

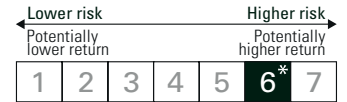


X. Hovasse



H. Li-Labbé

Recommended minimum investment horizon: **5 years**



FUND SUSTAINABILITY QUARTERLY REPORT

MARCH 2021

Report Overview

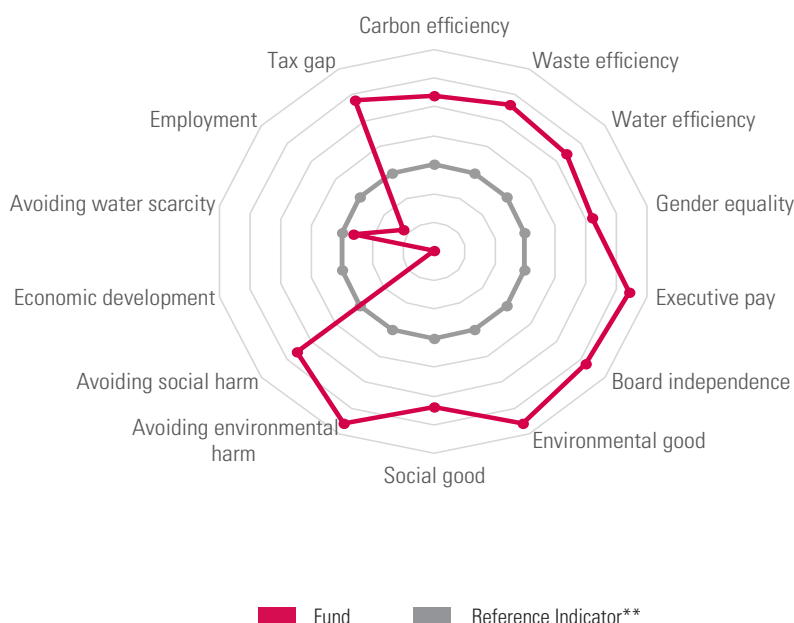
In addition to analysing financial metrics, we recognise the importance of assessing the sustainability of our investments. We do this by reviewing a company's operational practices (ESG indicators), their products and services' societal and environmental value (outcomes), and their alignment to achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Business activities have both positive and negative impact that varies in scale; by comparing the Fund with its Reference Indicator, we demonstrate the good, as well as the potential harm, associated with our active investment approach.

PROFILE

- **Fund Inception Date:** 31/01/1997
- **Fund Manager:** Xavier Hovasse since 25/02/2015, Haiyan Li since 01/01/2021
- **Fund AUM:** 1212ME
- **Domicile:** France
- **Reference Indicator:** MSCI EM (EUR) (Reinvested Net Dividends)
- **Base Currency:** EUR
- **Fund Type:** UCITS
- **Legal Form:** FCP
- **Fiscal Year End:** 31/12
- **Subscription/Redemption:** Daily
- **Order Placement Cut-Off Time:** Before 18:00 (CET/CEST)
- **Morningstar Category™:** Global Emerging Markets Equity
- **SFDR⁽¹⁾ Fund Classification :** Article 8

Portfolio ESG Indicators & Outcomes

Many indicators can illustrate company sustainability performance. We focus on a subset that we believe are relevant, and for which we have coverage, for reporting ESG risks, opportunities and outcomes.



HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH:

