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: R-co 4Change Moderate Allocation

Legal entity identifier: 969500ZTLK8HAWMAMI53

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**: [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 will make a minimum of **sustainable investments with a social objective**: [N/A]	☒ It **promotes Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it will have a minimum proportion of 50.00% 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 promotes E/S characteristics, but **will not make any sustainable investments**

The **EU Taxonomy** is a classification system laid down in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, establishing a list of **environmentally sustainable economic activities**. That Regulation does not lay down a list of socially sustainable economic activities. Sustainable investments with an environmental objective might be aligned with the Taxonomy or not.

What environmental and/or social characteristics are promoted by this financial product?

Through our work and MSCI ESG Research, we consider a broad spectrum of criteria relating to the E pillar (physical risks linked to climate change, water stress, waste management, etc.) and S pillar (staff training, product safety, auditing production practices, etc.) as part of our general approach.

Additionally, the investment teams seek to identify relevant and material factors as part of ex-ante analysis of ESG profiles and ex-post assessment of the sustainability trajectory of the issuer and/or industry. Based on dependencies and major impacts, the following elements may be considered: controversies (type, severity and recurrence), externalities (toxic/carbon emissions, water consumption, destruction of biodiversity, accidents, dismissals, strikes, precarious contracts, fraud, etc.) and contributions (Taxonomy alignment, participation in the United Nations sustainable development goals (SDG), alignment with the Paris Agreement temperature goal, etc.).

The fund seeks to contribute to and promote the following United Nations Sustainable Development Goals: affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), life on land (SDG 15), and partnership for the goals (SDG 17).

Sustainability indicators are used to verify how the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are attained.

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 to demonstrate the promotion of the environmental and/or social characteristics are:

- ESG profile (ESG rating, rating trends and sector distribution)
- Carbon intensity (divergence from indices, sector contribution and identification of main contributors)
- Transition profile (reduction targets, green share, categories of activities in transition, etc.)
- Governance: representation of women on the board of directors
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDG): percentage aligned with the SDG

In particular, and in addition to the above for each SDG to which the fund seeks to contribute, three quantitative indicators have been selected: a positive indicator, a negative indicator and a forward-looking indicator:

- Affordable and clean energy (SDG 7):
 o Use of renewable energy (gigawatt hour)
 o Involvement in activities linked to fossil fuels (percentage of turnover)
 o Clean/renewable energy use policy
- Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8):
 o Number of women in management roles
 o Staff turnover
 o Score for consideration and management of matters linked to human capital, such as health and safety at work, applying labour standards to the value chain, and policies for developing human capital through training and employee equity incentive plans
- Responsible consumption and production (SDG 12):
 o Environmental and/or social policy and/or procedure covering the entire value chain
 o Adherence to and compliance with the fundamental principles of the International Labour Organization
 o Score for consideration and management of ESG matters by the leadership team
- Life on land (SDG 15):
 o Biodiversity policy and/or procedures
 o Water intensity (m^3 of water used/turnover in dollars or euro)
 o Score for consideration and management of matters linked to natural resources (managing water consumption, use of ecological materials, policies and procedures for considering and preserving ecosystems, etc.)
- Partnership for the goals (SDG 17):
 o Alignment with the United Nations Global Compact framework
 o Number of controversies involving serious cases of commercial fraud (anti-competitive practices, price gouging, controversial business practices and insider trading)
 o Link between director remuneration mechanisms and the sustainable development goals

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?

A sustainable investment may be assessed with respect to three pillars: (i) **contributing to an environmental or social objective**, (ii) doing so without doing significant harm and (iii) applying good governance practices.
Our definition is based on data supplied by our service provider MSCI ESG Research.
Further details are available in the document “Definition of sustainable investments” which can be found on our website: https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/regulatory-information/

As regards corporate issuers, our approach to sustainable investment takes into account:

- Companies’ general positive contribution through contributing revenue, i.e. revenue linked to activities with a positive impact on the environment or society (clean energy, energy efficiency, access to care, etc.) or to issuance of sustainable debt instruments (green, social or sustainable bonds);

- Contribution to environmental objectives, such as targets for reducing emissions in line with the Paris Agreement or reducing water use;
- Contribution to social objectives, through alignment with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth) or 10 (reduced inequalities).

