Template periodic disclosure for the financial products referred to in Article 8, paragraphs 1, 2 and 2a, of Regulation (EU) 2019/2088 and Article 6, first paragraph, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852

Sustainable investment means an investment in an economic activity that contributes to an environmental or social objective, provided that the investment does not significantly harm any environmental or social objective and that the investee companies follow good governance practices.

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.

Product name : THEAM QUANT – EQUITY EUROPE CLIMATE CARE PROTECTION 90%

Legal Entity Identifier: 213800289GODMV3CYH32

ENVIRONMENTAL AND/OR SOCIAL CHARACTERISTICS

Did this financial product have a sustainable investment objective?

☐ Yes	☒ No
☐ It made a **sustainable investment with an environmental objective**: __%	☐ It promoted **Environmental/Social (E/S) characteristics** and while it does not have as its objective a sustainable investment, it had a proportion of __% of sustainable investments
☐ in economic activities that qualify as 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 made **sustainable investments with a social objective** : __%	☒ It promoted E/S characteristics, but **did not make any sustainable investments**

All actual data within this periodic report are calculated on the closing date of the accounting year.

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

The financial product promotes environmental and social characteristics by assessing underlying investments against Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) criteria using ESG external and/or internal proprietary methodology(ies). As such, the product is exposed to issuers that demonstrate superior or improving environmental and social practices, while implementing robust corporate governance practices within their sector of activity.

The investment strategy selects issuers through:

- A positive screening using a selectivity approach. This involves evaluation of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) performance of an issuer against a combination of environmental, social and governance factors which include but not limited to :
  - Environmental: energy efficiency, reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases, treatment of waste;

- Social: respect of human rights and workers' rights, human resources management (workers' health and safety, diversity);
- Governance: Board of Directors independence, managers' remuneration, respect of minority shareholders rights.

- A negative screening applying exclusion criteria with regard to issuers that are in violation of international norms and convention, such as the UN Nations Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, or operate in sensitive sectors as defined by the Responsible Business Conduct Policy (RBC) policy.

Furthermore, the investment manager promotes better environmental and social outcomes through engagement with issuers and the exercise of voting rights, according to the Stewardship policy, where applicable.

In synthetic replication, engagement with issuers and exercise of voting rights, if any, are only applied for the Financing Assets underlying securities.

The BNP Paribas Equity Europe Climate Care Paris-Aligned NTR Index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

How did the sustainability indicators perform?

The following sustainability indicators are used to measure the attainment of the environmental and social characteristics promoted by the financial product:

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

- The percentage of the financial product's reference benchmark economic exposure compliant with the RBC policy: 100% ;
- The percentage of the financial product's reference benchmark economic exposure covered by the ESG analysis based on external and/or ESG proprietary methodology(ies): 100% ;
- The minimum percentage of the financial product's reference benchmark economic exposure investment universe reduction due to exclusion of securities with low ESG score and/or sector exclusions as per the RBC policy and/or any other extra financial criteria: 25% ;
- The average carbon footprint of the financial product's reference benchmark economic exposure compared to the average carbon footprint of its investment universe: 36.0 vs. 85.4 tCO_2 eq/EV (STOXX Europe 600 Net Return EUR Index)*;
- The percentage of the financial product's reference benchmark economic exposure in "sustainable investments" as defined in Article 2 (17) of SFDR: 0%.

* Source: BNP Paribas Asset Management. Another provider of extra-financial data (e.g. ESG score, carbon footprint) as well as a slightly different initial investment universe may be used to determine and implement extra-financial targets of the investment strategy. For data availability purposes regarding this periodic reporting, the figures provided are based on BNP Paribas Asset Management data and may not strictly reflect these targets.

...and compared to previous periods ?

Not applicable for the first periodic report.

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

The financial product did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investment.

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

The financial product did not commit to a minimum proportion of sustainable investment.

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

Not applicable.

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

Not applicable.

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.