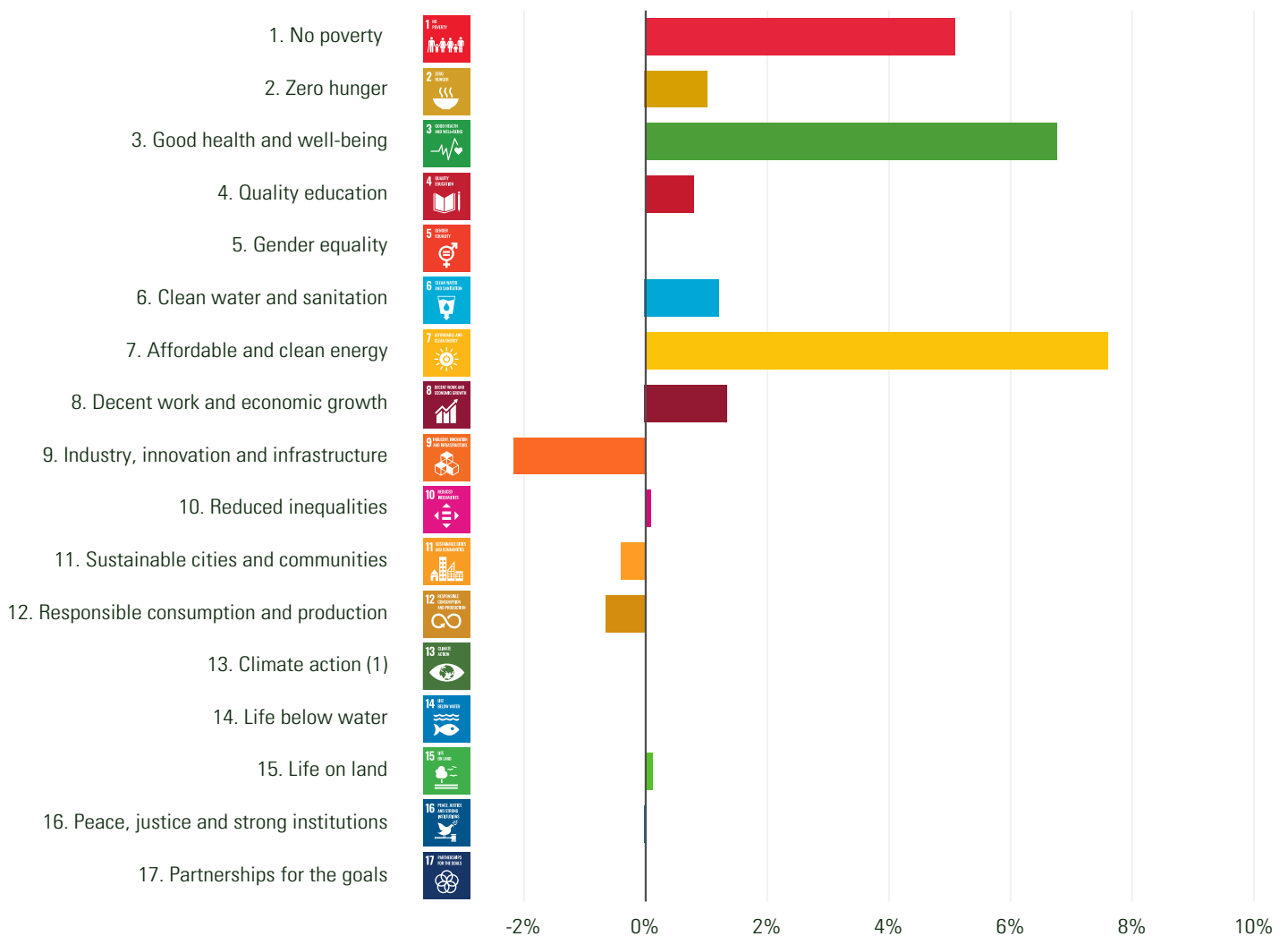
The centre of the circle corresponds to the lowest relative value, and the outer edge the maximum relative value, for each factor. The area outside the Reference Indicator (RI) line indicates positive ESG-related and outcomes performance versus the RI. Conversely, the area inside the RI line indicates negative performance versus the RI. For example, in the case of 'Carbon efficiency', if the Fund line is further towards the outer edge of the graph than the RI line, the Fund is more carbon efficient than its RI.

Please see the **Understanding the Graphs** and **Data Methodology** sections for further information.

Portfolio SDG alignment versus Reference Indicator

Companies can impact society and the environment both positively and negatively through the products they sell and services they offer. This impact can be shown by mapping the products and services to the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and calculating the weighted average of revenue exposures for each SDG. This exercise is also completed for the Reference Indicator, which is subtracted from the Fund result to determine the net active SDG alignment. For more information regarding the SDGs please visit: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.