As regards public issuers, our approach to sustainable investment takes into account:

- States' general positive contribution through issuance of sustainable debt instruments (green, social or sustainable bonds);
- Positive environmental contribution: Signatory to the Paris Agreement or the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity;
- Positive social contribution: Performance with respect to equality (Gini index) and freedom of the press (Freedom House).

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

In order to be classed as sustainable, an investment must do no significant harm to the various environmental or social objectives to which it intends to contribute.
Rothschild & Co Asset Management has defined a "do no significant harm" ("DNSH") procedure to ensure that the sustainable investments of a financial product do no significant harm to any of its environmental or social objectives. This procedure includes:

- Standard sector exclusions which reduce the product's exposure to social and environmental controversies;
- Consideration of the mandatory principal adverse impacts (PAIs) of these investments on sustainability factors.

We also use ESG ratings as part of our approach, as a minimal safeguard in relation to overall sustainability performance.

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

All mandatory PAIs are taken into consideration in the Management Company's definition of sustainable investments by means of: - Sectoral and normative exclusions, including compliance with minimum guarantees, through exclusionary PAIs: o PAI 10 – Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, for corporate issuers; o PAI 14 – Exposure to controversial weapons (antipersonnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons), for corporate issuers; o PAI 16 – Investee countries subject to social violations, for sovereign issuers; – A proprietary quantitative scoring model incorporating the mandatory PAIs. Further details on the scoring model are available in the document "Definition of sustainable investments" which can be found on our website: https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/regulatory-information/

How are the sustainable investments aligned with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights? Detailed description:

As per our definition of a sustainable investment for corporate issuers, we check to ensure that there are no violations of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) or OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. To that end, we use an overall controversy indicator measuring the company's past and current involvement in violations of international standards. The regulatory frameworks considered include the following: the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC), the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

Moreover, for all the Management Company's investments, we exclude companies suspected of violating the ten fundamental principles of the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC).
In addition to the above, the fund applies these standards-based exclusions at the level of the portfolio as a whole: the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a "do no significant harm" principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives And which 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.

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

☒ Yes, ☐ No

Rothschild & Co Asset Management has identified the principal adverse impacts (PAI) on sustainability factors on which we intend to focus our efforts and resources in order to deploy our responsible investment approach:

Corporate issuers:
o Climate change
- Greenhouse gas intensity and emissions, scopes 1 and 2 (PAI 1 & 3)
- Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector (PAI 4)
- Exposure to issuers that are not committed to adhering to the Paris Agreement (optional climate PAI 4)

o Human rights, business ethics and respect for human dignity
- Violation of fundamental ethical standards (PAI 10)
- Board gender diversity (PAI 13)
- Exposure to controversial weapons (PAI 14)
- Exposure to issuers with fragile anti-corruption processes (optional social/human rights PAI 15)

Sovereign issuers:
o Human rights, business ethics and respect for human dignity
- Exposure to countries implicated in human rights violations and subject to related sanctions (PAI 16)

As part of taking mandatory PAIs into account and defining our optional and priority PAIs, we relied on methodology and data from our external service provider, MSCI ESG Research.
From an operational standpoint, adverse impacts are taken into account in every aspect of our sustainability approach, including the exclusion policy, the analysis and selection process using ESG criteria, the

engagement system and ESG reporting. For this product, we produce annual reports on all mandatory PAIs and optional PAIs chosen by the Management Company.

Our Policy for taking into account the principal adverse impacts in sustainability is available on our website: https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/

To supplement the above, and in strict accordance with the investment strategy, the financial product considers:
- Emissions to water (Climate PAI 8)
- Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises (Social PAI 11)
- GHG intensity for sovereigns (Climate PAI 15)

What investment strategy does this financial product follow?

The fund may invest (i) between 50% and 100% in money market instruments and/or fixed-income products with fixed or variable rates, with a maximum of 10% of the net assets ("NA") in convertible bonds and a minimum of 10% of NA in fixed-income products with a credit rating equivalent to investment grade. The fund may invest (a) up to 10% of NA in contingent convertible bonds, (b) up to 10% and 30% of NA in unrated and speculative-grade securities, respectively, and (c) up to 100% of NA in callable and puttable bonds; (ii) between 0% and 50% in equities from OECD countries in any geographical region and with any market capitalisation, with up to 10% in the equities of small caps (including micro caps); and (iii) up to 10% in funds (including listed funds/ETFs) that implement an SRI strategy and have received, or are in the process of receiving, a label (excluding treasury funds).
Please refer to the prospectus for further information.

