transparency*
		History of profit warnings
		Accessible management
Environmental responsibility	*Environmental management*	*Existence of an EMS and reporting scope*
		Quality and consistency of reporting, quantified targets
		Existence of governance in case of high contribution
	Climate and energy efficiency policy	*Implementation of an energy efficiency policy*
		Precise reporting and targets
	Regulation and Certification	*Process certification*
		Integration of sector-specific regulations
		Industrial accident history
	Biodiversity impact and externalities	*Managing and reporting positive contributions to biodiversity*
		Integrating issues upstream of projects
		History of pollution or nuisance
Social responsibility	*Corporate culture and HR management*	*HR's position in the corporate hierarchy*
		Leadership and culture type
		Growth model and restructuring management
	Health and Safety	*Establishment of Health, Safety and Working Conditions Committee and procedures*
		History of work-related accidents, level of reporting
		Transparency and scope of indicators

Responsibility criterion	Criteria	Indicators
	Employment relations climate and working conditions	*Quality of management/employee dialogue, strike days, absenteeism*
		History of labour disputes
		Quality of working conditions and compliance with the law
	Training and career management	*Training plan and age pyramid*
		Specific transition issues in the sector
		Employee seniority and internal development policy
	Promotion of diversity	*Share of female employees*
		Share of women on management teams
		Talent attraction program
	Attractiveness and recruitment	*Attractiveness of the company's sector (Glassdoor rating, average salary/FTE)*
		Talent attraction program
		Ability to recruit key skills
Societal Responsibility	*Product quality, safety and traceability*	*Product quality control processes*
		History of quality defects
		Consumer safety issues
	Capacity for innovation	*Internal or external R&D management*
		Price flexibility and brand power
		Product renewal, sector risk & breakthrough innovation risk
	Supply chain management	*Supply chain control and model (integrated or highly outsourced)*
		Supply chain defect history
	Customer satisfaction and market share gains	*Customer satisfaction monitoring policy*
		Market share evolution
		B-to-B distribution network quality
		Customer complaint history
	Respect for local communities and human rights	*Respect for human rights, facilitating the right to operate*
		Integration of local communities
		History of local conflicts
	Cybersecurity and personal data protection	*Use of personal data as a business model*
		Protection of sensitive data and respect for privacy
		Protection mechanisms against cyber attacks
	Corruption and business ethics	*Governance and anti-corruption processes*
		Transactions in high-risk countries
		History of corrupt or unethical practices
	Tax consistency	*Aligning tax rates with local economic presence*
		Presence in tax havens
		Changes in tax rates over 10 years.

In addition, monitoring the level of controversy is taken into account directly in the assessment of Corporate Responsibility and may affect the rating.
This internal analysis, combined with qualitative and quantitative research, leads to a rating out of 10.

In addition, for investments in public-sector issuers, this asset class is subject to a 7-dimension non-financial analysis, including:

- Governance: Rule of law, respect for freedoms, quality of institutions and regulatory framework,
- Politics: democratic life,
- Health: demographics and quality of life,
- Education and training,
- Social cohesion: inequalities, employment, social protection,
- Climate: risks and energy policy,
- Ecosystems: resources and protection.

Investments in this asset class are subject to an in-depth analysis of these dimensions and a rating that is taken into account in the investment decision.

What are the constraints defined in the investment strategy for selecting investments to achieve each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Firstly, the fund implements a strategy based on two binding criteria: exclusions applied to the management company as a whole, and specific exclusions linked to the strategy.
Exclusions applied to the entire management company:

- Exclusions based on violations of the United Nations Global Compact: after analysis and decision by the Ethics Committee in the presence of the Management Department, companies are included in the list of "worst offenders" drawn up by DNCA Finance,

- Exclusion of companies involved in unconventional hydrocarbon production and thermal coal activities (thermal coal production and coal-fired power generation). These companies are gradually excluded from the portfolios according to the table below:

Activities	From 2022	Companies headquartered in the European Union or OECD		Companies headquartered outside the OECD	
		Exclusion from December 2027	Exclusion from December 2030	Exclusion from December 2030	Exclusion from December 2040
Thermal Coal Production	*Over 10% of sales*	*From 5% of sales*	*Final exit (0% sales)*	*From 5% of sales*	*Final exit (0% sales)*
Coal-fired power generation	*Over 10% of sales*	*From 5% of sales*	*Final exit (0% sales)*	*From 5% of sales*	*Final exit (0% sales)*