% SDG alignment vs. Reference Indicator** (Misaligned <0%/ Aligned >0%)



HOW TO INTERPRET THIS GRAPH:




This graph is based on revenue calculations for companies with products and services that are deemed to be either aligned or misaligned to the SDGs. Negative values indicate lower alignment of the portfolio to an SDG than the Reference Indicator (RI). Positive values indicate higher alignment of the portfolio to an SDG than the RI. Each company revenue stream is considered either aligned, misaligned or neutral for each SDG. For example, in the case of SDG 1 “No poverty”, +10% means that on a net basis, the portfolio is 10% more aligned to eliminating poverty, compared to the RI; -10% means that on a net basis, the portfolio is 10% less aligned to eliminating poverty than the RI.

Please see the **Data Methodology** sections for further information.

Source: Impact Cubed and S&P Trucost as at 31/03/21. (1) In order not to duplicate SDG alignment attribution, business activities that are common to SDG 13 ‘Climate Action’ and SDG 7 ‘Affordable and Clean Energy’ are identified under SDG 7. **Reference Indicator: MSCI EM NR.







10 most positively SDG-aligned holdings in the portfolio

The business activities shown are solely those that are positively contributing to the SDGs. A maximum of three positively-aligned SDGs are shown for each company.

Company	SDG	Business activity (% of revenue)	SDG	Business activity (% of revenue)
HAIER SMART HOME CO LTD		Household Appliances:63.72% A/C Heating & Fridge Equip:20.91% Refrigerators & Freezers:15.37%		
HDFC BANK LTD		Retail Banking:48.03% Other Financial Services:27.06% Corporate Banking:24.91%		
LG CHEM LTD		Energy Storage Systems:39.23%		Generic Pharma:2.10%
GRUPO FINANCIERO BANORTE SAB DE CV		Banks:81.20% Auto Finance:1.35% Other Financial Services:0.88%		Bulk Warehouse REIT:0.09%
KOTAK MAHINDRA BANK LTD		Retail Banking:27.61% Corporate Banking:25.52% Life Insurance:20.29% Banks:3.62%		
LENOVO GROUP LTD		Mobile Phones:10.32%		
IHH HEALTHCARE BHD		Hospitals:96.99% Health Care REIT:1.16%		Educational Services:1.86%
JD HEALTH INTERNATIONAL INC		Pharmacies:100.00%		
CHONGQING ZHIFEI BIOLOGICAL PRODUCTS CO LTD		Pharma & Specialty Distribution:91.87% Biotech:8.13%		
HAPVIDA PARTICIPACOES E INVESTIMENTOS SA		Managed Care:100.00%		

Positive SDG alignment of the 15 largest positions in the portfolio

The holdings are sorted according to their weight in the portfolio. The SDGs to which these holdings are aligned are shown.

Company	Weight in the portfolio	SDG	Business activity (% of revenue)	SDG	Business activity (% of revenue)
SAMSUNG ELECTRONICS CO LTD	8.48%				
JD.COM INC	5.95%				
HYUNDAI MOTOR CO	3.88%				
LG CHEM LTD	3.87%		Energy Storage Systems:39.23%		Generic Pharma:2.10%
NAVER CORP	3.62%				
ITAUSA SA	3.47%				
SEA LTD	3.46%		Financial Transaction Processors:1.43%		
WUXI BIOLOGICS CAYMAN INC	3.23%		Contract Research:100.00%		
MINISO GROUP HOLDING LTD	3.02%				
TAIWAN SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING CO LTD	2.83%				
HAIER SMART HOME CO LTD	2.81%		Household Appliances:63.72% A/C Heating & Fridge Equip:20.91% Refrigerators & Freezers:15.37%		
JOYY INC	2.74%				
AVENUE SUPERMARTS LTD	2.68%				
LENOVO GROUP LTD	2.61%		Mobile Phones:10.32%		
YANDEX NV	2.59%				