The EU Taxonomy sets out a 'do not significant harm' principle by which Taxonomy-aligned investments should not significantly harm EU Taxonomy objectives and is accompanied by specific Union criteria.

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

Any other sustainable investments must also not significantly harm any environmental or social objectives.

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

The product considers principal adverse impacts on sustainability factors by systematically implementing the sustainable investment pillars defined in the GSS into its investment process. These pillars are covered by firm-wide policies that set criteria to identify, consider and prioritise as well as address or mitigate adverse sustainability impacts caused by issuers.

The RBC policy establishes a common framework across investments and economic activities that help identify industries and behaviours presenting a high risk of adverse impacts in violation of international norms. As part of the RBC Policy, sector policies provide a tailored approach to identify and prioritize principal adverse impacts based on the nature of the economic activity, and in many cases, the geography in which these economic activities take place.

The ESG Integration Guidelines includes a series of commitments, which are material to consideration of principal adverse sustainability impacts, and guides the internal ESG integration process. The proprietary ESG scoring framework includes an assessment of a number of adverse sustainability impacts caused by companies in which we invest. Outcome of this assessment may impact the valuation models as well as the portfolio construction depending on the severity and materiality of adverse impacts identified.

Thus, the investment manager considers principal adverse sustainability impacts throughout the investment process through the use of the internal ESG scores and the construction of the portfolio with an improved ESG profile compared to its investment universe.

The Forward-looking perspective defines a set of objectives and developed performance indicators to measure how the researches, portfolios and commitments are aligned on three issues, the "3Es" (Energy transition, Environmental sustainability, Equality & inclusive growth) and thus support all investment processes.

Furthermore, the Stewardship team regularly identifies adverse impacts through ongoing research, collaboration with other long-term investors, and dialogue with NGOs and other experts.

Actions to address or mitigate principal adverse sustainability impacts depend on the severity and materiality of these impacts. These actions are guided by the RBC Policy, ESG Integration Policy, Engagement and Voting Policy and include the following:

- Exclusion of issuers that are in violation of international norms and conventions and issuers that are involved in activities presenting an unacceptable risk to society and/or the environment;
- Engagement with issuers with the aim of encouraging them to improve their environmental, social and governance practices and, thus, mitigate potential adverse impacts;
- In case of equity holdings, voting at Annual General Meetings of companies the portfolio is invested in to promote good governance and advance environmental and social issues.
- Ensuring all securities included in the portfolio have supportive ESG research.
- Managing portfolios so that their ESG profile is better than the relevant benchmark or universe

In synthetic replication, engagement with issuers and exercise of voting rights, if any, are only applied for the Financing Assets underlying securities.

Based on the above approach, and depending on the composition of the financial product's portfolio (i.e. the type of issuer), the financial product considers and addresses or mitigates the following principal adverse sustainability impacts:

Corporate mandatory indicators:

1. GreenHouse Gas (GHG) Emissions

2. Carbon footprint

3. GHG intensity of investee companies

4. Exposure to companies active in the fossil fuel sector

5. Share of non-renewable energy consumption and production

6. Energy consumption intensity per high impact climate sector

7. Activities negatively affecting biodiversity sensitive areas

8. Emissions to water

9. Hazardous waste ratio

10. Violations of UN Global Compact principles and Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

11. Lack of processes and compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact principles and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises

12. Unadjusted gender pay gap

13. Board gender diversity

14. Exposure to controversial weapons (anti-personnel mines, cluster munitions, chemical weapons and biological weapons)

Corporate voluntary indicators:

Environment

4. Investments in companies without carbon emission reduction initiatives

Social

4. Lack of a supplier code of conduct

9. Lack of a human rights policy

Sovereign mandatory indicators

15. GHG intensity

16. Investee countries subject to social violations

More detailed information on the manner in which BNPP AM considers principal adverse impacts of investment decisions on sustainability factors taking due account of the size, the nature and scale of its activities and the types of financial products managed can be found in the BNPP AM SFDR disclosure statement: sustainability risk integration and Principal Adverse Impacts considerations..