The **investment strategy** guides investment decisions based on factors such as investment objectives and risk tolerance.

What are the binding elements of the investment strategy used to select the investments to attain each of the environmental or social characteristics promoted by this financial product?

Adherence to our common exclusion framework
o Regulatory exclusions: controversial weapons and international sanctions
o Discretionary exclusions: United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) and thermal coal

Integrating material ESG criteria into the analysis process
o An assessment combining financial and ESG criteria: the integration of ESG criteria reflects the analysis process applied by each management team; it may be applied at sector or issuer level, and at management company and/or fund level, depending on the asset class in question.

Adherence to sustainability requirements at portfolio level
o Target ESG score of at least BBB
o Minimum level of Taxonomy-aligned and sustainable investments
o Minimal coverage of ESG ratings (90%)
o Exclusion of the lowest-scoring 20% of issuers with respect to ESG from the investment universe;
o The following standards-based exclusions: the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization;
o Exclusion of issuers belonging to the following "controversial" sectors: weapons, tobacco, coal, oil, unconventional gas, conventional oil and gas and the generation of electricity.

More information on the fund and its investment strategy can be found in the Transparency Code (Direct Management), which is available on the website.

Active engagement

o Dialogue primarily focused around our top-priority themes (climate transition, inclusion and fair transition, etc.) and controversies,

o A responsible voting policy for the entire equity scope,

o Active participation in multiple industry working groups (ADEME, Finance for Tomorrow, AFG, Climate Action 100+, etc.) on the strategies implemented in the portfolios (impact, biodiversity, fossil fuel, fair transition, etc.)

The ESG ratings mainly come from a data provider called MSCI ESG Research, which rates companies from CCC to AAA (AAA being the best rating).

ESG monitoring is ongoing, since ESG data is fully integrated into our operational systems.

Our entire value chain (compliance, risk, investment management and reporting teams) is covered by the same ESG data flow (updated on a quarterly basis), with ESG constraints and requirements encoded into every system. This allows us to monitor ESG data on a daily basis and in real time.

Our common exclusion framework is kept up to date and encoded into the operational systems with pre-trade blocks by compliance. Specific sustainability constraints and objectives at product level are the responsibility of the risk department.

The management teams have access to ESG data and can monitor their sustainability constraints via their Bloomberg portal every day. The impact of portfolio movements on sustainability requirements are continuously assessed by the investment managers as part of the portfolio allocation process.

Furthermore, regular meetings of the investment committee offer an opportunity to assess the sustainability risks and ESG issues associated with specific issuers and/or portfolios.

Lastly, alerts covering rating changes and ESG controversies are implemented by MSCI ESG Research for the investment teams and control departments, and analysts monitor the latest news. Details of the controversy monitoring process are available in the PAI Policy.

ESG reports are produced using the same ESG data flow, then validated by the investment teams.

Good governance practices include sound management structures, employee relations, remuneration of staff and tax compliance

What is the committed minimum rate to reduce the scope of the investments considered prior to the application of that investment strategy?

The exclusions listed below reduce the initial universe and ensure a minimum selectivity rate of 20%; this rate may be higher depending on the investment universe, sectors and strategy of the financial product:

o Regulatory exclusions, coupled with our Management Company’s discretionary exclusions;

o Exclusion of the lowest-scoring 20% of issuers with respect to ESG from the initial investment universe;

o The following standards-based exclusions: the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the Fundamental Conventions of the International Labour Organization;

o Exclusion of issuers belonging to the following “controversial” sectors: weapons, tobacco, coal, oil, unconventional gas, conventional oil and gas and the generation of electricity.

What is the policy to assess good governance practices of the investee companies?

To determine whether and when a company does not adopt, or no longer adopts, good governance practices, we have implemented a process on two levels:

Standards-based screening

In accordance with our common exclusion framework, sovereign and corporate issuers subject to international sanctions or implicated in violations of the United Nations Global Compact are excluded from our initial investment universes for all our investment vehicles.

Assessment of good governance practices

The portfolio managers and analysis teams are responsible for assessing and monitoring the governance practices of the companies in which they invest.