Activities		Exclusion from December 2027	Exclusion from December 2030	Exclusion from December 2030	Exclusion from December 2040
Unconventional hydrocarbon production	*Over 10% of sales*	*From 5% of sales*	*Final exit (0% sales)*	*From 5% of sales*	*From 5% of sales*

The specific exclusions linked to the fund's strategy concern:

- Exclusion of issuers with a high Corporate Responsibility risk profile (rating below 2 out of 10),
- Sectoral exclusions as defined in the exclusion policy issued by the management company.

The exclusions detailed in the management company's "Exclusion Policy" and "Responsible Investment Policy" are binding. Further details are available on the management company's website (https://www.dnca-investments.com/expertises/isr). Details of the fund's exclusion policy are also available on request from the Management Company.

In addition, a strict policy of excluding controversial weapons and sector exclusions has been implemented and is available on the management company's website (https://www.dnca-investments.com/expertises/isr).

The fund is also required to meet its minimum sustainable investment target of 20%.

To what extent is the financial product committed to reducing its investment scope before implementing this investment strategy?

The fund applies a minimum reduction of its investment universe of 20% with a "best in universe" approach as described in the prospectus.

What is the policy implemented to assess the good governance practices of the companies in which the financial product invests ?

Good governance practices relate to sound management structures, employee relations, staff remuneration and compliance with tax obligations.

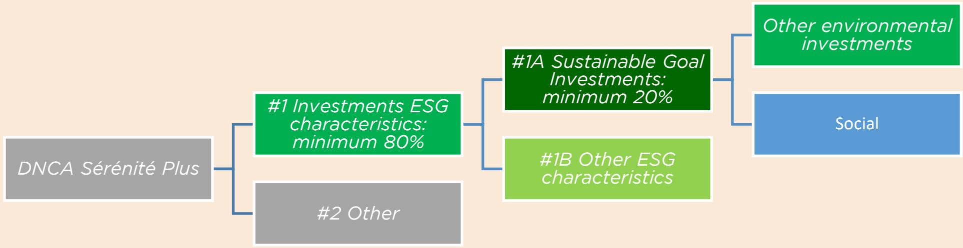
For private issuers, governance is one of the key criteria for assessing Corporate Responsibility: Shareholder Responsibility. It is rated out of 10 on 6 criteria: quality of management, quality of boards and committees, remuneration of the Chairman, quality of financial communication, accounting risks and respect for minority shareholders. Around 30 performance indicators can be used to assess governance practices against these 6 criteria. In addition, controversies linked to good governance practices have an impact on the overall rating.
For public-sector issuers, governance is one of the key evaluation criteria. It is rated out of 10 according to 4 pillars: rule of law, respect for freedoms, quality of institutions and regulatory framework, democratic life and military and defence status. Twenty or so performance indicators enable the governance practices associated with these 4 pillars to evolve.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

The fund invests at least 80% of its net assets in assets with environmental and social characteristics. at least 20% of these investments are considered sustainable.

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

Activities aligned with the taxonomy are expressed as a



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes financial product investments used to achieve the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

#2 Other: Includes the remaining investments in the financial product that are neither aligned with environmental or social characteristics, nor qualified as sustainable investments.

The category **#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics** covers:

- sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers investments aligned with environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.

***How does the use of derivatives attain the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product*?**

The fund does not invest in derivatives aimed at achieving the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the fund.

To comply with the EU taxonomy, the criteria for fossil gas include emission limits and a switch to renewable electricity or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. As far as nuclear energy is concerned, the criteria include comprehensive rules on nuclear safety and waste management.

Enabling activities directly enable other activities to make a substantial contribution to achieving an environmental objective.

Transitional activities are those for which low-carbon alternatives are not yet available and, among other things, whose greenhouse gas emission levels correspond to the best achievable performance.

In what minimum proportion are sustainable investments with an environmental objective aligned with the EU taxonomy?