What were the top investments of this financial product?

The list includes investments constituting **the greatest proportion of investments** of the financial product during the reference period which is: 30.12.2022

The financial product applies synthetic replication.
The top investments disclosed below are therefore twofold:

- The assets physically held at the level of the financial product
- The assets of the reference benchmark underlying portfolio of the financial derivative instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) used on a continuous basis for achieving the investment policy.

Assets physically held at the level of the financial product:

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets*	Country
STELLANTIS NV	Consumer Discretionary	8.10%	Netherlands
QIAGEN NV	Health Care	6.87%	Netherlands
CNH INDUSTRIAL NV	Industrials	6.65%	United Kingdom
COMMERZBANK AG	Financials	5.14%	Germany
ESSITY CLASS B	Consumer Staples	4.79%	Sweden
FRESENIUS SE AND CO KGAA	Health Care	4.44%	Germany
E.ON N N	Utilities	4.41%	Germany
KONINKLIJKE PHILIPS NV	Health Care	4.26%	Netherlands
PROXIMUS NV	Communication Services	4.23%	Belgium
UPM-KYMMENE	Materials	4.23%	Finland
TELIA COMPANY	Communication Services	4.22%	Sweden
KONINKILIJKE DSM NV	Materials	4.22%	Netherlands
WOLTERS KLUWER NV C	Industrials	4.12%	Netherlands
BAWAG GROUP AG	Financials	4.06%	Austria
ASR NEDERLAND NV	Financials	3.97%	Netherlands

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, as at 30.12.2022
The largest investments are based on official accounting data and are based on the transaction date.
* Any percentage differences with the financial statement portfolios result from a rounding difference.

Assets of the reference benchmark underlying portfolio of the financial derivative instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) used on a continuous basis for achieving the investment policy:

Largest investments	Sector	% Assets*	Country
SAMHALLSBYGGNADSBOLAGET I	Real Estate	1.66%	Sweden
SAIPEM SPA	Energy	1.51%	Italy
VESTAS WIND SYSTEMS AS	Industrials	1.32%	Denmark
ABRDN PLC	Financials	1.26%	Britain
ALSTOM SA	Industrials	1.23%	France
CHR HANSEN HOLDING AS	Materials	1.21%	Denmark
FAURECIA SE	Consumer Discretionary	1.19%	France
GRIFOLS SA	Health Care	1.19%	Spain
DEUTSCHE LUFTHANSA AG	Industrials	1.17%	Germany
LOGITECH INTERNATIONAL SA	Information Technology	1.14%	Switzerland
CNH INDUSTRIAL NV	Industrials	1.14%	Britain
VEOLIA ENVIRONNEMENT SA	Utilities	1.13%	France
KLEPIERRE SA	Real Estate	1.13%	France
SIGNIFY NV	Industrials	1.13%	Netherlands
LAND SECURITIES GROUP PLC	Real Estate	1.12%	Britain

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, as at 30.12.2022
The largest investments are based on the underlying portfolio data of the investment strategy and are based on the transaction date.
* Any percentage differences with the financial statement portfolios result from a rounding difference.

As of the closing date of the accounting year, the allocation to the reference benchmark was 0% according to the protection mechanism.

What was the proportion of sustainability-related investments?

What was the asset allocation ?

Asset allocation describes the share of investments in specific assets.

As of the date of the annual report, the financial product applies synthetic replication. Consequently, the asset allocation planned for this financial product, as well as any minimum proportion described below, are the ones of the underlying portfolio of the financial derivative instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) used on a continuous basis for achieving the investment policy.

The investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product taking into account all the binding elements of its investment strategy as mentioned above, represent the proportion of assets with a positive ESG score combined with a positive E score or a positive S score and the proportion of assets being qualified as Sustainable Investment, both based on the BNPP AM ESG proprietary methodologies.