To assess good governance practices, the investment teams consider factors including: governance data from MSCI ESG Research, commitment to international codes of conduct (e.g. UNGC signatory), the degree of independence and diversity on the board of directors, controversies and the history of senior management and representatives of the board of directors.

In the context of MSCI ESG Research's ESG ratings, the governance pillar is considered material for all sectors and has a minimum weighting of 33% when calculating the final ESG score for every issuer. This governance pillar is based on two sub-themes: Corporate governance (structure and control, board of directors, remuneration and accounting) and corporate behaviour (business ethics and tax transparency). The topics addressed within each of these categories include sound management structures, remuneration matters, employee relations and tax compliance.

We see assessing good governance practices as an ongoing process, and the investment teams are encouraged to engage directly with companies to obtain additional information, raise concerns and/or resolve issues linked to the governance practices identified or associated controversies.

What is the asset allocation planned for this financial product?

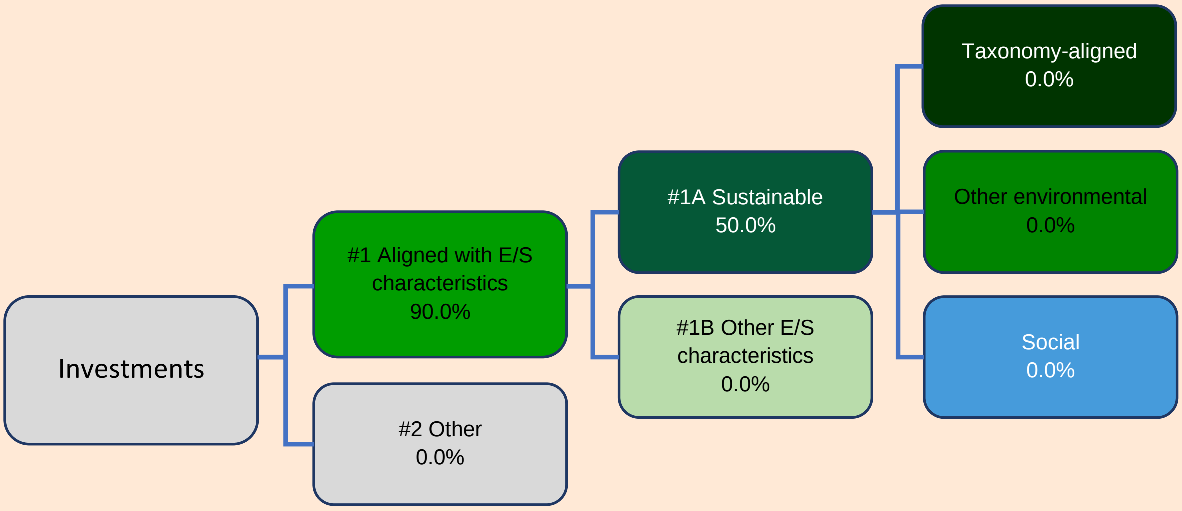
Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

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.



#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.

While the product is committed to a minimum level of sustainable investment, no allocation between environmental and social objectives has been determined in advance, which explains the minimum of 0% for these two pillars. The asset allocation figures presented above are pre-contractual minimums expressed as a percentage of the net assets; they are not a forecast of a target allocation. For information on the percentages achieved, please refer to the annual report.
The underlying investments of the financial product that take into account the EU criteria for environmentally sustainable economic activities represent a minimum alignment commitment of 0% of investments.
A share of the financial product’s net assets may be invested in instruments that do not promote environmental or social characteristics (cash, funds or derivatives). They provide technical support and uphold the fund’s financial objective (hedging, movements of liabilities, etc.). Minimum ESG safeguards are applied in accordance with our sustainability approach. Details are provided in the response to the question on “other” investments below.

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

Interest rate and currency derivatives neither contribute to nor affect the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product. Derivatives on other asset classes do not contribute to the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics, but may affect them. For the purposes of transparency, derivatives are not taken into account in the ratios presented above.

- For exposure, the fund may use derivatives whose underlying have been assessed from an ESG perspective, in accordance with the fund’s sustainability approach;
- All counterparties to over-the-counter instruments will also be subject to ESG analysis.

Further information is available in the fund’s Transparency Code.

To what minimum extent are sustainable investments with an

environmental objective aligned with the EU Taxonomy?