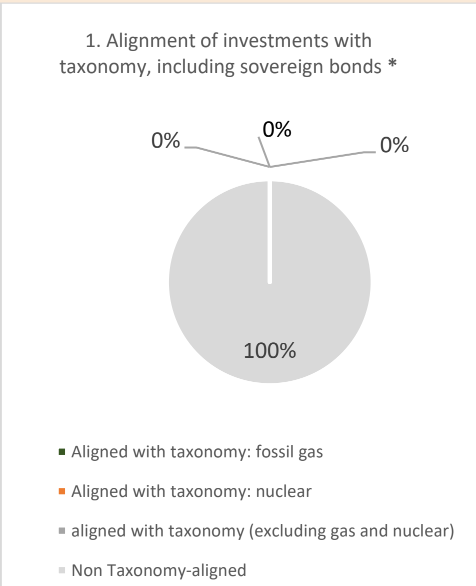
Does the financial product invest in fossil gas and/or nuclear energy activities that comply with the EU taxonomy[1]?

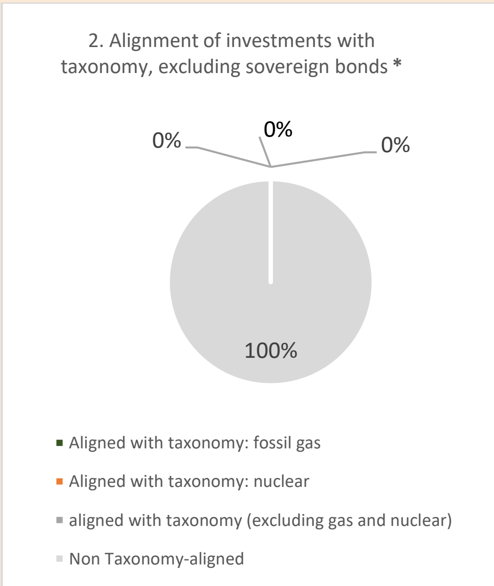
☐ Yes:

☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No

The two graphs below show in green the minimum percentage of investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. As there is no appropriate methodology for determining the taxonomy alignment of sovereign bonds*, the first graph shows taxonomy alignment in relation to all financial product investments, including sovereign bonds, while the second graph represents taxonomy alignment only in relation to financial product investments other than sovereign bonds.





* *For the purposes of these charts, "sovereign bonds" include all sovereign exposures.*

What is the minimum share of investments in transitional and enabling activities?

The minimum proportion of investments in transitional and enabling activities is 0%.

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear activities will only comply with the EU taxonomy if they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not cause significant harm to any objective of the EU taxonomy - see explanatory note in the left margin. All the criteria applicable to economic activities in the fossil gas and nuclear energy sectors that comply with the EU taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

The symbol represents sustainable investments with an environmental objective that do not take into account the criteria applicable to environmentally sustainable economic activities under the EU taxonomy.

What is the minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy?

The fund does not set itself a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective (pillar "E"), although the proportion of sustainable investments (pillars "E" and/or "S") represents at least 20% of direct investments (excluding derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, including money-market UCITS). The fund invests in assets with environmental and social objectives without committing to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the EU taxonomy regulation.

What is the minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments?

The fund does not set itself a minimum proportion of socially sustainable investments (pillar "S"), although the proportion of sustainable investments (pillars "E" and/or "S") represents at least 20% of the fund's direct investments (excluding derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, including money-market UCITS). The fund invests in assets with environmental and social objectives, without committing to a minimum share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective.

What investments are included in category "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards that apply to them ?

The fund may invest in derivatives, deposits, cash and money market funds. These instruments are included in the "#2 Other" category, and are not intended to provide minimum environmental or social guarantees. These instruments may be used by the management company to manage the fund's liquidity or to reduce any specific risk (e.g. currency risk).

There are no minimum environmental or social guarantees associated with these asset classes.

Has a specific index been designated as a benchmark to determine whether this financial product is aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics it promotes?

Benchmarks are indices used to measure whether a financial product achieves the environmental or social characteristics it promotes?

The fund's benchmark is not intended to be aligned with the environmental and/or social characteristics promoted by the fund.

- ***How is the benchmark continuously aligned with each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product?***

Not applicable.

- ***How can the alignment of the investment strategy with the index methodology be guaranteed at all times?***

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

Where can I find more product-specific information online?

Further product information is available on the Internet at: https://www.dnca-investments.com/fonds/dnca-serenite-plus/parts/c-fr0010986315