Given the variable exposure to the reference benchmark in relation to the protection mechanism and the market conditions, the proportion of such investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product is between 0% and the maximum allocation to the reference benchmark enabled by the investment strategy.

As of the closing date of the accounting year, the allocation to the reference benchmark is 0%

Within the reference benchmark itself, the minimum proportion of investments used to meet the environmental or social characteristics is 94% as of the closing date of the accounting year.

The proportion of sustainable investments of the financial product is 0%.

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- The proportion of assets that do not attain the minimum standard to meet environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, being the proportion of assets with a positive

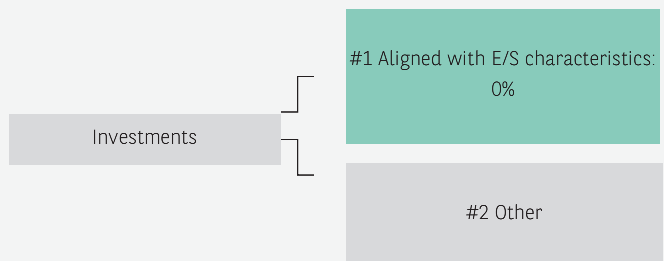
  ESG score combined with a positive E score or a positive S score and the proportion of assets being qualified as Sustainable Investment, both based on the BNPP AM ESG proprietary methodologies. These assets are used for investment purposes, or

- instruments which are mainly used for liquidity, efficient portfolio management, and/or hedging purposes, notably cash, deposits and derivatives.

In any case, the investment manager will ensure that those investments are made while maintaining the improvement of the ESG profile of the financial product. In addition, those investments are made in compliance with our internal processes, including the following minimum environmental or social safeguards:

- the risk management policy. The risk management policy comprises procedures as are necessary to enable the management company to assess for each financial product it manages the exposure of that product to market, liquidity, sustainability and counterparty risks. And

- the RBC policy, where applicable, through the exclusion of companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labour rights, environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment.



#1 Aligned with E/S characteristics includes 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 sustainable investments with environmental or social objectives.

The sub-category **#1B Other E/S characteristics** covers covers investments aligned with the environmental or social characteristics that do not qualify as sustainable investments.
*A portfolio security classified as sustainable investment may, taking into account all its activities, both contribute to a social objective and to an environmental objective (aligned or not with the taxonomy of the EU) and the figures shown take this into account. However, the same issuer can only be recognised once for sustainable investments (#1A Sustainable).

In which economic sectors were the investments made ?

The financial product applies synthetic replication.
The top investments disclosed below are therefore twofold:

- The assets physically held at the level of the financial product
- The assets of the reference benchmark underlying portfolio of the financial derivative instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) used on a continuous basis for achieving the investment policy.

Assets physically held at the level of the financial product:

Sectors	% Asset
Industrials	17.92%
Health Care	15.58%
Materials	14.88%
Cash	11.37%
Financials	10.54%
Communication Services	8.45%
Utilities	8.38%
Consumer Discretionary	8.10%
Consumer Staples	4.79%

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, as at 30.12.2022
The sectors breakdown is based on official accounting data and is based on the transaction date.

Assets of the reference benchmark underlying portfolio of the financial derivative instruments such as Total Return Swaps (TRS) used on a continuous basis for achieving the investment policy:

Sectors	% Asset
Industrials	23.01%
Financials	11.26%
Health Care	10.44%
Materials	9.46%
Real Estate	9.42%
Consumer Discretionary	9.2%
Information Technology	8.68%
Consumer Staples	6.64%
Communication Services	6.4%
Utilities	3.2%
Energy	2.3%

Source of data: BNP Paribas Asset Management, as at 30.12.2022
The sector breakdown is based on the underlying portfolio data of the investment strategy and is based on the transaction date.

As of the closing date of the accounting year, the allocation to the reference benchmark was 0% according to the protection mechanism.