The applicable criteria for **fossil gas** to be considered aligned with the EU Taxonomy include restrictions on emissions and a transition to renewable energy sources or low-carbon fuels by the end of 2035. For **nuclear energy**, the criteria include comprehensive rules regarding nuclear safety and waste management.

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.

Does the financial product invest in nuclear and/or fossil gas related activities that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy[1]?

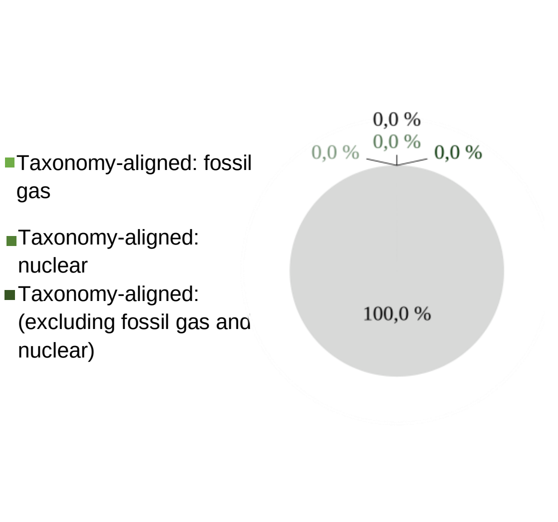
☒ Yes

☒ In fossil gas ☒ In nuclear energy

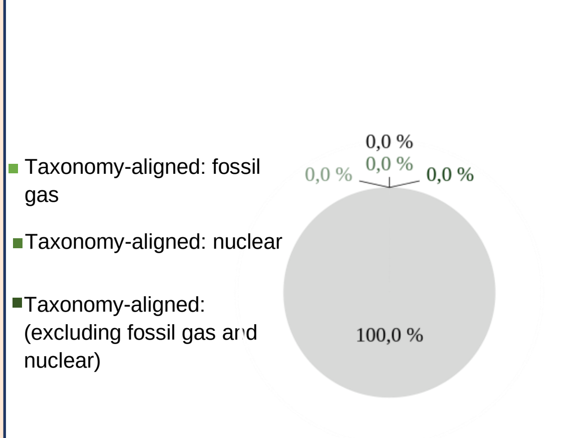
☐ No

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***



2. Taxonomy-alignment of investments **excluding sovereign bonds***



This chart represents N/A% of total investments.

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

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

The minimum share in enabling and transitional activities is 0%.

Are sustainable investments with an environmental objective that **do not take into account the criteria** for 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?

Within the minimum invested in sustainable investments, the minimum share of investments with an environmental objective that are not aligned with the Taxonomy is 0%. While the product is committed to a

[1] Activities related to nuclear and/or fossil gas related activities will only be considered Taxonomy-aligned if they contribute to climate change mitigation and do no significant harm to any of the objectives of the EU Taxonomy – see the explanatory note in the left-hand margin. All criteria applicable to economic activities in the nuclear and/or fossil gas related activities that are aligned with the EU Taxonomy are defined in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214.

minimum level of sustainable investments overall, no allocation between environmental and social objectives has been determined in advance.

What is the minimum share of socially sustainable investments?

Within the minimum invested in sustainable investments, the minimum share of investments with a social objective is 0%. While the product is committed to a minimum level of sustainable investments overall, no allocation between environmental and social objectives has been determined in advance.

What investments are included under "#2 Other", what is their purpose and are there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

A share of the financial product's net assets may be invested in securities that are not analysed with respect to ESG criteria. However, all investments adhere to the Management Company's common exclusion framework, guaranteeing a baseline level of compliance with ESG principles.
The securities held in the portfolio, in accordance with the allocation levels stated in the prospectus, serve to further the financial product's financial investment objective.
The financial product may invest up to 10% of its net assets in cash on an ancillary basis. Cash may be invested in money market funds managed by our management company, in accordance with our ESG policy and where we have complete transparency.

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

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

N/A.

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

How is the alignment of the investment strategy with the methodology of the index ensured on a continuous basis?

N/A.

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

N/A.

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

N/A.

Where can I find more product specific information online?

Further details on the financial product are available in the prospectus, the ESG policy and the policies for taking into account PAI and sustainability risks, which are available on our website: https://am.fr.rothschildandco.com/en/responsible-investing/documentation/