

FOR PROFESSIONAL INVESTORS - JUNE 2023

FUND FACTSHEET UPDATE: ADDITION OF ESG AND CARBON INDICATORS

FUND FACTSHEFT. OVERVIEW OF ESG SECTION

BNP Paribas Asset Management fund factsheets are evolving to include two new indicators, reflecting our commitment to integrate sustainability considerations across our investments. The purpose of this document is to help you to understand and interpret these indicators.

ESG CONTRIBUTION

Contribution points measure the performance of an issuer on an ESG indicator vs. its peers. An issuer receives a positive (or negative) contribution for an ESG indicator if it performs better (or worse) than its peer average.

E, S and G pillar contributions for an issuer represent the sum of all contribution points for the indicators within each pillar.

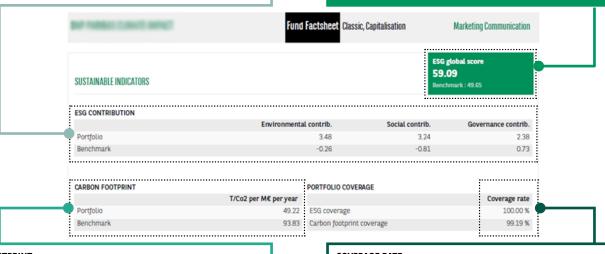
The E, S and G contributions shown in the fund factsheet are at portfolio level and together represent the weighted average of the contributions of the individual portfolio holdings.

ESG GLOBAL SCORE

Our proprietary ESG scoring methodology determines an issuer's ESG score by evaluating performance vs. peers on a narrow set of key ESG issues related to the environment (e.g. climate change), social issues (e.g. human resources management) and governance (e.g. independence and competence of directors). We use numerous research inputs and data sources (e.g. Sustainalytic, ISS & Trucost) to determine companies ESG scores.

Each issuer starts with a baseline 'neutral' score of 50. We add or subtract contributions from each of the three pillars, resulting in issuers being assigned a final score from 0 to 99.

The total ESG score shown in the fund factsheet is the weighted average of the ESG scores of the individual portfolio/benchmark holdings. It can also be understood as 50 plus the sum of the portfolio/benchmark-level E, S and G contributions.



CARBON FOOTPRINT

The portfolio carbon footprint is the weighted sum of the ratios of the carbon emissions of companies to their respective Enterprise Value Including Cash. The sum is weighted by the weight of each company in the portfolio. Carbon emissions are the sum of Scope 1 and 2 emissions. The footprint is expressed in tonnes of CO2 equivalent per year per million euros of Entreprise Value. Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP), Bloomberg, and Trucost are our data providers for carbon emissions.

COVERAGE RATE

The coverage represents, within a portfolio or benchmark, the percentage of securities that have an ESG score/carbon footprint within those that are eligible to have an ESG score/carbon footprint. Non-eligible securities include, but are not limited to, cash, external funds, private loans.



The sustainable investor for a changing world

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

01

Why do we measure the carbon footprint and ESG score of our investments?

At BNP Paribas Asset Management, we have been measuring the carbon emissions of all our equity investment solutions for sustainability since 2011. We are now measuring the carbon emissions of both equity and fixed income portfolios.

In May 2015, we were one of the first signatories of the Montreal Carbon Pledge. By signing it, we committed to progressively measuring and publicly reporting the carbon footprint of our open-ended funds in an informative and explanatory way. In December 2018, we measured and reported the carbon footprint on more than €50 billion of assets under management on open-ended fixed-income and equity funds.

As part of our Global Sustainability Strategy (GSS) we committed to reporting the carbon footprint of a wider range of our portfolios and for these portfolios to have a lower carbon footprint than their respective benchmarks. As part of our Net Zero target, we have committed to reducing the carbon footprint of BNP Paribas Asset Management's in-scope AUM by 50% by 2030.

Additionally, carbon emissions measures have been a heavily weighted factor in our proprietary ESG scoring model since inception. In our ESG Integration Guidelines, we articulate an objective for our portfolios to have a higher environmental, social and governance (ESG) score and lower carbon footprint than their respective benchmark.