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

The financial product did not commit to having a minimum proportion of sustainable investments with an environmental objective in economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable within the meaning of the EU Taxonomy, and it did not do so.

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.

Taxonomy-aligned activities are expressed as a share of: :
- **turnover** reflecting the"greenness" of investee compagines.
- **capital expenditure** (CapEx) showing the green investments made by investee companies relevant for a transition to a green economy
- **operational expenditure** (OpEx) reflecting green operational activities of investee companies.

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

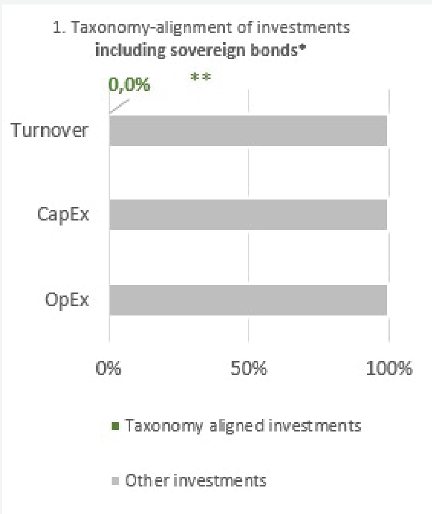
☐ Yes:

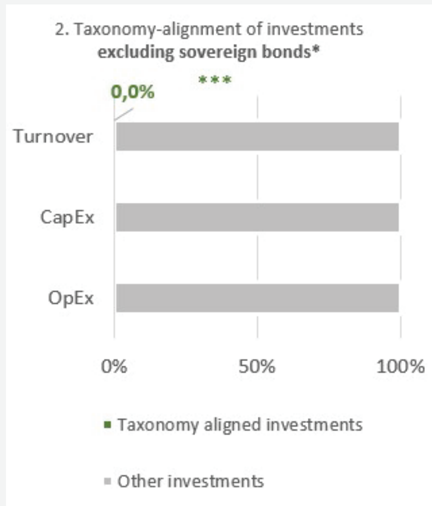
☐ In fossil gas ☐ In nuclear energy

☒ No:

At the date of closure of the accounting year and preparation of the annual report, the data are not available and the management company does not have the information relating to the previous year.

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.*





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

*** Real taxonomy aligned.*

**** Real taxonomy aligned. At the date of this periodic information document, the management company does not have all the necessary data to determine the alignment of investments with the taxonomy excluding sovereign bonds. The percentage of alignment of investments with the taxonomy including sovereign bonds being by construction a real minimum proportion, this same figure is used accordingly.*

[1] Fossil gas and/or nuclear related activities will only comply with the EU Taxonomy where they contribute to limiting climate change ("climate change mitigation") and do not significantly harm any EU Taxonomy objective - see explanatory 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.

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.

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 investments made in transitional and enabling activities?

The share of investments in transitional and enabling activities within the meaning of the Regulations Taxonomy is 0% for transitional activities and 0% for enabling activities.

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

Not applicable for the first periodic report.

What was the share of sustainable investments with an environmental objective 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 is their purpose and were there any minimum environmental or social safeguards?

The remaining proportion of the investments may include:

- the proportion of assets that do not attain the minimum standard to meet environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product, being the proportion of assets with a positive ESG score combined with a positive E score or a positive S score and the proportion of assets being qualified as Sustainable Investment, both based on the BNPP AM ESG proprietary methodologies. These assets are used for investment purposes , or

- instruments which are mainly used for liquidity, efficient portfolio management, and/or hedging purposes, notably cash, deposits and derivatives.

In any case, the investment manager will ensure that those investments are made while maintaining the improvement of the ESG profile of the financial product. In addition, those investments are made in compliance with our internal processes, including the following minimum environmental or social safeguards:

- the risk management policy. The risk management policy comprises procedures as are necessary to enable the management company to assess for each financial product it manages the exposure of that product to market, liquidity, sustainability and counterparty risks. And

- the RBC policy, where applicable, through the exclusion of companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labour rights, environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment.