UNDERSTANDING THE GRAPHS

Spider graph ESG Indicators and Outcomes explained

Factor	Measured by	Fund	Reference Indicator**	% data estimated	
				Fund	Ref. Indicator**
Carbon Efficiency⁽¹⁾	Tonnes of CO2 (scope 1 & 2 ⁽²⁾) emissions per €1m revenue	86.94	360.23	29.81%	29.87%
Waste Efficiency	Tonnes of waste generated per €1m revenue	4.14	680.63	54.93%	56.74%
Water Efficiency	Thousand cubic metres fresh water used per €1m revenue	0.47	7.66	60.61%	54.52%
Gender Equality	Percentage of women in boards and top management	14.12	13.02	22.70%	2.96%
Executive Pay	Ratio of executive level pay to average employee pay	45.19	51.99	40.71%	38.80%
Board Independence	Percentage of independent board members	51.75	49.47	23.73%	3.66%
Environmental Good⁽³⁾	Percentage of portfolio allocated to environmental solutions	8.14	4.08	0.00%	0.00%
Social Good⁽³⁾	Percentage of portfolio allocated to help alleviate social issues	21.60	17.09	0.00%	0.00%
Avoiding Environmental Harm⁽³⁾	Percentage of portfolio allocated to environmentally destructive industries	2.42	7.08	0.00%	0.00%
Avoiding Social Harm⁽³⁾	Percentage of portfolio allocated to industries aggravating social issues	0.00	2.33	0.00%	0.00%
Economic Development	Median income of portfolio weighted geography of economic activities (\$)	25491.14	23334.36	0.00%	0.00%
Avoiding Water Scarcity	Geographic water use (World Resource Institute scale 0-5 from least to most water scarce areas)	2.53	2.51	0.00%	0.00%
Employment	Percentage of unemployment in portfolio weighted area of economic activity	5.21	5.50	0.00%	0.00%
Tax Gap	Estimated % tax avoided by corporate tax mitigation schemes	2.25	2.74	0.00%	0.00%

Source: Data as at 31/03/21; sourced from Impact Cubed and Trucost. Please see the **Data Methodology** section for further information.

** Reference Indicator: MSCI EM NR. (1) Trucost coverage of 85.9% of the portfolio. The carbon efficiency figure is then rebased to 100, (excludes cash, securities not in scope (sovereign bonds and derivative instruments).

(2) Refer to **Glossary**. (3) Refer to **Data Methodology**. The information in this document relating to the sustainability of portfolios according to Impact Cubed IC (the "Information", "Impact-Cubed"), The Information has been obtained from, or is based on, sourced believed by Impact-Cubed to be reliable, but it is not guaranteed as to its accuracy or completeness. No representation, warranty, or undertaking, express or limited, is given as to the accuracy or completeness of the information or opinions contained in this document by Impact-Cubed, any of its partners or employees, or any third party involved in the making or compiling of the Information, and no liability is accepted by such persons for the accuracy or completeness of any information or opinions. None of the Information is intended to constitute investment advice or a recommendation to make (or refrain from making) any kind of investment decision and may not be relied on as such. The Information is strictly confidential and is the property of Impact-Cubed. Any use of the Information requires a license from Impact-Cubed. The Information may not be reproduced, further distributed or published in whole or in part by any recipient without prior written permission from Impact-Cubed. The Information may not be used to create derivative works or to verify or correct other information.

DATA METHODOLOGY

Data: Carbon data is sourced from S&P Trucost; for the carbon calculation methodology please see below. All other data is sourced from Impact Cubed.

Estimated data: This is the percentage of positions by weight in the portfolio that did not report the data used to calculate an indicator. Gaps in company reporting are estimated with proprietary models with quality checks run on reported data to identify outliers. In rare instances, the numbers reported by companies are implausible and these are replaced with more reliable estimates. The percentage of estimated data is disclosed in the *Understanding the Graphs* section in this report.

Carbon emissions (S&P Trucost) methodology: Trucost uses company disclosed emissions where available. In the instance it is not available, they use their proprietary EEIO model. The model uses the revenue breakdown of the company by industry sector to estimate the carbon emissions. For further information, please visit: www.spglobal.com/spdji/en/documents/additional-material/faq-trucost.pdf. Although S&P Trucost does report Scope 3 emissions where available, such emissions are commonly considered to be poorly defined and inconsistently calculated by companies. As a result, we have chosen not to include them in our portfolio emission calculations. To calculate the portfolio carbon emissions, the companies' carbon intensities (tonnes of CO₂e /USD mn revenues) are weighted according to their portfolio weightings (adjusted for holdings for which carbon emissions are not available), and then summed.