This commitment is grounded in the following beliefs:

- As an investor, to evaluate the environmental impact of our investments and assess the associated climate risk, we need
 to be able to measure the greenhouse gas emissions embedded in those investments.
- We also believe that environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations, when combined with traditional financial analysis, can help investors to understand a wider set of risks and opportunities and, in turn, make better-informed investment decisions.

By introducing this information into fund factsheets, we enable our clients to readily access the carbon and ESG performance of their investments. By doing so, we also help our clients understand how well we're implementing this part of our Global Sustainability Strategy.

02

How do we calculate the carbon footprint?

For BNPP AM, a portfolio's carbon footprint is the weighted sum of the ratios of the carbon emissions of companies to their respective Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC). The sum is weighted by the weight of each company in the portfolio. Carbon emissions are the sum of Scope 1 and 2 emissions.

- The Enterprise Value Including Cash (EVIC) is defined as the sum of the company's: market capitalization of ordinary & preferred shares, minority interest and total debt.
- Today, the measurement of scope 3 emissions and avoided emissions is not standardised or considered sufficiently reliable to be used in reporting.
- As a result, the calculation of a company's carbon footprint currently focuses on scope 1 and scope 2 emissions.
- Given the importance of scope 3 emissions in certain sectors (such as car manufacturing where the scope 3 emissions that occur during the life of the car account for 98% of its emissions), we are evolving our approach to calculating scope 3 emissions with the aim to include it in the future.



1 The Montreal Climate Pledge is an initiative encouraging investment management firms to monitor and reduce the carbon emissions associated with their investment portfolios. At the time of COP21 in 2015, over 120 signatories representing US\$ 10 trillion of assets under management, had committed to "measure and publicly disclose the carbon footprint of their investment portfolios on an annual basis" as part of the pledge.

13 How do we calculate the ESG global score?

The ESG score shows how well a portfolio performs versus its benchmark on ESG. The ESG global score aggregates the average ESG scores of the companies in a portfolio, based on BNP Paribas Asset Management's proprietary ESG scores covering over 13,000 issuers.

Through our ESG scoring process, we start with a stringent metric selection for each sector, then compare companies to their sector and geographical peers. Through the qualitative review step, our investment and Sustainability Centre analysts have the opportunity to implement data corrections and overlays to the score based on our perception of a company's performance on sustainability issues. The combined qualitative and quantitative ESG score ranges from 0 to 99. Issuers excluded from investment (through our Responsible Business Conduct policy) are assigned a score of 0.



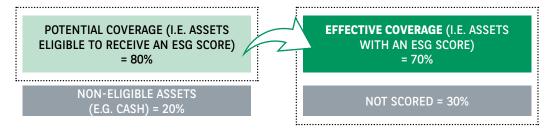
For more details on our scoring system, please refer to our 4-pager: 'Creating Value with our Proprietary ESG Scores' and our website: https://www.bnpparibas-am.com/en/esg-scoring-framework/.

04 How to interpret ESG contribution and score?

Contributions measure the performance of an issuer on an ESG indicator vs. its peers. An issuer receives a positive contribution on an ESG indicator if it performs better than its peer average (and conversely, a negative one if it performs worse). For each issuer, we start with a baseline score of 50 and add or subtract contributions from each metric, resulting in an ESG score from 0 to 99.

05 How do we measure coverage?

The effective coverage of a portfolio reflects the portion of assets that have an ESG score or carbon footprint measure. It is also the coverage shown in the fund factsheet. The effective coverage represents the coverage of the eligible assets which could potentially have an ESG score or carbon footprint measure. Non-eligible assets include assets such as cash, derivatives and external funds.



15 Is there a minimun coverage threshold for reporting? Why was that cut-off point picked?

The coverage of the portfolio and of the benchmark is critical to deliver meaningful information. We have decided to publish the ESG score and/or carbon footprint score when the effective coverage is above 50% for both the portfolio and the benchmark.

75% or 90% are known as relevant thresholds for SRI products (French SRI label) but the focus here was to find a relevant threshold to be applied through the whole scope of products to give as much as possible a global picture. It is also a way to highlight areas for ongoing improvement in coverage. Below 50%, it was felt that scores are not representative enough to display.

Of Are there other reasons why a carbon footprint or ESG score is not reported?

There are some specific situations which require further technical development in order to support specific ESG and/ or carbon footprint reporting, which will be introduced at a later date.

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