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

- The financial product reference benchmark investment strategy shall comply with the RBC Policy by excluding companies involved in controversies due to poor practices related to human and labour rights, environment, and corruption, as well as companies operating in sensitive sectors (tobacco, coal, controversial weapons, asbestos,...), as these companies are deemed to be in violation of international norms, or to cause unacceptable harm to society and/or the environment.

More information on the RBC Policy, and in particular criteria relating to sectoral exclusions, can be found on the website of the investment manager: Sustainability documents - BNPP AM Corporate English (bnpparibas-am.com).

- The financial product reference benchmark investment strategy shall have at least 90% of its investment strategy underlying securities covered by the ESG analysis based on the proprietary and/or external ESG methodology.
- The financial product's reference benchmark investment universe of the investment strategy shall be reduced by a minimum of 25% due to exclusion of securities with low ESG score and/or sector exclusions as per the RBC Policy and/or other extra-financial criteria.
- The financial product's reference benchmark economic exposure shall have a weighted average carbon footprint at least 50% lower than the weighted average carbon footprint of its investment universe, as defined in the Prospectus.
- The financial product's reference benchmark economic exposure shall have a year-on-year self-decarbonization trajectory of at least 7%.

There is no guarantee that extra-financial filter or criteria is applied at any moment. For instance, between two strategy reshuffles, if a company were deemed to not fulfil anymore an ESG criteria, it may be excluded only at the next reshuffle following the reference benchmark administrator rules.

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

The BNP Paribas Equity Europe Climate Care Paris-Aligned NTR Index has been designated as a reference benchmark for the purpose of attaining the environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product.

The methodology used for the calculation of the reference benchmark can be found at: https://indx.bnpparibas.com/nr/BNPIECCP.pdf.

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

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

The reference benchmark incorporates environmental or social criteria in its asset allocation methodology whereas a relevant broad market index does not and is usually market-capitalization weighted.

How did this financial product perform with regard to the sustainability indicators to determine the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted?

The environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are directly linked to the ones of the reference benchmark as the investment strategy of the financial product is implemented via the use of the reference benchmark. Consequently the performance of the financial product with regard to sustainability indicators representative of the alignment of the reference benchmark with the environmental or social characteristics promoted are the ones disclosed above under the question "How did the sustainability indicators perform?", weighted by the allocation to the reference benchmark according to the protection mechanism

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

The environmental or social characteristics promoted by the financial product are directly linked to the ones of the reference benchmark as the investment strategy of the financial product is implemented via the use of the reference benchmark. Consequently the extra-financial performance of the financial product and the one of the reference benchmark weigthed by its allocation according to the protection mechanism are very close.

How did this financial product perform compared with the broad market index?

	Carbon footprint (tCO2 eq/EV) [1,2]	ESG score[2]
Financial product	35.97 x allocation to the reference benchmark[4]	66.65 x allocation to the reference benchmark[4]
Broad market index[3]	85.44	59.43

(1) The carbon footprint is the sum of each carbon emission divided by its simplified enterprise value, multiplied by the weight in the portfolio. Carbon emissions represent the sum of a company's scope 1 (direct emissions from installations) and scope 2 (indirect emissions linked to the company's energy consumption) emissions. Simplified enterprise value measures a total value and is calculated as the sum of market capitalization and total debt. The footprint is expressed in tons of CO_2 equivalent per million euros of entreprise value.

(2) Source: BNP Paribas Asset Management. Another provider of extra-financial data (e.g. ESG score, carbon footprint) as well as a slightly different initial investment universe may be used to determine and implement extra-financial targets of the investment strategy. For data availability purposes regarding this periodic reporting, the figures provided are based on BNP Paribas Asset Management data and may not strictly reflect these targets.

(3) STOXX Europe 600 Net Return EUR Index

(4) As of the closing date of the accounting year, the allocation to the reference benchmark was 0% according to the protection mechanism.