Environmental & Social Good / Harm: The four related factors are formed by categorising company products and services. By taking a conservative approach to linking company activities with environmental and social outcomes, around 10% of products and services are counted as creating environmental or social good, 10% as creating environmental or social harm, and 80% as neutral. The products and services are classified using a proprietary industry classification system and then mapped to the SDGs using official SDG documentation. A geographic component is incorporated for products and services which would only score positively in a limited number of countries; for example, access to telecommunications is a specific sub-category in the SDGs, but companies providing such services would only positively contribute to the SDGs if they operate in a country with limited existing services. For 'avoiding environmental harm' and 'avoiding social harm', a Fund scores better when avoiding companies with revenues from 'negative products'. See the Glossary for the definition on types of revenues that contribute to the factors.

Portfolio ESG indicators & outcomes graph: Standard deviations of each indicator are used to unify the scale of the graph.

Portfolio SDG alignment versus Reference Indicator graph: Company business activities are divided into business lines according to revenue. These business activities are mapped to the SDGs, and the weighted average of revenue exposures for each SDG is calculated. This incorporates the direct or indirect relationship between revenues and SDGs. This exercise is also completed for the Reference Indicator, which is subtracted from the Fund result to determine the net active SDG alignment.

10 most positively SDG-aligned holdings in the portfolio table: The business activities shown are solely those that are positively contributing to the SDGs. A maximum of three positively-aligned SDGs are shown for each company. To decide on which issuers to show, the percentage revenue is multiplied by the total revenue figure, and then summed for each issuer. These are then ranked according to the largest positively-aligned revenue amount.

Positive SDG alignment of the 15 largest positions in the portfolio table: The holdings are sorted according to their weight in the portfolio. A maximum of three positively-aligned SDGs are shown for each company.

GLOSSARY

ESG: E for Environment, S for Social, G for Governance

GHG Protocol scope definitions⁽¹⁾

Scope 1: Greenhouse gas emissions directly generated from burning fossil fuels and production processes which are owned or controlled by the company.

Scope 2: Greenhouse gas emissions from consumption of purchased electricity, heat or steam by the company.

Scope 3: Other indirect greenhouse gas emissions, such as from the extraction and production of purchased materials and fuels, transport-related activities in vehicles not owned or controlled by the reporting entity, electricity-related activities not covered in Scope 2, outsourced activities, waste disposal, etc.

Environmental Good: Benefits to the environment as a result of positive products i.e. clean technologies such as wind turbines, solar panels, water purification, waste management and electric vehicles.

Social Good: Benefits to society as a result of socially-positive products i.e. education, healthcare and access to financial services.

Avoiding Environmental Harm: Damage to the environment as a result of negative products such as coal mining, coal-based power generation and factory farming

Avoiding Social Harm: Damage to society as a result of socially-harmful products such as tobacco, alcohol, junk food and weapons.

UN SDGs

	NO POVERTY		AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY		CLIMATE ACTION
	ZERO HUNGER		DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH		LIFE BELOW WATER
	GOOD HELTH AND WELLBEING		INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE		LIFE ON LAND
	QUALITY EDUCATION		REDUCED INEQUALITIES		PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
	GENDER EQUALITY		SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS
	CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION		

(1) for info direct from document <https://ghgprotocol.org/sites/default/files/standards/ghg-protocol-revised.pdf>.

Main risks of the fund

EQUITY: The Fund may be affected by stock price variations, the scale of which is dependent on external factors, stock trading volumes or market capitalization.

EMERGING MARKETS: Operating conditions and supervision in “emerging” markets may deviate from the standards prevailing on the large international exchanges and have an impact on prices of listed instruments in which the Fund may invest. **CURRENCY:** Currency risk is linked to exposure to a currency other than the Fund's valuation currency, either through direct investment or the use of forward financial instruments. **DISCRETIONARY MANAGEMENT:** Anticipations of financial market changes made by the Management Company have a direct effect on the Fund's performance, which depends on the stocks selected.

The Fund presents a risk of loss of capital.

Important legal information

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